LAW ESTABLISHING A STANDARD FOR CITRUS FRUITS

Will Be Issued By State Printer Soon Inspectors to Be Appointed By Governor

The State Chemist advises this office that as soon as the State Printer prints it, the law enacted by the legislature establishing a standard for citrus fruits will be sent out for the information of the public.

This law provides the following standards of maturity for citrus fruits. Oranges must contain less than 1.30 per cent. citric acid; grapefruit 1.75 per cent. citric acid, from September 1 until November 5.

It is assumed that there will be no oranges or grapefruit in this State that will analyze as low as 1.30 and 1.75 per cent. prior to September 1.

This law provides that oranges or grapefruit that show one-half colored on the tree at the time of picking shall be exempt from this acid test. The law also provides that the Governor may, at his discretion, appoint four inspectors to serve from September 1 to November 5. After November 5, all restrictions will be removed and any oranges or grapefruit may be shipped from the State without interference. It is made the duty of the Pure Food Department at Tallahassee to enforce this law, which carries an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars annually for its enforcement. It is not the duty of the Florida Citrus Exchange or any of its Associations or Sub-Exchanges in the State, as organizations, to attempt to enforce this law. Every good citizen, whether affiliated with an Association or not, should, and probably will, make it his or her business to see that any violation of this law is brought to the attention of the proper persons, in order that the criminals may be punished.

It is assumed that these four inspectors will be located at convenient points in the orange belt, and that they will take the necessary steps to see that no injustice is done to anyone, and that the law-abiding are not imposed upon by those who may be disposed to violate the law.

Oranges that are one-half colored on the tree will, in all probability, be sufficiently mature to satisfy the consumer. Grapefruit that is one-half colored may or may not be sufficiently mature. As a matter of fact, grapefruit was received at this office last year fully colored that felt in the hand like a baseball and when cut was totally unfit for consumption, as the pulp was hard and juiceless, bitter in flavor and did not taste like grapefruit.

The original law, as presented to the legislature, made no provision for color, but was strictly an acid test.

The color test was put in as an amendment, and it remains to be seen whether or not it will be used by the unscrupulous in an effort to defeat the law.

The full text of the law will be published as soon as it is received from the hands of the State Printer, and all growers are urged to read this law in connection with the act of 1911, as it was enacted to make the law of 1911 operative.

It is now the grower's fight; it is a question of whether he is going to permit a few speculators to wreck the market early in the season before his product is really ready for market; or whether he is going to hold these speculators within bounds and protect the market until the fruit is in such condition as will insure a continuous use of it, when it is once placed on the market.

—Adv—

Ambitious Age.

We are ambitious, be it said, although the cost of living's high. We want to earn, besides our bread, our daily pickles and our pie.

New Weapon.

Dinas had an idea. Taking the phonograph horn he attached it to the vacuum cleaner. "Now," said he, "let your flies come on!"

When It Is Better.

The way some people when there's anything to be gained remind one of Sterne's "Tant pis" and "Tant mieux" is amusing.

One Thing That Holds Us.

Most of us would be financially well to do if we didn't have to pay our debts.—St. Joseph News Press.

Mean of Maud.

Ethel—"Jack snatched a kiss from Alice last night and she cried." Maud—"What for—more?"

Bar Moving Pictures.

Brookline, Mass., said to be the richest town in the world per capita, does not permit moving pictures. The children of wealthy parents must find other amusement. They know nothing of the delights of the "movies."

Cornered.

"Tommy, this is the second time you have asked to be let off to go to your grandmother's funeral." "I know it, sir, but I got two grandmothers, sir."

Woman's Watch.

The reason a woman is a woman is because if her watch has a beautiful monogram engraved on the back she doesn't care whether it keeps time or not.—Galveston News.

Contradictory.

Queer things, these alleged wise saws. "Know thyself," for instance. On the other hand, "familiarity breeds contempt." How do you dope that out?

"Dangerously Well."

Lord Byron, in reference to a lady he thought ill of, writes: "Lady—— has been dangerously ill, but it may console you to learn that she is dangerously well again."

Pleasantry of Astronomy.

One thing at least baseball has done for the country. It has settled the question of the time when spring comes.—New York Evening Mail.

Money and Prosperity.

Some of the most flourishing countries in the world, such as the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and France, have a large supply of money in proportion to their population, but so have poor Paraguay and Spain. On the other hand the per capita supply of money is notably small in Germany, Chile and Sweden, which are also prosperous and progressive. Argentina leads the world in the stock of money relative to the number of inhabitants.

Systematic Slaughter of Rats.

A price is set on the head of the rat in Tokyo, and, according to the Far East, "The sight is frequently seen in the side streets of the city of some blooming damsel gingerly conveying a small rat, suspended by a string tied to its tail, to the police box. Here an official receipt is given for the rat, which entitles the holder to 5 sen, and so the plague is combated and the people protected against foul epidemics."

New Kind of Work.

Cynthia, a young negro cook, who had recently given up her employment in order that she might try her luck at the easier profession of cateress, met her former mistress on the street. (This is from Life.) "Good morning, Cynthia," said the lady. "Where are you working now?" "I isn't workin' nowhere now, ma'am," replied Cynthia, coyly; "I'se capering for a congressman."

Emergency Plea.

One night Marjorie and her sister were enjoying a pillow fight before going to sleep. They had been told repeatedly to be quiet. Finally their mother could stand the noise no longer and started for their room. They heard her coming, and five-year-old Marjorie dropped down on her knees beside her bed and said: "Oh, God, please turn me into a mouse, so I can hide under the bureau!"

Police Rely on Finger Prints.

Francis Galton, finger print expert and authority, estimates that the chances of finding the fingers of two persons giving exactly the same impression are not greater than one in 640,000,000,000. Police experts regard finger prints, which can not be disguised, as far the most conclusive means of identification.

Life's Tearfulness.

"Did you ever cause your wife any tears?" "I don't think so. Certainly not as many as leading actors and actresses at matinees have caused her."

Chop Suey $25 a Dish.

High cost of living is not worrying the Chinese. One big Chicago restaurant run on the Hong-Kong style has on its menu a dish that costs $25. "Foony wong wu yiu" is what they call it, and one portion is enough for five hungry suffragettes or six ordinary men. It has to be ordered twenty-four hours before you get it.

Warning to Bores.

When the man upon whom you are calling begins to drum on his desk with his fingers, he is not drumming "the devil's tattoo" at random. He is ticking out a clear, emphatic telegram, hot from the wire—"Will this fellow never go?" Its meaning never changes, and you ought to understand it at the first flash.

Out of Date.

Major Bankstick (of the Indian army)—"Tell your scout-master that, now I'm home, I shall be pleased to help him, if he'd like it, with field-work and so on." Horace (of the Boy Scouts)—"Thanks, awfully, dad, but—er—are you quite up-to-date?—drill's altered a lot since you were home last."—Punch.

Did Not Live Up to It.

Our high appreciations and even our expressed desires are not always indices of our character. "Let me die the death of the righteous," was the prayer of Balaam. And then he went right away and joined himself to the heathen and was slain by a righteous man.

Work for Greatest Artists.

Designing, etching, and engraving of fine bookplates is a thriving profession in Vienna. Some of the greatest artists are engaged in the production of these works of art.

Better Not Take His Word.

Declaration from a learned source that the "day of judgment" is mythical may comfort such among us as have lived without due regard for the hereafter.—Exchange.

Definition of a Gentleman.

A kindly heart, a quiet voice, polite words and manners, a hand open to help, attention to little things for the comfort of others, freedom from anger, boasting, and patronizing; toward the strong, courage; toward the weak, chivalry; toward all men, fairness. Few men ever see one in a mirror.—Life.

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We have the facilities—We have the "Know How" and WE HAVE OUR REPUTATION to maintain THAT'S WHY we make

POINSETTIA

Ice Cream just a "wee bit" better than the other fellows. You'll like it. Try it, then you will agree with us that THERE IS NONE BETTER MADE.

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You know the joy and independence of owning a Bicycle. We sell them on easy payments. Our prices put them in reach of everybody. We sell all the leading makes—Columbias, Ramblers, Hartfords, Ideals, Iver Johnson, Raycycles; also cheaper grades.

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SANFORD CYCLE COMPANY

WHY The People of Sanford and Seminole County Should Do Their Business With The First National Bank of Sanford

BECAUSE:----The first consideration in the selection of a bank is SAFETY, and this bank by its record of more than a QUARTER OF A CENTURY, of SAFE, SOUND, SUCCESSFUL banking, under the same officers who now direct its affairs, has proved its strength and staying qualities.

BECAUSE:----It is THE ONLY NATIONAL BANK IN SEMINOLE COUNTY, and UNITED STATES supervision as it is now required and enforced by the comptroller of the currency, MEANS SAFETY FIRST.

BECAUSE:----During its career of more than TWENTY-FIVE YEARS it has by able and conservative management, built up its strength and standing under the strict supervision of the GOVERNMENT until it has attained the position of a ROLL OF HONOR BANK, one of the few in the State, and a distinction that gives it a NATIONAL PROMINENCE.

BECAUSE:----INTIMATELY ASSOCIATED WITH ALL SOUND BUSINESS IS THE SOUND BANK; our strength can help you in your business whatever it may be.

BECAUSE:----We can offer our depositors every convenience and facility offered by any bank doing a safe, legitimate business. Our funds and securities are protected by the best steel and concrete construction, eliminating risk by fire and burglary. We have safe deposit vault for our customers' use. We pay 4 per cent. on time certificates of deposit; and on October 1st, will add a regular savings department to our present system. Our officers and employees are courteous and attentive, and will always endeavor to make banking with us a pleasure.

YOU ARE INVITED TO DO YOUR BUSINESS HERE

First National Bank of Sanford, Florida

THE SANFORD HERALD.

Sanford, Florida, Friday, August 8, 1913.

LAWS

of the

STATE OF FLORIDA

Adopted by the

Legislature of Florida, at its Regular Session 1913

Under the Constitution of A. D. 1885

CHAPTER 6421 (No. 1).

AN ACT Imposing Licenses and Other Taxes, Providing for the Payment Thereof, and Prescribing Penalties for Doing Business Without a License, or Other Failure to Comply With the Provisions Thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in or manage any business, profession or occupation, mentioned in this act unless a State license, or a State and County license or County license, as the case may be shall have been procured from the Tax Collector of the County where the place of business may be located or where the profession or occupation may be engaged in, or from the Comptroller or State Treasurer as is provided by this Act, or any other law of this State, which license shall be issued to each person, firm or corporation upon receipt of the amount hereinafter provided or as may be otherwise provided by law, and in case the license is issued by the Tax Collector, he must collect in addition thereto the County Judge's fee of twenty-five cents for each county license signed by him and such license shall be signed by the Tax Collector and the County Judge and shall have the County Judge's seal thereon.

Sec. 2. That in every case, not otherwise provided in this Act, a County license tax of fifty per cent. of the State license tax be and the same is hereby levied and imposed upon any business, profession or occupation mentioned in this Act and the Tax Collector of each county in this State is hereby authorized and directed to collect such county license tax when the business, profession or occupation is engaged in, conducted or carried on in any such county and all of the penalties prescribed by this act for the non-payment of license taxes or for doing business without a license shall extend to and apply to county license taxes whether imposed by this Act or any law of the State of Florida. Provided, that incorporated cities and towns, may impose such further license taxes of the same kind upon the same subjects as they may deem proper unless otherwise provided in this Act but the license taxes so imposed shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the State license tax, except as otherwise authorized by law.

Sec. 3. No license shall be issued for more than one year and all licenses shall expire on the first day of October of each year except as otherwise provided in this Act. All business licenses may be transferred with the approval of the Comptroller with the business for which they were taken out when there is a bona fide sale and transfer of the property used and employed in the business as stock in trade, but such transferred licenses shall not be held good for any longer time or any other place than that for which it was originally issued; Provided, That the original license shall be surrendered ... with the County Judge at the time application for transfer is made and such transferred license after being approved shall be of the same force and effect as the original license. Provided further, That ... spirituous ... ferred only to a person ... all the prerequisites ... by existing laws for the sale ... or malt liquors.

Sec. 4. All licenses ... before the first day ... no license shall ... tion of a year except as otherwise provided in this Act, and except that any license not otherwise specified in this Act may be issued after the first day of April ... of one half of the ... license for one year.

Sec. 5. That ... be required ... in this Act and all State license taxes shall be paid to the Tax Collector ... or to the State Treasurer ... Act and the county license taxes ... to the County ... which ... shall be ... otherwise provided in this Act.

Sec. 6. Each ... agent for corporations engaged in any business mentioned in this section shall be required to take out a license as agent in his own name. This section shall ... but not to inactive stockholders in corporations or members of agencies who do not attempt to transact any business for any such agency.

Adding Machines, each agent for, shall pay a license tax of $10.00.

Bicycles, each agent for, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Bicycles, each agent for, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Building and Loan Associations, Local, each agent for, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Building and Loan ... agent for ... ($25.00) ...

Clocks and ... Hangers ... of, shall pay a license tax ... dollars.

Clothiers, not taxed as Merchants, each agent for, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Fertilizers, Foreign, each agent for, shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars in each county.

Loan agents, not taxed as Bankers and not taxed as Lawyers, loaning on Real Estate, each agent, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Monuments and Tombstones, Local, each agent for shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Monuments and Tombstones, Foreign, Traveling, each agent for shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars ...

Real Estate ... Agents ... shall pay ...

Safes, for, each agent ... shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Sewing Machines, each agent ... agency for shall pay a license tax of ... ($10.00) dollars in each county. Provided that this shall not apply to merchants who also do a general mercantile business.

Steamships and Ocean Steamboats, each agent for shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, provided that agents operating coastwise steamboats shall pay a license of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Sailing Vessels, each agent for, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Typewriters, each agent for, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Tailors, Foreign, each agent for shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars. Provided that this shall not apply to merchants who also do a general mercantile business.

Sec. 7. Automobile Agencies ... persons, firms or corporations engaged in the sale of Automobiles, Auto-Trucks, shall pay for each place of business a license tax as follows:

In cities and towns of less than five thousand inhabitants ten ($10.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of five thousand and less than ten thousand inhabitants, twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of ten thousand and less than twenty thousand inhabitants, thirty ($30.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of twenty thousand inhabitants or more, forty ($40.00) dollars.

Dealers in Motorcycles shall pay in cities of less than ten thousand population a tax of ten dollars, and in cities of more than ten thousand population and less than thirty thousand a tax of fifteen dollars, and in cities of over thirty thousand a license tax of twenty-five dollars.

Owners or persons in charge of Automobiles or Auto-Trucks kept for hire or rent or used in conveying passengers or freight shall pay for each automobile or truck a license tax as follows:

With a capacity for five passengers or less or ton of freight or less, five ($5.00) dollars.

With a capacity of more than five passengers and not over ten, or not over two tons of freight, ten ($10.00) dollars.

With a capacity of over ten and not more than twenty passengers or more than two tons of freight, twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

With a capacity of over twenty passengers, forty ($40.00) dollars. Provided no owner or person in charge of automobiles or trucks kept for hire who pays a county license tax under Chapter 6212 of the Laws of Florida shall pay any other County license.

Automobile garages ... for, repairing automobiles ... vehicles belonging to the public shall pay a license tax in towns of less than ten thousand population of ten ($10.00) dollars ... over ten thousand, twenty-five ($25.00) dollars. Provided, that when a license is granted for an automobile agency or garage charged in the sale of automobiles, no license tax shall be collected from such automobile garage or agency for keeping, storing, caring for and repairing automobiles.

Sec. 8. Advertising: Each person, firm or corporation advertising on streets with banners, floats, cartoons, exhibitions, or by any other means, where no vehicle is used shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars. Patent medicine vendors advertising by means of minstrel shows or vaudeville acts One Hundred ($100.00) dollars for each County in which such patent medicine vendors operate.

Each vehicle advertising on the streets by means of banners, floats or cartoons, or by any other means, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars. Provided, This shall not apply to commercial bodies, boards of trade, County fairs, when they advertise.

Agents, firms, associations or corporations or other persons engaged in the business of bill posting in cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of thirty ($30.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Agents, firms, associations, corporations or other persons distributing circulars, pamphlets or other advertising matter, except local merchants advertising in this way their own goods and merchandise, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars in each County.

Street Railways renting space in street cars for advertising purposes for profit, shall pay an annual license tax of five ($5.00) dollars per car.

Sec. 9. Accountants, persons, firms, corporations or associations engaged in the business accounting, systematizing, keeping or regulating accounts, or books of private individuals or corporations, except bookkeepers regularly employed and under salary by such private individuals or corporation shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars for each person or member of the firm, corporation or association.

Alligators, dealers in, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars for each place of business.

Analytical Chemists shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars each.

Architects in cities or towns of less than ten thousand population five ($5.00) dollars, in cities exceeding ten thousand population ten ($10.00) dollars.

Auctioneers in cities ... ten thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars each.

In cities and towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars each.

Abstractors of Titles. Each individual, firm, corporation or company conducting the business of abstracting titles, either in part or in whole, shall pay a license tax as follows:

In Counties of fifty thousand inhabitants or more fifty ($50.00) dollars, in counties of forty thousand and less than fifty thousand inhabitants forty ($40.00) dollars, in Counties of thirty thousand and less than forty thousand inhabitants ... [illegible]

... and amusement permanently located ... for each parks one hundred ($100.00) dollars. Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be ... [illegible]

... tax of two thousand ($2000.00) dollars for each place of business. For the purpose of this Act ... [illegible]

Automatic Vending Machines ... that Automatic Vending Machines, vending ... postage stamps ... operated on railroad trains, steamboats or railroad stations or public waiting rooms ... no license tax shall be required.

Sec. 11. ... [illegible]

Astrologists shall pay a license tax of five hundred ($500.00) dollars in each county.

Sec. 12. Baths. Owners or managers of Turkish, Russian, vapor or other baths, when operated for profit, ... use and who pay no other license tax ... ten ($10.00) dollars.

... [illegible]

Brokers, dealing ... tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Brokers dealing ... license tax ...

Brokers dealing ... license tax of ten ($10.00) ...

Buttermilk, wholesale dealers in, handling original packages only, shall pay a license tax of twenty ($20.00) dollars.

Boots and Shoes, dealers in second-hand, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars for each place of business.

Bakeries, owners or managers of, other than ... shall pay a license tax ...

Bakeries, Steam, ... shall pay a license tax of ... ($10.00) dollars.

Sec. 1[illegible]. Banks ... and Trust Companies. Persons, firms ... doing a banking business whether ... having a capital of one million ... dollars or over shall pay a license tax of three hundred ($300.00) dollars.

Having a capital of less than one million dollars and more than five hundred thousand dollars shall pay a license tax of two hundred ...

Having a capital of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars and more than two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars capital shall pay a license tax of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Having a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and more than one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars.

Having a capital of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars and more than fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Having a capital of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) and more than ten thousand ($10,000) dollars shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

Having a capital of ten thousand dollars or less shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Every incorporated bank, or other bank, and every person, firm or company having a place of business where credits are open for the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon drafts, checks or orders or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or received for discount or sale, shall be regarded as a bank or bankers and subject as such to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 14. Barber shops ... one chair shall pay a license tax of one ($1.00) dollar.

Two chairs shall pay a license tax of two ($2.00) dollars.

Three chairs shall pay ... three ($3.00) dollars.

Four to six chairs, shall pay ... five ($5.00) dollars.

Seven to ten chairs, shall pay ... fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

... ten chairs shall pay a license ... ($20.00) dollars.

Billiard or Pool Tables, kept for public use or profit, and connected with a licensed bar room, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars for each table.

Billiard or Pool Tables, kept in saloons for profit or not for profit, one hundred ($100.00) dollars per table.

Billiard or Pool Tables, kept for public use or profit, outside and disconnected with a bar room, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each table. Provided that no license shall be issued to a minor.

Provided, That if any holder of a license under this clause shall permit minors or females to play at such tables or any place where liquors are sold, he shall forfeit such license, and shall not be allowed to obtain a license again for a period of one year, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor ... county jail not exceeding the term of six months.

and Provided, That if any holder of a license under this Act shall permit any person to play Billiards or Pool or any other game for money, or any other thing of value, upon tables licensed under this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months in the county jail, or by fine not exceeding one hundred ($100.00) dollars.

Sec. 15. Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses and Hotels. Having accommodations for three hundred or more lodgers or boarders shall pay a license tax of two hundred ($200.00) dollars.

With accommodations for two hundred and less than three hundred lodgers or boarders, shall pay a license tax of one hundred and fifty ($150.00) dollars.

With accommodations for one hundred and less than two hundred lodgers or boarders shall pay a license tax of one hundred ($100.00) dollars.

With accommodations for seventy-five and less than one hundred lodgers or boarders, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars.

With accommodations for fifty and less than seventy-five lodgers or boarders, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

With accommodations for twenty-five and less than fifty lodgers or boarders, shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

With accommodations for fifteen and less than twenty-five lodgers or boarders, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

With accommodations for ten and less than fifteen lodgers or boarders, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Accommodations for lodgers or boarders shall be construed to mean the number of beds habitually kept for such lodgers or boarders and not the number of rooms in the house. Provided, that widows owning property valued at five thousand dollars or less shall not be required to pay a license tax for conducting a boarding house.

Section 16. Boiler, Machine Shops or Foundries. Owners or managers of, having more than One Thousand ($1000.00) invested in the business, shall pay a license tax of fifteen dollars.

Bottling Works and Soda Water Factories. Owners or managers of, in cities or towns of ten thousand inhabitants or over, shall pay a license tax of thirty ($30.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants and more than five thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of twenty ($20.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of five thousand or less, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Brick Yards or Factories. Owners or managers of, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Building and Loan Association, local, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

... Knife Racks, Cane Racks ... when operated ... shall pay a license tax for each such game, rack ... a license of Five ($5.00) dollars ... [illegible]

Sec. 17. Boats ... Persons, firms or corporations ... boats under contract shall be required ... tax as follows: ... [illegible]

Canning Factories. Owners or managers of, engaged in the business of canning fruits, vegetables ... shall pay a license tax ... ($2.50) ... Provided that ... shall not apply to farmers ... their own products ... [illegible]

... shipments on consignment or commission only, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Commission merchants carrying a stock of merchandise, fruits, vegetables, truck, etc., who buy and sell outright at retail or wholesale, shall pay a merchant's license as provided ... Cash Registers ... [illegible]

... license tax for each individual ... [illegible]

Cold Storage Plants. Owners or managers of, and when not connected with an ice factory, and operated for profit, in Counties of not more than fifteen thousand population, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars and in Counties of more than fifteen thousand population ten ($10.00) dollars.

Cotton Seed Oil Mills. Owners or managers of, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each mill ...

Chewing Gum Stands. When operated for profit shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars each. Provided this shall not apply to stands operated in connection with another business.

Cement, Concrete or Artificial Stone. Manufacturers of ... shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars. Provided this shall not apply to merchants paying a regular license tax.

Candy Stands on streets shall pay a license tax of ... dollars for each stand.

Coal Yards ... license tax ... [illegible]

... shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars for each wagon. Provided that this shall not apply ...

Contractors ... license tax of ... ($10.00) dollars. Provided this shall not include any person or persons not holding themselves out as regular contractors as a business ... contractors, other than those having an established place.

Sec. 19. Dynamite, dealers in, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Dentists and Physicians. Permanently located, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Dentists, Non-resident or traveling, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars in each county.

Drovers, Selling at auction, trading, or otherwise, shall pay a license tax of one hundred ($100.00) dollars in each county. This shall include every person bringing stock of any kind into the State for sale.

Detective Agencies. Each person, firm or corporation operating a detective agency, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Detectives. Each individual who is employed as a private detective shall pay a license tax ... [illegible]

... Each person, firm or corporation making or offering for sale, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars in each county.

Dye Works and Steam Cleaners. In cities or towns of ten thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars. In cities and towns of five thousand and less than ten thousand ... ten ($10.00) dollars. In cities and towns of less than five thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Dry Cleaners. Who pay no other license, in cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Sec. 20. Distillers and Manufacturers of Spirits of Turpentine and Rosin. Owners or managers of each still in operation during any portion of the year for which the same is taxed shall pay a license tax as follows:

... with a capacity of sixteen (16) ... pay a license tax of twenty ... ($20.00) dollars.

On each still with a capacity of over sixteen (16) barrels and not more than twenty (20) barrels, shall pay a license tax of thirty-five ($35.00) dollars.

On each still with a capacity of more than twenty (20) barrels and not over twenty-five (25) barrels shall pay a license tax of forty-five ($45.00) dollars.

On each still with a capacity of twenty-five (25) barrels or over, shall pay a license of sixty-five ($65.00) dollars.

Owners, managers or operators of turpentine stills shall return to the Tax Collector annually the capacity of each still owned or operated or managed by them, making oath to the truth of the return. Any owner, operator or manager who shall fail to make such return under oath shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred ($500.00) dollars.

Sec. 21. Electrical Machinery or Supplies, or Contractors, dealers in for profit, or contractors for, shall pay a license tax, for each place of business as follows:

In cities and towns of five thousand inhabitants or less, shall pay a license tax of Five ($5.00) dollars.

In every city and town and for each place of business, of more than five thousand and less than ten thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of Ten ($10.00) dollars.

In every city and town and for each place of business, of ten thousand inhabitants or more, shall pay a license of Fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

Electric Light and (or) Power Plants. Any person, firm or corporation furnishing electric lights or power, or both, shall pay a license tax as follows:

In cities and towns of fifty thousand inhabitants or more, shall pay a license tax of three hundred ($300.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than fifty thousand and more than forty thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than forty thousand and more than thirty thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of two hundred ($200.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than thirty thousand and more than twenty thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of one hundred ($100.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than twenty thousand and more than ten thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants and not less than three thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of forty ($40.00) dollars. In cities and towns of less than three thousand population shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Provided further, That any individual, company, firm or corporation furnishing lights or power to its customers and making a charge by meter and who shall make a minimum charge without reference to the meter shall pay a license tax of fifty per cent more than as above set out, provided, however, the above proviso shall not apply to companies or individuals who furnish meters without cost ... [illegible]

Sec. 22. Express Companies. That every express company doing business in this State shall, on the first day of ... 1913, and annually thereafter ... under oath to the Comptroller ... between points in this State during the year ending June 30th next preceding the first day of October and shall at the same time pay to the Comptroller ... [illegible]

... under Section ... of Chapter ... of the Laws of Florida. Provided that ... [illegible]

That each ... express company doing business in this State having an office in such city or town a license tax not to exceed the sum hereinafter mentioned, namely: In cities of twenty ... one hundred ... dollars. In cities of less than ... than fifteen thousand ... dollars. ... [illegible]

... dollars and fifty cents ($17.50).

In cities and towns of three thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

In towns and villages of one thousand and more ... hundred inhabitants twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12.50).

... [illegible] ... the said Comptroller ... of this State ... shall immediately be paid over to the Treasurer of the State ... as license money.

The superintendent of any express company violating the provisions of this Act and any person who acts as agent for any express company before it has paid the above tax payable by said company shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred ($500.00) dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 23. Employment Agencies and Intelligence Offices. Owners or managers of, in cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

... Persons, firms, corporations or associations engaging in the business shall pay a license tax as follows:

In cities and towns of fifty thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of ... and more than twenty thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of twenty thousand and more than ten thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of ... and more than five thousand inhabitants shall pay a license of seven ... half ($7.50) dollars.

In cities and towns of five thousand or less shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Fortune tellers shall pay a license tax of five hundred ($500.00) dollars in each County.

Furniture dealers in, with a capital of seventy-five thousand ($75,000.00) dollars or more, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars; with a capital less than seventy-five thousand and not less than fifty thousand dollars shall pay a license tax of thirty-five ($35.00) dollars.

With a capital less than fifty thousand and not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, shall pay a license tax of twenty ($20.00) dollars, and with a capital less than twenty-five thousand dollars, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars. Provided, That this does not apply to persons paying a merchant's license.

Foundries: Whether connected with machine shops or otherwise, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Ferries: Persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of ferrying passengers or freight ... of forty thousand inhabitants or more ... one hundred ($100.00) dollars.

... of less than forty thousand and more than ... thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars ... of less than ten thousand inhabitants ... less than five thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars, and Counties of less than five thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

On the rivers or bodies of water lying between two or more counties, shall pay a license tax of ... ($5.00) dollars in each county at which a landing place is maintained.

Section 24. Fishing. Any foreign or non-resident corporation, company, firm or person engaged in the business of shipping fish ... the limits of this State shall pay a license tax of two hundred ($200.00) dollars for each place of business.

Any domestic corporation, company, firm or person engaged in the business of shipping fish beyond the limits of this State shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars for each place of business.

Fish Markets. Owners or managers of ... conducted outside of market ... shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Section 25. Gasoline, wholesale dealers in, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars in each county.

Green grocers and dealers in fresh fruits and nuts, paying no other license, shall pay a license tax of three ($3.00) dollars.

Graphophones. When operated for profit, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars for each machine.

Games and Devices. Automatic or otherwise, and such as shuffleboard, throwing balls at figures and the like, and not otherwise specified in this Act shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars each.

Section 26. Gas Plants. Any person, firm, corporation or company furnishing gas for profit, shall pay a license tax as follows:

In cities and towns of fifty thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of three hundred ($300.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than fifty thousand and more than forty thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of forty thousand and more than thirty thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of two hundred ($200.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of thirty thousand and more than twenty thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of one hundred ($100.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of twenty thousand and more than ten thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants or less shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Provided further, that any individual, firm, or corporation or company, furnishing gas to its customers and making a charge by meter and who shall make a minimum charge without reference to the meter shall pay a license tax of fifty per cent more than as above set out, provided, however, the above proviso shall not apply to companies or individuals who furnish meters without cost to places of business and residences.

Sec. 27. Hypnotist professional, in each county, shall pay a license tax of five hundred ($500.00) dollars.

Hawkers or Street Vendors of Medicines, Drugs ... or device of any kind intended for the use or treatment of any disease, injury or deformity, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Harness and Saddlery, repairers or makers of, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Hospital Sanitariums and (or) other places for the treatment of diseases or habits, for profit, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars provided that this shall not apply to hospitals, sanitariums or other places of like character ... associations ...

Hat Cleaning and Blocking. Person or persons engaged in the business of ... thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of ... dollars. ... [illegible]

With a capacity of twenty tons and not more than ... [illegible]

Ice wagons peddling on streets and owned and operated ... pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars for each wagon.

... [illegible]

In cities and towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Sec. 28. Insurance Companies. That each ... company, association, firm or individual ... in this State, including ... associations ... engaged in the business of ... insurance ... [illegible]

... each of said companies shall, upon the thirty first day of January after the passage of this Act, and upon the thirty first day of each succeeding January thereafter pay to the State Treasurer two per cent of the gross amount of receipts of premiums from policy holders in this State.

... Fraternal Benefit Companies or Associations ... [illegible]

... statement as above required of the gross amount of receipts from policy holders ... the first day of March ... certificate of authority ... insurance company, association ... as the law may be to transact business in this State, shall be cancelled and revoked by the State Treasurer and it shall be unlawful for any such insurance company, association, firm or individual to transact any business thereafter in this State unless such insurance company, association, firm or individual shall be granted a new certificate of authority ... State in compliance with provisions of law authorizing such certificate of authority to be issued.

Each insurance company, association, firm or individual mentioned in this Act doing business in this State shall upon the first day of October after the passage of this Act and upon the first day of each succeeding October furnish to the State Treasurer the name and address of each agent or solicitor authorized to write insurance in this State together with the affidavit of each such agent that he has not and will not directly or indirectly divide or offer to divide his commissions or rebate any part of the premium of any policy ... and it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to transmit to the County Tax Collector the name and address of every such agent as resides respectively in such County. Counties, cities and towns may require a license tax ... fifty per cent of the State license tax.

That each insurance company, association, firm or individual shall pay to the State Treasurer for each traveling agent or solicitor doing business in this State a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each such agent. Counties, cities and towns may require from any such traveling agent or solicitor a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars for each County, city or town that he does business in.

For each insurance adjuster, whether resident or non-resident, who has not paid a license as agent or traveling agent, who adjusts insurance losses in this State, each insurance company, association, firm or individual, shall pay to the State Treasurer a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

For each insurance rate maker or rate agent, traveling in this State, who makes, fixes or recommends the fixing or adjustment of rates in this State, each insurance company, association, firm or individual represented by him, or whose rates are affected by his services, whether such company is operating alone or as a member of any association ... shall pay to the State Treasurer a license tax of ... ($25.00) ...

Section 30. Junk dealers ... shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars and shall keep a full and complete record ... of their stock ... acquired, and to whom sold and date of such sale, and such record shall at all times be subject to the inspection of all police or peace officers. Any violation hereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months.

Job Printing: Owners or managers of job printing offices running by power, in cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants or over, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

... Companies, persons, firms, associations or corporations engaging in the business of conducting contests by offering premiums or other inducements for the purpose of securing subscriptions to any newspaper, magazine or other periodical published in this State shall pay a license tax of one hundred dollars ($100.00) in each county in which they operate ...

Sec. ... Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors shall pay a license tax of ... thousand ($1000.00) dollars in each County, and for each place of business and each bar or place where liquor is sold to customers shall constitute a separate place of business under this Act, and to have a separate license. Five hundred ($500.00) dollars shall go to the county and five hundred ($500.00) dollars shall go to the State, and any incorporated city or town may require an additional tax of not less than two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars. Provided, That whenever any such business is located outside the corporate limits of any city or town, the owner or owners of such business shall pay a county license tax to the county where the business is located equal in amount to the sum total of the license tax that would be assessed for both the municipal and county for each such place of business if such place of business were located within the limits of a city or town. Provided further, That no fractional license shall be issued for State, county or municipal purposes to dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, the dealers paying the same and receiving a license therefor shall be authorized to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or any such liquors, but neither spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be permitted to be sold unless said license tax is first paid.

That no such license shall issue until a permit to sell such spirituous, vinous or malt liquors has been procured for the district for which such license is sought, as required by the Constitution and Laws of this State. If any Collector of Taxes shall allow any liquor license to be paid for in installments, or if any Collector of Taxes shall issue any license without having first been paid the face value of said license, such Tax Collector shall be removed from office by the Governor.

Distillers of Spirituous and Brewers of Malt Liquors. Shall pay to the State a license tax of seven hundred and fifty ($750.00) dollars in each County, for each place of business. Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to require a license tax from any person who shall manufacture wines or brandies from sweet potatoes, or other produce of vines, fruit trees, strawberry bushes and pineapples grown in this State, provided, that no license shall be issued to any person to sell or distill spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in any County or election district where such sale has been prohibited in pursuance of the Constitution and Laws of this State, provided further, that a license issued to distillers of spirituous and brewers of malt liquors shall be so construed as to permit such distiller or brewer to sell their products in quantities of less than fifty gallons of spirituous or ten gallons of malt liquors, either in bottles or casks, except to regular licensed liquor dealers.

That makers of domestic wines or domestic brandies shall be permitted to sell the same in quantities of not less than one quart without being considered dealers in liquors, provided that should any maker of domestic wines mix the same with any other liquor or adulterate the same, he shall be considered a dealer in liquors, and shall be required to take out a license as a liquor dealer, provided, that the selling of such wines ... on Sunday is ... prohibited ... and upon conviction ... be fined not to exceed one hundred ($100.00) dollars or ... imprisonment in the county jail ... sixty days for each offense, provided further, that Druggists may sell such mixtures as are made ... in the United States Dispensatory ... provided, that no license issued under the provisions of this Act shall allow the holder thereof to sell such liquors as described in this Act between the hours of ... 12 o'clock Sunday night ... this Act shall have written upon its face ... not allow the holder to sell liquors between the hours of 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night, and if the holder sells liquors at times in which this Act prohibits the selling of same he shall be deemed ... it shall be prima facie evidence of the sale of ... [illegible]

That any person or persons who shall engage in the ... in this State as provided ... shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding ... or imprisonment not exceeding six months. And for the second or any subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding ... or ... imprisonment in the State Prison not more than 3 years. It shall be the duty of the State's Attorneys and County Solicitors to file information against any party violating the provisions of this Act. ... solicit orders for, or deliver any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in any ... phosphate plant ... [illegible]

... punished as for a sale of liquors without license.

Sec. 32. Clubs Selling Liquors to Members and Non-Residents. Persons associating themselves together as a club, whether incorporated or not incorporated, including social clubs incorporated by orders of Circuit Judges, after their charters have been found ... [illegible]

... pay the State an annual license tax as follows:

If composed of less than seventy-five (75) members, ... hundred and seventy-five ($175.00) ... If composed of ... seventy-five members or ... hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars, and to the county and municipality in which located to each, a tax of one-half the amount paid to the State; Provided, That no such club license shall be issued in any county or election district in which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited in pursuance of the Laws and Constitution of this State. Provided further, That no such club license shall be issued unless and until such club shall enter into a good and sufficient bond for two thousand ($2000.00) dollars with two good and sufficient sureties and payable to the Governor of the State of Florida and his successors in office, and conditioned that no officer, agent or employee of such club shall violate any of the laws of this State regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beers, said bond to be approved by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which such license is to issue. The payment of such club license tax shall authorize such service or distribution to members only and non-resident guests of such clubs, and such service and distribution to members and non-resident guests shall not be deemed sales within the meaning of the laws of this State, but any service or distribution to any other than a member or non-resident guest of such licensed club shall be deemed a sale, and any officer, member or employee of any such licensed club who shall sell or serve or distribute any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to any person other than a non-resident guest or member of such club for money or other value shall be deemed guilty of selling intoxicating liquors without a license and shall be punished as provided by law.

Any officer of any such club which has not paid such license who shall knowingly permit such service or distribution by such club of intoxicating liquors to members or non-resident guests of such club for money or other value shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred ($500.00) dollars. Provided, That this section shall not apply to clubs incorporated or unincorporated, organized and used for the purpose of evading the payment of the license tax on dealers in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors as provided in this Act, but such clubs shall be subject to the payment of a license tax of one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars as in this Act specified. The President, Vice-President or Secretary and Treasurer or officers of corresponding duties by whatever name they may be called, of any club required by this section to pay license tax shall be required to see that such license shall be paid ... punishment provided by ... [illegible]

Section 33. Lawyers shall be required to pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Launches, Steam, Electric or Gasoline, kept for hire or public use, shall be required to pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars for each launch with a capacity of twenty passengers or more, and two and one-half ($2.50) dollars for each launch with a capacity of less than twenty passengers.

Laundries, owners or managers of steam laundries or Chinese laundries, in cities of ten thousand

[illegible] inhabitants or over, shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars. In cities and towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Livery and Feed Stables, individuals or firms keeping for hire or public use horses or mules for conveying passengers or freight, shall pay a license tax as follows:

When not more than five head of horses or mules are kept or used, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

When more than five head and less than ten head of horses and mules are kept or used, shall pay a license tax of seven and one-half ($7.50) dollars.

When ten head and less than twenty head of horses and mules are kept or used, shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

When twenty head and less than twenty-five head of horses and mules are kept or used, shall pay a license tax of twenty ($20.00) dollars.

When twenty-five head or more are kept or used, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five [illegible] dollars.

Sale stables shall pay a license tax of twenty-five [illegible] dollars.

Lunch Stands, and Eating Houses at Railroad Depots: Owners or managers of, shall pay a license tax as follows:

In cities and towns of twenty thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of less than twenty thousand and more than ten thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of ten thousand and more than five thousand inhabitants, shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

In cities and towns of five thousand inhabitants or less, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Lung Testers: When operated for profit, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars for each machine or device.

Lumber Dealers: Carrying a stock on hand and selling at retail shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

Buying or selling on commission and (or) exporting, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five dollars.

Locksmiths and Trunk Repairers: Who pay no other license shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Lightning Rods: Dealers in, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, when permanently located. Non-resident shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars in each county.

Sec. 34. Manufacturers of barrels, tubs and buckets, by machinery, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of turpentine barrels, shall pay a license of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each factory.

Manufacturers of [illegible] and [illegible] shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of vegetable crates and (or) fruit crates, shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of moss or moss packers, inside of corporate limits of cities or towns, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of filter, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of furniture shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of terra cotta, earthenware, pottery or other clay products, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of tile, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of roofing shall pay a license tax of (ten) ($10.00) dollars.

Manufacturers of fertilizers, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each plant.

Tar manufacturers of Coal Tar, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars for each county.

Manufacturers of pencils and (or) cedar slats employing twenty-five hands or more, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars; employing less than twenty-five hands, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Machine Shops, Repair Shops and Blacksmith Shops for public use, in cities and towns of five thousand population or more having one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars, or more invested in the business shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Marble Yards: Owners or managers of, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Section 35. Merchants, Druggists and Shopkeepers, shall pay a license tax as follows:

For the first one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars or fraction of one thousand dollars of stock of merchandise three ($3.00) dollars in each county and for each place of business and one and one half ($1.50) dollars for each additional thousand or fraction thereof, but dealers in merchandise at wholesale only, shall pay a license tax of one and one half ($1.50) dollars for each one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars of their stock in merchandise. Provided: That the words stock of merchandise shall be held to mean the cash value of the merchandise or goods on hand and not the amount of capital stock invested in the business. Provided further, That any merchant keeping sewing machines in stock for sale in the same manner as other merchandise shall not be taxed as a sewing machine agent or dealer.

Provided further, That each and every person, firm or corporation who shall offer with merchandise bargained or sold in the form of trade any coupon, profit sharing certificate or other evidence of indebtedness or liability, redeemable by any other person, firm or corporation than the one offering the same without paying the license tax for each place [illegible] who may redeem the same. The license provided in this Section shall be in addition to other licenses provided for in this Act. Any person engaging or continuing in the business of selling goods, wares and merchandise at any place of business without first obtaining a license therefor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred ($500.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 36. Manufacturers of all articles not [illegible] shall pay a license tax of two hundred ($200.00) dollars for each and every county. Provided: That nothing in this clause shall be construed to apply to the business of any [illegible] company, firm or corporation.

Manufacturers of [illegible] shall pay a license tax of [illegible] dollars in each county.

Messenger Service Systems shall pay a license tax as follows:

In cities and towns of [illegible] thousand inhabitants fifty ($50.00) dollars.

Sec. 37. Meat dealers in fresh meats and packing house products at wholesale, packed or refrigerated, when not connected with an ice factory, shall pay a license tax as follows:

In Counties of ten thousand inhabitants or more, twenty ($20.00) dollars.

In Counties of less than ten thousand inhabitants, ten ($10.00) dollars.

Dealers in fresh meats, selling at retail, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars. Provided that a license tax shall not be required of any person selling fresh meats of their own raising and for their benefit by such person or his or her agent. Provided, that this shall not apply to merchants who also do a general mercantile business.

Music Boxes, Owners or managers of, when operated for profit, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars for each instrument.

News Companies, Owners or managers of, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars provided that this shall not apply to news dealers.

News Agents: For each agent employed to travel and sell on trains and boats shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars each.

Sec. 38. Naval stores factors or persons firms or corporations engaged for the purpose of handling naval stores shall pay a license tax as follows:

Having a capital stock of two million dollars or over, pay a license tax of five hundred ($500.00) dollars for each place of business.

Having a capital stock of one million and less than two million dollars, shall pay a license tax of two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars, for each place of business.

Having a capital stock of less than one million dollars and more than five hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty ($150.00) dollars for each place of business.

Having a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars and more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred ($100.00) dollars for each place of business.

Having a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand and more than one hundred thousand dollars, fifty ($50.00) dollars for each place of business.

Having a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars or less, twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, for each place of business.

News stands, owners or managers of, where daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, periodicals, post cards, etc., are sold must pay a license as provided for merchants, druggists and shopkeepers.

Oils, dealers in illuminating or lubricating oils, at wholesale, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) for each place of business.

Oleomargarine, wholesale dealers in, handling in original packages only, shall pay a license tax of twenty ($20.00) dollars.

Oculists: When permanently located, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars each.

Non-resident or traveling, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars in each county.

Opticians, when permanently located, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Non-resident or traveling, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars in each county.

Oriental Goods: Dealers in shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars and be subject in all respects to the provisions of Chapter 6162 of the Laws of Florida, approved June 6th 1911.

Section 39. Palmists or Fortune Tellers, shall pay a license tax of five hundred ($500.00) dollars in each county.

Patent Rights: Any person selling any patent right or the right to sell any patent rights, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars in each county.

Contracting Painters and Paper Hangers, not doing their own work, shall pay a license tax as follows: In cities and towns of forty thousand inhabitants or more, twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, in cities and towns of less than forty thousand and more than twenty thousand inhabitants fifteen dollars, in cities and towns of twenty thousand and more than ten thousand inhabitants ten ($10.00) dollars, in cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants or less, five ($5.00) dollars.

Paints, manufacturers of, shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Sec. 40. Peddlers of merchandise, not otherwise enumerated specifically herein, shall pay a license tax of one hundred and fifty ($150.00) dollars in each county.

Peddlers of Stoves, Ranges and Clocks sold from wagons, shall pay a license tax of seventy-five ($75.00) dollars in each county.

Peddling Boats: Owners, operators, or managers of each boat used wholly or in part for peddling, shall pay a license tax as follows:

Boats more than forty (40) feet in length, shall pay a license tax of forty-five ($45.00) dollars.

Boats of less than forty (40) feet in length, shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

All boats engaged in the sale of vegetables, the products of the farm or plantation, fish and oysters, shall not be considered as peddling boats.

Sec. 41. Phosphate, Kaolin and Fullers Earth Plants: Owners or managers of each phosphate, kaolin and fullers earth plant shall pay a license tax as follows:

With a daily capacity of less than twenty tons, shall pay a license tax of fifteen ($15.00) dollars.

With a daily capacity of twenty tons and not more than thirty-five tons, shall pay a license tax of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents ($22.50).

With a daily capacity of thirty-five tons and less than fifty tons, shall pay a license tax of thirty seven dollars and fifty cents ($37.50).

With a daily capacity of fifty tons and less than sixty-five tons, shall pay a license tax of forty ($40.00) dollars.

With a daily capacity of sixty-five tons or more, shall pay a license tax of seventy-five ($75.00) dollars.

Physicians and Surgeons, all kinds, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Piano Tuners: Shall pay a license tax of three ($3.00) dollars in each County.

Photographers: Permanently located shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars each.

Non-resident or traveling, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars in each County.

Photographs: Owners or managers of, when operated for profit, shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars for each machine.

Planing Mills and Novelty Works: Not connected with saw mills shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Picture Agents: Traveling, shall pay a license tax of fifty ($50.00) dollars in each County; Provided, that agents for the sale of religious books only, shall not be required to pay a license tax.

Peanut Carts and Peanut Stands: On streets and paying no other license shall pay a license tax of two ($2.00) dollars each.

Pressing Clubs: Owners and managers of, in cities and towns of more than ten thousand inhabitants shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

Contracting Plumbers, not doing their own work shall pay a license tax as follows: In cities and towns of forty thousand inhabitants or more, twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, in cities and towns of less than forty thousand and more than twenty thousand inhabitants shall pay fifteen ($15.00) dollars, in cities and towns of twenty thousand and more than ten thousand inhabitants, ten ($10.00) dollars in cities and towns of ten thousand or less five ($5.00) dollars.

Pile Drivers: For public hire or contracting, shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Restaurants, cafes and public eating saloons owners or managers of, when not connected with barrooms or places where liquors are sold and where no intoxicating liquors are allowed to be served shall pay license tax as follows:

With seats or accommodations for fifteen or more persons shall pay a license tax of ten ($10.00) dollars.

With seats or accommodations for less than fifteen persons shall pay a license tax of five ($5.00) dollars.

When connected with a barroom or place where intoxicating liquors are sold or where intoxicating liquors are allowed to be served shall pay a license tax of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

Sec. 42. Loan Brokers: Persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business shall pay a license tax as follows:

In cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants or more shall pay a license tax of one hundred ($100.00) dollars for each place of business.

Loan Brokers shall keep a complete and true record of all loans or advances made, showing the date of the loan, the name of the borrower, the amount loaned, the rate of interest charged, and the date of payment and the [illegible] and shall at all times be open for the inspection of all peace officers and [illegible] and any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than [illegible] or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six months.

[illegible] business in the State shall pay annually on the first day of October to the Comptroller of the State a license tax of [illegible] for each and every mile of all tracks in this State including branches, switches, spurs and side tracks, as shown by the last assessment of the said railroad company for property taxation as a license for [illegible] in the counties in which such railroad may be located [illegible] the counties in which such railroad may be located [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Food Division	500.00
Chemicals and Apparatus, State Laboratory	500.00
Clerk Chemical Division	450.00
Postage, State Chemist	100.00
Prison Department	
Salaries Chaplains State Convicts	$ 750.00
For Use of Commissioners of State Institutions in Conducting Matters Pertaining to Prison Affairs, Payable From Hire of State Convicts	1,250.00
Legislature of 1913	
Expenses of Legislature of 1913	[illegible]
Judicial Department	
Salaries Judicial Department	[illegible]
Jurors and Witnesses Before the Grand Jury Rewards for and Expense of Arrest of Fugitives from Justice	1,000.00
Expenses Circuit Judges Sitting on Supreme Bench	75.00
Costs Adjudged Against the State in Civil Cases	50.00
Expenses Circuit Judges Sitting in other Courts	[illegible]
Incidental and Traveling Expenses of Circuit Judges	6,000.00
Supreme Court	
Contingent Expenses	$ 1,000.00
Clerk Per Diem Under Section 1755, General Statutes	475.00
Clerk as Librarian Under Section 1753, General Statutes	150.00
Sheriff Supreme Court, per diem, under Section 1683, General Statutes	125.00
Messenger	180.00
Assistant Secretary to Supreme Court Justices	750.00
Secretary to Supreme Court Justices	900.00
Purchase of Books for Supreme Court Library	250.00
Printing Supreme Court Reports	1,250.00
Electricity, Lights, Water and Ice	750.00
Fuel for Heating	[illegible]
One Furnace and Yard Man	180.00
One Elevator Man and Assistant Janitor	180.00
Watchman for Building	360.00
National Guard of Florida	
Salary of Adjutant General	$ 1,250.00
Expenses National Guard of Florida and Florida Naval Militia, including Rent of Armories, Allowances, etc.	9,872.21
Necessary Structures for Two Regimental Camps at State Camp Grounds	[illegible]
Caretaking, and Maintenance of State Camp Grounds	900.00
For Expenses National Guard of Florida when called out to preserve the peace, execute the law, etc., for two years	6,000.00
Encampment and Field Exercises of the National Guard of Florida in 1912	17,000.00
Repairs of Apalachicola Armory under Contract with Board of State Institutions	1,900.00
Expenditures in Connection with the Jacksonville Strike advanced by City of Jacksonville	10,844.01
Expenses of a Practice Cruise of the Florida Naval Militia aboard United States Ship of War	3,000.00
State Auditor	
Salary of State Auditor	$ 1,500.00
Salary Assistant State Auditor	1,500.00
Clerk	[illegible]
Clerk	[illegible]
Postage and Stationery	100.00
Miscellaneous	
General Printing and Advertising	$15,000.00
Salaries and Expenses Railroad Commissioners	15,000.00
Maintenance of Lunatics	165,000.00
Additional Appropriations Necessary to Complete and Furnish Addition to Colored Men's Building at State Hospital	25,000.00
Entirely New Sewerage System for State Hospital Old System Inadequate	15,000.00
Expenses Collection of Revenue	120,000.00
Stenographer and Typewriter	[illegible]
Postage, Printing and Contingent Expenses	[illegible]
Traveling Expenses Superintendent of Public Instruction on Official Business	[illegible]
Commissioner of Agriculture	
Clerk in Stock Feed, Fertilizer and Pure Food Department	[illegible]
Clerk and Statistician [illegible] Department	[illegible]
Clerk in Land Department [illegible] ville	[illegible]
Clerk in Land Department	[illegible]
Clerk and Stenographer in Agricultural and Immigration Departments	900.00
Clerk Oyster Commission	[illegible]
Books, Maps and Printing for Oyster Commission	[illegible]
Clerk in School Land Department	[illegible]
Clerk in Field Note Department	[illegible]
Extra Clerk Hire	[illegible]
Clerk and Stenographer	[illegible]
Postage Agricultural Department	[illegible]
Printing Stamps for Fertilizer, Stock Feed and Pure Food Departments	[illegible]
Printing Quarterly Bulletin Agricultural Department	[illegible]
Express and Telegrams	[illegible]
Traveling and Other Contingent Expenses Commissioner of Agriculture on Official Business	[illegible]
Stationery and Other Contingent Expenses Agricultural Department	[illegible]
State Chemist	
Salary of State Chemist	[illegible]
Assistant State Chemist, Fertilizer Analyst	[illegible]
Assistant State Chemist, Food and Drug Analyst	[illegible]
Assistant State Chemist, Feed Stuff Analyst	[illegible]
Traveling Expenses State Chemist and Assistants on Official Business within the State	[illegible]
Three Feed and Drug Inspectors at $750 each	2,250.00
Traveling Expenses Three Inspectors each	[illegible]
Samples and Incidental Expenses Pure Food Division	[illegible]
Chemicals and Apparatus State Laboratory	[illegible]
Clerk Chemical Division	[illegible]
Postage State Chemist	[illegible]
Prison Department	
Salaries Chaplains State Convicts	[illegible]
For Use of Commissioners of State Institutions in Conducting Matters Pertaining to Prison Affairs Payable From Hire of State Convicts	1,250.00
Judicial Department	
Salaries Judicial Department	[illegible]
Jurors and Witnesses Before Grand Jury	75,000.00
Rewards for and Expenses of Arrest of Fugitives from Justice	1,000.00
Expenses Circuit Judges Sitting on Supreme Bench	75.00
Costs Adjudged Against the State in Civil Cases	50.00
Expenses Circuit Judges Sitting in Other Circuits	[illegible]
Incidental and Traveling Expenses Circuit Judges	[illegible]
Supreme Court	
Contingent Expense	$ 1,000.00
Clerk, Per Diem Under Section 1755, General Statutes	475.00
Clerk as Librarian Under Section 1753, General Statutes	150.00
Sheriff Supreme Court per diem under Section 1683, General Statutes	125.00
Messenger	180.00
Assistant Secretary to Supreme Court Justices	750.00
Secretary to Supreme Court Justices	900.00
Purchase of Books for Supreme Court Library	250.00
Printing Supreme Court Reports	1,250.00
Electricity, Lights, Water and Ice	750.00
One Furnace and Yard Man	180.00
One Elevator Man and Assistant Janitor	180.00
Watchman	360.00
National Guard of Florida	
Salary of Adjutant General	$ 1,250.00
Expenses National Guard of Florida and Florida Naval Militia Including Rent of Armories, Allowances, etc.	9,872.21
Caretaking and maintenance of State Camp Grounds	900.00
State Auditor	
Salary State Auditor	[illegible]
Salary Assistant State Auditor	[illegible]
Clerk	[illegible]
Clerk	[illegible]
Postage and Stationery	100.00
Miscellaneous	
General Printing and Advertising	$15,000.00
Salaries and Expenses Railroad Commissioners	15,000.00
Maintenance of Lunatics	110,000.00
Expenses Collection of Revenue	70,000.00
For Abstracting Lands Sold to State for Unpaid Taxes for the Use of Tax Assessors	600.00
Stationery for Executive and Legislative Departments	750.00
Printing Delinquent Tax Lists Under Revenue Law	4,000.00
Improvement and Care of Governor's Mansion and Grounds	420.00
Salary Nursery Stock Inspector	1,000.00
Traveling and Incidental Expenses Nursery Stock Inspector	[illegible]

Sec. 4. All moneys appropriated under head of Contingent or Incidental Expenses shall be accounted for to the next Legislature in an itemized statement from each official having charge of any such fund, and no clerk or clerical assistance shall be employed by any State officer and paid out of the contingent fund appropriation for contingent expenses.

Sec. 5. Any funds appropriated by this Act not expended during the year for which it was appropriated shall be carried forward to the credit of such fund for the succeeding year or years.

Sec. 6. That in order to provide for the payment of the salaries due for the three months ending June 30th, 1913, without encroaching upon the appropriation provided by this Act for the period commencing July 1st and ending December 31st, 1913, in accordance with the recommendations of the Comptroller on pages 8, 9 and 10 of his report of the appropriations for salaries made by Section one of Chapter 6120 of the Laws of Florida approved June 3, 1911, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the salaries for the quarter ending June 30, 1913, which shall be paid by warrant on the State Treasurer payable to the officials and clerks at the same rate as fixed by said Section one of Chapter 6120 of the Laws of Florida, approved June 3, 1911.

Approved June 12th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6424 (No. 4)

AN ACT Creating a State Board of Pensions, Defining Who Shall Receive Pensions, Who Shall Not Receive Pensions, Who Shall Be Retained as Pensioners, How Applications Shall Be Made, How Pensions Shall Be Paid, Duty of County Commissioners in Regard to Pensions, Providing for the Levy of a Pension Tax and Authorizing the State Board of Pensions to Make Regulations to Carry Into Effect the Provisions of This Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. [illegible] constituted the State Board of Pensions.

Sec. 2. Any person who enlisted and served in the military or naval service of the Confederate States during war between the States and the United States and did not desert the Confederate service and who performed service in actual line of duty for a period of not less than one year, or who was in such service at the time of the close of said war, [illegible] disease contracted while in line of duty, and whose property valuation, both real and personal, including the property of his wife if she shall not have deserted her husband, does not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and shall have been a bona fide citizen of this State for ten years prior to the filing of his claim for pension, shall each receive one hundred and twenty ($120.00) dollars per annum, in quarterly payments; all who lost a limb or limbs, an eye or eyes, or who is permanently disabled by reason of wounds or disease, to gain a livelihood by manual labor shall be entitled to receive each per annum, in quarterly payments, the following amounts, to wit:

For total loss of sight	$150.00
For loss of one eye	125.00
For loss of a foot	125.00
For loss of a hand	125.00
For loss of both hands	150.00
For loss of both feet	150.00
For loss of one hand and one foot, same person	150.00
For personal injuries, disease or age, where by the person is unable to earn a livelihood by manual labor, as shown by two reputable physicians	150.00

Provided, however, That no soldier, sailor or their widows who are now on the pension roll and drawing a pension shall be required to make other and further proof; Provided, further, That any applicant for a pension under this Act, who has previously made satisfactory proof of service, under any former Act, although not now on the pension roll, shall not be required to make new proof of service; that the provision of this Act shall apply to all those who were members of the Florida Reserves, and also those known as "Home Guards," which were in the service of the State of Florida during the war between the States of the United States; Provided, further, That any soldier or sailor who performed actual service for a period of one year or more in line of duty, and was absent from his command at the time same was mustered out, upon a furlough granted him after January 15th, 1865 shall not be presumed to have deserted the service and shall be entitled to a pension under the provisions of this Act unless proven to be a deserter.

For Abstracting Lands Sold to State for Unpaid Taxes for the Use of Tax Assessors	600.00
Stationery for Executive and Legislative Departments	750.00
Printing Delinquent Tax Lists Under Revenue Law	4,000.00
Improvement and Care of Governor's Mansion and Grounds	420.00
Erection of Servants House and Other Permanent Improvements at Governor's Mansion	1,000.00
Furniture at Governor's Mansion	500.00
Receiving Hospital at Florida Hospital for the Insane	[illegible]
Salary Nursery Stock Inspector	[illegible]
Incidental and Traveling Expenses Nursery Stock Inspector	[illegible]

Sec. 2. That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated [illegible]

Salaries Executive Department	[illegible]
Governor	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Secretary Board State Institutions	[illegible]
Secretary Board of Pardons	[illegible]
Secretary of State	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Comptroller	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Recording Clerk in Tax Redemption Department	1,500.00
Mailing Clerk and Messenger for Comptroller's Office	[illegible]
Lists of Land Entries for Use of Assessors and Other Contingent Expenses Comptroller's Office	[illegible]
State Treasurer	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Attorney General	
Assistant	$ 2,400.00
Clerk	1,200.00
Incidental Expenses	[illegible]
Purchase of Books	250.00
Superintendent of Public Instruction	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Commissioner of Agriculture	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Clerk and Stenographer in Agricultural and Immigration Departments	1,000.00
Books, Map and Printing for Oyster Commission	1,000.00
Clerk for Oyster Commission Department	1,500.00
Clerk in School Land Department	1,200.00
Clerk in Field Note Department	[illegible]
Extra Clerk Hire	600.00
Clerk and Stenographer	900.00
Postage Agricultural Department	1,000.00
Printing Stamps for Fertilizer, Stock Feed and Pure Food Departments	[illegible]
Printing Quarterly Bulletin Agricultural Departments	[illegible]
Express and Telegrams	700.00
Traveling and Other Contingent Expenses, Commissioner of Agriculture on Official Business	[illegible]
Stationery and Other Contingent Expenses Agricultural Department	[illegible]
State Chemist	
Salary of State Chemist	[illegible]
Assistant State Chemist, Fertilizer Analyst	[illegible]
Assistant State Chemist, Food and Drug Analyst	[illegible]
Assistant State Chemist, Feed Stuff Analyst	[illegible]
Traveling Expenses State Chemist and Assistants on Official Business within the State	700.00
Three Food and Drug Inspectors, [illegible] each	[illegible]
Traveling Expenses, Three Inspectors, $1,000 each	3,000.00
Samples and Incidental Expenses Pure Food Division	1,000.00
Chemicals and Apparatus State Laboratory	1,000.00
Clerk of Chemical Division	900.00
Postage State Chemist	200.00
Prison Department	
Salaries Chaplains State Convicts	$ 1,500.00
For use of Commissioners of State Institutions in Conducting Matters Pertaining to Prison Affairs, Payable from Hire of State Convicts	2,500.00
Judicial Department	
Salaries Judicial Department	$72,750.00
Jurors and Witnesses before the Grand Jury	150,000.00
Rewards for and Expenses of Arrest of Fugitives from Justice	[illegible]
Expenses Circuit Judges Sitting on Supreme Bench	[illegible]
Costs adjudged against the State in Civil Cases	[illegible]
Expenses Circuit Judges in other Circuits	[illegible]
Incidental and Traveling Expenses Circuit Judges	[illegible]
Supreme Court	
Contingent Expenses	$ 2,000.00
Clerk, per diem, under Section 1755, General Statutes	[illegible]
Clerk as Librarian, under Section 1753, General Statutes	300.00
Sheriff Supreme Court, per diem, under Section 1683, General Statutes	250.00
Messenger	360.00
Assistant Secretary to Supreme Court Justices	1,500.00
Secretary to Supreme Court Justices	1,800.00
Purchase of Books for Supreme Court Library	500.00
Printing Supreme Court Reports	2,500.00
Electricity, Lights, Water and Ice	1,500.00
Fuel for Heating	300.00
One Furnace and Yard Man	300.00
One Elevator Man and Assistant Janitor	360.00
Watchman	720.00
National Guard of Florida	
Salary of Adjutant General	$ 2,500.00
Expenses National Guard of Florida and Florida Naval Militia Including Rent of Armories, Allowances, etc.	19,744.42
Caretaking and Maintenance of State Camp Grounds	1,800.00
Encampment and Field Exercises of the National Guard of Florida in 1914	17,000.00
State Auditor	
Salary State Auditor	$ 3,000.00
Salary Assistant State Auditor	[illegible]
Clerk	1,200.00
Clerk	1,200.00
Postage and Stationery	200.00
Miscellaneous	
General Printing and Advertising	[illegible]
Salaries and Expenses Railroad Commissioners	30,000.00
Maintenance of Lunatics	220,000.00
Expenses Collection of Revenue	140,000.00
For Abstracting Lands Sold to State for Unpaid Taxes for the Use of Tax Assessors	1,200.00
Stationery for Executive and Legislative Departments	1,500.00
Printing Delinquent Tax Lists under Revenue Law	8,000.00
Improvements and Care of Governor's Mansion and Grounds	840.00
Salary Nursery Stock Inspector	2,000.00
Traveling and Incidental Expenses Nursery Stock Inspector	[illegible]

Sec. 3. That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for six months, ending June 30th, 1913:

Salaries Executive Department	[illegible]
Governor	
Private Secretary	[illegible]
Clerk and Stenographer	540.00
Clerk and Stenographer	540.00
Contingent Expenses of the State	[illegible]
Secretary Board of State Institutions	250.00
Secretary Board of Pardons	250.00
Secretary of State	
Chief Clerk	900.00
Assistant Chief Clerk	750.00
Clerk and Stenographer	600.00
Stenography and Typewriters	450.00
Postage, Express and Telegrams	[illegible]
Repairs and Other Incidental Expenses	1,000.00
Watchman at Capitol	300.00
Fuel, Lights and Water at Capitol	1,000.00
For 3 Janitors, Capitol Building	540.00
For 1 White Janitor	450.00
Comptroller	
Chief Clerk	$ 1,250.00
Railroad and Telegraph Assessment Clerk	[illegible]
Bookkeeper	[illegible]
Warrant and Abstracting Clerk	750.00
Pension Clerk	750.00
Recording Clerk	[illegible]
Assistant Pension Clerk	[illegible]
Assistant Pension Clerk	750.00
Assistant Auditing Clerk	[illegible]
Correspondence and Filing Clerk	[illegible]
Auditing and Distributing Clerk Tax Redemption Department	[illegible]
Bookkeeper in Tax Redemption Department	600.00
Recording Clerk in Tax Redemption Department	600.00
Mailing Clerk and Messenger for Comptroller's Office	[illegible]
Lists of Land Entries for Use of Assessors and Other Contingent Expenses Comptroller's Office	500.00
State Treasurer	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Attorney General	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Chief Clerk	[illegible]
Assistant Chief Clerk	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] application in the Pension Department; Provided That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent Chaplains in the regular Confederate Service from receiving a pension. Any person who drew a pension from the State of Florida at the time of the passage of this Act [illegible]

[illegible] Regiment or Ship upon which he enlisted and served, the date of enlistment and date and cause of discharge, his citizenship and rights to the benefits of this Act. He shall furnish the affidavit of a commissioned officer under whom, or two comrades with whom he served, or the transcript from the muster rolls from the Adjutant General's office at Washington to establish the service claimed, or other documentary evidence satisfactory to the Board of Pensions.

Sec. 7. The Board of County Commissioners of the County in which the applicant resides shall investigate all claims made under this Act and report upon the application whether or not the pension applied for should be granted.

Sec. 8. The State Board of Pensions shall furnish annually suitable blanks for making such reports and shall file applications immediately upon receipt of same.

Sec. 9. All sums required for the payment of pensions to applicants under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by warrants drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer of the State in favor of the applicant for the amount which he may be entitled out of any moneys in the State Treasury raised by special levy for the payment of pensions as provided in this Act.

Sec. 10. The County Commissioners of each county shall at least once in each year examine the pension rolls of their respective Counties and ascertain whether or not any person on said pension rolls should be dropped from same for reason of not being entitled to draw pension under the provisions of this Act and make report of their findings to the State Board of Pensions, who are hereby authorized to drop such pensioners from the list if, in their judgment, the same should be done.

Sec. 11. The State Board of Pensions shall forward to each pensioner who is not on the pension roll at the time of the passage of this Act a certificate that he or she is entitled to draw a pension, which shall be prima facie evidence in all Courts of the same.

Sec. 12. There shall annually be assessed and collected a tax of four (4) mills per dollar on all property liable to assessments which shall constitute a fund for the payment of pensioners, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the payment of pensions.

Sec. 13. That it shall be lawful after the passage of this Act, for pensioners of this State to have their vouchers approved and signed by any officer of this State authorized to administer oaths having a seal.

Sec. 14. The State Board of Pensions shall [illegible] or at least thirty days before the meeting of the Legislature. Said board may make rules and regulations for the conduct of their business as they may deem proper, not in conflict with the spirit and purpose of the pension laws. They may employ a clerk at a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly out of the State Treasury on the certificate of the Chairman of said Board.

Sec. 15. The Governor of the State of Florida may, and he is hereby empowered to reduce the millage authorized to be assessed and collected under the provisions of this Act, when, in his judgement the amount so assessed will be more than the amount required to pay the pensioners authorized by this Act.

Sec. 16. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 1913.

Approved June 4th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6425 (No. 5)

AN ACT to Amend Sections 1 and 10 of Chapter 6155 of the Laws of Florida Entitled "An Act for the Incorporation, Powers, Duties and Liabilities of Trust and Security Companies and to Regulate the Same," Approved June 5, 1911.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 6155 of the Laws of Florida entitled "An Act for the incorporation, powers, duties and liabilities of trust and security companies and to regulate the same," approved June 5th, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Every trust company organized under and in pursuance of this Act shall have power:

(1) To act as the fiscal or transfer agent of any State, municipality, body politic or corporation and in such capacity to receive and disburse moneys.

(2) To transfer, register and countersign certificates of stock, bond or other evidences of indebtedness, and to act as agent of any corporation foreign or domestic, for any purpose now or hereafter required by statute or otherwise.

(3) To receive deposits of trust moneys, securities or other personal property from any person or corporation, and to loan money on real or personal securities.

(4) To lease, hold, purchase and convey any and all real property necessary for and convenient in the transaction of its business, or which the purposes of the corporation may require, or which it shall acquire in satisfaction or partial satisfaction of debts due the corporation under sales, judgments or mortgages, or in settlement or partial settlement of debts due to the corporation by any of its debtors.

(5) To act as trustee under any mortgage or bond issued by any municipality, body politic or corporation, and to accept and execute any other municipal or corporate trust not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

(6) To accept trusts from and execute trusts for married women in respect to their separate equitable property, and to be their agent in the management of such property, or to transact any business in relation thereto.

(7) To act under the order or appointment of any court of record as guardian, receiver or trustee of the estate of any minor, and as depository of any moneys paid into court, whether for the benefit of any such minor or other persons, corporations or party.

(8) To take, accept and execute any and all such legal trusts, duties and powers in regard to the holding, management and disposition of any estate, real or personal, and the rents and profits thereof, or the sale thereof, as may be granted or confided to it by any court of record, or by any person, corporation, municipal or other authority, and it shall be accountable to all parties in interest for the faithful discharge of every such trust, duty or power which it may so accept.

(9) To [illegible] accept and execute any and all such trusts and powers of whatever nature or description as may be conferred upon or intrusted or committed to it by any person or persons or any body politic, corporation or other authority, by grant, assignment, transfer, devise, bequest or otherwise, or which may be intrusted or committed or transferred to it or vested in it by order of any court of record, or any probate court, and to receive, take and hold any property or estate, real or personal which may be the subject of any such trust.

(10) To purchase, invest in and sell stocks, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds and mortgages [illegible]

[illegible]

(14) To exercise the powers conferred [illegible]

[illegible] such terms and [illegible] may be agreed upon by the depositor and the said trust company.

Sec. 2. That Section 10 of Chapter 6155 of the Laws of Florida entitled "An Act for the incorporation, powers, duties and liabilities of trust [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER 6426 (No. 6)

AN ACT Relating to the Incorporation and to Authorization and Supervision Thereof by the Comptroller and Regulating the Management and Conduct of Banks and Banking Companies and to Repeal Sections 2691, 2698, 2699, 2702 and 2709 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida Relating to Banks and Banking and Providing Penalties.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the place of business of each banking company shall be in the city or town specified in its charter and the usual business of any such banking company shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the city or town so specified and not elsewhere.

Sec. 2. The proposed charter of a banking company shall, in addition to other requisites, state whether the business to be conducted is to be a general banking business or the business of a Savings Bank, also the place where its operations are to be carried on, designating the County and the city or town.

Sec. 3. Every banking or trust company shall have a Board of Directors consisting of not less than five nor more than fifteen and the number of Directors must be specified and the name and postoffice address of each Director shall be stated in the charter. Provided that after any banking or trust company has been authorized to commence business it may increase or reduce the number of Directors within the above limits with the approval of the Comptroller.

Sec. 4. The capital stock of each banking company must be paid in full in lawful money of the United States of America before the Comptroller shall issue authority to any such company to commence business.

Sec. 5. That no banking or banking and trust company shall issue a certificate of deposit except in exchange for actual cash in lawful money of the United States of America. Any official of any such company who wilfully violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

Sec. 6. That the Directors and officers of all banking and trust companies and all bankers are hereby prohibited from allowing or permitting overdrafts for the purpose of borrowing money or from allowing any person, firm or corporation to habitually overdraw his, their or its account.

Sec. 7. Each and every officer of a banking company shall, before entering upon his duties, be required to make affidavit that he will diligently and honestly [illegible] forwarded to the Comptroller.

Sec. 8. Whenever any banking company [illegible] fies the Comptroller that its capital stock has been duly paid in, and that it has complied with all the provisions which the law requires before a banking company can be authorized to begin business, the Comptroller shall examine into the condition of such company, ascertain if the amount of its capital stock has been fully paid in lawful money of the United States, the name and place of residence of each of its Directors and the amount of capital stock of which each is the owner in good faith, and generally whether such company has complied with all the provisions of law required to entitle it to engage in the business of banking, and shall cause to be made and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors and by the president, cashier or treasurer of the company a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether the company is lawfully entitled to begin the business of banking.

If upon a careful examination of the facts so reported and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the association or otherwise, it appears that such company is lawfully entitled to begin the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such company a certificate under his hand and official seal that it has complied with the provisions required to be complied with before beginning the business of banking and that it is authorized to commence such business, but the Comptroller may withhold from a company his said certificate whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown to him by proof that the stockholders have formed the same for any other than the legitimate objects contemplated by the law [illegible] in the judgment of the Comptroller warrant the issue of such authority.

Sec. 9. That Sections 2691, 2698, 2699, 2702 and 2709 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida relating to Banks and banking be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. No corporation organized to conduct either a banking or trust business or any part of such business shall engage in either the banking or trust business or any part thereof unless and until such corporation shall have complied fully with the banking or banking and trust laws of this State and shall have been authorized by the Comptroller of the State of Florida in the manner provided by law to engage in any such business in this State; Provided, That this Section shall not be construed as applying to banking associations organized within this State pursuant to the provisions of Congress to provide a national currency.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any bank to certify any check drawn upon such bank unless the person, firm or corporation drawing the check has on deposit with the bank at the time such check is certified an amount of credit on the depositors ledger of such bank subject to the payment of such check equal to the amount specified in such check, but the amount of such check shall not be recoverable from the payee or holder except in the case of fraud. Whenever a check drawn upon any bank is certified by any officer of such bank, the amount thereof shall be immediately charged against the account of the person, firm or corporation drawing the same. Any officer who knowingly violates any of the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly.

Section 12. Any bank, which is in good faith winding up its business for the purpose of consolidating with some other bank, may transfer its resources and liabilities to the bank with which it is in process of consolidating, but no consolidation shall be made without the consent of the Comptroller of the State, nor shall such consolidation operate to defeat the claim of any creditor or hinder any creditor in the collection of his debt against such banks or either of them.

Section 13. If from any examination made by the Comptroller or any State Bank Examiner acting under his authority of any bank or banking company [illegible] the Comptroller shall have reason to conclude that any such bank, banking company or banker is in an unsound or unsafe condition, he shall forthwith take possession of the property and business of such bank, banking company or banker and retain such possession until the affairs are placed in a sound and safe condition or until a receiver is appointed by the courts as provided by law and pending such possession by the Comptroller, all the remedies at law or in equity of any creditor or stockholder against any such bank, banking company or banker shall be suspended.

Section 14. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved June 7th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6427 (No. 7)

AN ACT [illegible]

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. [illegible] of Florida except National banks shall be examined at least once in each year and oftener if [illegible]

[illegible] direct to the State Treasurer.

Within thirty days after each such examination the Comptroller shall notify the bank, banker [illegible]

Sec. 2. That each person employed by the Comptroller as Bank Examiner shall receive compensation at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum and actual traveling expenses while in the discharge of his duties. The Comptroller shall audit the accounts for traveling expenses of such examiners incurred in the discharge of their duties and shall draw his warrant [illegible]

Sec. [illegible] That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved June 7th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6428 (No. 8)

AN ACT Relating to County Finances and Providing for the Preparation and Filing of Reports Thereof by the County Commissioners and Clerk of the Circuit Court of Each County, and to authorize the Comptroller to Prescribe Forms for and Rules Relating to Such Reports and to Punish any Violations of This Act or Such Rules.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the Comptroller of the State of Florida is hereby authorized and directed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, to prescribe a form or forms of financial statements or reports to be made by the County Commissioners and Clerk of the Circuit Court of each of the Counties of the State of Florida, which shall provide for and require a full, accurate, detailed and complete statement of all the receipts, disbursements, assets, funds, unpaid warrants and all liabilities of such Counties, in such form and manner as to set forth a comprehensive and complete statement and report of the administration, conduct and condition of the financial affairs of each such County and all separate funds thereof. Such forms may be altered from time to time by said Comptroller and he shall have the power to prescribe and promulgate rules for the effectual administration and enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners and Clerk of the Circuit Court to make out, fill in and subscribe such reports or statements of County finances upon the form or forms prescribed by said Comptroller from time to time, and to swear to the accuracy and completeness of the same to the best of their knowledge, information and belief, and file the same with the Comptroller of the State of Florida on the first days of January and July of each year and at such other times as the same may be called for and required by said Comptroller. The Comptroller shall have the right to require special reports upon such forms to be filed at any time by said County Commissioners and Clerk if he shall have reason to believe the same necessary.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each such County to [illegible] with the signatures and affidavits appearing thereon, which said reports [illegible] shall be a part of the public records [illegible] at all times to the use and inspection of the public.

Sec. 4. That all of said reports made as aforesaid to the Comptroller shall likewise be kept by him for permanent reference, and be subject to the inspection of the public at any time. Said Comptroller shall cause each of said reports to be published in at least one newspaper published in the County from which said report shall be received, the expense of which publication shall be sustained and paid by the County by whose Commissioners and Clerk the same shall have been made as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That the Comptroller shall have the power and it shall be his duty to cause every such financial report or statement to be audited and verified by a person appointed for that purpose by the Comptroller whenever in the judgment of the Comptroller the same may be requisite or necessary, and for that purpose all of the books of accounts of the County Treasurer, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Commissioners and other County officers shall be open to the inspection of the Comptroller or any inspector or representative appointed by him for that purpose.

Sec. 6. That if any County Commissioner or Clerk of the Circuit Court shall decline, refuse or fail to make, subscribe or swear to or to file with said Comptroller any of said financial statements or reports required by this Act or at the times herein respectively provided therefor, or when required by said Comptroller under the provisions of this Act, or if any such County Commissioner or Clerk shall knowingly or wilfully make, consent, subscribe, swear to or file any such financial report or statement which shall be false, incomplete or untrue in any respect, or otherwise in any respect violate any of the provisions of this Act or any of the rules or regulations of the [illegible] a misdemeanor and [illegible] shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year in the County jail or by fine not exceeding five thousand ($5,000.00) dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 7. That if any County Commissioner or Clerk shall fail, decline or refuse to make, subscribe, swear to, file or return any of said financial statements or reports, or shall knowingly or wilfully make, consent, subscribe or swear to any such financial report or statement which shall be false or untrue in any particular, or shall otherwise violate any of the provisions of this Act, or to fail to keep or perform or shall violate any rule or regulation of said Comptroller adopted under the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to certify said fact to the Governor of the State of Florida, and to the State's Attorney and County Solicitor of the proper County. The failure or refusal of such County Commissioner or Clerk to perform or comply with any of the provisions of this Act or such rules shall be cause for removal by the Governor.

Sec. 8. All laws in conflict or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved May 20, 1913.

CHAPTER 6429—(No. 9)

AN ACT to Provide Means for Carrying Out the Provisions of An Act Relating to County Finances, Approved May 20th, 1913.

Whereas: An Act passed the present Legislature relating to County finances requires that at least [illegible] the County Commissioners and Clerk of the Circuit Court of each County shall make detailed and itemized statements of the County finances to the Comptroller, and directs that the Comptroller publish the same and that he shall cause such reports to be audited and verified and whenever deemed necessary for that purpose he may examine or designate a representative to examine the books of accounts of all County officers to the end that such reports may show the true condition of County finances, and

Whereas: In the administration of said law, according to its requirements it will be necessary from time to time for the representative of the Comptroller to visit Counties to personally examine the accounts and verify records, and

Whereas: Said law made no provision for funds for meeting the expenses of carrying out the provisions of said law, therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the compensation of the examiner or representative of the Comptroller provided for in said Act relating to County finances, approved May 20th, 1913, is hereby fixed at a rate not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per month for the time actually engaged, and actual traveling expenses, and the same is hereby directed to be paid by the Comptroller by his warrant in the same manner as is provided by law in similar cases.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6430 (No. 10)

AN ACT Appropriating Three Thousand Dollars for Boys' Corn Club and Girls' Canning Club Work, and Providing the Method for Expenditure Thereof.

Whereas, [illegible] Board has for the past three years been carrying on in this State what is termed Boys' Corn Club and Girls' Canning Club Work, and

Whereas, [illegible] agricultural interests of our State, and

Whereas, [illegible] for this work are insufficient to supply the necessary means to carry on the work in all of the counties where it is needed; therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That there [illegible] appropriated [illegible] Dollars [illegible] as the "Boys' Corn Club and Girls' Canning Club Fund," which said fund shall be used and expended as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of [illegible] State of Florida to appoint such [illegible] as County Agents and said County Agents shall be under the supervision and control of the said National State Agent, and shall receive the same compensation and be subject to the same rules and regulations as are the County Agents employed by the National Government.

Sec. 3. The funds arising from this appropriation shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Comptroller of this State, who shall issue said warrant upon receipt of the itemized bills of said National State Agent approved by the Board of Control of the [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER 6431 (No. 11)

AN ACT to Fix the Pay of Members, Officers and Attaches of the Legislature of A. D. 1913, and Certain Expenses of the Legislature.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the pay of the members of the present Legislature convened April 8th, 1913, shall be [illegible] dollars per day in addition to the mileage allowed by the Constitution of the State of Florida at ten cents per mile each way.

Sec. 2. That the pay of the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives [illegible] of the House of Representatives, except committee clerks, shall be six dollars a day each. The pay of all Committee Clerks authorized by the Senate or the House of Representatives shall be five dollars per diem.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the House of Representatives and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, when employed, shall receive a per diem of six dollars. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be allowed three days additional after the adjournment of the Legislature in which to complete their work at regular pay.

The pay of the Messenger of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be six dollars per day each.

The pay of the door keeper of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be six dollars per day each.

The pay of the Pages of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be four dollars per day each.

The pay of the Janitor of the Senate shall be six dollars per day, and he shall receive the sum of seventy five dollars extra for help and over time.

The pay of the Janitors of the House of Representatives shall be five dollars per day each.

The pay of the Chaplain of the Senate and of the House of Representatives shall be two hundred dollars each for the session.

The pay of the Committee Clerks and Mailing Clerks shall be five dollars per day from the date of certificates of their appointment, to the Chairman of the respective Committees on Legislative expenses until the end of the session.

The Journal Secretary and Assistant Journal Secretary of the Senate shall receive a per diem of six dollars per day.

The mailing clerk of the Senate shall receive for mailing Senate Journals of the session the sum of five hundred dollars.

The pay of the Secretary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be five dollars per day.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each be entitled to pay for fifteen days after the adjournment of the Legislature at the rate of six dollars per day to bring up the work of the Journal, and the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and the Assistant Chief Clerk of the House shall each be entitled to pay for five days after the adjournment at the rate aforesaid.

The Recording Secretary of the Senate and the Recording Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each be entitled to pay for twelve days after the adjournment in order to complete the indexing, such payment to be made, however, only after the completion and delivery of the Journal, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue warrants on the State Treasury in favor of the Recording Secretary of the Senate and of the Recording Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, for the additional days herein provided for, but no warrant shall be issued therefor to such Secretary or Clerk except upon the delivery of the receipt of the Attorney-General setting forth that such Secretary or Clerk has indexed in full the Journals of the Senate or House of Representatives, and that the records of the same have been duly filed in his office.

The Bill Secretary of the Senate and the Bill Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each have pay for ten days after the adjournment of the Legislature to complete their unfinished work and to return their books and bills properly indexed, assorted and labeled in convenient form for reference to the Secretary of State; payment

to be made upon the certificate of the Secretary of State that such duty has been performed.

The proof reader of the House of Representatives shall receive six dollars per day, from the time of his appointment until the end of the session.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Bill Secretary of the Senate shall each receive seventy-five dollars for preparing the daily Calendar of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Assistant Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each receive seventy five dollars for preparing the daily Calendar of the House of Representatives; Provided that the Engrossing and Enrolling Secretaries of the Senate, and the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks of the House of Representatives shall receive six dollars per diem.

Sec. 3. The per diem and mileage of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the per diem of the Secretaries, and Clerks, and attaches of the Senate and House [illegible] form, and those of the Senate shall be approved by the President of the Senate and attested by the Secretary of the Senate, and those of the House of Representatives shall be approved by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and attested by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Comptroller shall audit and issue his warrant on the Treasurer for the same.

Sec. 4. The actual traveling expenses of all members of the various visiting committees shall be prepared in pay roll form and certified to by the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses of either House respectively, and the Comptroller shall issue his warrant for the same.

Sec. 5. That all the expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be paid on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses of the Senate or House of Representatives as the case may be, and the Comptroller shall audit the same and issue his warrant or warrants for the same.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval by the Governor.

Approved June 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 6432—(No. 12).

AN ACT Making an Annual Appropriation for the University of Florida, at Gainesville, to Make Up Deficit Caused by Shrinkage of Interest in Certain Bonds.

Whereas, The Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, granting lands for the establishment of a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this Act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life. And, whereas, it is further provided by said Act of Congress that if any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing Section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied to the purposes mentioned in the fourth Section of the Act; and whereas, under the terms of the gift the interest specified shall not be less than five per cent per annum, and whereas the Legislature of the State of Florida by accepting the said terms of donation agreed that their bonds should bear not less than five per cent interest, and whereas the Florida State bonds to the amount of $135,800.00 now held by such fund bear only three per cent interest per annum, producing $4,074.00 interest annually which is $2,716.00 less than the lowest rate required of the State by the Act making the grant for the fund and accepted by the State, therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That an annual appropriation of the sum of $2,716.00 is hereby made for the use of the University of Florida, it being entitled to the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2nd, 1862, the said amount to be transferred to the Agricultural Fund annually by the Comptroller on the first day of July of each year.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6433—(No. 13).

AN ACT for the Relief of [illegible] McKenny(?).

Whereas, during the yellow fever epidemic in the State of Florida during the year 1888, a large hotel owned by [illegible] in the town of McKenny(?), Florida, was taken and used by the health authorities of the [illegible] for a Yellow Fever Hospital for [illegible] fever patients, thereby causing the hotel furniture to become a total loss and the hotel building to become practically valueless to the owner thereof; and whereas the said hotel property was reasonably worth the sum of ten thousand dollars besides the loss in patronage of the said hotel [illegible] hospital, and whereas the said [illegible] who was then and is now a citizen of this State has never been paid or reimbursed for any part of the loss sustained by him thereby; therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the sum of twenty five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury [illegible] for the purposes of the State Board of Health to be paid to the said [illegible] to reimburse him in part for the loss he sustained in the use of the said hotel property [illegible] yellow fever hospital.

[illegible]

Sec. [illegible] This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor of Florida.

Approved May 17, 1913.

CHAPTER 6434—(No. 14).

AN ACT [illegible]

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

[illegible] authorized [illegible] control and eradication of the Southern Cattle Tick, through the employment of State and County agents, payment for labor and materials and for any other expenditures that may be found useful and necessary in the prosecution of such work, and the Board of Health is hereby authorized and empowered after investigation of suitable locations and upon recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Florida State Live Stock Association, to construct cattle dipping vats in communities where such aid is deemed useful for demonstration and proper conduct of tick eradication work.

Sec. 2. The County Commissioners of any county of the State of Florida are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate such amounts of money as they may deem adequate and necessary, for the purpose of co-operating with the officials of the State Board of Health in eradicating the Southern Cattle Tick, and in preventing contagious or infectious diseases of animals whenever funds for this purpose are raised by private subscriptions of individuals.

Sec. 3. The State Health Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint officers of the United States Department of Agriculture detailed for co-operative work in the eradication of the Southern Cattle Tick, or the control or suppression of contagious or infectious diseases of animals in Florida, as agents of the State Board of Health, Provided, that they act without pay from the State of Florida.

Sec. 4. This Act shall become effective upon its passage and approval by the Governor or upon its becoming a law without such approval.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6435—(No. 15).

AN ACT to Provide for Compensation to the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Extra Judicial Work of Examining Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That each of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be paid, in addition to their salaries fixed by the Constitution, the sum of six hundred dollars per annum payable quarterly annually as compensation for their extra work [illegible] of conducting examination of applicants for admission to the bar.

Sec. 2. The sum of three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars annually be and the same is hereby appropriated [illegible] moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its [illegible] a law.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6436—(No. 16).

AN ACT to Authorize the Employment of an Experienced Indexer to Supervise and Assist in the Indexing of the Journals of the Legislature.

Whereas it has been the rule to place both the House Journal and Senate Journal in the office of the Attorney General, after the adjournment of the Legislature, to be indexed, thus causing confusion and much extra work in that office, to the detriment of other work of more importance; and,

Whereas, because of the extra work placed upon that office, the bound Journals have not been reaching the members and others till from four to six months after the close of the session; therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General at the convening of each session of the Legislature of this State, or as soon thereafter as possible to recommend a person experienced in indexing, to supervise and assist the respective clerks of each branch of the Legislature having such work in hand in making the index for both Journals. His compensation shall be fixed by the Legislature as other attaches and he shall have as many days as the Legislature may designate by resolution after the close of each session for completing and presenting his work for approval by the Attorney General, who is authorized to approve such index if found correct, before payment shall be made for the extra days allowed after the close of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the [illegible] repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 1st, 1913.

CHAPTER 6437—(No. 17).

AN ACT to Aid the Florida Division of Confederate Veterans in Erecting in this State a Monument or Memorial in Honor of the Women of the Southern Confederacy, in Memory of Their Heroism, Devotion and Self-sacrifice During the Civil War, 1861-1865, Making an Appropriation Therefor, and Repealing Chapter 6142, Acts of 1911.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury, to be paid as hereinafter set forth, for the purpose of assisting the Florida Division of the United Confederate Veterans in erecting in this State a monument or memorial in honor of the women of the Southern Confederacy, that it may help to preserve in the hearts of the people of this State and their descendants, the memory of their heroism, devotion and self-sacrifice during the Civil War, 1861-1865.

Sec. 2. Said sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.00) shall be, from time to time, paid upon the order of the Trustee hereinafter provided for when said Trustee shall be satisfied that said organization of United Confederate Veterans have contributed or secured a like amount of twelve thousand dollars for the purpose stated.

Sec. 3. The Governor, the Comptroller and the Attorney General of this State, together with three Trustees appointed by said Florida Division for the purpose of securing funds for this object or their successors or any three members of said organization duly appointed thereto, shall be and constitute a Board of Trustees in this behalf to serve without compensation.

Sec. 4. The monument or memorial herein provided for shall be located in Duncan(?) Park in the City of Jacksonville, State of Florida, and the said Board of Trustees shall contract for, procure, erect, complete and arrange for the dedication of such monument or memorial and shall from time to time, draw orders and receive warrants upon the State Treasury for the aggregate amount of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.00), and shall with said amount, together with the moneys secured by said Confederate organization pay for such monument, its erection, completion and dedication.

Sec. 5. That upon the completion of said work, the said Board of Trustees shall make an accounting of all the moneys so expended, a copy of which shall be filed with the State Auditor of the State of Florida and the excess of surplus of any remains shall be covered in the State Treasury.

Sec. 6. The majority of said Board of Trustees may act in relation to any matter herein referred to.

Sec. 7. That Chapter 6142, Acts of 1911 be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This Act shall go into effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 1st, 1913.

CHAPTER 6438—(No. 18).

AN Act Making Appropriations for the Support and Maintenance of the State Institutions for Higher Education Created and Required to Be Maintained by Chapter 5384 of the Laws of Florida, Approved June 5th, 1905, Now Known As the University of Florida, the Florida State College for Women, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

[illegible] thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the support, improvement and maintenance of the University of Florida, the Florida State College for Women, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, required to be supported and maintained by Chapter 5384 [illegible] 1905 [illegible] of the State Board [illegible] State Treasurer as follows:

For the University of Florida [illegible] three thousand ($23,000) dollars for the purpose of conducting Farmers Institutes and publishing bulletins.

[illegible]

[illegible] as in anywise affecting the appropriations made by the State for the support and maintenance of the institutions herein named by Chapter 5384 of the Laws of Florida, approved June 5th, 1905 [illegible]

CHAPTER 6439—(No. 19).

[illegible]

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars ($10,000.00) for the period ending June 30th, 1915 be and the same is hereby appropriated to enable the Railroad Commissioners to audit, investigate and examine into the books, records, vouchers and accounts of the express companies and of the railroad companies which are subject to their jurisdiction so that the Railroad Commissioners may have sufficient information to make rates and regulations upon the principles applied to law, and to defend suits brought against them by common carriers or to bring suits to enforce such rates and regulations.

Any part of the said appropriation not expended shall revert to the State Treasury.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrants upon requisitions of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, to be audited by him, which warrants shall be paid out of the appropriation made in Section 1.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its [illegible]

Approved June 5th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6440—(No. 20).

AN ACT Directing That a Statue of Edmund Kirby Smith Be Placed in the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, and Directing the Governor to Appoint a Commission to Take the Necessary Steps to That End, and Making an Appropriation for Such Purpose.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did by Act approved July 2nd, 1864, provide as follows: "That a marble floor, similar to that of the Congressional Library or the Senate Vestibule, shall be constructed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, using such marble as may now be on hand and not otherwise required, and that suitable structures and railings shall be therein erected for the reception and erection of statuary, and the same shall be under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and further that, 'The President is hereby authorized to invite each and all of the States to provide and furnish statues in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civic or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States, which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a National Statuary Hall for the purposes herein indicated,'" as appears from the statutes at large of the 38th Congress, 1863 and 1864, page 347; and

Whereas, the President of the United States did on the 3rd day of February, 1865 by F. W. Seward, Acting Secretary of State, address a circular letter to the Governors of the States requesting through them that the several States would take the matter under consideration; and

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Florida is informed that only one of the allotted places to Florida has been filled, and the Legislature deem it meet to provide that the statue of a citizen of Florida, "illustrious for historic renown," and of "distinguished civic and military services," shall fill the place which remains vacant; and

Whereas, Edmund Kirby Smith was born in St. Augustine, Florida, on the 16th day of May, 1824, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point from the State of Florida, and graduated from that Academy in 1845, served in the Mexican War, resigning his commission of Major in the United States Army he tendered his services to the Governor of Florida on the State seceding from the Union and served in the Confederate service in the War Between the States, in which service he attained the rank of full General, and world-wide renown, and after the surrender of the Southern armies and the fall of the Southern Confederacy devoted his life to the education of Southern youth to his death on the 28th of March, 1893, first in the University of Nashville, of which University he was Chancellor, and then in the University of the South, in which University he was professor of mathematics; and

Whereas, General Edmund Kirby Smith was a citizen of the State of Florida, "illustrious for historic renown," and of "distinguished civic and military services," therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That a Statue of Edmund Kirby Smith be furnished by the State of Florida to be placed in the National Statuary Hall of the Capitol of the United States, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That the sum of ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general funds of this State, for the purpose of purchasing said statue and of the placing of the same in Statuary Hall at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That the Governor be, and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a commission to consist of three citizens of the State of Florida, two of whom shall be Confederate Veterans, and one of whom shall be a Son of a Confederate Veteran, neither of whom shall be a Federal or State official, to procure said statue and place the same in said Statuary Hall.

Sec. 4. Said Commission of citizens shall be allowed their expenses and a per diem not to exceed five ($5.00) dollars for the time actually engaged in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6441—(No. 21).

AN ACT Making an Appropriation to Pay the Tampa Tribune Publishing Company for Extra Volumes of Florida Supreme Court Reports, Reprinted Under Contract of Said Company, With the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

Whereas, Under the Provisions of Chapter 5635, Laws of Florida, the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions was instructed to contract for reprinting of volumes two, four, five, six, nine, twelve, seventeen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six of the Florida Supreme Court Reports, and

Whereas, In pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 5635 the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions did on the 10th day of March, 1909, enter into a contract with the Tampa Tribune Publishing Company to supply to the State the said reprints of Florida Supreme Court Reports, which contract, on the part of the said Publishing company, was promptly and faithfully executed, and

Whereas, In accordance with the terms of the contract, and on the delivery to the State it was discovered that the said Printing Company had furnished extra copies of said reprints, to-wit: Volume 2, part 1, 14 books, volume 2, part 2, 12 books, volume 4, part 1, 29 books, volume 4, part 2, 37 books, volume 5, part 2, 66 books, volume 6, part 1, 19 books, volume 6, part 2, 6 books, volume 12, part 1, 69 books, volume 12, part 2, 59 books, volume 17, part 1, 44 books, volume 17, part 1, 44 books, volume 17, part 2, 42 books, volume 20, part 1, 58 books, volume 20, part 2, 59 books, volume 25, part 1, [illegible] books, volume 25, part 2, 11 books, volume 26, 40 books, volume [illegible], 40 books, making a total of [illegible] books printed and delivered in excess of the contract number, and

Whereas, The Tampa Tribune Publishing Company [illegible] Chapter 5635, Laws of Florida from selling or otherwise using any such excess copies of books so printed, and the State will eventually sell such books at $2.00 per volume, and

Whereas, Without additional legislation [illegible] the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions to pay the Tampa Tribune Publishing Company for the excess over the contract number amounting to $250.20, therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the sum of [illegible] Fifty Dollars and Twenty Cents be and the same is hereby appropriated [illegible] the payment to the Tampa Tribune Publishing Company [illegible] Supreme Court Reports in excess of the number contracted for as above set out.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller is hereby required to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of $250.20 in favor of the Tampa Tribune Publishing Company and the State Treasurer is hereby required to pay same out of any moneys [illegible]

Sec. 3. This Act shall go into effect immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6442—(No. 22).

AN ACT for the Relief of P. E. Harris, Owner and Publisher of the Ocala Banner.

Whereas, The Ocala Banner, a newspaper published at Ocala, Marion County, Florida, was regularly selected by the County Commissioners of Marion County, Florida [illegible]

[illegible] voters in the said County of Marion, State of Florida, by sending a copy of said newspaper to each subscriber of said newspaper and by leaving copies of same in each of the county offices of said county to be distributed to said registered voters, and

Whereas, The Ocala Banner [illegible]

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

[illegible] P. E. Harris and the [illegible] required to pay the same.

Sec. 3. This Act is to take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6443—(No. 23).

AN ACT to Preserve the Purity of the Underground Waters of the State of Florida for the Protection of the Public Health.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the term "Underground Waters of the State" when used in this Act shall include all underground streams and springs and underground waters within the borders of the State of Florida whether flowing in underground channels or passing through the pores of the rocks.

Sec. 2. No municipal corporation, private corporation, person or persons within the State, shall after the passing of this Act use any cavity, sink, driven or drilled well now in existence or sink any new well within the corporate limits, or within two miles of the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town, or within any unincorporated city, town or village or within five miles thereof, for the purpose of draining any surface water or discharging any sewerage into the underground waters of the State without first obtaining a written permit from the State Board of Health.

Sec. 3. Every such permit for the discharge of sewerage or surface water, shall be revocable or subject to modification or change by the State Board of Health, on due notice, after an investigation and hearing, and an opportunity for all interests and persons interested therein to be heard thereon; said notice or notices being served on the owner or persons owning, maintaining or using the well, cavity or sink, and by publication for two weeks in a newspaper published in the County in which said well, cavity or sink is located. The length of time after the receipt of the notice within which it shall be discontinued may be stated in the permit, and each permit, before becoming operative, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County in which such permit has been granted.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of this Act, sewerage shall be defined as any substance that contains any of the waste products of excrementitious or other discharges from the bodies of human beings or animals.

Sec. 5. Every individual, municipal corporation, private corporation or company, shall discontinue the discharge within the corporate limits or within five miles of the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town or within any unincorporated city, town or village or within five miles thereof, of sewerage or surface drainage into any of the underground waters of the State within ten days after having been so ordered by the State Board of Health.

Sec. 6. Any municipal corporation, private corporation, person or persons that shall discharge sewerage or surface drainage, or permit the same to flow into the underground waters of the State, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each offence, and the doing of the prohibited Act for each day shall constitute a separate offence, or by imprisonment not exceeding one month, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 7. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6444—(No. 24).

AN ACT for the Relief of J. L. Kelley, L. W. Bucholz, R. L. Turner, C. C. Gunn, Asa B. Clark, C. A. Keith, Mrs. R. B. Rutherford, Miss Pauline Reese, W. H. Russell and Arthur Williams and [illegible] and Providing for Manner of Payment of Same.

Whereas, By Chapter 6270, Acts of the Legislature of Florida, 1911, under "An Act to Create a School Book Commission, and to Procure for Use in Public Schools of the State of Florida a Uniform Series of Text Books and to Define the Duties and Powers of Said Commission, to Make Preparations for Carrying This Act into Effect and Providing Penalties for Violation of Same."

It was provided by Section 3 that the Governor of Florida, should appoint a Sub-Commission, under the law, was required to examine and report upon the merits of the books to be selected for use in the public schools [illegible] and to make recommendation for adoption to the State Text Book Commission, as provided in said Act, pointing out the merits and demerits of each book and indicating what book they would recommend for adoption, etc., and

Whereas, Under the authority and power conferred by said Act, the Governor of Florida did, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1911, appoint on the said Sub-Commission, so provided for in said Act, J. L. Kelley, L. W. Bucholz, R. L. Turner, C. C. Gunn, Asa B. Clark, C. A. Keith, Mrs. R. B. Rutherford, Miss Pauline Reese and W. H. Russell, and,

Whereas, the said Asa B. Clark, after being so appointed and commissioned by the Governor of Florida, and having entered upon his duties at Tallahassee, Florida, in connection with the members of the Sub-Commission named, deceased on Sunday, July 16th, 1911, after having served two days on said Commission; and,

Whereas, thereafter, Arthur Williams was appointed and commissioned by the Governor of Florida in the place and stead of the said Asa B. Clark, deceased, and,

Whereas, the said J. L. Kelly, L. W. Bucholz, R. L. Turner, C. C. Gunn, Asa B. Clark, C. A. Keith, Mrs. R. B. Rutherford, Miss Pauline Reese, W. H. Russell and said Arthur Williams, under the appointment and commission to each so made by the Governor of Florida, assembled at Tallahassee, on the 14th day of July, 1911, and on that date entered upon the duties of such Sub-Commission, and continued to perform their several duties, consulting jointly as such Sub-Commission for thirty days thereafter, or until Saturday, August 12, 1911, inclusive, being full thirty days not including Sundays; and,

Whereas, the said J. L. Kelley, L. W. Bucholz, R. L. Turner, C. C. Gunn, C. A. Keith, R. B. Rutherford and Miss Pauline Reese and W. H. Russell, each served on the said Sub-Commission for the full thirty days and are entitled to ($4.00) per diem, as provided by the said Act, and,

Whereas, the said Asa B. Clark served two days, and is entitled to two days at ($4.00) four dollars per diem, and,

Whereas, the said Arthur Williams served twenty-eight days upon said Sub-Commission and is entitled to twenty-eight days at ($4.00) four dollars per diem as provided by said Act, and,

Whereas, the provision for the payment of the said Sub-Commission out of the School Fund, as provided in said Act, was found to be unconstitutional and the provision, therefore, ineffective, therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the sum of One Thousand and Eighty ($1,080.00) dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the following members of said Sub-Commission for the performance of the duties aforesaid:

J. L. Kelley	$120.00
L. W. Bucholz	120.00
R. L. Turner	120.00
C. C. Gunn	120.00
C. A. Keith	120.00
Mrs. R. B. Rutherford	120.00
Miss Pauline Reese	120.00
W. H. Russell	120.00
Arthur Williams	112.00
Asa B. Clark	8.00
	$1,080.00

[illegible] the following [illegible]

J. L. Kelley	$120.00
L. W. Bucholz	120.00
R. L. Turner	120.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. Keith	[illegible]
Mrs. R. B. Rutherford	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
W. H. Russell	[illegible]
Arthur Williams	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
	$1,080.00

Sec. [illegible] immediately [illegible]

Approved [illegible] 1913.

CHAPTER 6445—(No. 25).

AN ACT to Cancel Judgment Recovered by the State of Florida Against [illegible] Keath(?) and W. M. Hope, October 5th, 1886, for $254.85 in the Circuit Court of Hernando County, Florida, the Same Seeming to Have Been Paid but Not Satisfied of Record.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That whereas on the 5th day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty six, 1886, [illegible]

[illegible] ley, but that by reason of oversight satisfaction thereof was not entered up. Now, therefore be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida. That said judgment be and the same is hereby cancelled, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court [illegible] Hernando County is authorized and [illegible]

Sec. 2. [illegible]

CHAPTER 6446—(No. 26).

AN ACT [illegible] Florida State Reform School at Marianna, Florida.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. [illegible] $7,655 [illegible] is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting and repairing the necessary buildings for the Florida State Reform School at Marianna, Florida, and for improvements at said School. Said appropriation shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State upon warrants issued therefor by the Comptroller, and upon requisition and direction of the Board of Managers of the Florida State Reform School.

Sec. 2. The sum of $25,000.00 per annum or as much thereof as is actually necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying any necessary expenses which may be incurred by the Board of Managers in the maintenance of said Reform School. Said amount shall be payable in equal quarterly installments, upon requisitions of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Board of Managers, upon the Comptroller who shall issue his warrant therefor.

Sec. 3. The sum of $7,048.02 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of making up and paying the deficiency heretofore existing in the maintenance fund of the Florida State Reform School. Said amount shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State upon warrants issued therefor by the Comptroller, and upon requisition of the Board of Managers of the Florida State Reform School.

Sec. 4. All appropriations under this Act, shall be payable from funds derived from the hire of State Convicts, if there be such funds, otherwise from the general funds. If the funds derived from the hire of State Convicts shall not be sufficient to pay, the sums appropriated under this Act, the whole amount of such deficiency shall be payable from the general funds.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its becoming a law without such approval.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6447—(No. 27).

AN ACT to Fix the Salaries of the Administrative Officers of the State and to Make Disposition of All Fees and Perquisites of These Officers.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this Act the salary of each of the following Administrative Officers of the State, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Agriculture, shall be thirty-six hundred dollars ($3,600) per annum and the amount to pay said salaries be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money of the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. All fees, perquisites, or other compensation accruing from the administration of each of these offices shall be faithfully accounted for, reported, and turned over to the State Treasurer once a quarter with a certificate of its correctness, the Treasurer shall recover all fund thus arising into the State Treasury and issue his receipt quarterly for the same to the officer making such returns.

Sec. 3. All laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved May 1, 1913.

CHAPTER 6448—(No. 28).

AN ACT Relative to the Collection of Fees and Perquisites in State Offices.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. In all State administrative offices where fees or perquisites of any nature or character are allowed to be collected, or are collected or received by any person connected with such office, a detailed account thereof shall be kept in a book provided for that purpose and such book shall be carefully preserved and treated as a public record of the office. At the end of each month a detailed statement of such receipts shall be made and verified under oath of the head or acting head of such office, which statement together with the amounts received during said month by any and all persons connected with such office shall be delivered to the State Treasurer for which amounts receipts shall issue in due course and the amounts shall be placed in the General Revenue Fund of the State. The State Treasurer shall preserve the statements so delivered to him as a public record of his office. Where fees or other compensation or perquisites are allowed by law to be collected or received by any person in any State office for any work or service done or rendered in connection with the administration of such office, such fees, perquisites and compensation shall be collected and duly accounted for as herein provided.

Sec. 2. [illegible] with the provisions of this Act shall be regarded as having committed misfeasance in office and shall be subject to removal, suspension or discharge as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6449—(No. 29).

AN ACT to Fix the Salary of the Governor.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act the salary of the Governor of this State shall be six thousand ($6,000) dollars per annum, and that the amount to pay said salary be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its becoming a law without such approval.

Sec. 3. That all laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6450—(No. 30).

AN ACT Fixing the Compensation of the State Auditors of This State.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the compensation of the State Auditor of the State of Florida shall be three thousand dollars per annum, to be paid by the State in the same manner as the salaries of other State officers are paid.

Sec. 2. That the compensation of the Assistant State Auditor of the State of Florida shall be three thousand dollars per annum, to be paid by the State in the same manner as the salaries of other State officers are paid.

Sec. 3. That a sufficient sum be and the same is hereby appropriated annually, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrants on the Treasurer for the same in the same manner as the salaries of other State officers are paid.

Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect from date of its approval by the Governor.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6451—(No. 31).

AN ACT to Add to the Internal Improvement Fund Lands of the State of Florida, Certain Islands and Accretions and Sand Bars and Banks in the Tidal Waters of the Counties of Dade and Palm Beach or Either of Said Counties, to Provide for the Disposition of Same by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and to Regulate the Use and Improvement of Same.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The title to all islands and bars and shallow banks [illegible] in the tidal waters of the Counties of Dade and Palm Beach or either of said Counties in the State of Florida [illegible] which the water [illegible] than three feet [illegible] at high tide and which are separated from the shore by a channel or channels, not less than five feet deep at high tide, is hereby vested in the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 2. [illegible] Trustees shall have power to sell [illegible] the islands and submerged lands hereby granted [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] be a serious impediment to navigation or public fisheries, it shall be the duty of the trustees to withdraw those lands for sale.

Sec. [illegible] It is expressly provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive any private riparian owner from bringing an injunction suit in equity against such sale on the ground that he would be thereby deprived of his riparian rights [illegible] provided that such suit must be [illegible] within fifteen days after the trustees shall have overruled the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have the [illegible] provided by Section 1280 of the General Statutes of 1906 without, however, being required to connect the same with the shore [illegible] with a permanent wharf.

Sec. 6. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

[illegible]

CHAPTER 6452—(No. 32).

[illegible] Where Certain Sales Are Contemplated.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section [illegible] of Chapter [illegible] of the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1909, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. That hereafter when the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State Board of Education shall decide or regard it expedient to sell any of the lands that are now or may hereafter be vested in the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida or in the State Board of Education they shall give thirty days notice of such sale by publication in some newspaper published in the county or counties where such lands to be sold are situated and also such other papers as may be deemed advisable, once each week, which said notice shall contain a description of the lands, state the terms of sale, the time and place where such lands shall be sold and notify the people that they will receive bids therefor at Tallahassee, Florida from the time of giving such notice until the day of sale. In case said trustees are making the sale, they shall require the persons, firms or corporations publishing said notice to file with them immediately after the expiration of the time of such sale, proof of such publication, which shall at all times, be subject to inspection by any person desiring to see same. And in case the said State Board of Education is proceeding to make such sale, it shall likewise require such persons, firms or corporations publishing said notice to file with it immediately after the expiration of the time of said sale proof of said publication which shall at all times, be subject to inspection by any person desiring to see same.

Section 2. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 6453—(No. 33).

AN ACT to Authorize the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund to Borrow Money for the Purpose of Draining Swamp and Overflowed Lands Held in the Internal Improvement Fund, and to Issue Their Promissory Notes, or Other Written Obligations for the Repayment of Such Loans, and to Endorse and Transfer Bills, Notes or Other Obligations That They May Now Have or May Hereafter Acquire, and to Provide for the Enforcement of Such Payments, and to Make Loans to the Board of Drainage Commissioners.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money and incur obligations from time to time on such terms and at such rates of interest as they may deem proper for the purpose of raising funds to continue and prosecute to and in the completion the canals, drains, dykes, dams, locks and reservoirs that are now in process of construction, and to build or to aid in the building of such other canals, drains, dykes, dams, locks and reservoirs as in the judgment of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, may be necessary to drain and reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands acquired by the State of Florida under the Act of Congress approved September 28th, 1850, that may now be in said Fund.

Sec. 2. That any money that may be borrowed by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund under the provisions of this Act may be applied by the said Trustees to the expenses incident to the building and construction of such canals, drains, dykes, dams, locks and reservoirs as the said Trustees may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and the management and administration of the said Internal Improvement Fund, but the party or parties making such loans shall not be bound to see to or to be affected by the application of such loans.

Sec. 3. That the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund may issue their promissory notes or other written obligations, or evidences of indebtedness, for the repayment of such loans at such times and upon such terms and at such rates of interest as they may deem most advantageous to the said Fund, and if upon the maturity of such promissory notes, or written obligations or other evidences of indebtedness, the same are not redeemed or paid, the said Trustees may be sued by the holder or holders thereof, and any judgment obtained thereon shall be a lien upon said Fund and enforced as any other judgment at law [illegible] there shall be no judgment against the State of Florida nor against the Trustees personally in such proceeding.

Sec. 4. That the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make such loans or advances to the Board of Drainage Commissioners as the said Trustees shall deem advisable, and the said Board of Drainage Commissioners for the work of building and constructing any canals, drains, dykes, dams, locks and reservoirs as may be in process of construction, or that may hereafter be constructed, by the said Board of Drainage Commissioners in any drainage district established in this State.

Sec. 5. That the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to endorse and transfer to any person or persons, with or without recourse, any bills, notes or other obligations which the said Trustees may now own or may hereafter acquire.

Sec. 6. If any section or part of this Act shall for any reason be declared invalid and of no effect, the remaining parts of the Act shall be held to be in full force and effect as if said invalid part had not been included therein.

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved April 29, 1913.

CHAPTER 6454—(No. 34).

AN ACT to Authorize the Board of Drainage Commissioners to Borrow Money and to Apply the Drainage Tax Assessed Upon Lands in the Drainage District to the Repayment of the Said Loans, and to Provide for Suits Against the Board of Drainage Commissioners in Certain Cases.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the Board of Drainage Commissioners be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money and incur obligations from time to time on such terms and at such rates of interest as it may deem proper for the purpose of raising funds to continue and prosecute to completion the canals, drains, dykes, dams, locks and reservoirs that are now in process of construction by said Board, and to build and construct such other canals, drains, dykes, dams, locks and reservoirs as the said Board may deem advantageous to the territory embraced in any drainage district established, or that may be established in this State.

Sec. 2. That the Board of Drainage Commissioners may issue their promissory note or notes, or other written obligations, or evidences of indebtedness, for the repayment of such loans at such times and upon such terms and at such rates of interest as the said Board may deem advisable, and if upon the maturity of such promissory notes or written obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness, the same are not redeemed or paid, the said Board may be sued by the holder or holders thereof and any judgment obtained thereon shall be satisfied out of the proceeds of the drainage tax provided by law to be assessed on the lands embraced in the drainage district.

Sec. 3. That any drainage tax provided [illegible] to be assessed on the lands embraced in the drainage district shall be available and [illegible] by the Board of Drainage Commissioners for the repayment of any loan or loans obtained by said Board under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. That the promissory notes or [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER 6455—(No. 35).

AN ACT to Repeal Section 622 of the General Statutes of Florida Relating to the [illegible] of Certain Swamp and Overflowed Lands to Railroads and Canal Companies.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 622 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect immediately [illegible]

CHAPTER 6456—(No. 36).

AN ACT [illegible] to Create a Board of Commissioners [illegible] District and to Define Its Powers, Authorizing the Construction of Canals, Drains, Dikes, Reservoirs and Other Works for the Reclamation and Benefit of the Lands Embraced in Such District and to Levy Assessments of Taxes Upon the Lands Embraced in Such District [illegible]

[illegible]

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That for the purpose of [illegible] the lands hereinafter described [illegible] for sanitary and agricultural purposes and for the public convenience and welfare, and for the public utility and benefit, a drainage district is hereby established to be known and designated as the Everglades Drainage District, the territorial boundaries of which shall be as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Township thirty seven (37) south, Range thirty-nine (39) east, thence west along the township line between Townships thirty-six (36) south and thirty-seven (37) south to the northwest corner of Township thirty-seven (37) south, Range thirty-one (31) east.

Thence south along the range line between Ranges thirty (30) east and thirty-one (31) east to the southwest corner of Township forty-three (43) south Range thirty-one (31) east.

Thence east along the township line between Townships forty-three (43) south and forty-four (44) south to the southeast corner of Township forty-three (43) south, Range thirty-one (31) east.

Thence south along the range line between Ranges thirty-one (31) east and thirty-two (32) east to the southwest corner of Township fifty-four (54) south, Range thirty-two (32) east.

Thence east along the township line between Townships fifty-four (54) south and fifty-five (55) south to the southeast corner of Township fifty-four (54) south, Range thirty-two (32) east.

Thence south along the range line between Ranges thirty-two (32) east and thirty-three (33) east to the southwest corner of Township fifty-five (55) south, Range thirty-three (33) east.

Thence east along the township line between Townships fifty-five (55) south and fifty-six (56) south to the southeast corner of Township fifty-five (55) south, Range thirty-four (34) east.

Thence south along the range line between Ranges thirty-four (34) east and thirty-five (35) east to the southwest corner of township fifty-nine (59) south, Range thirty-five (35) east.

Thence East along the township line between Townships fifty-nine (59) south and sixty (60) south to the southeast corner of Township fifty-nine (59) south, Range thirty-six (36) east.

Thence south along the range line between Ranges thirty-six (36) east and thirty-seven (37) east to the southwest corner of Township fifty-nine (59) south, Range thirty-seven (37) east.

Thence east along the township line between Townships fifty-nine (59) and sixty (60) south to the shore of the Atlantic Ocean.

Thence northeasterly along the shore of the Atlantic Ocean to the point where the section line between Sections twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) [illegible] Township fifty four (54) south, Range [illegible] one (41) east (or [illegible] produced) intersects the shore of the Atlantic Ocean.

Thence north through the middle of Townships fifty four (54), fifty-three (53), fifty-two (52) [illegible] in Range forty-one (41) east, to the northeast corner of Section four (4), in Township fifty two (52) south, range forty one (41) east.

Thence west along the township line between Townships fifty-one (51) south and fifty-two (52) south to the southeast corner of Township fifty-one (51) south, Range forty-one (41) east.

Thence north along the Range line between Ranges forty-one (41) east and forty-two (42) east to the northwest corner of Section nineteen (19), in Township forty-nine (49) south, Range forty-two (42) east.

Thence east along the north boundary of Sections nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21) to the northeast corner of Section twenty-one (21) in Township forty-nine (49) south, Range forty-two (42) east.

Thence north through the middle of Range forty-two (42) east to the northeast corner of Section twenty-one (21) in Township forty-one (41) south, Range forty-two (42) east.

Thence west through the middle of Township forty-one (41) south, Range forty two (42) east, forty-one (41) east and forty (40) east to the northwest corner of Section nineteen (19) in Township forty-one (41) south, Range forty (40) east.

Thence north along the range line between Ranges thirty-nine (39) east and forty (40) east to the northeast corner of Township thirty-seven (37) south, Range thirty-nine (39) east to the point of beginning first above enumerated.

Sec. 2. The Governor, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida and their successors in office, are hereby constituted the governing board of said District and shall be designated the "Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District," with all the powers of a body corporate including the power to sue and be sued by said name in any court of law or equity, [illegible] seal and alter the same at pleasure [illegible] and convey such personal or real property as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, to appoint such agents and employees as the business of the Board may require, and to borrow money and to issue bonds therefor, as hereinafter provided, to enable the said Board to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. The said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to establish and construct a system of canals, drains, levees, dikes, dams, locks and reservoirs of such dimensions and depth and proportions as in the judgment of the said Board is deemed advisable to drain and reclaim the lands within said drainage district, and to maintain such canals, drains, levees, dikes, dams, locks and reservoirs in such manner as said Board shall deem most advantageous. Said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to clean out, straighten, widen, change the course and flow, alter or deepen any ditch, drain, river, water course, pond, lake, creek, or natural stream in or out of said district that may be deemed necessary by said Board to best facilitate the drainage and reclamation of the territory in said district, to construct and maintain main and lateral canals or ditches, to construct such levees, dikes, sluices, revetments, reservoirs, pumping stations and other works and improvements deemed necessary to preserve and maintain the works in said district; to construct any bridge or roadway over any levees, embankments, public highways, railroad right-of-way, track, grade, fill or cut, or across any stream or pond that may be necessary to facilitate the work of draining and reclaiming the territory or any part thereof embraced in said district; said Board shall have the power and authority to hold, control and acquire by donation or purchase for the use of the district any real or personal property, to condemn any lands, easement, railroad right-of-way, in or out of said district, for a right-of-way for any canal, ditch, drain or reservoir, or for material to be used in constructing and maintaining said works and improvements for draining, protecting and reclaiming the lands in said district.

Sec. 4. That the said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the right of eminent domain and may condemn for use [illegible] any and all lands, easements, [illegible] riparian rights and property rights [illegible] required for the public purposes [illegible] and said Board as herein granted [illegible] and use such land [illegible] such purposes, pending condemnation proceedings.

5. Sec. For the purpose of constructing, completing and maintaining the works of drainage and reclamation hereby authorized for the benefit and protection of the lands in said district, annual assessments of taxes shall be and are hereby levied and imposed upon all the lands within said district, as follows, to-wit: That upon the following described lands in said District all being in Townships [illegible] Ranges [illegible]

In Township forty-two (42), Range thirty one (31), Sections twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14) [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township forty [illegible] (41), Range thirty six (36), Section one (1).

Also in Township forty two (42), Range thirty six (36), Sections twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty three (43), Range thirty six (36), Sections one (1), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), thirty six (36), Kreamer and Torry Islands.

[illegible]

Also in Township thirty-eight (38), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32).

Also in Township thirty-nine (39), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34).

Also in Township forty (40), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections two (2), three (3), four (4), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), twenty two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty-one (41), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections one (1), [illegible] ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township forty-two (42), Range thirty seven (37), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty seven (27), twenty eight (28) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] twenty-nine (29), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35).

[illegible]

Also in Township forty-two (42), Range thirty four (34), Sections [illegible] (29), thirty [illegible] (32), Observation Island.

Also in Township forty-three [illegible] Range thirty four (34), Sections [illegible] ten (10), eleven (11), [illegible] seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), [illegible] (25), twenty six (26), twenty seven (27), twenty eight (28), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township thirty [illegible], Range thirty-five (35), Sections thirty [illegible] two (32), thirty three (33) [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township forty three (43), Range [illegible] five (35), Sections nineteen (19), twenty [illegible] twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), Rita Island, thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township forty four (44), Range thirty five (35), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), [illegible] (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty-two (32), thirty three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township forty five (45), Range thirty-five (35), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty two (32), thirty three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township forty-six (46), Range thirty-five (35), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), eight [illegible] (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), [illegible] twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), [illegible] (25), twenty-six (26), [illegible] thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty-seven (47), Range thirty-five (35), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four [illegible] (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), [illegible] (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township forty-eight (48), Range thirty-five (35), Sections one (1), two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13).

Also in Township thirty-seven (37), Range thirty-six (36), Section thirty-one (31).

Also in Township thirty-eight (38), Range thirty-six (36), Sections four (4), five (5), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), thirty-six (36);

[illegible]

Also in Township fifty (50), Range thirty eight (38), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten [illegible], eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen [illegible], fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen [illegible], nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township fifty-one (51), Range thirty-eight (38), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), [illegible] (26), twenty-seven (27), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township fifty-two (52), Range thirty-eight (38), Sections one (1), two (2), twelve (12);

Also in Township forty-nine [illegible] Range thirty-nine (39), Section thirty-six [illegible]

Also in Township forty-three (43), Range thirty-nine (39), Sections five (5) [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township forty-four (44), Range thirty-nine (39), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13).

Also in Township forty-five (45), Range thirty-nine (39), Sections seven (7), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34);

Also in Township forty-six (46), Range thirty-nine (39), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty-seven (47), Range thirty nine (39), Sections one (1), two (2), twelve (12), thirty-one (31).

Also in Township forty eight (48), Range thirty nine (39), Sections five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty two (22), twenty seven (27), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty two (32) [illegible]

Also in Township forty nine (49), Range thirty nine (39), Sections three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29) [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township fifty (50), Range thirty nine (39), Sections [illegible] two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township fifty one (51), Range thirty nine (39), Sections one (1), two (2), three [illegible] eighteen (18), [illegible] twenty (20), twenty-eight (28), [illegible] thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty two (32) [illegible] thirty three (33).

Also in Township fifty-two (52), Range thirty-nine (39), Sections three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty, six (36).

Also in Township fifty-three (53), Range thirty-nine (39), Sections one (1), two (2), twelve (12);

Also in Township forty-three (43), Range forty (40), Sections nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township forty four (44), Range forty (40), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18).

Also in Township forty-six (46), Range forty (40), Sections seven (7), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35).

Also in Township forty-seven [illegible] Range forty (40), Sections [illegible] twenty two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24).

Also in Township forty-eight (48), Range forty (40), Sections twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty seven (27), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty nine (49), Range forty [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township fifty one (51), Range forty (40) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sections six (6), seven (7).

Also Lots one (1), two (2), and three (3) between Townships forty seven (47) and forty eight (48) [illegible]

Also Lots four (4), five (5), and six (6) between Townships forty-seven (47) and forty-eight (48) of Range thirty six (36).

Also Lots three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7) between Townships forty-five (45) and forty six (46) of Range thirty seven (37).

Also Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7) between Townships forty-three (43) and forty four (44) of Range thirty-seven (37).

Also Lot one (1) between Townships forty-five (45) and forty-six (46) of Range thirty-eight (38).

Also Lots two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) between Townships forty-five (45) and forty-six (46) of Range thirty nine (39).

Also Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) in Township forty four (44), between Ranges thirty six (36) and thirty seven (37).

[illegible]

Also Lots one (1) in Township [illegible] six (46) between Ranges thirty-six (36) and thirty seven (37).

Also Lots four (4), five (5) and six (6) in Township forty-eight (48) between Ranges thirty-six (36) and thirty-seven (37).

Also Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) in Township forty-nine (49) between Ranges thirty-six (36) and thirty-seven (37), a tax of fifteen cents per acre is hereby levied annually for a period of three years, including the year 1913; thereafter for a period of three years, including the year 1916, a tax of eighteen cents per acre annually is hereby levied upon said lands, and thereafter a tax of twenty-five cents per acre annually, including the year 1919, is hereby levied upon said lands.

That upon the following described lands in said district, to-wit:

In Township forty (40), Range thirty-five (35), Sections one (1), two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty one (41), Range thirty-five (35), Sections one (1), two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty two (42), Range thirty five (35) [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township forty three (43), Range thirty [illegible] one (1), Sections three (3), four (4), five (5), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), twenty four (24).

Also in Township thirty nine (39), Range thirty [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township forty (40), Range thirty six (36), Sections two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), seventeen (17), eighteen (18).

Also in Township forty-three (43), Range thirty-two (32), Sections nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30).

Also in Township thirty eight (38), Range thirty-three (33), Sections thirteen (13), fourteen (14), twenty two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty seven (27), twenty eight (28), thirty two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township thirty nine (39), Range thirty three (33), Sections three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), thirty [illegible]

Also in Township forty three (43), Range thirty three (33), Sections twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty seven (27), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty-four (44), Range thirty-three (33), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6);

Also in Township thirty-seven (37), Range thirty-four (34), Sections twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35);

Also in Township thirty-eight (38), Range thirty four (34), Sections two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), thirty (30).

Also in Township forty three (43), Range thirty four (34), Sections twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34).

Also in Township forty four (44), Range thirty four (34), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township forty five (45), Range [illegible] four (34) [illegible] twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), twenty (20), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36);

Also in Township forty-six (46), Range thirty four (34), Sections one (1), two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), twenty-four (24), twenty five (25), thirty-six (36).

[illegible]

Also in Township forty-five (45), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3) [illegible] twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty seven (27), thirty-four (34), thirty five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township forty six (46), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections one (1), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33).

Also in Township forty-seven (47), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township forty-eight (48), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3) [illegible]

[illegible]

Also in Township forty-nine (49), Range thirty seven (37), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), thirty-one (31).

Also in Township fifty (50), Range thirty seven (37), Sections five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35);

Also in Township fifty-one (51), Range thirty-seven (37), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25);

Also in Township thirty nine (39), Range thirty eight (38), Sections eighteen (18), nineteen (19), thirty (30), thirty-one (31).

Also in Township forty (40), Range thirty eight (38), Sections five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty one (21), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty two (32), thirty three (33).

[illegible]

Also in Township forty-four (44), Range forty (40), Sections nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty one (21), twenty two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty seven (27), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty five (45), Range forty (40), Sections thirty [illegible] thirty one (31), thirty two (32).

Also in Township forty six (46), Range forty (40), Sections three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), twenty two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty seven (47), Range forty (40), Sections [illegible] nineteen (19), twenty (20) [illegible] thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty eight (48), Range forty (40), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty one (21), twenty eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty two (32), thirty-three (33).

Also in Township forty nine (49), Range forty (40), Sections four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty one (21), twenty two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty-seven (27).

Also in Township fifty-one (51), Range forty (40), Sections seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33);

Also in Township fifty-two (52), Range forty (40), Sections three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty seven (27), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36).

Also in Township fifty-three (53), Range forty (40), Sections eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), [illegible] twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34).

Also in Township fifty four (54), Range forty (40), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), twenty-four (24), twenty six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty two (32).

Also in Township fifty-five (55), Range forty (40), Sections five (5), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12);

Also in Township forty-three (43), Range forty-one (41), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18).

Also in Township forty-four (44), Range forty-one (41), Sections nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty one (21), twenty two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty seven (27), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty two (32), thirty three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township forty-five [illegible] Range forty-one (41), Sections twenty five (25), twenty six (26), twenty seven (27), twenty eight (28) [illegible]

Also in Township forty-seven (47), Range forty-one (41), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12).

Also in Township forty eight (48), Range forty-one (41), Sections five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21) [illegible] twenty three (23) [illegible]

Also in Township forty-nine (49), Range forty-one (41), Sections fourteen (14), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty two (22), twenty three (23), twenty four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31), thirty two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty four (34), thirty five (35), thirty six (36).

Also in Township fifty two (52), Range forty-one (41), Sections seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty one (31) [illegible]

Also in Township fifty three (53), Range forty-one (41), Sections four (4), five (5), six (6), nine [illegible]

Also in Township fifty four (54), Range forty-one (41), Sections seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33).

Also in Township fifty five (55), Range forty-one (41), Sections five (5).

Also between Townships forty-seven (47) and forty-eight (48), Range thirty-five (35), Lots four (4), five (5) and six (6).

Also between Townships forty-seven (47) forty-eight (48), Range thirty-six (36), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3);

Also between Townships forty-five (45) and forty-six (46), Range thirty-seven (37), Lots one (1) and two (2);

Also between Townships forty-five (45) and forty-six (46), Range thirty-eight (38), Lots two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6);

Also between Townships forty-five (45) and forty-six (46), Range thirty-nine (39), Lots one (1);

Also between Townships forty-five (45) and forty-six (46), Range forty (40), Lots four (4), five (5) and six (6).

Also between Townships forty-three (43) and forty four (44), Range thirty eight (38), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6).

Also in Township forty six between Ranges thirty six (36) and thirty seven (37), Lots two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6).

[illegible]

Also in Township forty nine (49), between Ranges thirty-six (36) and thirty-seven (37), Lots five (5) and six (6);

Also in Township fifty (50), between Ranges thirty six (36) and thirty-seven (37), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), a tax of ten cents per acre is hereby levied annually for a period of three years, including the years 1913, thereafter for a period of three years including the year 1916 a tax of [illegible] cents per acre annually is hereby levied upon said lands and thereafter a tax of eighteen cents per acre annually, including the year 1919, is hereby levied upon said land.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Internal Improvement Fund shall be subject to the taxes hereby imposed and the said [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 6. The proceeds arising from the acreage tax levied by this Act shall be used by the said Board in the construction and maintenance [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. [illegible] after the passage of this Act the said Board shall meet in the office of the Governor of the State and organize by electing [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and thereafter on the second Tuesday in January of each year the said Board shall prepare for each County in which said district may be in whole or in part a list of the lands lying in such County and embraced in said drainage district. Such lists shall [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] lists to the said Board and for that purpose they may adjourn from time to time. Such lists shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board and shall be attested by the Secretary under the seal of the said Board. Such lists when completed shall be immediately forwarded by the Board by mail to the Tax Assessors of the Counties in which said drainage district may be respectively. A copy of each of such lists shall be retained by the Board and the Secretary shall endorse thereon the date when the original was forwarded to the Tax Assessor and shall file such copy among the records of the Board.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Tax Assessor of each of the several counties embraced in whole or in part within said district to receive such list and he shall enter upon the tax roll of the County of which he is the Tax Assessor the tax or assessment shown by said list to be assessed by this Act for such year against the lands described in said list, such tax or assessment shall be entered upon the tax roll in a separate column under the head of "Drainage Taxes" opposite the name of the person or persons or corporation owning such land, or their [illegible] representative, if the same has been returned by such owner or legal representative [illegible] for State and County taxes [illegible] and has not been returned by the owner thereof, or his or their legal representative, for State and County taxes then opposite the word "Unknown" in the manner provided by law for making up the tax roll for State and County taxes. The tax or assessment levied by this Act shall constitute a lien upon the lands so assessed as of the first day of January of each year in which the entries aforesaid are made in said tax roll, which lien shall be superior in dignity to all other liens upon said lands, except the lien for State and County taxes, to which it shall be inferior or secondary. The Tax Assessor shall attach to said tax roll for the year 1913 and subsequent years a special warrant to the Tax Collector of such county for the collection of said drainage tax and such special warrant shall be signed by the Tax Assessor and be the authority of the Tax Collector for the collection of said taxes. Such warrant shall be substantially in the following form:

Special Warrant for Collection of Drainage Taxes.

State of Florida to ____________

Tax Collector of the County of ____________

You are hereby commanded to collect out of the real estate against which drainage taxes are assessed and set forth in this roll, and from the persons or corporations named therein against whose lands drainage taxes are assessed [illegible] Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District.

Given under my hand and seal this ______ day of ______ A. D. 19___.

______

Assessor of Taxes ______ County."

Such warrant shall remain in full force until all the drainage taxes shown in said roll to be assessed shall be collected.

Sec. 10. All drainage taxes or assessments levied by this Act shall be payable on the first Monday in November of the year for which the same are assessed, and the Tax Collector shall collect the same on or before the first day of April following, and if such tax shall not be paid on any parcel or parcels of land by the person or corporation whose

duty it is to pay the same on or before the first day of April in the year following that year for which such assessment is made, the Tax Collector shall advertise and sell such lands in the same manner as is now provided by law for the sale of lands for the non-payment of State and County taxes. Provided, notice of the sale of said lands shall be given by the Tax Collector by publishing the same once each week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the County to be designated by the said Board, or by posting the same in three public places in such County, one of which shall be the County Court-House of such County, at least fourteen days prior to the date fixed for such sale. The newspaper charges for advertising shall be ten cents per line nonpareil type for the insertions for single column, but there shall be no charge for the head notice. The Tax Collector is authorized to receive drainage taxes and issue receipts therefor without requiring the payment of other taxes at the time of the payment of such drainage taxes.

Sec. 11. A copy of the newspaper containing the advertisement shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and one copy sent to the Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District. If notice of such sale be given by posting, a copy of the [illegible] with the affidavit of the Tax Collector to the posting of such notice, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and a copy of such notice together with such affidavit shall be delivered to the said Board. All such sales shall commence on the first Monday in June of each year and may be continued from day to day. The advertisement shall be in substantially the same form as now provided by law in the sale of lands for non-payment of State and County taxes.

Sec. 12. On the day designated in the notice of sale at 11 o'clock A. M. the Tax Collector shall commence the sale of those lands on which the drainage tax or assessment has not been paid as aforesaid and shall continue the same from day to day until so much of each parcel thereof shall be sold as shall be sufficient to pay the drainage tax or assessment, costs and charges thereon, and in case there are no bidders the whole tract shall be bid off by the Tax Collector for the Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District and the Tax Collector must offer all such lands as assessed. The land shall be struck off to the person who will pay tax, costs and charges for the least portion of the land, and the portion thereof sold shall be taken from the Southeast Corner of such parcel and described in a square form as near as may be.

Sec. 13. The Tax Collector shall require immediate payment by any person to whom any parcel of such land may be struck off, and in all cases when the payment is not made within one hour he may declare the bid cancelled, and sell the land again on the same day or the day following, and any person so neglecting or refusing to pay any bid made by him shall not be entitled after such neglect to have any bid made by him received by the Tax Collector during such sale.

Sec. 14. At the sale aforesaid the Tax Collector shall give to the purchaser a certificate of such sale, describing the lands and the amount of drainage taxes, costs and charges due thereon. The certificate shall be substantially in the following form:

"STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of ......
Office of Tax Collector ......
...... A. D. 19..
No. ......

I, ... Tax Collector for the County of ...... in the State of Florida, do hereby certify that, pursuant to notice published as the law required, I offered for sale at public auction on this the ...... day of ...... A. D. 19.., at the Court House in said County, the lands hereinafter described in the manner prescribed by law for the amount due and unpaid for drainage tax, costs and charges on said land for the year A. D. 19... That said lands were knocked off and sold to ...... for the sum of ...... Dollars, the same being the amount of said unpaid drainage tax, costs and charges. And that if this certificate is not redeemed on or before the first day of December next after the date hereof with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from April 1st of the present year, the holder thereof or his assigns will be entitled to receive a deed of conveyance of such lands in accordance with law.

Said lands are described as follows, to-wit:

Located in ...... County, State of Florida.
Witness my hand at ...... this ...... day of ...... A. D. 19..

...... Tax Collector ...... County.

Sec. 15. Immediately after any sale for the non-payment of drainage taxes the Tax Collector shall make out a list in triplicate of all the lands sold for such taxes, showing the date of the sale, the number of each certificate, the name of the owner as shown on the tax roll, a description of the land sold, the name of purchaser and the amount for which sale was made, and the Tax Collector shall append to each of said lists a certificate setting forth the fact that such sale was made in accordance with law. One of such lists shall be forwarded to the Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District at Tallahassee, Florida. One shall be retained by the Tax Collector, and the third list filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, who shall enter the same in a book to be provided by the said Board for [illegible] shall receive the same fee for such record as is paid for other recording, every five figures to be counted as one word, such fees to be paid by the said Board. Such book shall be substantially in the following form:

Lands sold for Drainage Taxes in ...... County, Florida, on the ...... day of ...... 19.., for the Drainage Taxes of the year 19..

No. Certificate	Description of Land	Name of Owner of Tax Roll	Purchaser
Amt Sold For	To Whom Redeemed	When Redeemed	Amt Paid
To Whom Deeded	Date of Deed		

The Tax Assessor and Tax Collector shall each receive as compensation for the duties required of them by the provisions of this Act a commission of one-half of one per cent upon the amount of drainage taxes assessed and collected within their respective counties, and the Tax Collector in addition to such fees shall be entitled to fifteen cents for each certificate of sale made by him under the provisions of this Act and one per cent commission on the amount of each [illegible] made. Such fees and commissions provided for in this Act shall be paid by the said Board.

Sec. 16. [illegible] issued to the Tax Collector in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District and if the land is not redeemed on or before the first day of December next following, the title to the same shall immediately vest in the said Board without the issuing of any deed as provided in other cases, and the certificates held by the said Board shall be evidence of the title of the said Board. The said Board may sell and convey the said lands by deed at the best price obtainable therefor, provided such price shall not be less than the amount of all drainage taxes upon said lands which shall have become due and payable pursuant to the provisions of this Act prior to such sale, and provided further that no such lands shall be sold by the said Board until four weeks notice of the said Board's intention to make such sale shall have been published once each week in a newspaper published in the County in which such lands lie, and if there be no newspaper published in such County, then such notice shall be published as aforesaid in a newspaper published in Jacksonville, Florida. The Board may reject any and all bids offered for said lands. The deed of conveyance executed by the said Board to any such lands shall be signed by the members of said Board and attested by the Secretary with the seal of said Board and shall vest in the grantee of such deed the fee simple estate to such lands free from all liens of any character except such liens as may exist for State and County taxes thereon, and such deed shall be incontestable. The proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied by the said Board in the payment of bonds and other indebtedness incurred pursuant to the provisions of this Act and in the construction, completion and maintenance of the works authorized by this Act.

Sec. 17. Any tax certificate issued under the provisions of this Act may be redeemed by the owner of said lands covered by the certificate, or any person claiming to be the owner thereof, or his agent or attorney, by paying to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County wherein such lands may lie on or before the 1st day of December following the date of such certificate the amount of the drainage tax due thereon for such year, and all costs and charges as shown by said certificate, and interest on said amounts from the first day of April preceding such sale, at the rate of two per cent per month. In the event any certificate is not redeemed as herein provided on or before the first day of December following the date of such certificate, the holder thereof may apply to the Clerk of said Circuit Court for a deed to said lands described in said certificate. The said Clerk shall thereupon cause to be published at the expense of such applicant in a newspaper published in said County once each week for four weeks a notice of such [illegible] for a deed to said lands and of his intention to execute such deed, and during such time the owner of said lands or any one claiming the ownership thereof, or his agent or attorney, may redeem such certificate by paying to said Clerk the amount due for original drainage taxes, charges and costs and interest as aforesaid and the publisher's charge for said notice, but if at the expiration of the time fixed in said notice for the making of the deed, such certificate is not redeemed as aforesaid, the said Clerk shall execute a deed to the holder of said certificate for the lands therein described. Such deed shall be in substantially the same form as now prescribed for tax deeds, and shall vest in the grantee the fee simple title to any lands therein described free from all liens except for the State and County taxes. Before being entitled to receive such deed the grantee named therein, or his agent or attorney, shall pay to the Clerk of said Court all fees and charges that are now required to be paid upon the application for a tax deed in cases where lands have been sold for unpaid State and County taxes. Whenever any tax certificate is returned or deed issued thereon, the Clerk shall enter such fact in the book heretofore required to be kept by him, opposite the number of such certificate, and shall enter the date when redeemed or the date when deed was executed, and by whom redeemed or to whom deeded and the amount paid on such redemption. If the certificate so redeemed is held by the said Board, the Clerk shall transmit to such Board the amount paid on the redemption of such certificate and said Board shall forward to the Clerk said certificate for cancellation. If such certificate is held by an individual or corporation the said Clerk shall pay such sum received for the redemption of such certificate to the holder thereof, his agent or attorney, upon the delivery of such certificate to the Clerk, who shall cancel the same.

Sec. 18. The said Board is hereby authorized and empowered in order to provide for the work described by this Act to be performed, to borrow money temporarily from time to time for a period not exceeding one year at any one time and to issue its promissory notes therefor, upon such terms and at such rates of interest as the said Board may deem advisable. Any [illegible] paid out of the proceeds of the bonds authorized to be issued by this Act [illegible].

Sec. 19. The Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money on permanent loans and incur obligations from time to time on such terms and at such rates of interest as it may deem proper, not exceeding six per cent, for the purpose of raising funds to continue and prosecute to final completion the canals, drains, dikes, dams, locks and reservoirs now in process of construction in the territory embraced in said district, and to build and construct such other canals, drains, dikes, dams, locks, reservoirs and other works as the said Board may deem advantageous to the territory embraced in said drainage district, and to pay the expenses incident to such work and all expenses necessary or needful to be incurred in carrying out the purpose of this Act. And the better to enable said Board to borrow the money necessary to carry out the purposes aforesaid, the said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to issue in the corporate name of said Board negotiable coupon bonds of said Everglades Drainage District, provided however that the total amount of bonds so issued and outstanding shall not at any time exceed six million dollars principal, and provided further that the amount issued by said Board in any fiscal year (such fiscal year being deemed to end on the 31st day of December in each year, including the year 1913) shall not exceed the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 20. The bonds to be issued by authority of this Act shall be in denominations of one thousand dollars, or such smaller denominations, but not less than one hundred dollars, as the said Board may determine. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by said Board not exceeding six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually in gold coin or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States, at the office of the State Treasurer of the State of Florida, or if the said Board shall deem it expedient, at the office of said State Treasurer and at such other place as shall be designated by the said Board, at the option of the holder, the place of payment being specified in the said bonds and in the coupons attached thereto. The principal of said bonds shall be made payable to bearer in gold coin or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States at such periods of time or dates not exceeding thirty years from the date of issuing the same, as the said Board shall determine, and it may in the discretion of said Board be provided that at any time after such date as shall be fixed by the said Board, the said bonds may be redeemed at the option of the said Board or their successors in office, such redemption to be made in the manner specified in this Act. If the right shall be reserved to redeem the said bonds before maturity, it shall be provided in each bond so issued that if it shall be called for redemption before maturity, notice thereof in writing shall be given by the said Board to the State Treasurer and to any bank at which the said bonds shall be made payable at least ninety days before the time fixed for redemption and in addition thereto notice shall be published by the said Board in a newspaper published in Tallahassee, Florida, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New York, State of New York, once a week for six successive weeks, beginning not less than ninety days next prior to the date fixed for redemption, and if any bond so issued subject to redemption before maturity shall not be presented when called for redemption, it shall cease to bear interest from and after the date so fixed for redemption. The said Board is hereby authorized to sell and negotiate such bonds in any market at the best price obtainable therefor.

Sec. 21. The bonds authorized by this Act to be issued shall be signed by each member of the said Board and attested by the Secretary, under the seal of the said Board. Said bonds shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the said Board, shall recite that they are issued under the authority of this Act, which shall be referred to by number of Chapter and date of approval, and shall pledge the faith and credit of the Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District for the prompt payment of the principal and interest thereof. The said bonds shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issuance. Interest coupons [illegible] the said bonds and the said coupons shall be consecutively numbered, specifying the number of the bond to which they are attached, and shall be attested by the lithographed or engraved fac-simile signature of the Secretary of said Board and of the Chairman or such other member of said Board as said Board shall designate. Said bonds shall be recorded by the Secretary of the Board in a book to be kept for that purpose. When the said Board has caused any bonds issued under this Act to be prepared, signed and sealed in the manner prescribed herein, the said bonds shall be submitted to the Attorney General of the State of Florida, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to carefully examine the said bonds in connection with the facts and Constitution and the provisions of this Statute, and if as a result of such examination the Attorney General shall find that such bonds are issued in conformity with the Constitution and in conformity with this Statute and that they are binding and valid obligations upon the said Board and the said Everglades Drainage District, [illegible]

[illegible] General and shall be admitted and received in evidence as proof of the validity of such bonds with the coupons thereto attached, and no defense shall be offered against any bond so certified in any action or proceeding except forgery. After the said bonds shall have been executed and sealed and registered and approved by the Attorney General as herein provided, they shall be delivered to the State Treasurer who shall give his receipt to the said Board therefor, and the State Treasurer shall enter in a book to be kept by him the number of each bond, the rate of interest, the time of maturity, the date of sale, the person to whom sold and the price [illegible] said Board. In case any of the officers whose signatures or counter-signatures and certificates appear upon the said bonds and coupons shall cease to be such officers before the delivery of such bonds to the purchaser, such signature or counter-signature and certificate shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if they had remained in office until the delivery of the bonds.

Sec. 22. Whenever the owner of any coupon bond issued pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall present such bond and all unpaid coupons thereto to the State Treasurer of the State of Florida with a request for the conversion of such bond into a registered bond, such State Treasurer shall cut off and cancel the coupons of any such coupon bond so presented and shall stamp, print or write upon such coupon bond so presented either upon the back or the face thereof as may be convenient, a statement to the effect that said bond is registered in the name of the owner and that thereafter the interest and principal of the said bond are payable to the registered owner. Thereafter and from time to time any such bond may be transferred by such registered owner in person or by attorney duly authorized on presentation of such bond to the State Treasurer and the bond again registered as before, a similar statement being stamped, printed or written thereon. Such statement, stamped, printed or written upon any such bond may be in substantially the following form:

"(Date, giving month, year and day.)

This bond is registered pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided in the name of (Here insert name of owner) and the interest and principal hereof are hereafter payable to such owner.

......
State Treasurer."

If any bond shall have been registered as aforesaid, the principal and interest of such bond shall be payable to the registered owner. The State Treasurer shall enter in the register of said bonds kept by him pursuant to the provisions of this Act, or in a separate book, the fact of the registration of such bonds, and in whose name respectively, so that said register or book shall at all times show what bonds are registered and the name of the registered owner thereof.

Sec. 23. This Act shall without reference to any other Act of the Legislature of Florida, be full authority for the issuance and sale of the bonds in this Act authorized, which bonds shall have all the qualities of negotiable paper under the law merchant, and shall not be invalid for any irregularity or defect in the proceedings for the issue and sale thereof, and shall be incontestable in the hands of bona fide purchasers or holders thereof for value. No proceedings in respect to the issuance of any such bonds shall be necessary except such as are required by this Act. The provisions of this Act shall constitute an irrepealable contract between the said Board and said Everglades Drainage District and the holders of any bonds and the coupons thereof, issued pursuant to the provisions hereof. Any holder of any of said bonds or coupons may either at law or in equity by suit, action or mandamus enforce and compel the performance of the duties required by this Act of any of the officers or persons mentioned in this Act in relation to the said bonds, or to the collection, enforcement and application of the taxes for the payment thereof. Provided however, that no obligation authorized by this Act shall be construed as an obligation of this State, but only as the obligation of the Drainage District herein created.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, or his successor in office, as custodian of the funds belonging to the said Board of Commissioners and to the said Drainage District, out of the proceeds of the taxes levied and imposed by this Act and out of any other moneys in his possession belonging to the said Board or to the said Drainage District, which moneys so far as necessary are hereby set apart and appropriated for the purpose, to apply said moneys and to pay the interest upon the said bonds as the same shall fall due and at the maturity of the said bonds [illegible] to pay the principal thereof, and there shall be and there is hereby created a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the said bonds, and the said Board shall set apart and pay into such sinking fund annually out of the taxes levied and imposed by this Act and the other revenue and funds of the said District, at least two per cent of the amount of bonds outstanding. The said sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than that herein specified.

Sec. 25. The said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to invest the moneys belonging to the sinking fund created by this Act in bonds issued under the provisions of this Act, or in bonds of the United States, or of any State of the United States, and in the bonds of any County, [illegible] corporation in the State of Florida, and in the bonds of any County or any City in any other State which at the time of such investment shall have a population of at least twenty thousand according to the Federal census immediately preceding such investment, provided always that for the payment of the bonds so purchased, the full faith and credit of any such County, City or municipal corporation, whether within or without this State, shall be pledged. The said Board is hereby authorized and empowered for the purpose of paying the said bonds issued under the provisions of this Act and when necessary to protect the interests of said Board and the said sinking fund, to sell and dispose of any securities in which the said sinking fund may be invested and to reinvest the proceeds thereof from time to time in conformity with the provisions of this Act as it shall deem expedient. The State Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds belonging to the said Board and to the said Drainage District, and such funds shall be disbursed only upon the order of the Comptroller countersigned by the Governor, but the Comptroller shall draw no such order except upon a voucher, or vouchers, approved by the said Board. Warrants issued for such purposes may be of a special series. But the said Board shall be and it is hereby authorized to select as depositories in which [illegible] of said Board and of the said Drainage District shall be deposited by the State Treasurer, any banking corporation organized under the laws of the State of Florida or under the National Banking Act, doing business in the State of Florida, upon such terms and conditions as to the payment of interest by such depository upon the funds so designated as the said Board shall deem just and reasonable and also upon such terms as to security by such depository as to said Board shall deem proper, which security may be either by satisfactory individual or surety bonds or by the deposit with the State Treasurer of bonds issued by said Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District, or of bonds in which the said Board is hereby authorized to invest the sinking fund hereby created.

Sec. 26. All drainage work to be done under the provisions of this Act, the building and constructing of canals, drains, levees, dikes, revetments and reservoirs and other works and improvements both in construction and maintenance, that shall be carried on under this Act for the reclamation, drainage and benefit of the lands in said District shall be carried on under the supervision of a competent drainage engineer to be employed by said Board and no money shall be paid out for any such work to any contractor or subcontractor or employee of such Board until such work has been inspected and approved by such engineer.

Sec. 27. The Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District is hereby authorized and empowered to carry on and complete any and all canals, drains, ditches, and works of reclamation which have heretofore been begun within the said territory, and the said Board shall be and is hereby vested with all the powers and duties conferred by Chapter 5377 of the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1905, approved May 27, 1905, and by Chapter 5709 of the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1907, approved May 28, 1907, and by an Act passed at the present session of the Legislature [illegible] the Board of Drainage [illegible] to Borrow Money and to Apply the Drainage Tax Assessed upon the Lands in the Drainage District to the Repayment of the said Loans and to Provide for Suits against the Board of Drainage Commissioners in Certain Cases," approved April 26, 1911, [illegible] said statutes, and it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the said Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District to collect any and all taxes for the year 1912 and prior thereto, [illegible] pursuant to the said Chapters 5377, Acts of 1905, and 5709, Acts of 1907, and to apply the said taxes when collected to the completion of the works undertaken by the Drainage Commissioners acting under the said Acts and in the payment of the lawful contracts, debts and obligations entered into and incurred by such Drainage Commissioners under said Acts. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect [illegible] the powers of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund [illegible] lands within [illegible] Drainage District.

Sec. 28. Whoever shall wilfully damage any ditch, canal, drain, levee, reservoir or other works established or constructed under this Act, or that may have been heretofore constructed within the territory embraced in said district, or shall obstruct the flow of water in any canal, ditch, drain, or watercourse, or shall remove any earth, stone or material from the banks of any canal, drain or ditch without first having obtained permission in writing from said Board to remove such material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the County jail not longer than six months.

Sec. 29. No action, suit or proceeding shall be brought to contest, set aside, review, or enjoin the collection of any tax levied under the provisions of this Act, unless such suit, action or proceeding shall be begun within twenty days after the final [illegible]

[illegible] been incorporated therein.

Sec. 31. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

Approved June 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 6457—(No. 37)

AN ACT to Amend Sections 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, [illegible] of the General Statutes of the State of Florida Providing for Ditches and Drains and Their Maintenance by Counties, and to Provide for the Laying of Assessments for [illegible] and Maintenance and the Issuance of Bonds to Pay for the [illegible]

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 950 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 950. Public Ditch, Drain or Canal.—Whenever it shall be deemed necessary or expedient for the benefit of any lands that are low, wet, submerged or liable to become submerged, to establish a public ditch, drain or canal in any of the Counties of this State by a majority of those owning the lands through which such proposed ditch, drain or canal shall run or by those owning the greater part of land through which such proposed ditch, drain or canal shall run, and by a majority of those owning lands or by those owning the greater part of the land contiguous thereto, that are benefitted by such ditch, drain or canal, the majority of those owning such lands or those owning the greater part of such lands as aforesaid, shall present a petition to the County Commissioners of the County in which such ditch, drain or canal is to be located, with a plat of the said lands showing the general course of such proposed ditch, drain or canal, setting forth the cause for the same, its length and the lands to be benefitted thereby. Upon filing such petition and plat with the County Commissioners they shall lay the same over until the next regular meeting and give notice by publication for three weeks in some newspaper published in the County, of the date when they will consider said petition, citing all persons who may be interested to appear and present any reason why such petition should not be granted.

Sec. 2. That Section 951 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 951. Powers of County Commissioners in Reference Thereto.—Should the County Commissioners, when the said petition has been considered, deem it improper to grant the same it shall then be denied, but should they deem it proper to grant the same, they shall then enter an order of record that the said petition be granted.

Sec. 3. That Section 952 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 952. County Commissioners to Appoint Committee.—When the County Commissioners shall order that such ditch, drain or canal, shall be established, they shall appoint a committee of three disinterested freeholders who are citizens of the County, who shall have power to employ a Surveyor and shall cause an accurate survey to be made of the proposed ditch, drain or canal, and shall establish the commencement, route, and termini of said ditch, drain or canal, the width, length, and depth thereof, and shall make and present to the County Commissioners, at their next regular meeting, or at a meeting as soon thereafter as practicable, plans, specifications and profiles for said construction, together with an estimate of the approximate cost of said ditch, drain or canal and the annual cost of its maintenance, and upon this report of the said Committee, the Board of County Commissioners shall advertise once a week for three weeks, in a newspaper published in the said County, for bids for the construction of said ditch, drain or canal, and the same shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder, provided, the Board of County Commissioners may, if they deem it for the best interest of all concerned, reject all bids; and in case said bids are rejected they may advertise for further bids. Whenever the survey for any proposed ditch, drain or canal, shall run through the lands of anyone who shall object thereto, the Board of County Commissioners may proceed to condemn the right-of-way for such ditch, drain or canal, and pay therefor out of the funds arising from the levy and assessments hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 4. That Section 953 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 953. Bond Required Before Letting Contract.—Before letting contract for the construction of any such ditch, drain or canal, the Board of [illegible] require the contractor to give a good and sufficient bond, payable to the Governor of the State of Florida, for the construction and completion of said work according to plans and specifications and the terms and provisions of the contract.

Sec. 5. That Section 954 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 954. Completion of the Work.—The work shall be done under the supervision of the committee as hereinbefore provided, and when completed the committee shall report the same to the Board of County Commissioners, who shall also inspect such work together with the engineer in charge, and approve the same before final payment is made to the contractor, and the report of said [illegible] engineer shall be entered upon the minutes of the Board of County Commissioners, Provided, that the Board of County Commissioners may, during the progress of the said work, if they think proper to do so, make payment in installments on said work of not to exceed eighty per cent (80%) of the value of the work so done, to be certified by the engineer in charge, reporting to the Board of County Commissioners. Such engineer shall be appointed by said committee subject to the approval of the Board of County Commissioners.

Sec. 6. That Section 955 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 955. Committee to View Lands and Make Assessments.—If said ditch, drain or canal, has been ordered, but before letting the contract therefor, the committee hereinbefore provided for shall view the lands to be benefitted by such ditch, drain or canal, as shown by the petition and plat presented to the Board of County Commissioners and, after the cost of construction is ascertained, they shall assess each parcel according and in proportion, as it shall be benefitted by said ditch, drain or canal, for all expenses that may be incurred in the construction of said ditch, drain or canal, including the interest charges, the expenses of the committee and engineer and for any condemnation proceedings, together with their estimate of the amount per acre for annual maintenance of said ditch, drain or canal, and shall file a report of the same with the Board of County Commissioners, who shall at once give notice by publishing in a newspaper published in said county, once a week for two weeks prior to the next regular meeting; that they will, at their next regular meeting, hear complaints from the owners or agents of any lands effected, against the assessment so made, and the Board of County Commissioners shall have the power to equalize the assessment so made, but cannot raise or lower the total amount of the assessment so made by the said committee. After hearing such complaints, if any, or equalizing the assessment, if they shall see fit to do so, they shall then turn over to the tax assessor, the said assessment with instructions to enter the same as a levy upon the lands in the regular tax assessment book, said assessment may be levied for one year or in yearly assessments for a period not to exceed thirty (30) years according as it may be deemed advisable, the manner in which the same is to be levied, to be determined by the Board of County Commissioners and entered of record, when the same is turned over to the tax assessor. The same shall be collected by the tax collector in like manner as other taxes are collected and made a special fund for the payment of the indebtedness incurred in the construction and annual maintenance of said ditch, drain or canal.

Sec. 7. That Section 956 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 956. Assessments.—After the Special Drainage District has been constituted and the assessments have been made and levied by the Board of County Commissioners and before awarding the contract for the construction of any such ditch, drain or canal, the Board of County Commissioners shall as soon as practicable issue and sell Special Drainage District Bonds for the total amount of such assessments. Said bonds shall bear interest not to exceed six per cent [illegible] per annum with interest bearing coupons attached thereto, and shall be issued in denominations of [illegible] whichever the Board may determine. The Board of County Commissioners shall, in issuing and selling said bonds and in disbursing the proceeds thereof, [illegible] provisions of the General Statutes of the State of Florida applicable to the issue and sale of bonds for the purpose of constructing hard surfaced highways or public buildings, with the exception that the tax for the payment of interest and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds shall be assessed and collected only upon the taxable property within the boundary of such special drainage district.

Sec. 8. That Section 957 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 957. Compensation of Committee.—The Committee appointed by the County Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid shall receive compensation for their services as may be agreed upon; Provided they shall not be paid more than five ($5.00) dollars per day for time actually spent in each case.

Sec. 9. That Section 960 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 960. That lateral drains may be established in like manner as main ditches, drains or canals. Such lateral ditches, drains or canals, may be made a part of the original plat and survey of such main ditch, drain or canal, and may be in the original petition therefor, or may be established in like manner under the provisions of this Act at any time after the completion of such main ditch, drain or canal.

Sec. 10. Whenever any Special Drainage District [illegible] situated within the Special Drainage District, to realize a sum sufficient to pay the interest upon said bonds as it may become due and to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds at the maturity of same, which said sinking fund shall be provided by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners before issuing any of said bonds, which bonds shall be a lien upon the lands embraced within such drainage district and such lien shall be prior in dignity to all others, except State taxes.

Sec. 11. Should there remain any of the proceeds of the sale of said Special Drainage District Bonds after paying for the construction of the improvements for which said bonds were issued, [illegible] of County Commissioners [illegible] maintenance of the public ditches, drains or canals within said special drainage district.

Sec. 12. That any person owning lands assessed for the purpose hereinbefore specified may at any time pay in full the total amount assessed against his property, and obtain a release therefrom, from the Board of County Commissioners, and the same shall be entered upon the minutes of the Board of County Commissioners, and the Board of County Commissioners shall instruct the tax assessor to thereafter omit the said property so released from further assessment for said purpose.

Sec. 13. Upon the petition of a majority of the owners or of the owners of a majority of the acres of land assessed for drains already constructed and established under the laws of this State, the County Commissioners may, with the consent of the holders of any script issued against such assessment, issue bonds for a longer period, sell the same and pay the script, or exchange with the holders thereof, cancel the original script and lower the annual assessment in accordance with the longer time the bonds may run.

Sec. 14. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, but this Act shall not be construed as repealing or conflicting with any other drainage laws passed by the present session of the Legislature A. D. 1913.

Sec. 15. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6458—(No. 38)

AN ACT Relating to the Creation, Organization and Maintenance of Drainage Districts for the Purpose of Reclaiming and Protecting Swamp, Wet or Overflowed Lands, or Lands Subject to Overflow, From the Effects of Water, for Sanitary or Agricultural Purposes, or When the Same May Be Conducive to the Public Health, Convenience, or Welfare or of Public Utility or Benefit, by Drainage or Otherwise; to Define the Privileges, Powers, Duties and Liabilities of Such Drainage Districts, the Officers and Agents Thereof; to Provide for the Levying of Taxes Upon the Property in Said Drainage Districts; Authorizing the Issuance of Bonds by Such Drainage Districts, and Giving to Said Drainage Districts Full Power to Acquire Such Lands and Property as May Be Necessary and Proper for Its Purposes.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The Board of Drainage Commissioners of this State, or a majority, either in numbers or in acreage, of the holders of any contiguous body of wet or overflowed lands, or lands subject to overflow, situate in one or more Counties in this State, may form a Drainage District for the purpose of having such lands reclaimed and protected from the effects of water, for sanitary or agricultural purposes, or when the same may be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare, or of public utility or benefit by drainage or otherwise, and for that purpose the said Board of Drainage Commissioners, or a majority of the owners or the owners of a majority of the acreage of said lands may make and sign a petition, in which shall be stated, the name of the proposed drainage district, and the number of years the same is to continue; the boundary lines of the proposed drainage district, the names so far as known and the last known postoffice address of the owners of lands or other property in said district, together with a general description of the lands and the approximate number of acres owned by each, when the name or postoffice address of the owner of any said lands or other property is unknown this fact shall be set out in said petition; said petition shall further state that the owners of the lands within said district whose names are subscribed to said petition are willing to and do obligate and bind the lands owned by them situated in the proposed drainage district to pay the tax or taxes which may be assessed against their respective lands to pay the expense of organizing and of making and maintaining the improvements that may be necessary to effect the reclamation of said lands, so formed into a drainage district, and to drain and protect the same from the effects of water, and said petition shall contain a prayer, asking that the lands described therein be declared a drainage district under the provisions of this Act; said petition may be signed by the Board of Drainage Commissioners, or by a majority of the owners, or the owners of a majority of the acreage of said lands, or same may be signed by both said Commissioners and owners of lands. After said petition has been so signed, the same shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County in which such lands or the greater part thereof are situate.

Sec. 2. Immediately after such petition shall have been filed, the clerk in whose office the same has been filed, shall give notice by causing publication to be made once a week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in each County in which lands and other property described in the petition are situate, and said notice shall be substantially in the following form:

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO FORM A DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the following described lands in ...... County, Florida, viz: (Here describe the property as set out in the petition) ...... that a petition asking that the foregoing lands be formed into a drainage district under an Act of the Legislature, entitled "(here insert title of Act)." Approved ......1913, has been filed in this office and that the foregoing lands will be affected by the formation of said drainage district and rendered liable to taxation for the purpose of paying the expenses of organization, and making and maintaining the improvements that may be necessary to affect the reclamation of the lands included in such district, and you and each of you are hereby notified to appear on the first rule day occurring not less than twenty days after this notice has been published for four weeks as required by said Act, at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of ...... County, and show cause, if any there be, why said drainage district as set forth in said petition shall not be organized as a public corporation of the State of Florida.

Date of first publication ...... 191..

......
Clerk of the Circuit Court of ...... County, Florida.

The certificate of the Clerk or the Affidavit of another, with a copy of said notice affixed, showing that said notice has been published as required by this Act, shall be sufficient evidence of such fact.

The Circuit Court of the county in which said petition has been filed shall thereafter maintain and have original and exclusive jurisdiction, co-extensive with the boundaries and limits of said districts, without regard to county lines, for all purposes of this Act.

Sec. 3. Any owner of lands in said proposed district who may not have signed said petition, may appear on or before the rule day stated in said notice and advocate or resist the organization and incorporation of said drainage district, or, if he shall desire to resist the establishment of the district he shall file his objection in writing stating therein his reasons why the said drainage district should not be organized and incorporated, or why his lands or any part thereof should not be included therein, or he may deny the statements in said petition. Such objections if any there be shall be heard by the court either in term time or vacation [illegible] at a day to be named by the Court or Judge thereof, upon application of the petitioners or any of those signing the said petition. Upon the hearing, which may be adjourned from time to time for good cause shown, of the said objections, if any have been filed, if the court shall be of the opinion that the establishment of the said drainage district and the improvements to be made thereunder will be for the advantage of the owners of the real property therein or that the same would be in the interest of the public health, convenience or welfare, he shall overrule said objections, and, in case all such objections are overruled, or in case no such objections have been filed, the court thereupon shall by its order duly entered of record declare and decree said drainage district a public corporation of this State, for a term not exceeding the time mentioned in said petition, Provided, That no [illegible] provisions of this Act until there shall have been first obtained the written approval or consent of the owner or owners of a majority in acreage of the lands within said district. If the court finds that the lands set out in said petition should not be incorporated into a drainage district, it shall dismiss said proceedings and adjudge the costs against the said petitioners in proportion to the acreage represented by each. Any person having signed the petition shall have no right to have such proceeding dismissed as to him without the written consent of the majority in acreage of the other owners who signed said petition. The petition may be amended as any other pleading. Immediately after the said district has been declared a corporation by the court, the clerk thereof shall transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the findings and decree of the court incorporating said district, and the same shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. A copy of said findings and decree together with a plat of the district, shall also be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in each of the counties having land in said district, where the same shall become a permanent record, and each such clerk shall receive a fee of $1.00 for filing and preserving the same.

Sec. 4. Within twenty days after any drainage district shall have been organized and incorporated under the provisions of the previous Section of this Act, the Clerk of the Circuit Court in which the petition has been filed shall, upon giving notice by causing publication thereof to be made once a week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in each County in which lands of the district are situate, the last insertion to be not less than ten nor than fifteen days before the day of such meeting, call a meeting of the owners of the lands situate in said district, at a day and hour specified, at some public place in the County in which the district was organized, for the purpose of electing a Board of three Supervisors, to be composed of owners of the lands in said district, two of whom at least shall be residents of the County or Counties in which such district is situate, or some adjoining County, the land owners, when assembled, shall organize by the election of a chairman and Secretary of the meeting, who shall conduct the election; at such election each and every acre of land in the district shall represent one share, and each owner shall be entitled to one vote in person or by proxy in writing duly signed, for every acre of land owned by him in such district, and the three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected as supervisors; and said land owners shall at such election determine the length of the terms of office of each supervisor so elected by them which shall be respectively one, two and three years, and they shall serve until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

The Board of Drainage Commissioners of this State, at any such meeting, may represent the State of Florida, and shall have the right to vote for supervisors or upon any matter that may come properly before said meeting to the extent of the acreage owned by the State in such district, which vote may be cast by any person designated by said Board of Drainage Commissioners; Guardians may represent their wards, executors and administrators may represent estates of deceased persons, and private corporations may be represented by their officers or duly authorized agents.

Provided however, that the owners of a majority of the acreage included in such district shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the purpose of holding such election or any election thereafter, and in case the owners of a majority of the acreage included in such district are not present in person or duly represented, at the time and the place stated in the notice calling such meeting, then no election shall be held [illegible] notice of such failure shall be given in writing by any person interested to the Board of Drainage Commissioners of this State, which shall as soon as practicable appoint three competent persons who own land in such district as such supervisors for the term of one, two and three years respectively, and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified. Any such Supervisor so appointed by the said Board of Drainage Commissioners may be removed by the said Board for dishonesty, incompetence or failure to perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act, and any vacancies which may occur in any such office so filled by appointment shall be filled by the said Board as soon as practicable.

Sec. 5. Every year in the same month after the time for the election of the first Board of Supervisors, they shall call a meeting of the land owners in the district in the same manner [illegible] in Section Four, and the owners of land in such district shall meet at the stated time and place and elect one Supervisor therefor, or in case of their failure to elect, the Board of Drainage Commissioners shall appoint such Supervisor in like manner as prescribed in the preceding Section, who shall hold his office for three years or until his successor is elected and qualified; and in case of a vacancy in any office of Supervisor elected by the land owners, the remaining Supervisors, or if they fail to act within thirty days, the Board of Drainage Commissioners of this State may fill such vacancy until the next annual meeting, when a successor shall be elected for the unexpired term.

Sec. 6. Each Supervisor before entering upon his official duties shall take and subscribe to an oath before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths, that he will honestly, faithfully and impartially perform the duties devolving upon him in office as Supervisor of the drainage district in which he was elected or appointed and that he will not neglect any of the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

Sec. 7. The Board of Supervisors immediately after their election or appointment shall meet at some convenient place and choose one of their number president of the board, and elect some suitable person secretary who may or may not be a member of the board and who may be required to execute bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Supervisors may require. Such Board shall adopt a seal with a suitable device, and shall keep a record of all its proceedings in a substantially bound book to be kept for the purpose, which shall be open to inspection by any interested person, his agent or attorney. The Board of Supervisors shall report to the land owners at the annual meeting held under the provisions of Section Five of what was has been done, either by engineers or otherwise. The members of the Board shall receive their actual expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the Board and for attending any business for and in behalf of said district, which expense account shall be audited by the board before payment, but said board shall receive no compensation for their services unless the land owners at the annual meeting shall determine to pay a compensation, which in no event shall exceed five dollars per day for the time actually engaged in work for the district, and five cents per mile for miles, not to exceed one hundred miles, actually traveled, mileage, if allowed, shall in no case exceed one hundred miles, and shall be in lieu of all other expenses in attending sessions of the board, provided, however, that if the Secretary be a member of the board he shall be entitled to compensation as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 8. Within thirty days after organizing the Board of Supervisors shall appoint a Chief Engineer, who may be an individual, co-partnership or corporation, and who shall engage such assistants as the Board of Supervisors may approve. Such Chief Engineer shall enter into bond with good surety, in a sum to be named by said board, and which bond and surety shall be approved by said board, conditioned that he will faithfully and honestly perform all the duties required of him by said Supervisors, and deliver to his successor all instruments, papers, maps, documents and other things that may have come into his hands by virtue of his employment. The Chief Engineer shall have control of the engineering work in said district, and he may whenever he deems it necessary, confer with the Chief Engineer of this State, or the Board of Drainage Commissioners, and he [illegible] and with the consent of the [illegible] petitioners consult any eminent engineer or engineers and obtain his or their opinion and advice concerning the reclamation of lands in said districts. The said engineer or engineers shall make all necessary surveys of the lands within the boundary lines of said district, as described in the petition, and of all lands adjacent thereto that will be improved or reclaimed in part or in whole by any system of drainage that may be outlined and adopted, and said engineers shall make a report in writing to the Board of Supervisors, with maps and profiles of said surveys, which report shall contain a full and complete plan for draining and reclaiming the lands described in the petition or adjacent thereto from overflow or damage by water, with the length, width and depth of such canals, ditches, dykes or levees or other works that may be necessary in connection with canals, drains, ditches, dams, levees or other works heretofore constructed [illegible] by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund or any other person or persons that may now be in process of construction or which may be hereafter built by them, that may be necessary or which can be advantageously used in such plan for reclamation, and also an estimate of the costs of carrying out and completing the plan of reclamation, including the cost of superintending the same and all incidental expenses in connection therewith; said maps and profiles shall also indicate so far as necessary the physical characteristics of the lands and location of any public roads, railroads and other rights of way, roadways and other property or improvements located on such lands.

Sec. 9. The chief engineer shall make a report in writing to the Board of Supervisors once every twelve months and oftener if said Board shall so require. Upon receipt of the final report of said engineer concerning the surveys made of the lands contained in the district organized and the lands adjacent thereto and for reclaiming the same, the Board of Supervisors shall adopt such report or any modification thereof approved by the chief engineer, after consulting with him or someone representing him, and thereafter such adopted report shall be the plan for draining or reclaiming such lands from overflow or damage by water, and it shall, after such adoption be known and designated as "The Plan of Reclamation," which plan shall be filed with the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors and by him copied into the records of the district.

Sec. 10. The Board of Supervisors of any Drainage District organized under the provisions of this Act shall as soon as they have organized as provided under Section Seven of this Act, levy a uniform tax of not exceeding fifty cents per acre upon each acre of land within such drainage district, as defined in the petition and decree incorporating said district, to be used for the purpose of paying expenses incurred or to be incurred in organizing said district, making surveys of the same and assessing benefits and damages, and to pay other expenses necessarily incurred, as may be estimated to said Board and Chief Engineer, before said Board shall be empowered by subsequent provisions of this Act to provide funds to pay the total costs of works and improvements of the district. In case the boundary lines of the district be extended under the provisions of a subsequent section of this Act, so as to include lands not described and contained in the petition the same uniform assessment shall be made on such other lands as soon as same shall have been annexed and included in the district. Such tax shall be due and payable as soon as assessed and become delinquent ninety days thereafter. It shall become a lien upon the land against which it is assessed from the date of assessment and shall be collected in the same manner as the annual installment of tax. In case the sum received for such assessment exceed the total cost of items for which the same has been levied the surplus shall be placed in the general fund of the district and used to pay cost of construction. Provided, that if the incorporation of the district be dissolved, as provided in the subsequent sections of this Act, the amount of surplus, if there be any, shall be prorated and refunded to the land owners paying such assessment. Provided that if it shall appear as necessary to obtain funds to pay any expense incurred or to be incurred in organizing said district before a sufficient sum can be obtained by the collection of said uniform tax, the Board of Supervisors may borrow a sufficient amount of money to meet emergencies at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, and may issue negotiable notes or bonds therefor, signed by the members of the Board, and may pledge any and all assessments made under the provisions of this Section for the repayment thereof. Said Board of Supervisors may issue to

any person or persons performing work or services, or furnishing anything of value in the organization of said district negotiable evidence of debts, bearing interest at not exceeding six per cent.

Sec. 11. Within twenty days after the adoption of "The Plan of Reclamation" the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors shall prepare and transmit a certified copy thereof to the Clerk of the Circuit Court organizing said drainage district, and at the same time a Board of Supervisors shall file with said Clerk a petition asking the judge of said court to appoint three Commissioners to appraise the lands within and without said district to be acquired for rights of way, holding basins and other drainage works of the district, and to assess benefits and damages accruing to all lands in the district by reason of the execution of "the plan of reclamation." Immediately after the filing of such petition the judge of said court, either in term time or vacation, shall by an order, appoint three Commissioners, who shall be free holders residing within the State of Florida, and who shall not be land owners in said district, nor of kin within the fourth degree of consanguinity to any person owning land in said district. A majority of said Commissioners shall constitute a quorum, and shall control the action of the Board on all questions.

Sec. 12. Said Clerk, upon the filing of said order of appointment shall notify each of said Commissioners of his appointment by written or printed notice, and in the same he shall state the time and place for the first meeting of said Commissioners. The Secretary of the Board of Supervisors or his deputy shall attend such meeting, and shall furnish to said Commissioners a complete list of lands described in the petition or adjacent thereto, that will be affected by carrying out and putting into effect "The Plan of Reclamation," and the names of the owners of such lands, as shown in the petition and the decree of the court incorporating the district. Said Secretary shall also furnish to said Commissioners a copy of "The Plan of Reclamation, with maps and profiles in his office. The Commissioners at said meeting, or within ten days thereafter shall each take and subscribe to an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge their duties as such Commissioners and make a true report of the work done by them. The said Commissioners shall also at said meeting elect one of their own number Chairman, and the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors, or his deputy, shall be ex-officio Secretary of said Board of Commissioners during his continuance in office.

Sec. 13. Immediately after qualifying as provided in the previous Section, the Commissioners shall begin their duties, they may at any time call upon the attorney of the district for legal advice and information relative to their duties, and the Chief Engineer or one of his assistants shall accompany said Commissioners when engaged in the discharge of their duties and shall render his opinion in writing when called for. Said Commissioners shall proceed to view the premises and determine the value of all lands, within or without the district, to be acquired and used for right of way, holding basins or other works set out in "The Plan of Reclamation," they shall assess the amount of benefits, and the amount of damages also, if any, that will accrue to each governmental lot, forty-acre tract or other sub-division of land (according to ownership), public highways, railroads and other rights of way not traversed by such works and improvements, from carrying out and putting into effect "The Plan of Reclamation" therefore adopted. The Commissioners in assessing the benefits to [illegible] from the construction of the works and improvements set out in "The Plan of Reclamation" [illegible]

[illegible] headed as follows: Column one, Owner of property assessed; column two, Description of property assessed; [illegible] three, Number of acres assessed; column four, Amount of benefits assessed; column five, Amount of damages assessed; column six, Number of acres to be taken [illegible]

[illegible] tabulate the same. Said report shall be signed by at least a majority of the Commissioners and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court organizing such drainage district. The Secretary of the Board of Supervisors or his deputy [illegible]

[illegible] and filed, the Board of Supervisors shall file in the office of said clerk a petition praying that the court grant permission for the extension of the boundary lines of said district so as to embrace all lands that will be benefited as shown by the report of said Commissioners. After such petition has been filed the court shall be proceeded with in accordance with the provisions of the [illegible] covering the extension of boundary lines of districts.

Sec. 14. Upon the filing of the report of the Commissioners the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall [illegible] causing publication [illegible] once a week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in [illegible] the district, the last publication to be made at least ten days before [illegible] of said Circuit Court [illegible] notice in which exceptions [illegible] It shall not be necessary for the Clerk to name the parties interested [illegible] be sufficient to say:

NOTICE OF FILING COMMISSIONERS REPORT FOR....

DRAINAGE DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in the following described land and property in .... County (or Counties), in the State of Florida, viz: (Here describe land and property included within " .... Drainage District that the Commissioners heretofore appointed to assess benefits and damages to the property and lands situate in said drainage district and to appraise the cash value of the land necessary to be taken for rights of way, holding basins and other works of said district within or without the limits of said district, filed their reports in this office on the ...... day of .... 19..., and you and each of you are hereby notified that you may examine said report and file exceptions to all or any part thereof, on or before the first Monday in .... 19...

First publication ...., 19...

Clerk of the Circuit Court, ... County, Florida.

Provided, [illegible] lands in different counties [illegible] said report, the said notice [illegible] published in some newspaper in each county in which such lands so affected are situate and it shall not be necessary to publish a list of all said lands in each county, but only that part of same situated in the respective counties.

Sec. 15. The Board of Drainage Commissioners, the drainage district or any owner of land or other property to be affected by said report may file exceptions to any part or all of the report of said Commissioners within the time specified in the preceding Section. All exceptions shall be heard and determined by the court in a summary manner so as to carry out liberally the purposes and needs of the district. If no exceptions are filed or if it is shown upon the hearing of all of said exceptions that the estimated cost of construction of improvements contemplated in the plan for reclamation is less than the benefits assessed against the lands in said district, the court shall approve and confirm said Commissioners report, but if the Court, upon hearing the objections filed finds that any or all such objections should be sustained it shall order the report changed to conform with such findings and when so changed the court shall approve and confirm such report and enter its decree accordingly. The court shall adjudge and apportion the costs incurred by the exceptions filed and shall condemn any land or other property, within or without the boundary lines of the district, that is shown by the report of the Commissioners to be needed for rights of way, holding basins or other works or that may be needed for materials to be used in constructing said works following as near as possible the procedure that is now provided by law for the appropriation of land and other property taken for railroads. Provided however, that any property owner may accept the assessment of damages in his favor made by the Commissioners, or acquiesce in their failure to assess damages in his favor, and shall be construed to have done so unless he gives the Supervisors of the district on or before the time shall have expired for filing exceptions, as hereinbefore provided, notice in writing that he demands an assessment of his damages by a jury, in which event the Supervisors of the district shall institute in the Circuit Court of the proper County an action to condemn the lands and other property that must be taken or damaged in the making of such improvements with the right and privilege of paying into Court a sum to be fixed by the Circuit Court or judge, and proceeding with the work before the assessment by the jury. Provided, any person or party interested may, within [illegible] days after the rendition of final judgment by said Circuit Court, prosecute an appeal to the Supreme Court, and upon such appeal there may be determined either or both of the following questions: First, whether just compensation has been allowed for property appropriated, and, second, whether proper damages have been allowed for property prejudicially effected by their improvements to be made. Provided, That if it shall be ascertained and determined that any tract or lot of land or parts thereof upon which the uniform tax authorized and levied as provided in Section Ten of this Act has been paid, will not be benefited by or receive and benefit from the completion of the plan for improvement, then the uniform tax so paid upon such tract, lot or part thereof shall be refunded and paid to the person paying same.

The Clerk of said Circuit Court shall transmit a certified copy of the court decree and copy of the Commissioners report, as confirmed or amended by the court to the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors of the district, and the Clerk of said Circuit Court shall also transmit a certified copy of the said decree and that part of the said report affecting lands in each County to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each County having lands in the district, or affected by the said report, where the same shall be filed and become a permanent record, and each such clerk shall receive a fee of one dollar for receiving, filing and preserving same.

Sec. 16. The Board of Supervisors of said district shall have full power and authority to [illegible] construct [illegible] and complete any and all works and improvements which may be needed to carry out, maintain and protect "the plan of reclamation" [illegible]

[illegible] bid for such works and improvements either as a whole or in sections and when [illegible]

Sec. 17. After the lists of lands, with the assessed benefits [illegible]

[illegible] thereto ten per cent of said total amount for emergencies. The said tax shall be apportioned to and levied on each tract of land in said district in proportion to the benefits assessed [illegible]

[illegible] the sale of lands belonging to the State, and this provision shall apply to taxes assessed for preliminary work and expenses as provided in Section [illegible] of this Act, as well as to the taxes provided for in this Section. The Secretary of the Board of Supervisors, as soon as said total tax is levied shall, at the expense of the district, prepare a list of all [illegible] in the form of a well bound book [illegible] shall be endorsed and [illegible] "Tax Record of .... Drainage District [illegible]" which endorsement shall be printed or written at the top of each page in said book, and shall be signed [illegible] by the President and Secretary of the Board of Supervisors, attested by the seal of the district, and the same shall then [illegible] become a permanent record in the office of said secretary.

Sec. 1.. The said Board of Supervisors shall each year thereafter determine [illegible] the said levy the amount of the annual installments of the total taxes levied under the preceding section, which shall become due and be collected during said year at the same time that State and County taxes are due and collected, which annual installment and levy shall be [illegible] and certified by the said board not later than November 1st of each year to the collector of each County in which lands and other property of said district are situated. The certificate of said installment tax shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Florida, } ss.
County of ....

This is to certify that by virtue and authority of the provisions of An Act of the Legislature entitled, "An Act relating to the creation, organization, and maintenance of drainage districts, etc." as enacted by the general assembly of the State of Florida, approved .... 1913, the Board of Supervisors of "........ Drainage District of Florida" have and do hereby levy the sum of $........ as the annual installment of tax for the year 19... of the total tax levied under the [illegible] of Section 17 of said Act, which [illegible] total tax has heretofore been [illegible] the Clerk of the Circuit of [illegible] County, and said Board of Supervisors of said Drainage District by and with the authority of Section 12 of the same Act have levied also the sum of $........ as a maintenance tax for said year, said annual installment of tax and maintenance tax on the real estate and other property situated in your County are set out in the following table, in which are: First, the names of the owners of said lands as they appeared in the decree of the court organizing said district; second, the description of said lands and other property opposite the names of said owners; third, the amount of said installment of tax levied on each tract of lands, and fourth, the said amount of maintenance tax levied against the same.

The said taxes shall be collectible and payable the present year at the same time that State and County taxes are due and collected, and you are directed and ordered to demand and collect the said taxes at the same time you demand and collect the State and County taxes due on the same lands and this Drainage Tax Book shall be your warrant and authority for making such demand and collection.

Witness the signature of the president of the said Board of Supervisors, attested by the seal of said district, and the signature of the secretary of said board. This ...... day of .... A. D. 19...

(Seal) .... President of District.

.... Secretary of District.

There shall follow a table or schedule [illegible] ruled columns, first, the names of the owners of said lands as they appeared in the decree of the Circuit Court organizing said district, second, the description of the said lands opposite the names of said owners; third, the amount of said annual installment tax levied on each tract of land; fourth, the amount of maintenance tax; fifth, a blank column in which the collector shall record the several amounts as collected by him; sixth, a blank column in which the collector shall record the date of payment of the different sums; seventh, a blank column in which the collector shall record the names of the person or persons paying the several amounts. The columns in which the annual installment tax and the maintenance tax, if any, appear shall be correctly totaled and the total amount shall correspond to the amount set out in the above mentioned certificate. The said certificate and table shall be prepared in the form of a well bound book which shall be endorsed and named "Drainage Tax Book .... Drainage District, ... County, Florida, for the year 19..." which endorsement shall also be printed at the top of each page in said book.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the collector of each county in which lands of any drainage district organized under this Act are situated, to receive the "Drainage Tax Book" each year and he is hereby empowered and it shall be his duty to promptly and faithfully collect the tax therein set out and to exercise all due diligence in so doing. He is further directed and ordered to demand and collect such taxes at the same time that he demands and collects State and County taxes due on the same lands. Where any tract or part thereof has been divided and sold or transferred the collector shall receive taxes on any part of any tract, piece or parcel of land charged with such taxes and give his receipt accordingly. The above and foregoing "Drainage Tax Book" shall be the warrant and authority of the collector for making such demand and collection. The said collector shall make due returns of all "Drainage Tax Books" [illegible] after the first Monday in April each year to the secretary of the board of supervisors of the aforesaid drainage district, and shall pay over and account for all moneys collected thereon each year to the treasurer of said district at the same time when he pays over State and County taxes. Said collector shall in said "Drainage Tax Book" verify by affidavit his said return. The said Secretary shall each year within ten days after the return of said collector [illegible]

[illegible] all costs incurred shall be a prior lien for drainage taxes assessed or levied for the District as district's first established as well as the lien for State or County taxes, and the certificate [illegible] shall so state. [illegible]

[illegible] Clerk of the [illegible] Court of said County.

This is to certify, that by virtue and authority of the provisions of An Act of the Legislature entitled An Act relating to the creation, organization and maintenance of drainage districts, etc., as enacted by the Florida General Assembly [illegible] 191.., the Board of Supervisors of .... Drainage District of .... Florida, have and do hereby levy the tax authorized by the said Act, which tax and the land against which the same are levied in your county, are described in the following table in which table are: First, the names of the owners of said land as they appeared in the decree of the Circuit Court organizing said district, second, the description of the said land opposite the names of said owners, and third, the amount of said taxes levied on each tract of land. (Here insert such table). The said tax shall be payable in annual installments, the amount of each installment as well as the amount of the maintenance tax will be determined and certified to the county collector of your county not later than the first day of November of each year. The aforesaid tax and such maintenance taxes as may be levied from time to time are hereby declared a lien, to which only the lien of the State for General State, county, school and road taxes shall be paramount upon all land herein and heretofore described.

Witness the signature of the president of said Board of Supervisors attested by the seal of said district and the signature of the Secretary of said District [illegible]

(Seal)

Attest .... Secretary.

The certificate and taxes specified in this Section shall be prepared in a well bound book and filed in the office of each of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the counties having lands in said districts as the same may effect the land in his county, where the same shall become a permanent record of the office. The said book or books shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors at the expense of the drainage district, shall be designated as the "Drainage Tax Record," and each recorder shall receive a fee of One Dollar ($1.00) for filing said book and preserving the same.

Sec. 2.. The drainage tax books of the district as returned by the collector to the secretary of the Board of Supervisors of the drainage district shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of all matters therein contained. The liens established and declared in the preceding sections may and shall be enforced by an action on delinquent tax bills made and certified by the [illegible] Collector, which action shall be instituted in the Circuit Court without regard to the amount [illegible] against the land or lands on which such drainage tax has not been paid. The suit shall be brought in the County in which the property is situated except when the tract of property sued upon be in more than one County, in which event the suit may be brought [illegible] the whole tract [illegible] proceedings, practice and sales in cases arising under this Act shall except as herein provided be the same as in an action for the enforcement of other liens or mortgages upon real estate. All sales of lands made under this section shall be by the collector or a commissioner appointed by the court, who shall execute deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers for the property sold. All deeds executed and delivered pursuant to this Act shall have the same probative force as deeds executed under judgments and decrees in other civil actions.

If [illegible] said district shall fail to commence suit within ninety days after the taxes have become delinquent, the holder of any bond or bonds issued by the district shall have the right to bring suit for the collection of the delinquent taxes, in which event said district shall be included as a defendant, and the proceedings in such suit brought by any bond holder shall in all respects be governed by the provisions applicable to suits by the said district. All suits for the enforcement of the lien on lands for such delinquent taxes, whether by the district or a bond holder, shall be in chancery, and said proceedings and any judgment or decree that may be rendered therein, shall be in the nature of proceedings in rem, and it shall not be material that the ownership of said lands be correctly alleged in said proceeding, and the judgment or decree rendered shall be enforced wholly against such lands.

All or any part of said delinquent lands situate in one County may be included in one suit for said County, instituted for the collection of said delinquent taxes, and notice of the pendency of such suit shall be given by publication once each week for four consecutive weeks before judgment is entered for the sale of said lands in some newspaper published in the County where such suits may be pending, which notice may be in the following form:

NOTICE.

In the [illegible] Court of [illegible]

[illegible]

vs.

Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having or claiming interest in the following described lands that suit is pending in the Circuit Court of .... County, Florida, in chancery, to enforce the collection of certain drainage taxes on the following described list of lands situated in .... Drainage District [illegible]

[illegible] come from [illegible] and said collector or commissioner shall by proper deeds convey to the purchaser or purchasers the lands so sold, and the title to said land shall thereupon become vested in such purchaser as against all other whomsoever, subject however to the liens for all subsequent annual installments of drainage tax and saving to infants and insane persons having no guardian [illegible] the right to redeem any and all lands sold at such sale within one year after the day which the lands are offered for sale.

Provided, all such suits may be disposed of on oral testimony and this Act shall be liberally construed so as to give to said lien for said drainage tax the effect of a bona fide mortgage for valuable consideration and a first lien upon all said lands as against [illegible] non-payment of the taxes, setting forth the description of the lands proceeded against and the amount chargeable to each tract. Provided, That no informality or irregularity in holding any of the meetings provided herein, or valuation or assessment of the lands, or in the name of the owners, or the number of acres therein shall be a valid defence.

Provided, further, That in any case where the lands are offered for sale by such Collector or Commissioner, as provided by this Act, and the sum of the tax due, together with interest, costs and penalties is not bid for the same, it shall be the duty of said Collector or Commissioner making such sale to bid the whole amount due thereon as aforesaid in the name of the district, and shall sell same to such district, and shall execute his deed therefor, conveying to such district such lands so sold to it, which said lands may be held and disposed of by the Board of Supervisors as the interest of said district may demand. Provided, That in all judgments, decrees and orders of sale of such delinquent lands the Court shall make proper and equitable provisions for [illegible] the amount [illegible] of all unpaid State and County taxes with the penalties and costs thereon against the lands [illegible] to be paid either out of the proceeds of sale thereof or by the purchaser or purchasers.

Sec. 26. The Board of Supervisors in any drainage district shall select and appoint some competent person as Treasurer of such district, who shall receive and receipt for all the drainage taxes collected by the County Collector or Collectors, and he shall also receive and receipt for the proceeds of all tax sales made under the provisions of this Act. Said Treasurer shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of Supervisors. Said Board of Supervisors shall furnish the Secretary and the Treasurer with necessary office room, furniture, stationery, [illegible] typewriter and postage. The Secretary and the Treasurer or either of them may appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Supervisors, one or more deputies as may be necessary. Said Treasurer shall give bond in such amount as shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors conditioned that he will well and truly account for and pay out as provided by law all moneys received by him as taxes [illegible] which bond shall be signed by at least two sureties or by some surety or bonding company approved and accepted by said Board of Supervisors and said bond [illegible] in addition [illegible] which is required by a subsequent section [illegible] Such Treasurer shall keep all funds received by him from any source whatever deposited at all times in some bank, banks or trust company to be designated by the Board of Supervisors. All interest accruing on such funds shall, when paid, be credited to the district. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors to audit or have audited the books of the said Treasurer of said district at least once each year and make report thereof to the land owners at the annual meeting and publish a statement within thirty days thereafter showing the amount of money received, the amount paid out during such year and the amount in the Treasury at the beginning and end of the year. The aforesaid Treasurer of the district shall pay out funds of the district only on warrants issued by the district, said warrants to be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors and attested by the signature of the Secretary. All warrants shall be in the following form:

$........ Fund ...... No. of Warrant......

Treasurer of........................ Drainage District, State of Florida.

Pay to ....

.... Dollars out of the money in fund of drainage district. For ....

By order of Board of Supervisors of ....

President of District.

Attest

Secretary of District.

Sec. 28. In order to effect the drainage, irrigation and reclamation of the land in the district subject to tax the Board of Supervisors is authorized and empowered to clean out, straighten, open up, widen, or change the course and flow, alter or deepen any canal, ditch, drain, river, water course or natural stream [illegible] basins, floodways, pumping stations and syphons, and may connect same or any of them with any canals, drains, ditches, levees or other works that may have been heretofore, or which may be hereafter constructed by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund or the Board of Drainage Commissioners of the State [illegible]

[illegible] improvements across, through or over any public highway, railroad, right of way [illegible]

[illegible] places [illegible] and the said Board of Supervisors shall have the right and authority [illegible]

[illegible] rights of way [illegible]

Sec. 2.. The Board of Supervisors within thirty days after organizing shall employ an attorney to act for the district and to advise said board. Such employment shall be evidenced by an agreement [illegible] torney or attorneys.

Sec. 29. The Board of Supervisors of any district organized under this Act shall cause to be kept a well bound book, entitled "Record of Board of Supervisors of .... District," in which shall be recorded minutes of all meetings, proceedings, certificates, bonds given by all employees, and any and all corporate acts, which said record shall at all times be open to the inspection of any [illegible] whether tax payer or bond holder.

Sec. 30. The Board of Supervisors of drainage districts organized under this Act shall not have the right to enter upon [illegible] for rights of way, holding basins or other works of the district until the prices awarded to the owners of such land shall have been paid [illegible] into the hands of the [illegible] court organizing said district for the use of such owners, and if the prices awarded be not so paid within [illegible] from the date of filing the commissioners reports all proceedings as to the taking of such property for rights of way, holding basins and other works not so paid for shall abate at the cost of said district. Whenever any land is acquired by any district under the provisions of this Act and the price of such property has been paid the owner by the district, the title, use, possession and enjoyment of such property shall pass from the owner and be vested in the district, and subject to its use, profit, employment and final disposition. The price awarded for all lands acquired by any district for rights of way, holding basins or other works and the amount of damages assessed by the Board of Commissioners and confirmed by the court to any tract or parcel of land or other property in the district, shall be paid in cash to the owner thereof or to the clerk of the circuit court for the use of such owner, and that portion of any tract or parcel of land not taken for use of the district shall be assessed for the benefits accruing in accordance with the provisions of previous sections in this Act.

Sec. 30. All bridges contemplated by this Act and all enlargements of bridges [illegible] shall be built [illegible] in compliance with the plans, specifications and orders made or approved by the chief engineer of the district. If any such bridge shall belong to any corporation or be needed over a public highway or right of way of any corporation, the secretary of said board of supervisors shall give such corporation notice by delivering to its agent or officer, in any county wherein said district is situate, a copy of the order of the Board of Supervisors of said district declaring the necessity for the construction or enlargement of said bridge. A failure to construct or enlarge such bridge within the time specified in such order shall be taken as a refusal to do said work by said corporation, and thereupon the said Board of Supervisors shall proceed to let the work of constructing or enlarging the same at the expense of the corporation for the costs thereof, which costs shall be collected by said Board of Supervisors from said corporation, by suit therefor if necessary. But before said Board of Supervisors shall let such work it shall give some agent or officer of said corporation now authorized by the laws of this State to accept service of summons for said corporation [illegible] of the time and place of letting such work. Any owner of land within or without the district may at his own expense and in compliance with the terms and provisions of this Act construct a bridge across any drain, ditch, canal or excavation in or out of said district. All drainage districts shall have full authority to construct and maintain any ditch or lateral provided in the plan of reclamation across any of the public highways of this State without proceedings for the condemnation of the same or being liable for damages thereto. Within ten days after a dredge boat or any other excavating machine shall have completed a ditch across any public highway, a bridge shall be constructed and maintained over such drainage ditch where the same crosses such highway. Provided however, the word corporation as used in this section shall not apply to counties.

Sec. 31. Any warrant issued under this Act that is not paid when presented to the treasurer of the district because of lack of funds in the treasury such fact shall be endorsed on the back of such warrant and such warrant shall draw interest thereafter at the rate of six per cent per annum until such time as there is money on hand to pay the amount of such warrant and the interest then accumulated, but no interest shall be allowed on warrants after notice to the holder or holders thereof that sufficient funds are in the treasury to pay said endorsed warrants and interest.

Sec. 32. The sureties required on any or all bonds required to be given by this Act may be a surety or bonding company approved by the Board of Supervisors and shall be made payable to the district by its corporate name, in which name all suits shall be instituted and prosecuted. All penalties herein named shall be payable to and recoverable by said district. All bonds required by this Act shall cover defaults of deputies, clerks or assistants of the officers appointing them.

Sec. 33. No change of venue shall be allowed in any of the proceedings had under the provisions of this Act, except where the judge of the court in which the petition has been filed shall be disqualified for any of the reasons stated in the statute of this State relating to the change of venue in civil cases. If the judge of such court is disqualified or is charged by any person interested in the formation of said district with being disqualified for any of the reasons stated in the statutes it shall be the duty of said judge to call in a judge from some other judicial circuit of this State to sit and hear the proceedings and render his decree and judgment the same as the regular judge could have. Such judge shall retain jurisdiction in such reclamation proceedings only until the disqualification of the regular judge of the Circuit Court shall have been removed. Said judge so called shall receive for his services mileage and compensation as now provided by law under similar conditions.

[illegible] given them in the manner and for the time provided for in Section 2 of this Act, and the cause shall then proceed in [illegible]

[illegible] of other employe and shall also pay the fees, per diem and necessary expenses of all court and county officers who may by virtue of this Act render service to said district. It is understood that the ordinary fee statute does not apply to services rendered under this Act by any county officer, but each such officer shall receive [illegible] compensation for services actually rendered, the same to be fixed by the court in which the proceeding is pending [illegible] decrees or other papers, and forward same to the clerk of any other [illegible] and to such [illegible] said officer shall be entitled to receive as compensation for issuing the said writs and copies of petitions, decrees, orders or other papers, only the reasonable value of the services actually rendered.

Sec. 38. The word "owner" as used in this Act shall mean the owner of the freehold estate, as appears by the deed record, and it shall not include reversions, remaindermen, trustees or mortgagees, who shall not be counted and need not be notified by publication or served by process, but shall be represented by the present owners of the freehold estate in any proceeding under this Act.

Sec. 39. The Board of Supervisors or the Board of Drainage Commissioners, for and in behalf of any drainage district organized under the provisions of this Act, or the owners of land adjacent to such district shall have the right to file a petition in the office of the clerk of the court organizing said district praying the court to amend its former decree incorporating the district by correcting the names of the landowners, by striking out any such names, by adding, striking out or correcting the description of any lands within or alleged to be within the boundary lines of any such district, or in any other manner amend its decree. Said petition may ask permission of the court to amend or change "the plan of reclamation", or to correct any errors, omissions or other mistakes that have been discovered in "the plan of reclamation"; or said petition may ask that the boundary lines of said district be extended so as to include lands not described by and included in the petition and decree of the court incorporating the district. If such petition asks the court's permission to change the "plan of reclamation" or that the boundary lines of such district be in any manner changed, it shall also ask the court to appoint three commissioners as provided for under the provisions of Section 11 to appraise the land that shall be taken for rights of way, holding basins, or other works, or assess the benefits and damages to any or all lands, public highways, railroad and other property already in the district or that may be annexed to the district by the proposed amendments and changes to the plan of reclamation or the proposed changes in the boundary lines of said district. As soon as said petition shall have been filed the clerk of the court shall give notice in the manner and for the time provided for in Section 2 of this Act, said notice to be substantially in the following form:

NOTICE OF DRAINAGE HEARING.

To the owners and all persons interested in the lands, corporate and other property in and adjacent to............ drainage district.

You and each of you are hereby notified that (here state by whom petition was filed), has filed in the office of the Circuit

Court of......................County, ... a petition praying said court for permission to there insert the prayer of said petition), and unless you show cause to the contrary on or before the first rule day of the Circuit Court of said county, after the publication of this notice as required by law, the prayer of said petition may be granted.

Date of publication ...... day of ......, 19......

Clerk of Circuit Court of ...... County.

Any owner of land or other property located in the district or any owner of land or property located outside of the district that will be affected by the proposed changes, amendments, and corrections enumerated in the petition shall have the right to file objections to the granting of the prayer of said petition on or before the first rule day of the court in which the petition is to be heard occuring not less than ten days after publication of said notice. The court shall hear said petition and all objections that may have been filed against said petition in a summary manner on a day to be named by said court or the judge thereof upon application of any party interested and enter its decree according to its findings. The Clerk of said court shall, within ten days after the granting of such decree, transmit a certified copy of the petition to the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors and also shall transmit a copy of the same to each of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the counties having land in the district and to the Secretary of State. Each such Clerk shall file and preserve the same in his office, and for such filing and preserving he shall receive a fee of one dollar ($1.00). If said decree of the court provides that "the plan of reclamation," may be amended, changed or corrected or the boundary lines of the district extended, the court shall appoint three Commissioners, possessing the same qualifications as the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of Section 11 of this Act, to appraise property to be taken, assess benefits and damages and estimate the cost of improvements the same as is required of Commissioners acting under the provisions of Section 13 of this Act. Said Commissioners shall make their report in writing and file the same with the Circuit Clerk, after which the same shall be proceeded with in the same manner as is now provided for in the previous Section of this Act for the organization of drainage districts. Provided, That if the petition be dismissed the district shall pay the cost, but if the petition be sustained in whole or in part the objectors shall pay the court costs incurred by reason of such objections.

Sec. 40. For the purpose of preserving any ditch, drain, dyke, levee or other work constructed or erected under the provisions of this Act, the Board of Supervisors shall have power to appoint an overseer or overseers of the district, who shall hold their positions at the will of the Board. It shall be the duty of such overseer or overseers to keep the canals, ditches, drains, levees, dykes and other works of the district in good repair, and remove all obstructions from canals, ditches, drains, or water-courses within or without said district that may affect the works of the district and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by said supervisors.

Sec. 41. The Board of Supervisors may, if in their judgment it seems best, issue bonds not to exceed ninety per cent of the total amount of the taxes levied under the provisions of Section 17 of this Act, in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, bearing interest from date at a rate not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to mature at annual intervals within thirty years, commencing after a period of years not later than ten years to be determined by the Board of Supervisors, both principal and interest payable at some convenient banking house or trust company's office to be named in said bonds, which said bonds shall be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, attested with the seal of said district and by the signature of the secretary of the said board. All of said bonds shall be executed and delivered to the treasurer of said district, who shall sell the same in such quantities and at such dates as the Board of Supervisors may deem necessary to meet the payments for the works and improvements in the district. Said bonds shall not be sold for less than ninety-five cents on the dollar with accrued interest, shall show on their face the purpose for which they are issued and shall be payable out of money derived from the aforesaid taxes. A sufficient amount of the drainage tax shall be appropriated to the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of the said bonds and the same shall when collected be preserved in a separate fund for that purpose and no other. All bonds and coupons not paid at maturity shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from maturity until paid, or until sufficient funds have been deposited at the place of payment, and the said interest shall be appropriated by the Board of Supervisors out of the penalties and interest collected on delinquent taxes or any other available funds of the district. Any expense incurred in paying said bonds and interest thereon and a reasonable compensation to the bank or trust company for paying same, shall be paid out of other funds in the hands of the treasurer and collected for the purpose of meeting the expenses of administration. It shall be the duty of said Board of Supervisors in making the annual tax levy, as heretofore provided to take into account the maturing bonds and interest on all bonds [illegible] then the Board of Supervisors shall make such additional levy or levies upon benefits assessed as are necessary for this purpose, and under no circumstances shall any tax levies be made that will in any manner or to any extent impair the security of said bonds or the fund available for the payment of the principal and interest of the same. Said treasurer shall at the time of the receipt by him of said bonds execute and deliver to the president of the board of the said district a bond with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the said Board of Supervisors conditioned that he shall account for and pay over [illegible] all moneys received by him on the sale of such bonds or any of them and that he will not sell and deliver such bonds to the purchaser or purchasers thereof under and according to the terms herein prescribed, and that he will return duly cancelled, any and all bonds not sold to the Board of Supervisors when ordered by said Board so to do, which said bond shall remain in the custody of the said President of said Board of Supervisors, who shall produce the same for inspection or for the use as evidence whenever and wherever legally requested so to do. The said treasurer shall promptly report all sales of bonds to the Board of Supervisors which board shall at reasonable times thereafter, prepare and issue warrants in substantially the forms provided in Section 21 of this Act for the payment of the maturing bonds so sold and the interest payments coming due on all bonds sold. Each of said warrants shall specify what bonds and accruing interest it is to pay, and the said treasurer shall place sufficient funds at the place of payment to pay the maturing bonds and coupons when due as well as a reasonable compensation to the bank or trust company for paying same. The successor in office of any such treasurer shall not be entitled to said bonds or the proceeds thereof until he shall have complied with all the foregoing provisions applicable to his predecessor in office. The aforesaid bond of said treasurer, may, if the said board shall so direct, be furnished by a surety or bonding company, which may be approved by said Board of Supervisors; Provided, if it should be deemed more expedient to the Board of Supervisors, as to money derived from the sale of bonds issued, said board may by resolution, select some suitable bank or banks or other depository, as temporary treasurer or treasurers, to hold and disburse said moneys on the orders of the board as the work progresses, until such fund is exhausted or transferred to the treasurer by order of the said board of supervisors. The funds derived from the sale of said bonds or any of them shall be used for the purpose of paying the cost of the drainage works and improvements and such costs, expenses, fees and salaries as may be authorized by law, and used for no other purpose.

Sec. 42. To maintain and preserve the ditches, drains or other improvements made pursuant to this Act and to repair and restore the same, when needed, and for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the district, the Board of Supervisors may, upon the completion of said improvements and on or before the first day of October in each year thereafter, levy a tax upon each tract or parcel of land within the district, to be known as a "maintenance tax." Said maintenance tax shall be apportioned upon the basis of the net assessments of benefits accruing for original construction, shall not exceed ten per cent thereof in any one year and shall be certified to the collector of each county in which lands of said district are situate in the same book in like manner and at the same time as the annual installment tax is certified, but in a separate column, under the heading "maintenance tax." Said collector shall demand and collect the maintenance tax and make return thereof and shall receive the same compensation therefor and be liable for the same penalties for failure or neglect so to do as is provided herein for the annual installment tax.

Sec. 43. Whenever the owners of twenty-five per cent or more of the acreage of the lands in the district shall file a petition with the clerk of the Circuit Court organizing the district, stating that there has been a material change in the values of the property in the district since the last previous assessment of benefits and praying for a re-adjustment of the assessment of benefits for the purpose of making a more equitable basis for the levy of the maintenance tax, the said Circuit Clerk shall give notice of the filing and hearing of said petition in the manner and for the time provided for in Section 2 of this Act. Such notice may be in the following form:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands included within the ...... drainage district that a petition has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of ...... County, praying for a re-adjustment of the assessment of benefits for the purpose of making a more equitable basis for the levy of the maintenance tax in said district, and that said petition will be heard by said Circuit Court on the first day of the next ...... term of said court.

Date of first publication ...... 19......

Clerk of the Circuit Court of ...... County.

Upon the hearing of said petition if said court shall find that there has been a material change in the values of the lands in said district since the last previous assessment of benefits the court shall order that there be made a re-adjustment of the assessment of benefits for the purpose of providing a basis upon which to levy the maintenance tax of said district. Thereupon the court shall appoint three commissioners, possessing the qualifications of commissioners appointed under Section 11 to make such readjustment of assessments in the manner provided in Section 13 of this Act and said commissioners shall make their report, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as nearly as may be, as are herein provided for the assessment of benefits accruing for original construction; provided, that in making the readjustment of the assessment of benefits said commissioners shall not be limited to the aggregate amount of the original or any previous assessment of benefit, and that after the making of such readjustment the limitation of ten per cent of the annual maintenance tax which may be levied shall apply to the amount of benefits as readjusted, and provided further, that there shall be no such readjustment of benefits oftener than once in five years.

Sec. 44. Any two or more adjacent districts established under this Act, whether incorporated in the same or different Counties, may be united and consolidated in one district, and such new district and the Board of Supervisors thereof shall have the rights, powers and privileges of any district organized under this Act. In order to effect such consolidation, the Board of Supervisors of each of the original districts shall call an election in the same manner as elections for Supervisors, stating the time, place and object of such election. If a majority of the acreage voting in each district vote in favor of the proposition to unite and consolidate such districts, the Board of Supervisors of each district shall present a petition to the Circuit Court of the County in which the greatest amount of the lands is located, accompanied with a complete return of said election, in which petition shall be stated the names of the original districts when incorporated, the names of the owners of the lands and the boundaries of the districts. When said petition has been filed the Clerk of said Circuit Court shall give notice of such filing in the manner provided for giving notice in Section 2 of this Act, said notice to state substantially the contents of said petition and the objects sought and the term of Court at which said matter is to be heard. Any person owning land in either of said districts on or before the first day of said court may file objections to the regularity or sufficiency of any of the proceedings had in the premises and if such objections are overruled or if no objections are made the court shall make an order that any two or more of the several districts so asking to be united shall be united and consolidated as one district, under some appropriate designation, with all the rights, powers and privileges of such districts organized under this Act and the lands so included in the new district shall be subject to all lien, liabilities and obligations of the original districts, and a new Board of Supervisors shall be elected as is now provided in case of election of Supervisors, and all orders made in regard to extension of their boundaries or uniting districts shall be spread on the records of the Circuit Court and a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each county in which any of such lands is located and also with the Secretary of State, and said Clerk shall receive a fee of one dollar for filing and preserving such certificates.

Sec. 45. Whenever the Board of Supervisors of any district organized under this Act [illegible] or for any other cause the time for which any such drainage district has been incorporated should be extended, such Board shall call a meeting of landowners of the district in the same manner as is provided for in Section 4 of this Act, the notice shall state the time, place and purpose of such meeting and that if the majority of acres represented at said meeting [illegible] except that one member of the Board of Supervisors shall act as Chairman of such meeting and the Secretary of the Board or his deputy shall act as Clerk and if a majority of the acreage represented at such meeting shall vote in favor of such extension the Board of Supervisors shall, not less than ten days before the next term of the Circuit Court, file a petition with the Clerk of said court, praying for the extension of the corporate existence of the district and after the filing of such petition the same proceedings shall be had as is provided for in previous Sections of this Act relating to the incorporation of the district. If such petition be granted by the court, within ten days thereafter, the said clerk shall transmit a copy of the decree to the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors, a copy of the same to the Secretary of State and to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each County having land in the district, who shall file and preserve the same in his office, and for such service he shall receive a fee of one dollar ($1.00). In case the court should find that such extension should not be allowed said petition shall be dismissed and the cost incurred in the case be paid by the district.

Sec. 46. Where the works set out in "the plan of reclamation" of any drainage district is found insufficient to reclaim in whole or in part any or all of the lands of the district the Board of Supervisors shall have the right to formulate new or amended plans containing new canals, ditches, levees or other works, and additional assessments may be made in conformity with the provisions of Section 13, the same to be made in proportion to the increased benefits accruing to the lands because of the additional works. If it should be found at any time that the amount of total tax levied under the provisions of Section 17 is insufficient to pay cost of works set out in "the plan of reclamation" or additional work done under the provisions of this Section the Board of Supervisors may make an additional levy to provide funds to complete the work, provided the total of all levies of such tax does not exceed the total amount of benefits assessed.

Sec. 47. The Board of Supervisors may at any time remove any officer, attorney, chief engineer or other employee appointed or employed by said Board.

Sec. 48. At the time of the construction of any district incorporated under this Act of "the plan of reclamation" heretofore referred to all canals, ditches or systems of drainage already constructed in said district and all water courses shall, if necessary to the drainage of any lands in said district, be connected with and made a part of the works and improvements of the plan of drainage of said district. But no canals, ditches, drains, or systems of drainage constructed in said district after the completion of the aforesaid plan of drainage of said district shall be connected therewith, unless the consent of the Board of Supervisors shall be first had and obtained, which consent shall be in writing and shall particularly describe the method, terms and conditions of such connection, and shall be approved by the chief engineer. Said connection, if made, shall be in strict accord with the method, terms and conditions laid down in said consent. If the land owner or owners wishing to make such connection are refused by the Board of Supervisors or decline to accept the consent granted, the said land owner or owners may file a petition for such connection in the Circuit Court having jurisdiction in said district, and the matter in dispute shall in a summary manner be decided by said court which decision shall be final and binding on the district and land owner or owners. No connection with the works or improvements of said plan of drainage of said district or with any canal, ditch, drain or artificial drainage wholly within said district shall be made, caused or affected by any land owner or owners, company or corporation, municipal or private, by means of or with any ditch, drain, cut, fill, roadbed, levee, embankment or artificial drainage, wholly without the limits of said district, unless such connection is consented to by the Board of Supervisors, or in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 49. Any person or corporation, copartnership or other parties owning lands assessed for the construction of any canal, ditch or other improvement under the provisions of this Act, shall have the privilege of paying such tax assessment to the treasurer of the Board of Supervisors at any time on or before a date to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors and the amount to be paid shall be the full amount of the tax levied, less any amount added thereto to meet interest. When such tax assessment has been paid, the secretary of the board shall enter upon the drainage tax record opposite each tract for which payment is made the words "paid in full," and such tax assessment shall be deemed satisfied, and the secretary of the Board of Supervisors shall also make or cause to be made the same entry opposite each tract for which payment is made in the table included in the certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court under the provisions of Section 22 of this Act.

Sec. 50. Any land owner within a drainage district organized under this Act may construct ditches to drain his lands into the public ditches; and if any intervening land owner should refuse permission to cross his land with such ditch, the land owner seeking to construct such ditch may by proceedings in the Circuit Court, to be conducted in the same manner as condemnation proceedings instituted by railroads, condemn a right of way for ditch. In such proceedings the jury shall deduct from the damages the benefits that will accrue to such intervening land owner by the construction of such ditch, and such intervening land owner shall have the right to use such ditch for the drainage of his own lands.

Sec. 51. All bonds issued by any Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this Act shall be secured by a lien on all lands and other property benefited in the district, and the Board of Supervisors shall see to it that a tax is levied annually and collected under the provisions of this Act so long as it may be necessary to pay any bond issued or obligation contracted under its authority and the making of said assessment and collection may be enforced by Mandamus.

Sec. 52. Whoever shall wilfully obstruct any canal, drain, ditch, or water-course, or shall damage or destroy any drainage works constructed under the provisions of this Act, or which shall have been heretofore constructed by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund or Board of Drainage Commissioners shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be confined in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six months, and in addition thereto shall be liable to the district or the person or persons injured for double the cost of removing such obstruction or repairing such damage and for the full amount of injury occasioned to any lands or crops or other property by reason of such misconduct.

Sec. 53. Any clause of this Act which may for any reason be declared unconstitutional or invalid may be eliminated from this Act and the remaining portion or portions of said Act shall remain in force and be valid as if such invalid portion thereof had not been incorporated therein.

Sec. 54. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal Chapter 5377, Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 5709, Laws of 1907, nor any of the drainage laws now in force or that may be or have been enacted at the session of the Legislature of the year A. D. 1913, but is an alternative system and not in [illegible] any of other [illegible] laws and the drainage laws of Florida being incomplete and this Act being remedial in its character, an emergency is declared to exist, therefore this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval by the Governor or upon its becoming a law without his approval.

Approved June 9, 1913.

CHAPTER 6459—(No. 39).

AN ACT to Amend Section 1 of Chapter 6173 of the Laws of the State of Florida, Entitled "An Act to Prescribe the Time for Holding the Terms of the Circuit Courts in and for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Judicial Circuits of the State of Florida."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 6173 of the Laws of Florida, [illegible] be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Second Judicial Circuit.

SPRING TERMS.

Liberty County, third Monday in March.

Franklin County, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March.

Gadsden County, second Monday after the fourth Monday in March.

Jefferson County, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March.

Wakulla County, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March.

Leon County, seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March.

FALL TERMS.

[illegible] County, [illegible] Monday in October.

[illegible] County, third Monday in October.

Gadsden County, fourth Monday in October.

Wakulla County, second Monday after the fourth Monday in October.

Jefferson County, third Monday after the fourth Monday in October.

Leon County, fifth Monday after fourth Monday in October.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall become effective on the first day of January, A. D. 1914.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6460—(No. 40).

AN ACT to Prescribe the Time for Holding the Terms of the Circuit Court in and for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, and to Repeal Section 10 of Chapter 6173, Acts of 1911, Approved June 3rd, 1911, Prescribing the Time for Holding the Terms of the Circuit Court in and for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the time for holding the terms of the Circuit Court in and for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, shall be as follows:

SPRING TERMS.

Holmes County, first Monday in March.

Washington County, second Monday after the first Monday in March.

Calhoun County, fourth Monday after the first Monday in March.

Jackson County, sixth Monday after the first Monday in March.

Bay County, third Monday in May.

FALL TERMS.

Calhoun County, first Monday in October.

Holmes County, second Monday after the first Monday in October.

Washington County, fourth Monday after the first Monday in October.

Bay County, sixth Monday after the first Monday in October.

Jackson County, eighth Monday after the first Monday in October.

Sec. 2. That Section 10 of Chapter 6173, Acts of 1911, approved June 3rd, 1911, prescribing the time for holding the terms of the Circuit Court in and for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1913.

Approved May 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 6461—(No. 41).

AN ACT to Amend Section 12 of Chapter 6173 of the Laws of Florida, Approved June 3, 1911, Entitled "An Act to Prescribe the Time of Holding the Terms of the Circuit Courts in and for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Judicial Circuits of the State of Florida."

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 12 of Chapter 6173 of the Laws of Florida, approved June 3, 1911, entitled "An Act to Prescribe the Time of Holding the Terms of the Circuit Courts in and for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Judicial Circuits of the State of Florida, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. Eleventh Judicial Circuit:

WINTER TERMS.

Dade County, second Tuesday in January.

Monroe County, second Tuesday in February.

SPRING TERMS.

Palm Beach County, first Tuesday in March.

Dade County, second Tuesday in May.

Monroe County, second Tuesday in June.

FALL TERMS.

Dade County, second Tuesday in September.

Monroe County, second Tuesday in October.

Palm Beach County, first Tuesday in November."

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

Approved April 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 6462—(No. 42).

AN ACT to Prescribe the Time for Holding the Terms of the Circuit Court in and for the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, and to Repeal Chapter 5916, Acts of 1909, Approved May 17th, 1909, and Section 1512 of the General Statutes of Florida.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the time for holding the terms of the Circuit Court in and for the Eighth Judicial Circuit shall be as hereinafter fixed. There shall be two regular terms of said Court held in each County of said Eighth Circuit each year, to be known as the Spring Term and the Fall Term.

Sec. 2. The Spring Term of the Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit shall commence in the County of Levy on the second Monday in April; in the County of Baker on the third Monday in April; in the County of Putnam on the fourth Monday in April; in the County of Bradford on the first Monday in May; and in the County of Alachua on the second Monday in May. The Fall term of said Court shall commence in the County of Levy on the second Monday in October; in the County of Baker on the third Monday in October; in the County of Putnam on the fourth Monday of October; in the County of Bradford on the first Monday of November; and in the County of Alachua on the second Monday of November.

Sec. 3. That Chapter 5916, Acts of 1909, Laws of Florida, and all other laws and statutes of the State of Florida, relative to holding terms of Court in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, in so far as the same are in conflict with this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6463—(No. 43).

AN ACT Defining the Jurisdiction of County Courts in This State in Matters Pertaining to Delinquent Tenants, Prescribing the Duties of the County Judge and the Clerk of the County Court in Proceedings Between Landlord and Tenant, Prescribing the Practice and Procedure in Proceedings Between Landlord and Tenant in said Courts and of Appeal Therefrom, and Providing for the Compensation of the Judge, the Clerk and the Jury in said Cases.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. In all Counties of the State of Florida where County Courts are now organized or may be hereafter organized, such County Courts shall have jurisdiction [illegible] of Sections [illegible] 2225, Chapter VI of Title [illegible] of the General Statutes of the State of Florida adopted A. D. 1906, and such County Courts shall [illegible]

Sec. 2. The landlord, his legal representative, agent or assigns in such Counties applying for removal of tenant shall [illegible] facts which authorize the removal of such tenant.

Sec. 3. Upon filing such petition, the Clerk of such Court shall issue a summons describing the premises of which the possession is demanded [illegible] the person in possession of said premises [illegible] before said court [illegible] why possession of said premises shall not be delivered to the applicant. Such summons shall be served forthwith by the Sheriff of the County in the manner provided for service of summons [illegible]

Sec. 4. [illegible] person claiming possession thereof at or before the time appointed in said summons may file motion to quash the same or may file an affidavit denying the facts upon which such summons was issued, or any of such facts, and such matters therein controverted shall constitute without further pleadings the issue to be tried, and such issues may be tried by jury if either of the parties so desire, otherwise such issues shall be tried by the Judge of said Court.

[illegible] such issue be tried in regular term, and trial by jury be so desired, it shall be tried by the regularly impaneled jury for such term, and, in such case, no deposit shall be required.

Sec. 6. If on the day appointed in such summons no such affidavit be filed or motion to quash said writ be made, the Clerk, on application of petitioner, shall cause a default to be entered against the defendant and thereafter [illegible] If motion to quash such writ be filed, it shall be heard by the Judge on the day following the return [illegible] unless such hearing be continued by the Judge to some time definite upon good cause shown. Upon the over ruling of such motion to quash, judgment shall be entered as in case of default, unless the Judge over ruling such motion shall permit the defendant to file the aforesaid affidavit instanter.

Sec. 7. Whenever affidavit shall be filed by defendant as herein provided, the Judge of said court shall make an order setting such case down for trial, giving only such time as is reasonably necessary to summon jury, unless a term of said court shall be in session or shall convene within five days or less, in which case the issues so made shall be tried by the jury in attendance on such regular term, and, if such cause is not heard at regular term, and a jury is demanded, the Judge of said court shall at the time of setting such cause for trial direct that a jury be summoned for such purpose. Such jury shall consist of six persons having the qualifications of jurors serving in the County Court, and they shall receive the same fees as are paid in Justice of the Peace Court.

Sec. 8. If, on trial of such issues, whether by Judge or jury, the issues be found for the petitioner, unless new trial be granted, judgment shall be entered thereon by the court that the petitioner recover possession of said premises, but, if on such trial of the issues, they be found for the defendant, unless new trial be granted, judgment shall be entered dismissing such proceedings; and new trial shall not be granted either party unless motion therefor be made within two days after verdict, and, if new trial be granted, the same shall be brought on for hearing within two days thereafter, unless further time be granted by the court for sufficient reason.

Sec. 9. On the third day after entry of such judgment, unless new trial be granted, the Clerk of such court shall issue warrant under seal of the court to the Sheriff of the County, describing the premises, and commanding him to put the landlord or lessor in possession thereof.

Sec. 10. Upon receiving such warrant, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to immediately execute the same by putting such landlord or lessor or his duly appointed agent in possession of the premises described in such warrant.

Sec. 11. In any suit brought under this Act, the prevailing party shall have judgment for costs, and execution shall issue therefor as in the case of other money judgments entered by County Court. The costs of Clerk and Sheriff for the proceedings herein provided for, shall be the same as for similar services in County Court, and, in addition to the usual fees and charges, there shall be a fee of one dollar ($1.00) to be paid to the Judge of said court, and, in every case tried out of term-time, an additional fee of one dollar ($1.00) such fees to be taxed with other costs in said suit.

Sec. 12. Writ of error may be taken from any final judgment entered by virtue of proceedings had under this Act in the same manner as from any judgment of the County Court, provided, however, that such writ must be taken out within ten days from the rendition of such judgment, but no writ of error so taken shall operate as a supersedeas; and provided, further, that, before such writ shall issue, the party suing out the same shall first pay all costs which shall have accrued and enter into a good and sufficient bond with two sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the County Judge, conditioned to pay all costs and damages that may accrue to the adverse party by reason of the suing out of such writ in case such writ be dismissed or judgment be affirmed. In all other respects than as herein provided, the proceedings as to bill of exceptions and writ of error shall be the same as is provided for in other causes of action instituted in the County Court.

Sec. 13. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6464—(No. 44).

AN ACT to Provide for the Clerical Aid for the Judges of the Circuit Courts, and for the Payment of the Traveling Expenses of the Judges of the Circuit Courts When Holding Sessions of Court in Their Respective Circuits, and to Repeal Chapter 5395 of the Laws of the State of Florida Entitled "An Act to Provide for the Payment by the State of Florida of the Actual Traveling Expenses of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the State, When Holding Sessions of Court in Their Respective Circuits."

Whereas, by reason of the great increase of population of the State of Florida, and the consequent increase of litigation, the Judges of the Circuit Courts are doing work which should be done by clerical aid, and

Whereas, Owing to the increased cost of living the Judges cannot afford to pay for clerical work out of their salaries; and the employment of clerical aid would not only relieve them of a large part of their burden, but would enable them to accomplish much more work in the same length of time, therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the Judges of the several Circuit Courts be allowed the sum of one hundred dollars per month for the purpose of employing such clerical aid as they deem advisable to assist them in the discharge of their duties; and for necessary expenses and the balance of said sum be used for the payment of their actual traveling expenses while holding sessions of Court in their respective circuits or when sitting in Chambers, said sum to be paid quarterly by the Comptroller upon the requisition of the Judge.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby appropriated a sufficient amount out of any funds in the Treasury of the State to pay said sum.

Sec. 3. That Chapter 5395 of the Laws of the State of Florida are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its becoming a law without his approval.

Approved May 30, 1913.

CHAPTER 6465—(No. 45).

AN ACT to Declare Illegal and Void Stipulations and Provisions in Contracts Fixing the Period of Time in Which Suits May Be Instituted Which Shall Be Less Than the Period of Time Fixed by the Statute of Limitations of This State.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That all provisions and stipulations contained in any contract whatever entered into after this Act shall become effective fixing the period of time in which suits may be instituted under any such contract or upon any matter growing out of the provisions of any such contract, at a period of time less than that provided by the statute of limitations of this State, are hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of this State, and to be illegal and void.

Sec. 2. [illegible] shall give effect to any provision or stipulation of the character mentioned in Section 1 hereof.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Approved May 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 6466—(No. 46).

AN ACT to Authorize the Clerk of the Supreme Court to Destroy Imperfect and Worthless Copies of the Reports of the Supreme Court.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the Clerk of the Supreme Court is hereby authorized, under the supervision of the Supreme Court, to destroy [illegible] copies of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Florida that are imperfect, defective and unsalable because of such imperfections and defects therein.

Sec. 2. Before destroying any such copies the Clerk shall submit to the Supreme Court a list of the defective copies to be destroyed giving therein the number of such copies and the volume or volumes to which they belong, which lists shall be approved by the court with an order for the destruction of the copies set forth therein, upon which the Clerk shall destroy such copies so listed and approved, and he shall be credited [illegible]

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect [illegible] upon its becoming a law.

Approved May [illegible], 1913.

CHAPTER 6467—(No. 47).

AN ACT to Regulate the Practice of Appellate Courts in Reversing Judgments on Writ of Error.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That hereafter an Appellate Court in reversing a judgment of a lower court brought before it for review by writ of error may, by the order of reversal, if the error for which reversal is sought is such as to require a new trial of the action in the court below, direct that a new trial shall be had on all the issues [illegible] reversal is [illegible] with the direction for a new trial to be had on a part only of the issues all other issues shall be deemed to be settled conclusively in favor of the defendant in error.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6468—(No. 48).

AN ACT Relating to the Granting of Letters of Administration Upon the Estates of Persons Presumed to Be Dead, by Reason of Long Absence From Their Former Domicile, and Providing for the Probating of the Wills of Such Absentees, and for the Annexation of Such Wills to Letters of Administration Granted in Such Cases.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That whenever hereafter Letters of Administration on the estate of any person, believed to be dead, on account of absence for seven years or more, from the place of his last domicile within this State, shall be applied for it shall be the duty of the County Judge of the County of such domicile, if satisfied that the applicant would be entitled thereto were the supposed decedent in fact dead, to cause to be advertised in a newspaper published in the County once a week for six consecutive weeks, the fact of said application, giving notice therein that on the day of said application said County Judge will hear evidence concerning the alleged absence of the supposed decedent and the circumstances and duration thereof.

Sec. 2. At the hearing, the County Judge shall take such legal evidence as shall then be offered, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the presumption of death is established, and no person shall be disqualified to testify by reason of his or her relationship as husband or wife to the supposed decedent, or of his or her interest in the estate of the person supposed to be dead.

Sec. 3. If satisfied upon the hearing, that the legal presumption of death is made out, the Court shall so decree and shall forthwith cause notice thereof to be inserted for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in the County and also when practicable in a newspaper published at or near the place beyond the State where last heard from, the supposed decedent, at his residence. The said notice shall require the supposed decedent, if alive, or any other person for him, to produce to the Court within twelve weeks from the date of its last insertion satisfactory evidence of his continuance in life.

Sec. 4. If, within the said period of twelve weeks, evidence satisfactory to the County Judge of the continuance in life of the said decedent shall not be forthcoming, it shall be the duty of the court to issue letters of administration to the party thereto entitled, and the said letters, until revoked, and all Acts done in pursuance thereof and in reliance thereupon, shall be as valid as if the supposed decedent were really dead.

Sec. 5. The County Judge may revoke the said letters at any time, on due and satisfactory proof that the supposed decedent is in fact alive; after which revocation all the powers of the administration shall cease, but all receipts or disbursements of assets, and other Acts previously done by him, shall remain as valid, as if the said letters were unrevoked, and the administrator shall settle his account of his administration down to the time of such revocation and shall transfer all assets, remaining in his hands, to the person, as whose administrator he had acted, or to his duly authorized agent or attorney. Provided, nothing in this Act contained shall validate the title of any person to any money or property received as widow, next of kin or heir of such supposed decedent, but the same may be recovered from such person, in all cases in which said recovery would be had, if this Act had not been passed.

Provided further, That before distribution be had of the proceeds of the estate of such supposed decedent, the persons entitled to receive the same shall respectively give sufficient real or personal security, to be approved by the County Judge having jurisdiction in such sum and form as the court shall direct, with condition, that if the said supposed decedent shall [illegible] the amounts received by each on demand with interest thereon; but if the person or persons entitled to receive the same is or are unable to give the security as said, then the money shall be invested at interest upon security to be approved by said County Judge, which interest shall be paid annually to the person entitled to it, the principal to remain at interest until the security aforesaid is given or the County Judge, on application, shall order it to be paid to the persons entitled to it.

Sec. 6. After revocation of the letters of administration, the person erroneously supposed to be dead may, on suggestion filed of record of the proper fact, be substituted as plaintiff in all actions brought by the administrator, whether prosecuted to judgment or otherwise. He may in all actions previously brought against the administrator, be substituted as defendant, on proper suggestion filed by himself, or by the plaintiff therein, but shall not be compelled to go to trial in less than three months from the time of such suggestion filed. Judgments recovered against the administrator, before revocation as aforesaid of the letters, may be opened on application by the supposed decedent made within three months from the said revocation, and supported by affidavit, denying specifically, on the knowledge of the affiant, the cause of action, or specifically alleging the existence of facts which would be a valid defense; but, if within the said three months, such application shall not be made, or being made, the facts exhibited shall be adjudged an insufficient defense the judgment shall be conclusive to all intents, saving the defendant's right to have it reviewed, as in other cases by certiorari or writ of error. After the substitution of the supposed decedent as defendant in any judgment, as aforesaid, it shall become a lien upon his real estate in the county, and shall so continue for the period of twenty years as other judgments, unless and until it shall be set aside by the court below, or reversed in the Appellate Court.

Sec. 7. The costs, attending the issuance of letters of administration or the revocation thereof, shall be paid out of the estate of the supposed decedent, and costs, arising upon an application for letters which may be denied, shall be paid by the applicant.

Sec. 8. After letters of administration shall have been granted; as above provided, the person having the custody of any will which may have been left by the person supposed to be dead may propound said will in the County Judge's Court of the County in which the proceedings to establish the presumptive death of the supposed decedent have been had [illegible] together with a petition setting out the names of the wife [illegible] next of kin who under the intestate laws should be entitled to the property of the deceased and praying for the probate of the said will.

Sec. 9. Thereupon the County Judge shall issue a citation to the person to whom letters of administration have been issued, as aforesaid, and to the person or persons who are the relatives or next of kin of the decedent [illegible] the intestate laws to his estate, to appear upon a day fixed, not less than thirty days from the date of such citation, and to show cause why the said alleged will shall not be admitted to probate.

Sec. 10. Upon the hearing of such citation, if the County Judge shall be satisfied from all the evidence that may be offered that the proposed will was in fact the last will and testament of the decedent before his departure from [illegible] domicile, the said will shall be admitted to probate, as if the testator were in fact dead and said will shall be annexed to the letters of administration theretofore issued, [illegible] such letters and thereafter the administrator shall execute said will according to its terms and property of the decedent shall be vested as provided by said will in the several legatees and devisees named therein; [illegible] nothing herein shall prevent the County Judge from revoking the said letters, as provided in Section 5 of this Act, and in case of such revocation the powers of the administrator and the rights of the legatees and devisees under said will shall cease, and all receipts and disbursements of assets, and other Acts previously done by them, shall [illegible] provided further [illegible] shall have received [illegible] the same manner as it is provided in Section 5 of this Act, and the administrator may be called upon to account for such property or assets, and provided further, that if upon probate of the last will and testament of the decedent, it appears that an executor is named in the will, the letters of administration granted to such administrator by the County Judge shall be revoked and letters of administration shall be issued, in the form of law, to the executor named in said last will and testament.

Approved May [illegible], 1913.

CHAPTER [illegible]—(No. [illegible]).

AN ACT [illegible]

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The nomination of all candidates for all elective State, Congressional and County offices, for United States Senator, and for the election of members of the State, Congressional and County Executive Committees, by all political parties as defined by this Act shall be made in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise.

The name of no person nominated by a party required hereunder to make nominations of candidates shall be placed upon the official ballot to be voted at any general election as a candidate for any office, when provision is made herein for nominating candidates for such office, unless such person shall have been nominated for such office under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. A political party which at the general election for State and County officers then next preceding a primary polled more than five per cent of the entire vote cast in the State is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Act, within the State, and shall nominate all candidates provided for in this Act under the provisions hereof.

A political party which, at the general election for State and County officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than five per cent of the entire vote cast within any Congressional District, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Act, within such Congressional District, and shall nominate its candidate for Representative in Congress within said District, under the provisions hereof.

A political party which, at the general election for State and County officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than five per cent of the entire vote cast in any county, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Act, within such County, and shall nominate all elective County officers in said County under the provisions hereof.

Sec. 3. In determining the total vote of a political party, whenever required by this Act, the test shall be the total vote cast by such political party for its candidate who received the greatest number of votes.

Sec. 4. Primary elections herein provided for shall be held at the regular polling places established for the purpose of holding general elections.

Sec. 5. A primary election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June of every year in which a general election is held, for the nomination of candidates by all political parties.

Sec. 6. The following committees shall constitute the Executive, or Central, or Managing Committees of each political party, viz.: A State Executive Committee, a Congressional Executive Committee for each Congressional District, and a County Executive Committee for each County; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent a political party from electing or appointing, in accordance with its practice, other committees.

Sec. 7. The State Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each

County in the State, who shall be elected for two years at the primary held in the year 1914, and every two years thereafter. The members of said Executive Committee shall, within thirty days after their election, meet and organize by electing from among their number a chairman and such other officers as they may deem necessary and expedient. The outgoing chairman of the State Executive Committee of each party shall, not less than ten days before the first meeting, notify each newly elected member of said committee of the time and place of said meeting.

The Congressional Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each County in the Congressional District, who shall be elected for two years at the primary held in the year 1914, and every two years thereafter. The members of said committee shall, within thirty days after their election ~~meet and organize~~ by electing from among their number a chairman and such other officers as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee of each party shall, not less than ten days before the first meeting, notify each newly elected member of said committee of the time and place of said meeting.

The County Executive Committee of each political party shall consist of one member from each election precinct within the County, who shall be elected for two years at the primary held in the year 1914, and every two years thereafter. The members of said committee shall, within thirty days after their election, meet at the County seat and organize by electing from among their number a chairman and such other officers as they may deem necessary or expedient.

Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. Each of the several executive committees herein provided for shall have the power to appoint from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees. Proxies may be allowed by executive committees, but each proxy shall reside in the same election precinct, in the case of a County Executive Committee, or in the same County in the case of a Congressional or State Executive Committee, as the committeeman represented by the proxy.

Sec. 8. The expenses of holding the primary elections herein provided for, including the expenses of preparing all ballots, blanks, and other supplies to be used at any primary election, and all expenses necessary incurred in the preparation for or the conduct of such primary election, shall be paid out of the treasury of the County or the State, as the case may be, in the same manner, with like effect, and by the same officers as in the case of general elections.

Sec. 9. That the county registration books for each election district shall be open on each week day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and one night each week until 10 p. m., at some convenient place in each election district in each County of this State from the first Monday of January, 1914, to the first Monday of March, 1914, biennially thereafter from the first Monday in February to the first Monday of March, for the registration of all persons who are legally qualified to register for the general primary election, and it shall be the duty of the Supervisor of Registration to appoint district registration officers of each election district as authorized and required by the provisions of Section 179 of the General Statutes, which said district registration officers shall keep the registration books open in their districts respectively as herein required. Each district registration officer shall post notice in at least three public places within his election district, stating the place and the building where he will have open the registration books.

Sec. 10. It is hereby made the duty of the Supervisor of Registration of each County in this State, between March 15th and April 15th, 1914, and biennially between corresponding dates thereafter, to keep the registration books of the County open at his office every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m., and from 2 o'clock p. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. for the registration of electors for the general primary election.

Except during the periods of time prescribed in this and the preceding section the registration books for primary elections shall be closed.

Sec. 11. No person, unless exempt under the provisions of law relating to general elections, shall be permitted to vote at a primary election who shall have failed to pay at least on or before the second Saturday in the month preceding the day of such election his poll taxes for two years next preceding the year in which such primary election shall be held. Nor shall any person be permitted to vote at any such election who shall not have registered during the period the registration books are required to be kept open next preceding the day of said election.

Sec. 12. There shall be one or more volumes, well bound with leather backs and corners and cloth sides for each election district, large enough to contain the names of all the electors in the district for which provided, called the "General County Register" for election District (Number to be inserted) the pages of said register shall be alphabetically indexed on the margin. There shall be one register book bound in blank bound with pasteboard sides on the back for each election precinct in each County in the State called the "Precinct Register for Precinct ..... County," and its pages shall be alphabetically indexed on the margin so as to facilitate registering the electors in the precinct in alphabetical order, according to surnames. These precinct registers shall be bound in different sizes, so as to suit the different precincts. The paper, size of pages, ruling and printing shall be the same as used for the General County Register. Said registration books shall be ruled and printed substantially in the following form:

Official Register of Electors for ..... Precinct, ... County, Florida

Surname and Given Name	Date of Birth	Party Affiliation	Voted	Poll Tax		Age	Color	Nativity	Occupation	Declaration of Naturalization	Residence	Oath		Signature of Supervisor or Deputy	Remarks
				Yrs.	Yrs.								Signature of Elector		

Number .....

The following form of oath shall be printed in the column in which the word "Oath" appears: "I, having been first duly sworn, say, upon oath, that the statements here entered opposite my name, as to my qualifications as an elector, are true." The Supervisor of Registration is hereby authorized and required to administer this oath; and he shall also administer the oath required by Section 3 of Article VI of the Constitution of Florida, in the manner prescribed by Section 178 of the General Statutes of Florida.

Sec. 13. The Supervisor of Registration of each County shall appoint, subject to removal by him at any time, as many deputy supervisors of registration as he may deem necessary or advisable, whose compensation shall be paid by him. Deputy Supervisors of Registration shall have all the powers of the Supervisor of Registration, and their acts shall be in all respects as effective as the acts of such Supervisor himself. The District registration officers authorized and required by the provisions of this Act, shall be compensated by the County as now provided by Chapter 5614, of the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1907.

Sec. 14. Every elector may be registered without charge by personally appearing in the office of the said Supervisor of Registration and, after being duly sworn, stating the following facts, which the supervisor of Registration shall appropriately enter in the General County Register. Electors shall be numbered consecutively, one, two, three, etc., in each precinct as they are registered

For County Officers in Counties with less than 20,000 population ... $ 400.00

The latest Federal or State census to determine the population of a County.

For Members of the State Executive Committee and Members of the "Congressional Executive Committee of any political party ... $ 100.00

For Members of the County Executive Committee of any political party ... $ 50.00

The maximum amounts fixed by this section shall include funds contributed to a candidate's campaign fund, and shall include all expenditures by the candidate himself or his campaign manager or committee. The expending of any money or giving or promising to give or pay any money or anything of value by any candidate directly or indirectly in furtherance of his candidacy for nomination in a primary election, in excess of the amounts fixed and prescribed by this Section is hereby prohibited and an expenditure in excess of said amounts is declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 3. That any person who violates the provisions of Section One (1) of this Act, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall from and after his conviction be disqualified and ineligible to hold the office or position to which he aspires, or any other State or County office or position, and his name shall not be allowed or printed on the primary election ballot or upon the official ballot to be used in the General State and County Election, and no officer, committee or board authorized by law to issue commissions or certificates of election, or certificates of nomination, shall issue any such certificate or commission to such person. If at the time of conviction such person is serving in the position or office to which he aspired, his conviction shall be cause for his removal or for his impeachment.

Sec. 4. That any person who violates the provisions of Section Two (2) of this Act, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall from and after his conviction be disqualified and ineligible to hold the office or position to which he aspires or any other State or County office or position, and his name shall not be allowed or printed on the primary election ballot, or upon the official ballot to be used in the General State and County Election, and no officer, committee or board authorized by law to issue commissions or certificates of election or certificates of nomination shall issue any such certificate or commission to such person. If at the time of the conviction such person is serving in the position or office to which he aspired, his conviction shall be cause for his removal or impeachment.

Sec. 5. That no person shall, in order to aid or promote his nomination in a primary election, directly or indirectly, himself or by or through any other person, promise to appoint another person, or promise to secure or aid in securing appointment, nomination or election of another person to any public or private position or employment, or to any position of honor, trust or emolument, except that he may publicly announce or define what his choice or purpose in relation to any election in which he may be called to take part, if elected. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall upon conviction be punished as provided by the provisions of Section Four (4) of this Act.

Sec. 6. That any candidate or other person who employs, or offers to employ, or shall give, pay, reward, make a loan to, or promise to give, pay, reward, or make a loan to any person for the promise of his vote, his services or for loss of time, or for reimbursement for his expenses, in consideration of such person working, electioneering, or making public addresses for or against any candidate for nomination in a primary election, or who gives or receives any money or other thing of value to be used for such purpose shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, and if a candidate is found guilty of such offense he shall from and after his conviction be disqualified and ineligible to hold the position or office to which he aspires or any other [illegible] office or position and his name shall not be allowed or printed on the primary election ballot or upon the official ballot to be used in the General State and County election and no officer, committee or board authorized by law to issue commissions or certificates of election or certificates of nominations shall issue and such certificate or commission to such person. If at the time of the conviction such person who was a candidate is serving in the position or office to which he aspired, his conviction shall be cause for his removal or for his impeachment.

Sec. 7. That any person who solicits, receives or accepts from another any pay, gift, reward, loan, money, salary, contribution or thing of value as pay for services [illegible] upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 8. That no person, firm or corporation, in the furtherance of or in opposition to the candidacy of any person for nomination in a primary election shall give, pay, [illegible] be expended [illegible] authorized by this Act. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars [illegible] not exceeding one year or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 9. That all political advertisements and all campaign literature published or circulated prior to or on the day of a primary election shall be signed by the author thereof, and if the same is being published and circulated by a club or a committee, then it shall be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of such club or committee and such literature which is in circular form shall have upon it the name of the printer or publisher. All political advertisements appearing in a newspaper shall be marked "Paid Advertisement." Any person who publishes or circulates any campaign literature or political advertisement without the name of the author and the name of the printer or publisher thereon as required by this section, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 10. That it shall be unlawful for any candidate or other person during the eighteen days next preceding the day of a primary election to publish or circulate or cause to be published or circulated any charge against or attack upon any candidate unless a copy of such charge or attack has been personally served upon the candidates against whom made at least eighteen days prior to the day of the primary, and any person publishing or circulating such charge or attack without a copy of the same having been personally served upon the person against whom the charge or attack is made as herein required, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. Any answer to a charge or attack that contains only defensive matter shall not be construed to be a charge or attack.

Sec. 11. No person shall directly or indirectly, give, pay, loan, or promise to give, pay, or loan, any money or other thing of value to the owner, editor, publisher or agent of any newspaper or other periodical as compensation or reward for or to induce him to advocate or oppose through the columns of his paper any candidate for nomination in a primary election, and no such owner, editor, publisher or agent shall solicit or accept such payment or reward. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or [illegible] by both such fine and imprisonment. And a candidate who is found guilty of such violation shall from and after his conviction be disqualified and ineligible to hold the office or position to which he aspires, or any other State or County office or position, and his name shall not be allowed or printed on the primary election ballot, or upon the official ballot to be used in the General State and County election, and no officer, committee or board, authorized by law to issue commissions or certificates of election or certificates of nomination, shall issue any such certificates or commission to such person. If at the time of conviction, such person who was a candidate is serving in the position or office to which he aspired, his conviction shall be cause for removal or for his impeachment.

Sec. 12. That if any newspaper in its columns assails the personal character of any candidate for nomination in a primary election, or charges such candidate with [illegible], or otherwise attacks his official record, or gives to another free space for such purpose, such newspaper shall, upon request of such candidate, immediately publish free of cost any reply he may make thereto, in as conspicuous a place and in the same kind of type as the matter that calls for such reply, provided, such reply does not take up more space than the matter replied to. A person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section, shall upon conviction be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 13. That the word "candidate" in this Act means any person who has announced to any person, or to the public, that he is a candidate for a certain office.

Sec. 14. That no candidate for nomination in a primary election shall directly or indirectly himself, or by or through another person, give, pay, expend or contribute any money or thing of value for the furtherance of the candidacy of any candidate. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall be punished as provided in Section 3 of this Act.

Sec. 15. That any candidate or other person who furnishes, gives or delivers to another person any money or other thing of value, to be used by another person for any purpose prohibited by the provisions of this Act, and any person who receives or accepts any money or thing of value, to be used for any such purposes, shall upon conviction for so doing be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A candidate found guilty of a violation of this Section shall from and after his conviction, be disqualified and ineligible to hold the office or position to which he aspires, or any other State or County office or position, and his name shall not be allowed or printed on the primary election ballot, or upon the official ballot to be used in the General State and County election, and no officer, committee or board, authorized by law to issue commissions or certificates of election or certificates of nomination, shall issue any such certificate or commission to such person. If at the time of conviction, such person who was a candidate, is serving in the position or office to which he aspired, his conviction shall be cause for removal or impeachment.

Sec. 16. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of this State to exercise strict vigilance in the detection of any violations of this Act and the apprehending of any violators thereof.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the Grand Jury in each County, when it convenes during a campaign preceding a primary election, and at its first meeting thereafter, to make special investigation to determine whether or not there have been violations of the provisions of this Act, and to return indictments where sufficient ground is found for the same.

Sec. 18. That when deemed advisable the Governor may appoint special officers to see that violators of the provisions of this Act are apprehended and punished as herein provided.

Sec. 19. That each and every candidate for nomination in a primary election, be and he is hereby required to file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County in which he resides if he is a candidate for State Senator, Representative in the Legislature or for any County office or position, or in the office of the Secretary of State if he is a candidate for a national or State office or position detailed itemized statements of his campaign expenses as follows, to wit: Not more than thirty days nor less than twenty five days prior to the primary, also not more than twelve nor less than eight days prior to the primary and within ten days after the day of the primary, he shall so file statements giving in itemized detail form including names, items and detail amounts covering all of the expenditures made directly or indirectly by him or by any other person acting for him and all obligations, debts or liabilities assumed or incurred on account of his candidacy up to three days prior to the day on which such statements are presented to be filed as herein required. These statements shall include the names of all contributors to his campaign fund with amount given [illegible] a list of all gifts, loans or contributions made on account of his candidacy. Such statements shall also set forth that the same is as full and explicit as said candidate is able to make, and he shall also, before some officer qualified to administer oaths, take, subscribe to and file with said statement the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that the statement herewith filed embraces all money spent by me or in my behalf, with my knowledge and consent through or by any other person; that I have neither, directly or indirectly, arranged, encouraged, or connived at the spending of any money other than as shown in my said statement; that I have not repaid any money so spent, or claimed to have been so spent, and that I will not do so [illegible]

Sec. 20. That any candidate who fails to make and file the statements required by Section 19 of this Act, in the form and at the time specified, shall not have the right to have his name placed upon the ballot to be used in the primary election, and those intrusted with the preparation of such primary ballots shall, upon the certificate of the officer with whom said statements are required to be filed that a candidate has failed to file such statement or statements, omit his name therefrom. The name of no candidate failing to file such statements as required by said section shall be allowed or printed on the official ballot used in the General State and County election, and no [illegible] commissions, certificates of election, and certificates of nomination, shall issue any such commission or certificate to any candidate who fails to comply with the provisions of the said Section 19 of this Act. Any officer, and the members of any Board or Committee violating the provisions of this Section shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Sec. 21. That the officers with whom the statements of campaign expenditures are filed under the provisions of Section 19 of this Act, shall securely keep on file the said statements for at least three years from the date upon which filed, and a copy of such statements duly certified to by the officer with whom filed shall be admissible as competent evidence in any of the courts of this State.

Sec. 22. That whoever shall wilfully and corruptly make any false oath, affidavit or sworn statement herein provided for shall suffer the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 23. That whoever violates any provisions of this Act the punishment of which is not specifically provided by law, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 24. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 6471—(No. 51)

AN ACT Relating to the Election of United States Senators and to the Appointment of Such Senators When Vacancies Happen in the Representation of This State in the Senate of the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the following has been proclaimed as having been duly adopted as Article XVII of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of Section 3 of Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

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

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

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

And whereas it is the purpose of this State to conform to the requirements of such fundamental law, therefore,

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The Senators from Florida in the Congress of the United States shall be elected at the general elections in the State held next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of such Senators, and such elections shall conform as near as practicable to the methods and means provided for the election of State officers.

Sec. 2. Should a vacancy happen in the representation of this State in the Senate of the Congress of the United States, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy at the next general election, and the Governor may make temporary appointments until the vacancy is filled by election.

Approved May [illegible]

CHAPTER 6472—(No. 52).

AN ACT Dividing the State of Florida Into Four Congressional Districts and Prescribing and Setting Forth the Territorial Limits and Boundaries of Each District.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the State of Florida be and the same is hereby divided into four Congressional Districts, same to be numbered and designated as District Number One, District Number Two, District Number Three and District Number Four.

Sec. 2. The Counties of Lee, DeSoto, Manatee, Polk, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Pasco, Hernando, Citrus, Sumter and Lake, constitute and compose the First Congressional District.

Sec. 3. The Counties of Nassau, Baker, Hamilton, Columbia, Suwanee, Bradford, Alachua, Marion, Levy, LaFayette, Taylor, Madison and Jefferson shall constitute and compose the Third Congressional District.

Sec. 4. The Counties of Leon, Gadsden, Wakulla, Liberty, Franklin, Calhoun, Jackson, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Walton, Santa Rosa and Escambia, shall constitute and compose the Third Congressional District.

Sec. 5. The Counties of Monroe, Dade, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, Osceola, Brevard, Orange, Seminole, Volusia, Putnam, St. Johns, Clay and Duval shall constitute and compose the Fourth Congressional District.

Sec. 6. That when any new Counties shall be created such new Counties shall compose a part of the Congressional District out of which the territory for such new County is located.

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect at the expiration of the present terms of office of the Congressmen now serving from this State.

Approved May 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 6473—(No. 53)

AN ACT to Amend Section 800 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida Relating to the Duties of Tax Collectors and Trustees of County Bonds With Reference to Money Collected for the Purpose of Paying Interest or for a Sinking Fund.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 800 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

800. (604) Collector to Pay Taxes to Trustees.—All money collected to pay the interest or for a sinking fund of said bonded debt, shall be paid over by the Tax Collector or other person receiving the same on account of taxes collected or property sold therefor to the said trustees, and the said trustees are required to pay out of the moneys so received the interest of said County bonds and to invest the residue in the bonds aforesaid, or if the said bonds cannot be had at par or at such premium as to said trustees may seem reasonable and just, then such residue may be invested in United States, State, County or Municipal bonds bearing interest, or in the event such bonds can not be acquired to advantage, such funds shall be deposited in the savings department of National banks or State banks of the State of Florida or savings banks organized and existing under the laws of this State at the prevailing rate of interest to be held as an accumulating fund for the ultimate redemption of said County bonds.

Approved June 7th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6474—(No. 54)

AN ACT [illegible] for the Years 1913 and 1914.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That for the purpose of securing an equal and uniform rate of taxation and to pay the appropriation for the current expenses of the State for the years 1913 and 1914, and for interest on the bonded debt for said years and to pay all other appropriations by the Legislature, there shall be levied upon the real and personal property of the different Counties for the year 1913 a tax of [illegible] mills upon the dollar, and for the year 1914 a tax of two mills upon the dollar, and there shall also be levied for each of the years 1913 and 1914 a Constitutional school tax of one mill upon the dollar. Provided That if the Governor shall discover from the aggregate assessment of the property of the State from other sources of revenue [illegible] tax [illegible] as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The Board of County Commissioners of every County at a meeting for correcting and reviewing the County assessment, shall, immediately thereafter ascertain and determine the amount of money to be raised by tax for County purposes including the current expenses, interest on bonded debt, bridges and County buildings, and to meet the expenses they are hereby [illegible] to levy a tax of not more than [illegible] mills upon the dollar on the real and personal property of the County [illegible] any purpose than five mills for any County purposes except as hereafter provided and any indebtedness contracted by the County Commissioners of any County in excess of the said amount shall be null and void and no suits shall be prosecuted in any court in this State for the collection of the same. Provided, That the County Commissioners of each County shall levy a tax not to exceed seven mills nor less than three mills on the dollar, on the real and personal property of the County for County school purposes. Provided, further, That the County Commissioners of any County may levy an additional tax not to exceed four mills on the dollar each year, to pay all the outstanding indebtedness and interest thereon. Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prohibit any County wishing to erect a courthouse or a jail from levying the amount of special taxes now allowed by law for that purpose. And provided further, that the County Commissioners of any County may levy an additional tax not to exceed eight mills on the dollar each year on the real and personal property of the County to be used and appropriated by such County Commissioners exclusively for the purpose of constructing, working, repairing or maintaining roads in such County, hard-surfaced or otherwise. Provided further, that the County Commissioners of any County may levy an additional tax not to exceed two mills on the dollar each year on the real and personal property of the County to be placed to the credit and used for the purposes of the County Fine and Forfeiture Fund.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor, or by its becoming a law without his approval.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6475—(No. 55)

AN ACT Relating to Hotels, Inns, Restaurants and Public Lodging Houses, Defining the Same and Prescribing Rules for Their Operation and Maintenance, So As to Insure the Safety and Health of Employes and Patrons of the Same, Providing for the Inspection Thereof, Fees for Same, and Fixing Fine and Penalties for Violation of Such Rules and Regulations.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. There is hereby created a Hotel Commission in the State of Florida for which the usual facilities for transacting its business shall be furnished the same as for other executive departments of the State Government.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby required to appoint a Hotel Commissioner, who shall constitute the Hotel Commission whenever that term shall be used in this Act, and who shall furnish a bond for Two Thousand ($2,000.00) dollars, approved by the Secretary of State, and there is devolved upon him the duty of executing all the provisions of this Act and all other Acts now in force or which may hereinafter be enacted relating to hotels and restaurants. Said Hotel Commissioner shall receive a salary of Two Thousand ($2,000.00) Dollars per annum and traveling expenses. Said Hotel Commissioner shall keep accurate account of all the expenses of the said Hotel Commission and shall file monthly itemized statements of such expense with the Auditor of Public Accounts, together with an account of all fees collected from applications for hotel and restaurant licenses. He shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor, and shall aid in the discharge of all the duties which shall devolve upon the Hotel Commission. He is hereby authorized and required to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, in accordance with its true intent, and is to assist in the enforcement of any orders promulgated by the State Board of Health and Pure Food Departments of this State, relating to hotels and restaurants.

Sec. 3. That every building or other structure, and all buildings in course of construction, kept, used, maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where food is served and sleeping accommodations are offered for pay, to transient guests, in which five or more rooms are used for the accommodation of such transient guests and having one or more dining rooms or cafes where meals or lunches are served to such transient guests, such sleeping accommodations and dining rooms being conducted in same building, and under the same management, shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed a hotel and only such above described business shall have the right to the use of the name Hotel, in connection with their business, and upon proper application the Hotel Commission of this State shall issue to such above described business a license to conduct a Hotel.

Sec. 4. That every building or other structure, and all out-buildings in connection, kept, used, maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where meals and lunches are served without sleeping accommodations, shall for the purpose of this Act, be defined as a restaurant, and the person or persons in charge thereof, whether as owner, lessee, manager, or agent, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed the proprietor of such restaurant, and whenever the word restaurant shall occur in this Act it shall be construed to mean every such structure as prescribed in this Section.

Sec. 5. That on or before January 1st, 1914, and each year thereafter, every person, firm or corporation now engaged in the business of conducting a hotel or restaurant, or both, and every person, firm or corporation who shall hereafter engage in conducting such business shall procure a license for each Hotel, or Restaurant, so conducted or proposed to be conducted, provided that one license shall be sufficient for each combined Hotel and Restaurant where both are conducted in the same building, and under the same management. Each license shall expire on the 30th day of September next following its issuance. And no Hotel or Restaurant shall be maintained and conducted in this State after the taking effect of this Act without a license therefor, and no license shall be transferable.

Sec. 6. The fee for a license to conduct a Hotel, and Restaurant in this State, shall be two dollars, which shall be paid before said license is issued, to the Deputy Hotel Commissioner, who shall on the first day of each month pay into the State Treasury all fees collected for license issued during the preceding month.

Sec. 7. The Hotel Commissioner shall, upon request therefor, furnish to any person, firm or corporation desiring to conduct a Hotel, or Restaurant, the necessary application blank for a license, which the applicant shall fill in, stating the full name and address of the owner and agent of the building, or both, the lessee, and manager of such Hotel and Restaurant, together with a full description of the building and property to be used or proposed to be used for such business, and stating the location of same, which application, upon its return to the Hotel Commissioner, shall be accompanied by the license fee of two dollars.

Sec. 8. It is hereby made the duty of the Hotel Commissioner to inspect or cause to be inspected at least annually every Hotel and Restaurant in the State, and for that purpose he shall have the right of entry and access thereto, at any reasonable time, and whenever upon such inspection of any Hotel or Restaurant it shall be found that such business or property so inspected is not being conducted or is not equipped in the manner and condition required by the provisions of this Act, it shall thereupon be the duty of the Hotel Commissioner to notify the owner, proprietor or agent in charge of said business, or the owner or agent of the building so occupied, of such changes or alterations as may be necessary to effect a complete compliance with the provisions of this Act. It shall thereupon be the duty of such proprietor or agent in charge of such business to make such alterations or changes as may be necessary to put such building and premises in a condition that will fully comply with the requirements of this Act, providing, however, that thirty days time after receipt of such notice shall be allowed for conforming to the requirements of Section 16, 17, 18, 19 of this Act, and sixty days time for conforming to the requirements of Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and providing further, that the proprietor or managing agent in charge of such business shall not be required to comply with the requirements of Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 whenever the [illegible] herein provided for, and criminal process can be served upon the owner of the building occupied [illegible] whose duty it is to so comply as provided in said Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of Five Dollars for each and every day he may fail or refuse to so comply, and if for thirty days after any final conviction of any such violation he or they still fail or refuse to comply with said Sections mentioned in such notice, the building and premises involved may be closed for use as such Hotel or Restaurant until all the provisions of this Act shall be complied with [illegible] from the Hotel Commissioner.

Sec. 9. [illegible] lighted and ventilated and shall be conducted in every department with strict regard to health, comfort and safety of the guests. Provided that such proper lighting shall be construed to apply to both daylight and illumination, and that such proper plumbing shall be construed to mean that all plumbing and drainage shall be constructed and plumbed according to approved sanitary principles, and that such proper ventilation shall be construed to mean at least one door and one window in each sleeping room, also a transom as wide as the door leading into the hallway.

No room shall be used for a sleeping room which does not open to the outside of the building or light wells, air shafts or courts, and all sleeping rooms shall have at least one window and one door with a transom.

In each sleeping room there must be at least one window with opening so arranged as to provide easy access to the outside of building, light wells, or courts.

Sec. 11. In all cities, towns and villages where a system of water works and sewerage is maintained for public use, every hotel and restaurant therein operated shall, within six months after the passage of this Act, be equipped with suitable waterclosets for the accommodation of its guests, which watercloset or closets shall be connected by proper plumbing with such sewerage system and means of flushing said watercloset or closets with the water of said system, in such manner as to prevent sewer gas of effluvia from arising therefrom. All lavatories, bath tubs, sinks, drains, closets and urinals in such hotels, or restaurants must be connected and equipped in a similar manner both as to methods and time.

Sec. 12. In all cities, towns and villages not having a system of water works, every hotel or restaurant shall have properly constructed privies or over vaults, the same to be kept clean and well screened at all times, and free from all filth of every kind, furnishing separate apartments for sexes, each being properly designated.

Sec. 13. Each Hotel or Restaurant in this State shall be provided with a main public wash room, convenient and of easy access to guests.

Sec. 14. That within six months after the passage of this Act every Hotel, or Restaurant in this State occupied by one or more families or tenants, aggregating twenty persons or more, which is more than two stories high, and having fifteen or more sleeping rooms on third floor, or if three stories high or over shall be equipped with an iron stairway, fire escape or fire escapes, on the outside of the building connecting on each floor, above the ground floor and to the cornice of the building, with openings from each floor, which shall be well fastened and secured, with landings not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by an iron railing not less than thirty inches in height. Such landing shall be connected by iron stairs not less than two feet wide with steps not less than six inches tread and placed at an angle of not more than forty-five degrees. The way of egress to such fire escapes shall at all times be kept free and clear of any and all obstructions of any kind and every nature. At every opening to every fire escape a red light shall be kept burning at night. Fire escapes shall be placed where the Hotel Commission may direct. And if more than fifteen sleeping rooms on each floor, above the second floor, there shall be provided one each described fire escape for each additional fifteen sleeping rooms on each floor. There shall be posted and maintained in conspicuous places in each hall and each guest room, except in the hall and rooms on the ground floor of such hotel, plainly written [illegible] reading: "Fire Escapes are Indicated by red lights." And every hotel less than four stories high and having less than fifteen sleeping rooms on the third floor, shall have hallways placarded to indicate all stairways and exits and shall keep a five-eighths inch rope of sufficient length to reach the ground in each outside room, to be fastened six feet above the floor near window in a substantial manner and capable of sustaining at least five hundred pounds weight; provided, however, that nothing in this section will be construed to prevent the use of any automatic [illegible] fire escape in place of the knotted rope.

Sec. 15. Whenever it shall be proposed to erect a building three stories or more in height, intended for use as a hotel, in this State, it shall be the duty of the owner, contractor or builder of such hotel, to construct same so that one main hall, on each floor above the ground floor, shall run through the outside walls of said building and every building converted into a hotel, after the passage of this Act, must comply with the provisions of this Act.

Provided, however, that provisions of this Act relating to outside fire escapes and ropes or automatic appliances shall not apply to hotels having interior fire proof stairways approved as such by the Hotel Commission.

Sec. 16. Each and every hotel or restaurant, one, two, and three stories high shall be provided with one fire extinguisher of a style and size approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters on each floor containing 2,500 square feet or less of floor area and one additional fire extinguisher on each floor for each 2,500 feet or less of additional floor area. Such extinguisher or extinguishers shall be placed in a convenient location in a public hallway outside of the sleeping rooms at or near the head of the stairs and shall always be in a condition for use.

Sec. 17. All hotels and restaurants in this State shall hereafter, in the said main public wash room and in view and reach of guests during the regular meal hours, and where no regular meal hours are maintained, then between the hours of 6:30 A. M. and 9:00 A. M. and 11:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M., and 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M., and in each bed room furnish each guest with two clean individual towels so that no two or more guests will be required to use the same towel unless it has been first washed. Such individual towels shall not be less than ten inches wide and fifteen inches long, after being washed.

Sec. 18. All hotels hereafter shall provide each bed, bunk, cot or other sleeping place for the use of guests with pillow slips and under and top sheets. Each sheet to be made ninety nine inches long and of sufficient width to completely cover the mattress and springs, provided that a sheet shall not be used which measures less than ninety inches after being laundered. Said sheets and pillow slips to be made of white cotton or linen, and all such sheets and pillow slips after being used by one guest, must be washed and ironed before they are used by another guest, a clean set being furnished each succeeding guest. And further provide mosquito nets of sufficient dimensions to cover each bed, bunk, cot or other sleeping place for the use of guests.

Sec. 19. All bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets and comforts used in any hotel in this State must be thoroughly aired, disinfected and kept clean. Provided that no bedding including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets or comforts shall be used which are worn out, or are unfit for further use. Provided further, that after six months after the passage of this Act, no mattress [illegible] in a hotel shall be used which is made of moss, sea grass, excelsior, husks or shoddy. Any room in any hotel or restaurant, infested with vermin or bed bugs, shall be fumigated, disinfected and renovated until said vermin or bed bugs are exterminated.

Sec. 20. The Deputy Hotel Commissioner is hereby empowered to appoint and employ such office help and traveling inspectors as are necessary to carry out the terms of this Act. Such inspectors shall be under the control and direction of the Hotel Commission and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the Hotel Commission, not to exceed Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum, payable monthly, together with all necessary traveling expenses.

Sec. 21. All notices to be served by the Hotel Commissioner provided for in this Act shall be in writing and shall be either delivered personally or by registered letter to the owner, agent, lessee or manager of such building and premises or the owner, agent, lessee or manager of such hotel or restaurant.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall operate a hotel or restaurant in this State or who shall let a building used for such business, without first having complied with the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in the sum of Five Dollars for each and every day he or they shall be found guilty of such non compliance with this Act, together with costs of suit.

Sec. 22. The County Attorney of each County [illegible] persons violating the provisions of this Act, and he shall make immediate report to State Attorney.

Sec. 23. Such money as may be necessary shall be appropriated out of the general fund of the State for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 24. [illegible] sixty days notice from the passage of this law all hotels and restaurants shall screen all outside doors and windows in such manner as will meet approval of Hotel Inspector in accordance with Section 8 of this Act.

Sec. 25. All laws [illegible] with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. This Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6476—(No. 56)

AN ACT Relating to the Compensation of County Commissioners in Counties Having a Population of Fifty Thousand and in Excess Thereof.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. In Counties of the State of Florida having a population of fifty thousand and in excess thereof, each of the County Commissioners shall be paid Five Dollars per day for each day's service, and ten cents per mile actually traveled in going to and from the Court House, provided that the per diem and mileage compensation shall not exceed the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars for each County Commissioner, and that the per diem herein provided for shall apply to services rendered for inspection of public roads or bridges, or other services authorized and rendered by said County Commissioners, but in no case shall the compensation received by any County Commissioner during any one year exceed the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6477—(No. 57).

AN ACT Requiring County Commissioners and Members of the County Boards of Public Instruction to Give Bond.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Each and every County Commissioner, and each and every member of the Board of Public Instruction, of the several Counties, of the State of Florida, elected or appointed to such office after the passage of this Act, before he is commissioned, shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond with not less than two sureties, or a Surety Company duly authorized under the laws of the State of Florida, in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000.00), conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which bond shall be approved by the Board of County Commissioners and the Comptroller of the State of Florida. The premium of the bonds given with surety companies as sureties shall be paid out of the County Treasury or the County School Fund as the case may be.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall go into effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its becoming a law without his approval.

Approved June 7th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6478—(No. 58).

AN ACT to Provide for the Bonding of Deputy Sheriffs in the Several Counties of the State of Florida, and Fixing Their Qualifications.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That each Deputy Sheriff shall be required to give a bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00), with not less than two good and sufficient sureties, payable to the Governor of the State of Florida and his successors in office for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and which shall be approved by the County Commissioners in the County in which said deputy resides, and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and no deputy sheriff shall be allowed to perform any service as such deputy until the approval of their respective bonds, and they shall subscribe the oath now prescribed [illegible]. Provided, The requisite of two sureties and justification of same shall not apply where security is by a solvent surety company authorized to do business in this State; Provided, further, That the taking of the said bond by the said deputy shall not in any manner relieve the sheriff of the liability for the acts of his deputies. The names and the number of the voting precinct of each deputy sheriff appointed by the Sheriff shall be filed by him with the Board of County Commissioners at their first regular meeting after such appointment, and the same shall be made a part of the minutes of the Board of County Commissioners.

Sec. 2. The said sureties shall be liable for all fines and amercements imposed upon him.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall not prohibit the Sheriff or his respective deputies from calling by-standers to assist in quelling a riot or any breach of the peace.

Sec. 4. That a violation of Sections 1 and 2 of this Act shall subject the offender to removal by the Governor.

Sec. 5. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This does not apply to the appointment of special deputies on election days to attend elections.

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 4th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6479—(No. 59).

AN ACT Authorizing and Empowering the County Commissioners of the Several Counties of the State to Employ a County Engineer and Provide for His Compensation.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The County Commissioners of the several Counties in this State be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to employ a County Engineer, whenever in the judgment of such Commissioners the work and affairs of the County require the attention and services of such Engineer. And such County Engineer shall have general supervision and control of all road-work of the County, subject only to the order of the Board of County Commissioners. The compensation of such Engineer shall be fixed by the County Commissioners and shall be payable out of the County general revenue fund.

Sec. 2. This Act shall become a law upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6480—(No. 60)

AN ACT to Amend Section Ten of Chapter 6229, Laws of Florida, Entitled "An Act to Provide for the Change of Establishing of County Sites, Calling Elections For, and Prescribing the Regulations Under Which Such Elections Shall be Held, and Providing a Penalty for the Use of Money, Goods or Chattels to Secure Votes or Influence for any Place as County Site in Such Elections, and Specifying Who Shall Vote in the Said Election.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section ten (10) of Chapter 6229, Laws of Florida, be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 10. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any County having constructed a Court House within the past two years other than a County having constructed a Court House of wood in which the County site is situated in any town or city not located on any line of railroad transportation and any person or persons, firm or corporation using money, goods or chattels to secure votes or influence for any place as the County site of any County in this State, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary not exceeding [illegible] years."

Became a law without the approval of the Governor.

CHAPTER 6481—(No. 61).

AN ACT to Amend Section 1366 of the General Statutes of Florida of 1906 Relating to Constructive Service and Publication of Orders in Cases of Constructive Service.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 1366 of the General Statutes of [illegible] of 1906 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1366. (1411) Constructive Service.—1. Obtaining Order for Publication.—Whenever the complainant, his agent or attorney, shall state in a sworn bill, or affidavit duly filed, the belief of the affiant that the defendant is a resident of a State or country other than this State, specifying as particularly as may be known to affiant such residence, or that his residence is unknown, or that, if a resident, he has been absent more than sixty days next preceding the application for the order of publication, and that there is no person in the State the service of a subpoena upon whom would bind such defendant, or that he conceals himself so that the process cannot be served upon him, and further states the belief [illegible] filed shall make an order against the defendant requiring him to appear to the bill upon a day to be fixed by the order not less than thirty nor more than fifty days from the time of the making of the order, if he be stated therein to be a resident of the United States, and not less than fifty nor more than eighty days if he be stated to be a non-resident of the United States, or if his residence be stated as unknown. For the purpose of this action the usual possessions of the United States shall be regarded as [illegible] countries.

2. Publication of order. [illegible] with as little delay as may be, in a newspaper as may designated in the [illegible] once a week for four consecutive weeks if the defendant be stated to be a resident of the United States, or if he be stated to be a non-resident of the United States, or if his residence be stated to be unknown, for eight consecutive weeks; he shall also, within twenty days of the making of the order, post a copy of the said order at the door of the court house of the County, and send by mail a copy to the defendant if his residence be shown by the bill of affidavit.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6482—(No. 62)

AN ACT to Permit and Provide for the Recording of Certified Copies of Deeds, Mortgages and Other Instruments in the Public Records of Other Counties and to Prescribe the Effect Thereof.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That certified copies of deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney and all other instruments of any kind which have been or may hereafter be duly recorded among the public records of any County in this State, may be recorded or re-recorded among the public records of any other County or Counties of this State as fully and in the same manner and with like effect as if such certified copy were the original instrument.

Sec. 2. That the record of such certified copies shall have the same effect as notice and for all other purposes whatsoever as the record of the original has or can have, and certified copies of the record of such certified copies shall be admissible and may be used in evidence in the same manner and with like effect and under the same conditions as certified copies of the record of the original instrument.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6483—(No. 63).

AN ACT to Provide Punishment for the Desertion of Wife and Child or Children, or Wife Where There is No Child and for the Desertion of Child or Children.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Any man who shall in this State desert his wife and children, or either of them, or his wife where there are no children or child, or who shall withhold from them or either of them the means of support. Or any mother when required by law to care for and support her child or children, who shall desert such child or children, or who shall withhold from them the means of support, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment; Provided, however, that no husband shall be prosecuted under this Section for the desertion of his wife, or for withholding from his wife the means of support, where there is existing, at the time of such desertion, such cause or causes as are recognized

as ground or grounds for divorce, by Statute, in this State.

Provided, further, That the said husband or wife, as the case may be, may at any time, either before or after conviction, appear before the Court in which charged, and enter into a good and sufficient bond, payable to the Governor of the State of Florida in a sum to be fixed by the Court, not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), conditioned that he, or she, as the case may be, will provide the wife and child or children, or the wife where there is no child, or the child or children, as the case may be, with necessary and proper home, food, clothing and care, or will for such purposes, pay to a trustee, to be appointed by the court, promptly, as the court may by order require, weekly, monthly or quarterly, such sum as the court may deem to be just and proper, or in the event such child or children be in a home or institution for children that he or she, as the case may be, will pay to the manager or superintendent of such home or institution the reasonable and necessary cost of the care and maintenance of such child or children therein, the amount and time of payments to be fixed by the court, whereupon the party charged shall be released from custody or further punishment under such charge.

Sec. 2. Section 3569 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida relating to desertion of wife and children, is hereby repealed.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6484—(No. 60).

AN ACT to Amend An Act Entitled "An Act to Prescribe the Terms and Conditions Upon Which Foreign Corporations for Profit May Transact Business or Acquire, Hold or Dispose of Property in This State."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the Act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, approved June 1st, 1907, entitled "An Act to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which foreign corporations for profit may transact business or acquire, hold or dispose of property in this State," being Chapter 5717, Laws of Florida, by and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following Section:

"Sec. 10. That no permit under this Act shall be issued to any foreign corporation to transact business or acquire, hold or dispose of property in this State under any corporate name which is or may be the same as the corporate name of any corporation organized or existing under the laws of the State of Florida or so nearly similar thereto as to cause or tend to cause confusion."

Sec. 2. That all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6485—(No. 61).

AN ACT to Amend Section 3424 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida Relative to Trespass Where Fences or Enclosures Are Dispensed With.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 3424 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3424. In Counties Where Fence is Dispensed With. Whenever fences or enclosures have been or shall hereafter be dispensed with in any County or part of a County in this State [illegible] the laws of this State applicable to offenses of trespass against realty [illegible] thereto, or to property thereon or connected therewith [illegible] on lands shall [illegible] shall apply to such unenclosed or unfenced land with the same force and effect as if such enclosures or fences had not been so dispensed with [illegible] be posted [illegible] "Posted" in letters not less than [illegible] inches long and followed by the owner's name.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor [illegible]

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6486—(No. 66).

AN ACT Authorizing The Maker or Makers of Promissory Notes or other Negotiable Instruments and Endorsers, Sureties, Guarantors or other Persons Secondarily Liable Thereon to be Sued in One and the Same Action.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the maker or makers of promissory notes or other negotiable instruments, and all other persons who at or before the execution and delivery thereof endorsed, guaranteed, or became surety for the payment thereof, or otherwise secondarily liable for the payment of the same, may be sued in one and the same action.

Sec. 2. That in every action authorized by the provisions of Section 1 the final judgment [illegible] guarantor [illegible] able.

Sec. 3. That [illegible] final judgment authorized by the provisions of this Act is paid by one or more defendants who are responsible only in the capacity of endorser, surety, guarantor, or other secondarily liability, the holder of such judgment shall upon request transfer and assign such judgment to the defendant or defendants so paying the same, and such defendant or defendants shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies of the original plaintiff in such judgment or under execution thereon to enforce the collection of the same from the defendant or defendants who are liable as maker or makers of the instrument or instruments sued upon.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 6487—(No. 67).

AN ACT to Authorize Suits for the Recovery of Damages for the Death of Minors Caused by the Wrongful Act, Negligence, Carelessness or Default of Individuals, Private Associations of Persons or Corporations.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Whenever the death of any minor child shall be caused by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any individual, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any private association or persons, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any officer, agent or employe of any private association of persons, acting in his capacity as such officer, agent or employe, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any corporation, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any officer or agent, or employe of any corporation acting in his capacity as such officer, agent or employe, the father of such minor child, or if the father be not living, the mother may maintain an action against such individual, private association of persons or corporation, and may recover, not only for the loss of services of such minor child, but, in addition thereto, such sum for the mental pain and suffering of the parent (or both parents) if they survive, as the jury may assess.

Sec. 2. All actions provided for by this Act shall be barred, unless brought within two years from the time the cause of action accrued.

Sec. 3. All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Approved 26th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6488—(No. 68).

AN ACT to Regulate the Employment of Minor Children, in the State of Florida and to Provide Penalties for the Violations Thereof; Creating the Office of State Labor Inspector and Defining Duties and Compensation of Such Officer.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. No boy under ten years of age and no girl under sixteen years of age shall distribute, sell, expose, or offer for sale (1) newspapers, (2) magazines, (3) periodicals in any street or public place, in any city of six thousand population or more.

Sec. 2. No child under twelve years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any (1) store, (2) office, or (3) in the transmission or sale of merchandise, (4) or in the transmission of messages in any city of six thousand population or more.

Sec. 3. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any (1) mill, (2) factory, (3) workshop, (4) mechanical establishment, (5) laundry, (6) or on the stage of any theatre.

Sec. 4. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any factory, workshop, laundry, mine or mill, unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file and accessible to the judicial and police officers of the town or city and to the State Labor Inspector, an employment certificate as hereinafter prescribed, and keeps two complete lists of all such children employed therein, one on file and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the building in which such children are employed. On termination of the employment of the child so registered, and whose certificate is so filed, such certificate shall forthwith be surrendered by the employer to the child or its parents or guardian or custodian. The State Labor Inspector [illegible] demands on an employer in whose establishment a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is employed or permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not then filed as required by this Act, that such employer shall either furnish him within ten days evidence satisfactory to him that such child is in fact over fourteen years of age, or shall cease to employ or permit or suffer such child to work therein. The Labor Inspector may require from such employer the same evidence of age of such child as is required on the issuance of an employment certificate, and the employer furnishing such evidence shall not be required to furnish any further evidence of the age of the child. In case such employer shall fail to produce and deliver to the Inspector within ten days after such demand such evidence of age herein required by him, and thereafter continue to employ such child, or permit or suffer such child to work in such establishment, proof of the giving of such notice and of such failure to produce and file such evidence shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution brought for violation of the provision that such child is under fourteen years of age and is unlawfully employed.

Sec. 5. An employment certificate shall only be approved by the County Superintendent of Schools, or by a person authorized by him in writing, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the School Board, provided that no member of a School Board, or other person authorized as aforesaid shall have authority to approve such certificate for any child then in or about to enter his own employment, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee.

Sec. 6. The persons authorized to issue employment certificates shall not issue such certificates until he has received, examined, approved and filed the following papers duly executed:

(1) The school record of such child properly filled out and signed as provided herein below. (2) A passport or duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record showing the date and place of birth of such child. A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with any officer charged with the duty of recording births, shall be sufficient evidence of the age of such child. (3) The affidavit of the parent, guardian or custodian of a child, which shall be required, however, only in case such last mentioned transcript of the certificate of birth be not produced and filed, showing the place and date of birth of such child, which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing employment certificates who is hereby authorized [illegible] examined by the officer issuing the certificate [illegible] read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is sixteen years of age [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 7. The school record [illegible] child has last attended, and shall be furnished, on demand, to a child entitled thereto. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools [illegible] less than sixty days during the school year previous to his arriving at the age [illegible] arithmetic [illegible] and including common fractions. Such school record shall also give the age and residence of the child, as shown on the records of the school and the name of its parents or guardian or custodian. Provided, That upon the filing with the [illegible]

[illegible] duty [illegible] cant as to [illegible] of the statute [illegible] and in such [illegible] cate shall show [illegible] was had in lieu of [illegible] of the school board.

Sec. 9. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any establishment or occupation named in Section [illegible] for more than six days in any one week, [illegible] nor more than fifty-four hours in [illegible] week, [illegible] nor more than nine hours in any one day, (4) or before the hour of [illegible] o'clock in the morning or after [illegible] o'clock in the evening. The presence of such child in any establishment during working hours shall be prima facie evidence of its employment therein. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such minors are employed a printed notice, stating the hours required of them each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work and the hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the State Labor Inspector, and the employment of any minor for a longer time in any day so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section.

Sec. 10. No person under [illegible] years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any saloon or barroom where intoxicating liquors are sold.

Sec. 11. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work as a messenger for telegraph, telephone or messenger companies in the distribution, transmission or delivery of goods or messages before five o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day.

Sec. 12. Whoever employs a minor child in violation of any of the provisions of this Act and whoever having under his control such child permits such child to be employed in violation of this Act, shall for such offence, be fined not more than fifty dollars, and whoever continues to employ any child in violation of this Act after being notified by a Labor Inspector or other officer thereof, shall for every day thereafter that such employment continues, be fined not less than [illegible] nor more than twenty [illegible] A failure to produce to any officer [illegible] Labor Inspector for any employment certificate or list required shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose employment certificate is not produced, and whose name is not so listed. Any corporation or employer retaining employment certificates in violation of Section 4 of this Act, shall be fined ten dollars. Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by Section 5 of this Act, who knowingly certifies to any materially false statement therein shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

Sec. 13. County or city, judicial or police officers may visit the factories, workshops, mines and mercantile establishments in their several towns and cities and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this Act, and they shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the Superintendent of schools and to the Labor Inspector. Labor Inspectors or any city or county officer may require that the employment certificates and lists provided for in this Act, of minors employed in such factories, workshops, mines or mercantile establishments shall be produced for their inspection. Complaints for offences under this Act shall be brought by the Labor Inspector or other person in the same manner as provided by law for other offences.

Sec. 14. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed at sewing belts or to assist in sewing belts in any capacity whatever, nor shall any child adjust any belt to any machinery; they shall not oil or assist in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery; they shall not operate or assist in operating circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood jointers, planers, sandpaper or wood polishing machinery, emery or polishing wheels used for polishing sheet metal, wood turning or boring machinery, stamping machine in sheet metal and tinware manufacturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, operating corrugated rolls, such as are used in roofing factories, nor shall they be employed in operating any steam boiler, steam machinery, or other steam generating apparatus, or as pin boys in any bowling alley; they shall not operate or assist in operating dough brakes, or cracker machinery of any description, wire or iron straightening machinery, nor shall they operate or assist in operating rolling mill machinery, punches or shears, washing or grinding or mixing mills, or calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing, nor shall they operate or assist in operating laundry machinery, nor shall such children be employed in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used, and they shall not be employed in any capacity in the manufacture of paints, colors or white lead, nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in operating or assisting to operate any passenger or freight elevator, nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in the manufacture of goods for immoral purpose, nor shall females under sixteen years of age be employed in any capacity where such employment compels them to remain standing constantly. Nor shall any child under sixteen years of age be employed at any occupation dangerous or injurious to health or morals or to lives or limbs, and as to those matters the decision of the county physician or city health officer, as the case may be, shall be final.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the owner of any manufacturing establishment, where any person under sixteen years of age is employed, his agents, superintendents or other persons in charge of same to furnish and supply, when practicable or cause to be furnished and supplied to him belt shifters or other safe mechanical contrivance for the purpose of throwing belts on or off pulleys, and whenever practicable machinery therein shall be provided with loose belts. All vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, set screws and machinery of every description therein, which is palpably dangerous, where practicable, shall be properly guarded, and no person shall remove or make ineffective any safe guard around or attached to any planer, saw, belting, shafting or other machinery, or around any vat, or pan while the same is in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto [illegible] shall be properly replaced. No person under eighteen years of age shall be allowed to [illegible] machinery while in use.

[illegible] manufacturing establishments where any person under sixteen years of age is employed [illegible] and such water closets shall be properly screened and ventilated [illegible] of age is employed in any such establishment, the water closet shall have separate approaches and be kept separate [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Solicitors of Criminal Courts of Record where such Courts exist shall have the [illegible] powers to investigate violations [illegible]

[illegible] laundry in the State where children under the age of sixteen years are employed.

Sec. 21. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the office of State Labor Inspector is hereby created [illegible]

[illegible] ing such [illegible] of inspections.

Sec. 23. Whereas, there are many children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen now in employment for which an employment certificate is required by this Act now, therefore, in order to provide ample time for compliance herewith by obtaining the proof of birth and the school record herein required, it is hereby enacted that the provisions of this Act as to the requirement of an employment certificate shall not go into effect until the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen.

And whereas there are some children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, who are now in employment for which an employment certificate is required by this Act who cannot comply with the educational tests established by this Act and who would find it a real hardship to be thus expelled from their employment without a full opportunity to prepare themselves for this test, now therefore, it is hereby enacted that the requirements of the filing of the school records or of mental examination in default thereof as a prerequisite to the issuance of an employment certificate shall not be effective until the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, but from the date of passage and approval of this Act, to the first day of January 1914, employment certificate shall be issued to children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years upon the proof of the birth and of physical fitness required by Section three thereof.

Sec. 24. Nothing in this Act shall prevent children of any age from receiving industrial education furnished by the United States, the State or any City or Town in this State and duly approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or by other duly constituted public authority. Nor shall any of the provisions of this Act be considered as applying to children engaged in agricultural or domestic employment. And nothing in this Act shall apply to male children employed in the delivery of newspapers to regular subscribers out of school hours.

Sec. 25. This Act shall operate and be construed as [illegible] of "An Act entitled An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Minors Under a Certain Age in Factories, Workshops, Bowling Alleys, Barrooms, Beer Gardens, Places of Amusement Where Intoxicating Liquors are Sold and in or about any Mines or Quarry, Providing for and Fixing the Duties of Parents and Guardians with Reference to the Employment of Children under their Control and Fixing a Penalty for Violation of Same, Providing and Prescribing the Duties of and Restrictions upon Persons, Firms, Corporations, their Agents or Managers employing Minors and Fixing Penalties for the Violation thereof, Prescribing Certain Restrictions and Conditions Upon the Employment of Minors for Hire or Wages under a Certain Age or Condition, and at Certain Times, Prescribing Certain Penalties for the Violation of its Provisions, and Providing for the Enforcement of the Same."

Sec. 26. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 27. This Act shall take effect January 1st, 1914.

Approved June 7th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6489—(No. 69).

AN ACT Punishing Owners or Operators or Their Employees of Pool Rooms for Permitting Minors to Play Pool or Billiards or Allowing Minors to Visit, Play or Loiter in Any Pool or Billiard Saloon or Where Pool or Billiards Are Publicly Played.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That any person, firm or corporation, or any employee of such person, firm or corporation, operating any pool or billiard saloon in this State, or operating any place where pool or billiards are publicly played, who shall permit or allow any person under the age of twenty one years to play pool or billiards or visit or loiter in any pool or billiard saloon, or place where pool or billiards are publicly played, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or twelve months in the county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the judge.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 6490—(No. 70).

AN ACT Prohibiting White Persons From Teaching Negroes in Negro Schools and Prohibiting Negro Teachers From Teaching White Children in White Schools in the State of Florida and Providing for the Penalty Therefor.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful in this State, for white teachers to teach negroes in negro schools, and for negro teachers to teach in white schools.

Sec. 2. Any person, or persons, violating the provisions of this Act, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred ($500.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County jail not exceeding six (6) months.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect upon and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6491—(No. 71).

AN ACT to Provide for State Registration of Nurses.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That upon the taking effect of this Act, the Governor of the State shall appoint within sixty days a Board of Examiners to be composed of five [illegible] nurses [illegible] of the members of [illegible] Board [illegible] be designated by the Governor to hold office one year, one for two years, one for three years and two for four years and hereafter upon the expiration of the term of office of the person so appointed, the Governor shall appoint a successor to each person, to hold office for four years.

Sec. 2. That the members of this State Board of Examiners shall, as soon as organized, and annually thereafter in the month of June, elect from their members a President and a Secretary, who shall be [illegible] Three members of the Board [illegible] constitute a quorum, and special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary upon written request [illegible] two members. The said Board [illegible] to be [illegible] The Secretary shall [illegible] keep a record of all meetings of the Board including a register of the names of all the nurses duly registered under this Act which shall at all reasonable times be open to public scrutiny [illegible] the Board shall [illegible] the prosecution of all persons violating any of the provisions of this Act and may incur necessary expenses on this behalf. [illegible] hundred dollars ($100.00) per annum [illegible] traveling and other expenses incurred in the discharge of her official duties. The other members of the Board shall receive five dollars ($5.00) for each day actually engaged in this service and all legitimate and necessary expenses. Said expenses [illegible] to be paid from fees [illegible] All moneys [illegible] and all expenses provided for shall be paid [illegible] the Treasurer for meeting the expenses of [illegible] Board.

[illegible] Board of Examiners [illegible] not less frequently than once [illegible] notice of which must be [illegible] the public press [illegible] one month previous to the meeting. At this meeting it shall be their duty to examine all applicants for registration under this Act, to determine their fitness [illegible] application for examination and registration each applicant shall deposit a fee of five dollars ($5.00).

[illegible]

[illegible] a general hospital [illegible] medical work [illegible] presided over by a Graduate Nurse, covering a period of not less than two years or has received two years training in some reputable hospital now established in any of the counties of this State and who has received a certificate from the Superintendent or physician in charge of said hospital, which certificate shall be approved [illegible] of the Board [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 5. That all nurses graduating before June 1st, 1913 possessing the above qualifications shall be permitted to register without examination upon payment of registration fee. Nurses who shall show to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners that they are graduates of training schools connected with a general hospital or sanitarium giving two years training or prior to the year 1897 having given one year's training and who maintain in other respects proper standards and are engaged in professional nursing at the date of the passage of this Act or have been engaged in nursing five years after graduation prior to the passage of this Act, also those who are in training at the time of the passage of this Act, and shall graduate hereafter and possess the above qualifications, shall be entitled to registration without examination, provided such application be made before June 1st, 1914.

Graduates of training schools in connection with special hospitals giving a two years course who shall obtain one year's additional training in an approved general hospital shall be eligible for registration without examination before June 1st, 1914, or said graduates shall be eligible for registration prior to said date upon passing a special examination before the Board of Examiners in subjects not adequately taught in the training schools from which they have been graduated.

Sec. 6. And it shall be unlawful after the expiration of that time for any person to practice professional nursing as a registered nurse without a certificate in this State. A nurse who has received his or her certificate according to the provisions of this Act shall be styled and known as a "Registered Nurse." No other person shall assume such title or use the abbreviation R. N., or any other letter or figures to indicate that he or she is a registered nurse.

Sec. 7. That this Act shall not be construed to affect or apply to the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family, and also it shall not apply to any person nursing the sick for hire but who does not in any way assume to be a registered nurse.

Sec. 8. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act, or who shall wilfully make any false representation to the Board of Examiners in applying for a certificate shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or [illegible]

Sec. 9. That the State Board of Examiners of graduate nurses may revoke any certificate for sufficient cause, but before this is done the holder of said certificate shall have thirty days notice, and after a full and fair hearing of the charges made by a majority vote of the whole Board, the certificate can be revoked.

Sec. 10. The Board, upon written application, and upon the receipt of Five Dollars ($5.00) as registration fee, may issue a certificate, without examination, to those who shall have been registered as registered nurses, under the law of another State having the requirements equivalent to those of Florida. Provided, That the Board shall be sole judge of credentials of any nurse admitted to registration without examination.

Sec. 11. That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6492—(No. 72).

AN ACT to Amend Section [illegible] and [illegible] of Chapter 5947, Laws of Florida, Relating to the Qualification and Examination of Optometrists, Expenses Thereof, and Revocation of Certificates of Qualification, Entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Optometry, To Provide for a Board of Examiners and for the Examination of Practitioners of Optometry, for the Registration of Licensed Practitioners, and Prescribing Penalty for its Violation."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 6 of Chapter 5947, Laws of Florida, approved June 2[illegible], 1909, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. No person shall practice optometry in this State, unless such person is at least twenty one years old, is of good moral character, possesses an education equivalent to two years' attendance at a high school, and has had two years study and training under an optometrist or has graduated from a school of optometry maintaining a standard of instruction satisfactory to the Board of Examiners provided for in said Chapter 5947, Laws of Florida, and shall have passed an examination before said Board of Examiners as provided for in Section five of said Act. Any such person having signified his desire to be so examined, shall appear before said Board of Examiners at such time and place as they may designate. Before taking said examination the applicant shall pay, for the use of said Board of Examiners in defraying the legitimate expenses thereof, the sum of ten dollars, and if such person shall successfully pass such examination, he shall then pay, for the use of said Board of Examiners as aforesaid, the further sum of fifteen dollars upon the issuance to him or her of a certificate of qualification signed by the President and Secretary of said Board of Examiners. Any certificate of qualification so granted by said Board, as aforesaid, may be revoked by said Board, if the person to whom issued, after at least thirty days' notice of a time and place of hearing before said Board, and given an opportunity to be heard, shall be found by said Board to have been guilty of gross immoral conduct or imposition upon any person, in the practice of his profession as an optometrist, or addicted to habitual intemperance in the use of intoxicating stimulants, beverages, or narcotic drugs, or found to have become incompetent as an optometrist, or to have secured his certificate of qualification through deceit or fraud.

Sec. 2. That Section 9 of Chapter 5947, Laws of Florida, approved May 21, 1909, [illegible] amended to read as follows:

Section 9. Out of the funds coming into the possession of said board, each member thereof may receive as compensation the sum of five dollars for each day he is actually engaged in the duties of his office, and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile for distance necessarily traveled in going to and coming from the meetings of the Board, and the president and secretary of said board may receive a salary not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month each in addition to the foregoing fees. The said expenses and such other expenses as may be incident to the execution of this Act and Chapter 5947, Laws of Florida, after being audited by said board shall be paid from the fees [illegible] State Treasury [illegible] charge against the State, nor shall the State be in any wise responsible for any indebtedness which may be created by said Board. [illegible] expenses of said board, the secretary of [illegible] Board may assess a sum not exceeding [illegible] registered optometrist [illegible] and the amount thereof and should any such registered optometrist fail to pay the sum so assessed within sixty days, and [illegible] registered notice [illegible] to practice optometry in this [illegible] and said board shall thereupon strike the name of such person from the list of registered optometrists of this State. Provided, however, That such person [illegible] revocation [illegible] the payment of [illegible] assessment and renewal fees [illegible] Upon any certificate of qualification becoming revoked as herein provided it shall be unlawful for such optometrist to practice in this State unless and until [illegible] reinstated as herein provided. All moneys received by said board of examiners under the provisions of this Act and Chapter 5947, Laws of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] secretary of said board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor of the State of Florida on the first Monday in January of each year, which report shall contain an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them in pursuance of the provisions of said Acts.

Sec. 3. That Section 11 of Chapter 5947, Laws of Florida, approved May 21, 1909, [illegible] amended to read as follows:

Section 11. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to physicians and surgeons authorized to practice under the laws of Florida [illegible] the use of test cases or any other instruments and in no way leave the impressions that they have the right to examine for or practice errors of the eye.

Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6493—(No. 73).

AN ACT to Amend Section 1292 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, in Relation to the Appointment and Qualifications of Pilot Commissioners.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 1292 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be amended so as to read as follows:

1292. Pilot Commissioners to be appointed and to act as Port Wardens. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Board of Pilot Commissioners for each Port in this State, to consist of five members, who shall not be pilots, owners or agents of pilot boats, consignees of vessels, or charterers or officer of any corporation acting as consignee or charterer, or in any manner interested in the business of pilotage or the employment of pilots, who shall have their office for four years, unless sooner removed by the Governor; the said Board is to consist of citizens of said port, and the said Commissioners shall be empowered to act as port warden, and to perform all the duties of the same. They shall take the usual oath of office.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved May 31, 1913.

CHAPTER 6494—(No. 74).

AN ACT to Provide for the Appointment of Probation Officers Under the Provisions of Chapter 6216, of the Acts of 1911, Approved June 6, 1911, to Prescribe the Terms of Office and Duties of Such Officers; and to fix the Compensation of Probation Officers.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The Governor may, upon the request and recommendation of the Board of county commissioners appoint at least one [illegible] of either sex in each county, who shall be known as the Probation officer of the County for which he or she is appointed. The Term of the Probation officer shall be four years from the date of appointment. The duties and authority of the Probation Officer shall be those prescribed for Probation Officers by Chapter 6216 of the Acts of 1911, approved June 6, 1911, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law. In Counties having more than fifty thousand inhabitants the salary of the Probation officer shall be fifteen hundred ($1,500.00) dollars per annum; in Counties having more than thirty thousand inhabitants, and less than fifty thousand, the salary shall be twelve hundred ($1,200.00) dollars per annum; in Counties having more than twenty thousand and less than thirty thousand inhabitants the salaries shall be nine hundred ($900.00) dollars per annum. In Counties having less than twenty thousand and more than ten thousand inhabitants the salaries shall be four hundred fifty ($450.00) dollars per annum. In Counties having less than ten thousand inhabitants the salaries shall be one hundred ($100.00) dollars per annum. The salaries of the Probation Officers shall be paid monthly by the County Commissioners of the County out of the fine and forfeiture fund in equal installments at the annual rate herein fixed. The amount of the salary of the Probation officer shall be determined [illegible] States or of the State.

Sec. 2. The Governor may appoint in each County Associate Probation Officers of either sex. Such Associate Probation Officers shall serve without compensation. The term of office for an Associate Probation Officer shall be two years from the date of appointment. Associate Probation officers shall have the same duties and authority as those given to Probation Officers.

Sec. 3. Probation officers shall receive no compensation nor fees other than the compensation herein provided for.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed. This Act, however, shall not be construed to repeal or amend any special Act that has been passed or that shall hereafter be passed at this session of the Legislature fixing the compensation of the Probation officer in Escambia County, Florida.

Sec. 5. This Act shall go into effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6495—(No. 75).

AN ACT to Amend Sections 1660, 1661 and 1662 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida relating to the Powers and Duties of and Procedure Before Referees.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 1660 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1660. (1231) Powers and Duties of a Referee.

1.—To subpoena witnesses and take depositions.

Every referee shall have the same power to subpoena witnesses and parties to testify, and to compel their attendance, and to take depositions as the court making the reference may have in like cases.

2. To allow amendments.

He shall have the same power and control over the pleadings as to filing additional pleadings, or striking out or amending the pleadings as the court making the reference may have.

3. To fix and adjourn day of trial.

He may fix the day and place for the trial, and may adjourn the trial for cause shown, provided, such trial shall take place within the county where the cause is pending, except by and with the consent of both parties, and if he shall unreasonably delay the trial or determination of a case, the court shall revoke the order appointing him.

4.—To keep file and record of the case.

He shall keep a complete record of the case, including the evidence taken, as a part thereof, and such record shall be filed with the papers in the case, in the court making the reference.

5. To determine motions for new trials, etc.

He may hear and determine motions for a new trial, rehearings, arrest of judgment, or reformation or alterations of his findings, to the same extent and with like powers as the court to which the reference is made.

6. To enter judgment.

He shall have power to enter final judgment or decree with the effect hereinafter prescribed.

7. To give notice of his findings and judgment.

He shall, upon reaching his findings, give notice in writing of the same and likewise, after entering judgment, give notice thereof to all parties [illegible] of record.

Sec. 2. That Section 1661 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1661. (1232) Motions for a New Trial, Entry of Judgment, Etc.

1. When to be made.

All motions for new trials, rehearings, or arrest of judgment or for reformation or alteration of the findings, shall be made within ten days after receipt of the notice of the findings of the Referee as provided for in paragraph 7 of the preceding Section.

2. When to be heard.

Motions mentioned in the preceding [illegible] must be brought on for a hearing [illegible] days after the motion shall be filed with him, upon due notice to the opposite parties, but the referee may, by an order, enlarge the time for such hearing, and may specify what notice shall be given of such hearing.

3. How affected by death, etc., of Referee.

In the absence or death of the referee after the notice of his findings, so that the parties cannot be heard before him upon such motions within the time fixed by law, the parties may apply to the [illegible]

[illegible] Statutes of the State of Florida be [illegible] as follows:

1662. (1233) Entry of Judgments, Etc.

1. If there shall be none of the motions herein above mentioned, or if any such motion shall have been made or denied or otherwise disposed of, or whenever the judgment or decree of the referee shall have been finally arrived at by him, he shall thereupon enter a final judgment or final decree in the cause, according to his previous findings, or such modifications thereof as may have been subsequently made, or such findings as may have been subsequently modified in [illegible] together with all papers used before him, and a record of the case as kept by him; and such judgment or decree shall be entered in the minutes of the court, and shall be of like force and effect as other judgments or decrees of such court.

Sec. 4. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved May 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 6496—(No. 76).

AN ACT to Provide for Furnishing the New Supreme Court Building, and to Grade and otherwise Improve the Grounds Surrounding Same.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the sum of Thirty-three Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the New Supreme Court Building with [illegible] and for [illegible] shades [illegible] other furnishings, and for grading and improvements of the grounds surrounding the same, and for the expense of removal of the [illegible] books and records of the Supreme Court into said building.

Sec. 2. That the State Building Commission heretofore appointed for the erection of said building shall purchase such fixtures and furniture on the best terms obtainable and have the same installed in place, and shall have the grounds around said building properly graded, and walks constructed similar to those surrounding the Capitol building, and shall make payment therefor in the same manner as the payments were made for the construction of such building.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its becoming a law.

Approved May 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 6497—(No. 77).

AN ACT to Provide a Custodian for the Supreme Court Building and Grounds.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The Clerk of the Supreme Court [illegible] Supreme Court Building, grounds [illegible] and property belonging thereto [illegible] State purposes.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its becoming a law.

Approved May 30, 1913.

CHAPTER 6498—(No. 78).

AN ACT to Provide for the Creation, Maintenance and Regulation of Summer Schools for Teachers and other Students in This State.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That there is hereby established and created in this State three summer schools to be located as follows: One in connection with the University of Florida at Gainesville, one in connection

with the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee, and one in connection with the Colored Normal School at Tallahassee.

Sec. 2. The summer school herein created shall be in charge of the State Board of Education, whose duty it shall be to hold sessions of one or more of them each summer; the said sessions to begin not later than June 15th and to continue for a period of not less than eight weeks.

Sec. 3. The within normal summer schools shall be open to all students who desire to do graduate, undergraduate, professional or vocational work of any character, and no teacher shall be employed to teach therein who is not a specialist and whose educational qualification has not thoroughly equipped them for the same.

Sec. 4. The President of the University of Florida and the President of the Florida State College for Women shall be [illegible] respectively of the summer schools connected with the said institutions, and in connection with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute a board to name all teachers for the summer schools herein created.

Sec. 5. All work performed at the said summer schools shall be of such character as to entitle the students doing the same to collegiate, normal or professional credit therefore, and may be applied toward making a degree.

Sec. 6. All teachers attending any one of the summer schools herein created and whose work entitles them to credit therefrom upon making proof of the same to any County Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State are hereby entitled to one year's extension on any teacher's certificate they may hold and which has not fully expired.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Board herein created for naming the faculty of each of the said summer schools to prescribe the course of study therefor in each department and to make such further rules and regulations governing the same as they may deem fit and proper.

Sec. 8. The sum of Four Thousand Dollars for the year 1913, and Four Thousand Dollars for the year 1914 or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the maintenance of one or more of the said schools as herein provided, impartial provisions to be made for both races.

Sec. 9. The Comptroller is hereby directed to draw warrants upon the requisition of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction out of any funds in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the legitimate cost of such schools, the amount not to exceed the appropriation made in section eight of this Act.

Sec. 10. After the year 1914 it shall be the duty of the Board of Control, on the request of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to include such amount as will be necessary to conduct the summer school, in the manner herein provided, in their annual budget for the expense and maintenance of the State Institutions of higher learning.

Sec. 11. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. This Act shall take effect on its passage and approval.

Approved June 6, 1913.

CHAPTER 6499—(No. 79).

AN ACT Directing and Authorizing the Board of County Commissioners of the Several Counties of this State, to Provide and Place Sign Boards on the Public Roads of This State, and at Road Crossings and Intersections and for the Maintenance of Said Sign Boards, and Providing for the Enforcement of This Act.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Within ninety days after the passage and approval of this Act, it shall be the duty of the several Boards of County Commissioners of this State, to place at all public road crossings and intersections of public roads of their Counties, a sign board with proper indicating marks pointing in each direction to the city, town, village or community to which said roads enter, said sign boards to be properly lettered with the name of such city, town, village or community and giving the number of miles in each direction to the nearest city, town, village or community; said lettering shall be in black color on a white back ground, the letters and figures not to be less than three inches high.

Sec. 2. Said Board of County Commissioners of the several Counties of this State shall maintain and keep in good visible condition at all times said sign boards.

Sec. 3. Any Board of County Commissioners that shall fail to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be subject to removal from office. Provided, That the penalty of removal shall not be inflicted on any County Commissioner who shall have voted at any meeting to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor or upon its becoming a law.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6500—(No. 80).

AN ACT Creating a State Tax Commission, Designating Its Duties, Providing for its Compensation, and for Carrying Into Effect the Provisions of This Act.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. There is hereby created a State Board to be designated and known as the Tax Commission.

Sec. 2. Said tax commission shall be composed of three commissioners who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The three persons first to compose said board shall be appointed within ten days after the passage and publication of this Act and before the adjournment of the present Legislature, if practicable. Of such three persons one shall be appointed and designated to serve for a term ending on the first Monday in May, 1915, and two for a term ending on the first Monday in May, 1917, each of said terms to begin upon the qualification of the person appointed therefor. Upon the expiration of the terms of the first three commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid each succeeding commissioner shall be appointed and shall hold his office for the term of four years except in the case of a vacancy as hereinafter provided, and each commissioner shall hold his office until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Sec. 3. After the appointment of the first three commissioners and except when appointed to fill a vacancy each commissioner shall be appointed on or before the second Monday in April during the biennial session of the Legislature next preceding the commencement of the term for which he shall be appointed. In case of a vacancy it shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term in which such vacancy shall occur, subject to confirmation by the Senate. If such appointment be made when the Legislature is not in regular session, the appointee shall hold his office until the first Monday in May in the next biennial session of the Legislature, when, if such appointment is not confirmed by the Senate, the office shall become vacant, and on or before the last Monday in the same month, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of such term.

Sec. 4. The persons to be appointed as members of such commission shall be such as are known to possess knowledge of the subject of taxation and skill in matters pertaining thereto. No person appointed as such commissioner shall hold any other office under the laws of this State or any other office under the government of the United States or of any other State. Each such commissioner shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office and shall not hold any position of trust or profit, engage in any occupation or business interfering with or inconsistent with his duties, or serve on or under any committee of any political party.

Sec. 5. Each Commissioner, within thirty days after notice of his appointment and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take, subscribe and file with the Secretary of State the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of this State. Each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, payable in the same manner that the salaries of other State officers are paid.

Sec. 6. The Commissioners first appointed under this Act, after having duly qualified, shall without delay meet at the Capitol in Tallahassee, and shall organize and elect one of their number as chairman. A majority of said Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business and the performance of the duties of the Commission. The said Commission shall be in continuous session and open for the transaction of business every day except Sundays and legal holidays; and the sessions of said Commission shall stand and be deemed to be adjourned from day to day without formal entry thereof upon its records. The Commission may hold sessions or conduct investigations at any place other than the capitol when deemed necessary to facilitate the performance of its duties.

Sec. 7. The Commission may employ such other persons as experts and assistants as may be necessary to perform the duties that may be required of the Commission, and fix their compensation. The Secretary shall keep full and correct minutes of all hearings and proceedings of said Commission, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Commission. The Commission shall have power to make all needful rules, not inconsistent with law, for the orderly and methodical performance of its duties as a Board of Assessment or otherwise, and for conducting hearings or other proceedings before it.

Sec. 8. The Commission shall keep its office at the capitol, and shall be provided with suitable rooms, necessary office fixtures, supplies, stationery, books, periodicals and maps; and all necessary expenses shall be audited and paid as other State expenses are audited and paid. The Commissioners, Secretary and Clerk, and such experts and assistants as may be employed by the Commission shall be entitled to receive from the State their actual necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the Commission; such expenditures to be sworn to by the party who incurred the expense, and approved by the Chairman of the Commission and a majority of the members of such Commission.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Commission, and it shall have power and authority:—

(1) To have and exercise general supervision over the administration of the tax laws of the State, over Assessors, and over Boards of County Commissioners in the performance of their duties as boards of tax equalization, to the end that all assessments of property be made relatively just and equal at the true and substantial value in compliance with law.

(2) To confer with, and advise assessors and Boards of County Commissioners when acting as tax equalizers as to their duties under the statutes of the State.

(3) To direct proceedings, actions and prosecutions to be instituted to enforce the laws relating to penalties, liabilities and punishment of public officers, persons, and officers or agents of corporations for failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of the statutes governing the return assessment and taxation of property and to cause complaints to be made against assessors, members of Boards of County Commissioners when acting as tax equalizers, to the Governor for their removal from office for official misconduct or neglect of duty.

(4) To call on the State Attorney or other proper officer to assist in the commencement and prosecution of actions, forfeitures, removals and violations of the laws of the State in respect to the assessment and taxation of property in their respective counties.

(5) To require town, city, village, county and other public officers to report information as to the assessment of property, collection of taxes, receipts from licenses and other sources, the expenditures of public funds for all purposes, and such other information as may be needful in the work of the commission, in such form and upon such blanks as the commission may prescribe.

(6) To require individuals, partnerships, companies, associations and corporations to furnish information concerning their capital, funded or other indebtedness, current assets and liabilities, value of property, earnings, operating and other expenses, taxes and all other facts which may be needful to enable the Commission to ascertain the value and the relative burdens borne by all kinds of property in the State.

(7) To summons witnesses to appear and give testimony and to produce records, books, papers and documents relating to any matter which the Commission shall have authority to investigate or determine.

(8) To cause the deposition of witnesses residing within or without the State or absent therefrom, to be taken, upon notice to the interested party, if any, in like manner that depositions of witnesses are taken in civil actions pending in the Circuit Court, in any matter which the commission shall have authority to investigate or determine.

(9) To visit the counties in the State unless prevented by other official duties, for the investigation of the work and the methods adopted by local assessors and county boards of commissioners in the assessment, equalization and taxation of real and personal property.

(10) To carefully examine into all cases where evasion of violation of the laws for assessment and taxation of property is alleged complained of or discovered, and to ascertain wherein existing laws are defective or are improperly or negligently administered.

(11) To investigate tax systems of other States and countries and to formulate and recommend such legislation as may be deemed expedient to prevent evasion of assessment and tax laws and to secure just and equal taxation and improvement in the system of taxation in the State.

(12) To inquire into the most approved systems of tax records, receipts and disbursements.

(13) To consult and confer with the Governor of the State upon the subject of taxation, the administration of the laws [illegible] such assistance and information as he may require.

(14) To transmit to the Governor and to each member of the Legislature thirty days before the meeting of the Legislature, the report of the commission showing all the taxable property in the State and the value of the same in tabulated form with recommendations for improvements in the system of taxation in the State, together with such measures as may be formulated for the consideration of the Legislature.

(15) To exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be granted to or imposed upon the commission by law.

Sec. 10. Oaths to witnesses in any matter under the investigation or jurisdiction of the Commission may be administered by the secretary of the Commission or by any member thereof. In case any witness shall fail to obey any summons to appear before said commission or shall refuse to testify or answer any material question or to produce records, books, papers or documents when required so to do, such failure to or refusal shall be reported to the Attorney General who shall thereupon institute proceedings in the proper circuit court to compel obedience to any summons or order of the commission or to punish witnesses for any such neglect or refusal. Any person who shall testify falsely in any material matter under the consideration of the commission shall be guilty of and punished for perjury. In the discretion of the Commission, officers who serve summons or subpoenas and witnesses attending shall receive like compensation as witnesses in the Circuit Courts.

Sec. 11. There is hereby annually appropriated out of the general revenue fund of the State a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this Act, for the payment of the salaries of said Commissioners and their other expenses herein provided for not to exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 12. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its becoming a law without his approval.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6501—(No. 81).

AN ACT to Amend Sections 694, 695, 702, 703, 705, 706 and 727, of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, Relating to the Organized Militia of the State.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 694 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

694.—Receipts for Public Funds and Property; Bonds.—Every officer to whom public funds or property is issued shall receipt for the same, and every officer who may become either accountable or responsible for public funds or property shall give a bond in such sum and with such surety or sureties as may be required by the Governor for the proper expenditure of, and the care and safekeeping of all such public funds or public military property which may at any time be under his control or in his charge, and to account for the same, which bond shall be filed with the Adjutant General. Upon the discharge, removal, dismissal or death of an officer who has given bond for the safekeeping of public funds or property, he or his legal representatives shall be released from responsibility upon filing with the proper officer of the Military Department the receipt of the officer succeeding him covering all public funds or property with which he is charged, and the certificate of such officer to the effect that the articles so transferred are, at the date of the certificate, in good order and condition, reasonable use and wear thereof excepted, or, when any deficiency or damage which may be found to exist shall have been made good or accounted for in the manner prescribed by law and military regulations, or is shown not to be due to any carelessness or neglect upon the part of the officer under bond; Provided, That all bonds shall remain in full force and effect until final settlement of an officer's accounts has been made, even though he may have passed out of the military service. Upon the final settlement of an officer's money and property accounts a certificate of non-indebtedness will be issued him.

Sec. 2. That Section 695 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

695.—Penalty for Loss or Destruction of Military Property.—Every person who shall wantonly, carelessly or intentionally lose, injure or destroy any uniform, arm, equipment or other article of military property issued by the United States or State for military purposes, and refuse to make good such loss, or who shall sell and dispose of, remove or secrete the [illegible] thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

(a)—Whosoever wrongfully purchases, retains or has in his possession any arm, accoutrement, article of uniform, tool, implement, or other military property, marked or branded to indicate that it is the property of the United States or State of Florida, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

(b)—Every officer of the National Guard of Florida shall, immediately upon his vacating an office, turn over to his successor, or to such other officer as may be designated by the Commander-in-Chief or other competent authority, all records, retained copies of reports, public funds and public military property pertaining to his former office or command, and any officer who shall fail or refuse to so turn over public funds or military property when called upon to do so, or who shall abandon the same, or who shall fail or refuse to account for the same in the manner prescribed by law and regulations, shall be subject to trial by court-martial for neglect of duty. Upon the failure of any officer to make such transfer of public funds and military property within fifteen days after he shall have been relieved from and vacated any office, it shall be the duty of his next superior commander present at the post, or in the absence of such commander, or upon his failure to act, of the Commander-in-Chief, to direct some proper officer to take charge of all such records, reports, funds and property that can be located and recovered, and to make true inventory of the same and report the result to the Adjutant General. Every officer abandoning the public funds or military property for which he may be accountable or responsible, or failing or refusing to transfer the same when relieved from office, or called upon to do so, shall be responsible under his bond for the money value of any discrepancy which may be determined to exist between the funds and property which were issued to him and with which he stands charged, and that which may be located and recovered by his successor or other designated officer. Such money value to be determined upon the basis of the cost of replacing the property lost or destroyed as determined by a surveying officer duly appointed by the Commander in Chief to investigate and report upon the case and who shall submit with his report all evidence bearing upon the loss or disposition of the funds and property.

(c) Acting upon the report of a surveying officer, the Commander in Chief may direct that an officer or enlisted man be charged with the money value of any articles of military property required to be purchased to replace similar articles which have been lost, injured or destroyed through his fault or neglect and the sum so charged against such officer or enlisted man may be deducted and stopped from any pay, allowances or other moneys which may thereafter become due him from the United States or State. If there be no pay or allowances due or soon to become due such officer or enlisted man, the Commander in Chief may direct him to pay in to the Military Department the sum necessary to replace by purchase the lost, destroyed or injured articles of military property for which he is held responsible, within a given time, and, upon his failing to comply with such direction, the officer or enlisted man shall be subject to trial by court martial. Any moneys stopped or collected under this section on account of the loss, destruction or injury of public military property shall be paid over to the Adjutant General, and shall be applied by the latter to the purchase of articles of military property to replace those which were lost or destroyed, or to repair those injured, Provided, however, That the failure to collect any sums charged against an officer or enlisted man as provided for under this paragraph shall not operate as relieving him from responsibility under his bond.

Sec. 3. That Section 702 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

702.—Courts-Martial; [illegible] of Florida shall be [illegible] general courts-martial; second, special courts-martial; and third, summary courts martial. They shall be constituted and have cognizance of the same subjects, and possess like powers except as to punishments, as similar courts provided for by the laws of the United States and organized under the articles of war and the rules and regulations for the United States army. The proceedings of courts-martial shall be assimilated to the forms and modes of procedure prescribed for like courts organized under the articles of war and the rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

Sec. 4. That Section 703 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

703.—Powers of General and Special Courts Martial. General courts martial may be convened by order of the Commander in Chief or of any general officer and such courts shall have power to impose fines not exceeding two hundred dollars; to sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances, to a reprimand, to dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the service, to reduce non-commissioned officers to the ranks, to sentence enlisted men to confinement when in the field in camps, of instruction, at rendezvous for target practice, on practice marches, or whenever engaged in active and continuous military duty. Provided, however, That such confinement shall not extend beyond the time of its return to its home station of the organization to which such men belong and its relief from duty, or any two or more of such punishments may be combined in the sentences imposed by such courts.

(a)—The commanding officer of a district, garrison camp or other place where troops are on duty, and the commanding officer of a brigade, regiment, detached battalion, or other detached command, may appoint special courts-martial for his command, but such special courts-martial may in any case be appointed by superior authority when by the latter deemed desirable. Special courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law, except an officer, for any crime or offense made punishable by the laws of Florida, and such special courts-martial shall have the same powers of punishment as general courts-martial, except that fines imposed by such courts shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

(b)—No sentence of dismissal from the service or dishonorable discharge shall be executed until approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

(c).—Presidents of court-martial shall have power to issue warrants to the Sheriffs of the State to arrest accused persons and bring them before the court for trial whenever such persons have disobeyed an order in writing from the convening authority to appear before such court, a copy of the charge or charges having been delivered to the accused with such order. Judge-advocates of all courts-martial shall have authority to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and courts-martial shall have power to punish a refusal to be sworn or to answer, as provided in actions before civil courts.

Sec. 5. That Section 705 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

705.—Sentences of General and Special Courts-Martial; How Enforced.—No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into effect until the same shall have been approved by the office ordering the court, or by the officer commanding for the time being. When the officer ordering the court, or the officer commanding for the time being, approves a sentence of a court-martial imposing a fine on an offender, said offender shall have a period of ten days from the publication of the finding and sentence of said court-martial and the approval thereof by such officer, within which to pay such fine to his immediate commanding officer, who shall at once remit the amount of said fine to the Adjutant General, by whom such moneys shall be applied toward the payment of the cost of conducting the court-martial, or any other proper expenses of the Military Department. When such fine and sheriff's fees are not paid within the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the [illegible] commanding officer of the delinquent to report such fact to the officer who ordered the court, or to the commanding officer for the time being, and it shall be the duty of the officer who ordered the court, or the commanding officer for the time being, to then issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff of the County where the offender is, commanding him to arrest the delinquent and keep him confined in the jail of said County until the fine and sheriff's fees are paid or until the delinquent has been kept in confinement in said jail one day for each dollar or fraction thereof, of the fine and sheriff's fees. It shall be the duty of the sheriff receiving such warrant to execute it promptly and make return of how he has executed the same to the officer by whom it was issued.

Sec. 6. That Section 706 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

706.—Powers to Commute, Remit and Pardon.—The Governor shall have power to remit or commute sentences imposed by military courts, and to pardon the offenders. Every officer who has power to order a court-martial shall have power to remit or mitigate any punishment adjudged by it, except the dismissal of an officer.

Sec. 7. That Section 727 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

727.—Armory Board; Armories; How Obtained.—That there shall be appointed within the State of Florida an Armory Board, to consist of the Governor, the Adjutant General and three other persons to be appointed by the Governor, who shall be commissioned officers of the organized militia of the State of Florida, whose duty it shall be to consider and approve plans for all armories or other buildings to be used for military purposes before such building shall be either rented, purchased or constructed by the State.

(a).—That whenever appropriations may be made by the State Legislature for the purpose, the Armory Board, as appointed, is empowered to erect or provide upon such terms as may be decided upon by such Armory Board as being most advantageous to the State, an arsenal and armories for the use of the organized militia, and in which shall be stored and safely kept all property of the United States and of the State issued for military purposes, and which armories shall be used for drills, meetings and as a place of rendezvous by the units of the organized militia assigned to the same.

(b)—The commanding officer at every station of the troops may, when authorized by the Armory Board, rent an armory for the use of the troops at his station, and if there be two or more organizations located in the same city or town, they shall, if practicable, be quartered in the same armory. Each armory must contain any assembly room of suitable proportions, and such secure storing rooms as will accommodate all military property issued for the troops at that station, and must be otherwise constructed and equipped as may be prescribed by the Armory Board. No armory shall be rented or accepted for use by any commanding officer until a plan or description of the building, showing dimensions and appointments, shall have been submitted to and approved by the Armory Board.

(c)—The Armory Board shall have full power to purchase ground in the various localities throughout the State, whenever the erection of an armory may be authorized, said ground, in each instance, to be purchased in the name and for the use of the State of Florida. The Armory Board shall have authority to receive from counties, municipalities and other sources donations of land and contributions of money to aid in providing, improving and maintaining an arsenal, armories, camp site target ranges etc. throughout the State, and any property so donated shall be held as other property for the use of the State of Florida, and such counties and municipalities are hereby authorized and empowered to make such donations and contributions for the purposes herein set forth. Whenever it may become necessary in the public interest to acquire private property in order to provide necessary land for camp grounds, rifle ranges or armories for the organized militia of the State, and the same cannot be acquired by agreement satisfactory to the Armory Board and the parties interested in or the owners of such private property, the Armory Board is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the right of eminent domain and to proceed to condemn such property in the manner provided by law. All suits or actions brought by the Armory Board to condemn property, as provided for under this Section shall be brought in the name of the Armory Board, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the State of Florida to conduct the proceedings for and to act as the counsel of the said board in such matter.

(d)—Upon any ground purchased or acquired as provided for under this Section, the Armory Board is authorized to erect armories for the use of the organized militia stationed at the posts where the armories are to be located. [illegible] Armory Board shall [illegible] and regulations for their occupancy [illegible] under the direction and responsibility of the senior officer of the line in command of such post.

Sec. 8. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6502—(No. 82).

AN ACT Prohibiting the Unauthorized Wearing or Using of Badges, Insignia or Uniforms of Certain Orders and Societies, and to Prescribe Penalties Therefor.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That any person who wilfully wears the badge or the button of the Grand Army of the Republic, the insignia, badge or rosette of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, or of the Patrons of Husbandry, or of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, or of the Woodmen of the World, or of any society, order or organization of five years standing in the State of Florida, or uses the same to obtain aid or assistance within this State, or wilfully uses the name of such society, order or organization, the titles of its officers, or its insignia, ritual or ceremonies, unless entitled to use or wear the same under the constitution and by laws, rules and regulations of such order or of such society, order or organization, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars or imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 26th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6503—(No. 83).

AN ACT Fixing the Penalty for Writing or Composing and Sending or Procuring the Sending of Letters or Inscribed Communications Threatening to Kill or Do Bodily Harm.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That if any person write or compose and also send or procure the sending of any letter or inscribed communication, so written or composed, whether such letter or communication be signed or anonymous, to any person, containing a threat to kill or to do bodily injury to the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, or a threat to kill or do bodily injury to any member of the family of the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, the person so writing or composing and so sending or procuring the sending of such letter or communication, shall upon conviction be fined not more than Two Thousand Dollars or be sentenced to the penitentiary for a period not exceeding ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Judge.

Sec. 2. This Act shall become a law upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6504—(No. 84).

AN ACT Providing for the creation of Broward County, in the State of Florida, and for the Organization and Government Thereof.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the County of Broward be, and the same is hereby created and established, to exist as a County of the State of Florida. Such County shall comprise and include all that territory of the County of Dade which lies between the following boundary lines:

Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the State of Florida, where the South line of Section eighteen (18), Township forty-nine (49), South of Range forty-three (43) East, if produced, would intersect the same, and from the said point of intersection on the said eastern boundary of the said State run West on the Southern boundary of Section eighteen (18), Township forty-nine (49), South of Range forty-three (43) East, thence continuing West on the Southern boundaries of Sections thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), and eighteen (18), of Township forty-nine (49), South of Range forty-two (42) East, and thence following the said line produced west to the western boundary line of the County of Dade, as heretofore existing, thence South along the said western boundary line of the County of Dade, as heretofore existing, to the line dividing townships fifty-one (51) and fifty-two (52), thence East on the township line dividing townships fifty-one (51) and fifty-two (52), to the range line dividing ranges forty (40) and forty-one (41), thence North along said range line to the northwest corner of Section thirty-one (31), township fifty-one (51) South, Range forty-one (41) East, thence East following the section lines as near as may be to the Northeast corner of Section thirty-two (32), township fifty-one (51), South, Range forty-two (42) East, thence South on said section line to the township line dividing townships fifty-one (51) and fifty-two (52), thence East on said township line to the eastern boundary of the State of Florida; thence North along said eastern boundary line to the point of beginning.

Sec. 2. The said County shall be a part of the Second Congressional District, a part of the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and a part of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and the said County shall have one member in the House of Representatives of the State of Florida.

Sec. 3. The Town of Fort Lauderdale shall be temporary county seat of said County.

Sec. 4. The Governor of the State shall appoint all of the officers to which said County may be entitled under the Constitution and laws of the State of Florida.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of Broward County to hold its first meeting on the first Monday of September, 1913, and at said meeting they shall make arrangements for temporarily carrying on the County government, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of them by law.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Instruction of Broward County to hold its first meeting on the first Tuesday in September, 1913.

Sec. 7. The courts of Broward County shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction, throughout said County, over causes of action, which shall have accrued, and over crimes and misdemeanors which shall have been committed within the territory embraced in said County as hereby constituted, prior to the first day of September, 1913, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said County had been in existence when such causes of action accrued, or such crimes or misdemeanors were committed.

Sec. 8. All actions and prosecutions, and all proceedings in guardianship or administration, and any and all other actions, prosecutions or proceedings that may be pending in Dade County, in the Circuit Court or the County Court or any other Court, or before any officer or Board of said County, on the first day of September, 1913, whereof any Court, Officer or Board of Broward County would have had jurisdiction if said County had been in existence when such action or proceeding was instituted, shall be transferred to the Officer or Board of Broward County, having jurisdiction of such matters and all pleadings, papers and documents in any way pertaining to any such action, prosecution or proceedings shall be delivered by the Clerk or other officers of Dade County having custody thereof, to the proper officer of Broward County.

Sec. 9. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Broward County, or his authorized agent or deputy, shall procure from the records in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dade County a transcript of all such deeds, transfers, mortgages or other conveyances of real or personal estate, and of all judgments, orders and decrees and any and all other matters of record and any and all papers or documents in the custody of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dade County that may in anywise affect the interests of Broward County as the County Commissioners may, from time to time, direct, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dade County shall, without charges or fees, allow the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Broward County free access to all books and papers on file in his office that would in anywise facilitate the procuring of such transcription. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Broward County shall certify to the correctness of such transcriptions and thereupon such certified copies of the records, documents and other matters so transcribed and certified shall be of the same force and effect as the original records.

Sec. 10. As compensation for the services required of him in Section Nine (9) of this Act the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Broward County shall be paid by said County a sum to be fixed by the County Commissioners not to exceed One Hundred ($100.00) dollars per month for each man for such time as he shall actually engage in such work.

Sec. 11. The County Judge of Broward County shall procure from the records in the office of the County Judge of Dade County a transcript of all papers, files, documents and records in the custody of the County Judge of Dade County that may in anywise affect the interests of Broward County as the County Commissioners may from time to time direct, and the County Judge of Dade County shall, without charges or fees, allow the County Judge of Broward County free access to all books and papers and files in his office that may in anywise facilitate the procuring of such transcriptions. The County Judge of Broward County shall certify to the correctness of such transcriptions and thereupon such certified copies of all papers, files, documents and records so transcribed and certified shall be of the same force and effect as the original records.

Sec. 12. As compensation for the services required of him in Section eleven (11) of this Act the County Judge of Broward County shall be paid by said County a sum to be fixed by the County Commissioners not to exceed one hundred ($100.00) dollars per month for each man for such time as he shall actually be engaged in such work.

Sec. 13. The Assessor of Taxes for Dade County shall continue to perform the duties of his office in relation to all property and persons within the territory of Broward County, as hereby created, until the first day of September, 1913, and shall complete the assessment roll for Dade County as heretofore existing. Upon completion of said assessment roll as provided by law, he shall deliver to the Assessor of taxes for Broward County a transcript of so much of said assessment roll as applies to property and persons within the limits of Broward County, as hereby created, and thereafter the Assessor of taxes of Broward County shall perform all the duties of his office as now provided by law.

Sec. 14. The Assessor of taxes for Dade County shall be paid as provided by law for assessing the taxes of Broward County for the year 1913, and the County Commissioners of Broward County shall provide for reasonable compensation to be paid to said Assessor for preparing transcripts of his assessment roll for Broward County, as herein provided, and for any and all other extraordinary services which said Assessor may be required to perform.

Sec. 15. The Assessor of taxes for Broward County shall receive no compensation from the State for the assessment of taxes of said County for the year 1913, but he shall receive for such services as he may perform after the first (1) day of January, 1914, such compensation as is provided by law, and the County Commissioners of Broward County shall pay to him such reasonable compensation for the services rendered by him from the first day of September, 1913, to the first day of January, 1914, as they may deem proper. And the Tax Assessor and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dade County shall, without charges or fees allow the Assessor of taxes of Broward County free access to all books, maps and papers and files in their offices that would in anywise facilitate the performance of his duties.

Sec. 16. The Collector of taxes for Dade County shall be allowed credit in his settlement for the amount of all the taxes due on property or from persons within said County of Broward as hereby created for the year 1913.

Sec. 17. The Collector of taxes of Dade County shall proceed to collect the taxes which shall on the first day of September, 1913, be unpaid and past due on lands lying in the territory of Broward County as hereby created, and to enforce the payment thereof by sale of delinquent lands in the same manner and with the same effect as if the County of Broward had [illegible] pursuance of the provisions of this Section shall be as valid as if the territory of Broward County had remained a part of Dade County; but all tax certificates covering sales of land lying in Broward County which shall be made on or after the first day of September, 1913, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Broward County, and all redemptions of any such lands shall be made through the said Clerk.

Sec. 18. All redemptions of lands lying in Broward County which shall have been certified or sold to the State or individuals prior to the first day of September, 1913, shall be made through the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Broward County.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of Broward County, at as early a date as may be possible, to hold a conference with the County Commissioners of Dade County and agree with the said Board upon a plan or plans for the assumption by Broward County of its pro rata share of the indebtedness of Dade County, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Florida, and also upon an equitable division of the surplus funds, and personal and movable property that Dade County may have on hand or that may be owing to Dade County on the first day of September, 1913.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Instruction of the said County, at as early a date as may be possible, to hold a conference with the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County and agree with the said Board upon a plan for the assumption by Broward County of its pro rata share of the indebtedness of the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, and also upon an equitable division of the surplus funds that said Board may have on hand or that may be owing to said Board on the first day of September, 1913.

Sec. 21. The spring term of the Circuit Court of Broward County shall be held on the first Tuesday in June and the fall term of the Circuit Court of said County shall be held on the first Tuesday in December of each year.

Sec. 22. In pursuance of the purposes of this Act, an election shall be held in the territory hereinbefore described as the County of Broward, on [illegible] of July, 1915, and for the purpose of said election, said territory shall be considered as divided into two divisions. The first of said divisions shall comprise all of said territory which is embraced within the territorial limits of the existing election precincts wherein Dania and Fort Lauderdale are situated, and the second division shall embrace all remaining territory of said proposed County of Broward and this Act shall take effect upon its ratification by the affirmative vote of the majority of the votes cast at said election in said first division, and likewise by the affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast in said second division.

The County Commissioners and the Supervisor of Registration of Dade County shall discharge such duties in connection with the calling and holding of said election as are now required of them by law for general elections, and the said election shall be governed in all respects by the law for holding general elections, except as otherwise provided herein and not inconsistent herewith. No notice of said election shall be necessary. Those who are duly qualified to vote within the territorial limits of said proposed County of Broward shall be qualified electors at said election.

Approved June 6th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6505—(No. [illegible]).

AN ACT Providing for the Creation of Bay County in the State of Florida, and for the Organization and Government Thereof.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the County of Bay be, and the same is hereby, created and established, to exist as a County of the State of Florida from and after the [illegible] day of July, 1913. Such County shall comprise and include all that territory of the County of Washington, as heretofore existing, which lies within the following boundary line: Commencing at the southwest corner of Section eighteen (18) [illegible] two (2) North of Range [illegible] West, thence West along the [illegible] to the Southwest corner of Section [illegible] teen (18), in Township two (2) [illegible] of Range twelve (12) West, thence along the range line dividing [illegible] twelve (12) and thirteen (13) West [illegible] Meridian base line, thence West [illegible] base line to the main channel of [illegible] Creek in Range sixteen (16) West, thence down the main channel of [illegible] Choctawhatchee River to the [illegible] nel of said river, thence [illegible] dian line of the main channel [illegible] river into Choctawhatchee [illegible] westwardly down the middle [illegible] bay to a point in the middle [illegible] where a line extended up the [illegible] what is there known as East [illegible] intersect the same, thence [illegible] wardly through the middle [illegible] East Pass into the Gulf of Mexico [illegible] in a southeastwardly direction [illegible] ing the meanderings of said [illegible] ing all islands opposite the [illegible] the middle of the main pass [illegible] St. Andrews Bay from the Gulf [illegible] in a northerly direction up the [illegible] said pass to a point where it [illegible] the middle line of the East [illegible] Andrews Bay, thence in a [illegible] wardly direction up the middle [illegible] said East Arm of said St. Andrews Bay following the meanderings of [illegible] Arm of said Bay to a point in [illegible] of the mouth of Wetappo [illegible] the range line dividing Ranges [illegible] and Twelve West intersects the [illegible] thence North along said range line to the point of beginning at the Southwest corner of Section Eighteen in Township [illegible] North in Range eleven West.

Sec. 2. The said County of Bay shall be a part of the Third Congressional [illegible] and part of the Twenty [illegible] torial District and a part of [illegible] Judicial Circuit, and the said [illegible] have one member in the House [illegible] sentatives of the State of Florida.

Sec. 3. The town of Panama [illegible] be the temporary County seat [illegible] County.

Sec. 4. The Governor of the State shall forthwith appoint all the officers to which said County may be entitled under the Constitution and the laws of the State of Florida.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of said County to hold their first meeting within ten days after they receive their commissions, and at said meeting they shall make arrangements for temporarily carrying on the County government and shall perform such other duties as may be required of them by law.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Instruction of said County to hold their first meeting within [illegible] days after they are commissioned.

Sec. 7. The courts of Bay County shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout said County over causes of action which shall have accrued, and over crimes and misdemeanors which shall have been committed within the territory embraced in said County as hereby constituted, prior to the organization of the County government in the same manner and to the same extent as if said County had been in existence when such causes of action accrued or such crimes and misdemeanors were committed.

Sec. 8. All actions and prosecutions, and all proceedings in guardianship or administration, and any and all other actions, prosecutions or proceedings that may be pending in Washington County, in the Circuit Court or the County Court or any other court, or before any officer or board of said County at the date when said County government of Bay County is organized whereof any court, officer or board of Bay County would have had jurisdiction if said County had [illegible] been in existence when such action or proceeding was instituted, shall be transferred to the Court, officer or board of Bay County having jurisdiction of such matters, and all indictments, informations, pleadings, papers, and documents in any way pertaining to any such action, prosecution or proceeding shall be delivered by the Clerk, or other officer of Washington County having custody thereof, to the proper officer of Bay County.

Sec. 9. All the original deed records, and all the original maps, plats, and papers on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County that relate exclusively to real estate situated in Bay County, as hereby created, shall be the property of Bay County, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County shall have the right to the possession and custody thereof, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County, or his authorized agent, or deputy, shall procure the possession thereof from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County and remove the same to the County Seat of Bay County.

Sec. 10. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County, or his authorized agent or deputy, shall procure from the records in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County a transcript of all such deeds, transfers, mortgages or other conveyances of real or personal estate, and all the judgments, orders, and decrees and any and all other matters of, and any and all papers or documents in the custody of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County that may in anywise affect the interests of Bay County, or property located therein, as the County Commissioners of Bay County may from time to time direct, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County shall, without charge or fees, allow the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County free access to all books and papers on file in his office that would in anywise facilitate the procuring of such transcription. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County shall certify to the correctness of such transcription and thereupon such certified

copies of the records, documents, and other matters so transcribed and certified shall be of the same force and effect as the original records, provided, that no transcript of records, maps, plats, or papers mentioned in Section 9 of this Act shall be required.

Sec. 11. As compensation for the service required of him in Section 10 of this Act, the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County shall be paid by said County a sum to be fixed by the County Commissioners not to exceed One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per month for each person for such time as he shall actually be engaged in such work.

Sec. 12. The County Judge of Bay County shall procure from the records in the office of the County Judge of Washington County, a transcript of all papers, files, documents, and records in the custody of the County Judge of Washington County, that may in anywise affect the interests of Bay County, or any property located therein, as the County Commissioners may, from time to time, direct, and the County Judge of Washington County shall, without charge or fees, allow the County Judge of Bay County free access to all books, papers and files in his office that may in anywise facilitate the procuring of such transcription. The County Judge of Bay County shall certify to the correctness of such transcription, and thereupon such certified copies of the papers, files, documents, and records so transcribed and certified shall be of the same force and effect as the original records.

Sec. 13. As compensation for the services required of him in Section 12 of this Act, the County Judge of Bay County shall be paid by said County a sum to be fixed by the County Commissioners not to exceed One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per month for each person for such time as he shall actually be engaged in such work.

Sec. 14. All the original registration books that relate to election districts entirely within Bay County shall be the property of Bay County, and the Supervisor of Registration of Bay County shall have the right to the possession thereof, and the said Supervisor of Registration or his authorized agent, shall procure the possession thereof from the Supervisor of Registration of Washington County and remove the same to the County Seat of Bay County.

Sec. 15. The Supervisor of Registration of Bay County, or his authorized agent or deputy, shall procure from the records in the office of the Supervisor of Registration in Washington County a transcript of all such original registration books as relate to election districts partly within the County of Bay as the County Commissioners may, from time to time, direct, and the Supervisor of Registration of Washington County shall, without charges or fees, allow the Supervisor of Registration of Bay County free access to all books and records on file in his office that would in anywise facilitate the procuring of such transcription. The Supervisor of Registration of Bay County shall certify to the correctness of such transcription, and thereupon such certified copies of such records so transcribed and certified shall be of the same force and effect as the original records.

Sec. 16. The Assessor of Taxes for Washington County shall continue to perform the duties of his office in relation to all property and persons within the territory of Bay County, as hereby created, until the due qualification of the Assessor for Bay County, and shall complete the assessment roll for Washington County as heretofore existing. Upon completion of said assessment roll as provided by law, he shall deliver to the Assessor of Taxes for Bay County a transcript of so much of such assessment roll as applies to property and persons within the limits of Bay County as hereby created, and thereafter the Assessor of Taxes of Bay County shall perform all duties of his office as now provided by law.

Sec. 17. The Assessor of Taxes for Washington County shall be paid as provided by law for assessing the taxes of Bay County for the year 1913, and the County Commissioners of Bay County shall provide for reasonable compensation to be paid to said Assessor for preparing a transcript of his assessment roll [illegible] and all other extraordinary services which said Assessor may be required to perform.

Sec. 18. The Assessor of Taxes for Bay County shall receive no compensation from the State for the assessment of taxes of said County for the year 1913, but he shall receive for such services [illegible] able compensation for the services rendered by him from the time of his qualification to the first day of [illegible] 1913 as they may deem proper, and the Tax Assessor and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County shall, without charges or fees, allow the Assessor of Bay County free access to all books, maps, papers and files in their office that would in anywise facilitate the performance of his duties.

Sec. 19. The Collector of Taxes of Washington County shall be allowed credit in his settlement for the amount of the taxes due on property or from persons within said Bay County [illegible] created, for the year 1913.

Sec. 20. The Collector of Taxes of Washington County shall proceed to collect [illegible] manner and with the same effect [illegible] of Bay had not been created, and all sales made in pursuance of the provisions of this section shall be as valid as if the territory of Bay County had remained a part of Washington County, but all tax certificates covering sales of lands lying in Bay County made prior to or after the first day of June, 1913 shall be delivered to the Clerk of the C[illegible] Bay County.

Sec. 21. [illegible]

Sec. 22. [illegible] the Board of County [illegible] as early a date [illegible] conference with the [illegible] Washington County and agree with said Board upon a plan or plans [illegible] Bay County of its pro rata share [illegible] Washington County [illegible] of the Constitution of the State of Florida and also agree upon an equitable division of the surplus funds and personal or movable property that Washington County may have on hand or that may be owing to Washington County on the first day of July, 1913.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Instruction of Bay County at as early a date as may be possible to hold a conference with the Board of Public Instruction of Washington County and agree with said Board upon a plan for the assumption by Bay County of its pro rata share of the indebtedness of the Board of Public Instruction of Washington County, and also agree upon an equitable division of the surplus funds that said Board may have on hand or that may be owing to the Board of Public Instruction of Washington County on the first day of July, 1913.

Sec. 24. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of July, 1913.

Approved April 24, 1913.

CHAPTER 6506—(No. 86).

AN ACT Annexing Certain Territory Heretofore a Part of Calhoun County to the Territory of Bay County, as Bay County Is Created and Established by An Act Approved April 24th, 1913, and Defining the Boundaries Thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That all that part of the territory of Calhoun County, as the same heretofore existed, which lies within the following boundary line, be, and the same is hereby, annexed to the territory of Bay County and forms a part thereof, as said Bay County is created and established by an Act entitled, An Act Providing for the Creation of Bay County in the State of Florida, and for the Organization and Government Thereof, Approved April 24th, 1913, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the middle of the mouth of Wetappo River where the range line dividing Ranges eleven (11), and twelve (12), West intersects the same, thence South along said range line into the Gulf of Mexico, thence in a Northwestardly direction following the meanderings of said Gulf, including all islands opposite the shore line, to the middle of the main pass leading into St. Andrews Bay, from the Gulf, thence in a Northerly direction up the middle of said pass to a point where it intersects the middle line of the East Arm of St. Andrews Bay, thence in a southeasterly direction up the middle line of said East Arm of said St. Andrews Bay following the meanderings of said East Arm of said Bay to the point of beginning in the middle of the mouth of Wetappo River in the Range line dividing Ranges eleven (11) and twelve (12) West.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1913.

Approved May 3, 1913.

CHAPTER 6507—(No. 87).

AN ACT Providing for the Organization and Government of Bay County Relative to That Part of the Territory of Said County Acquired From Calhoun County, and Providing for a Settlement Between Bay County and Calhoun County, and the Assumption by Bay County of Its Pro Rata Share of the Indebtedness of Calhoun County.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The courts of Bay County shall have criminal and civil jurisdiction throughout said County over causes of action which shall have accrued, and over crimes and misdemeanors which shall have been committed within the territory embraced in said County, as the same is constituted on the 1st day of July, 1913, which causes of action shall have accrued and which crimes and misdemeanors shall have been committed prior to the 1st day of July, 1913, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said County of Bay had been in existence when such causes of action accrued or such crimes or misdemeanors were committed.

Sec. 2. All actions and prosecutions and all proceedings in guardianship or administration and any and all other actions, prosecutions or proceedings that may be pending in Calhoun County in the Circuit Court or in any other court or before any officer or Board of said County on the first day of July, 1913, whereof any court, officer or Board of Bay County would have had jurisdiction [illegible] such action or proceeding was instituted, shall be transferred to the officer or Board of Bay County having jurisdiction of such matters, and all indictments, informations, pleadings, papers, and documents in any way pertaining to any such action, prosecution or proceeding shall be delivered by the Clerk, or other officer of Calhoun County having custody thereof, to the proper officer of Bay County.

Sec. 3. All the original deed records, and all the original maps, plats, and papers on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County that relate exclusively to real estate situated in Bay County as constituted on the 1st day of July, 1913, shall be the property of Bay County, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County shall have the right [illegible] and custody thereof, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County, or his authorized agent or deputy, shall procure the possession thereof from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County and remove the same to the County seat of Bay County.

Sec. 4. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County, or his authorized agent or deputy, shall procure from the records in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County a transcript of all such deeds, transfers, mortgages, or other conveyances of real or personal estate, and all the judgments, orders and decrees and any and all other matters of, and any and all papers or documents in the custody of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County that may in any wise affect the interests of Bay County. [illegible] Circuit Court of Calhoun County shall, without charge or fees, allow the Clerk of the Circuit court of Bay County free access to all books and papers on file in his office that [illegible] any property located therein, as the County Commissioners of Bay County may, from time to time, direct, and the Clerk of the [illegible] would in any wise facilitate the procuring of such transcription. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County shall certify to the correctness of such transcription and thereupon such certified copies of such records, documents and other matters so transcribed and certified shall be of the same force and effect as the original records, provided, that no transcripts of records, maps, plats, or papers mentioned in Section 3 of this Act shall be required.

Sec. 5. As compensation for the services required of him in Section 4 of this Act, the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County shall be paid by said County a sum to be fixed by the County Commissioners not to exceed One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per month for each person for such time as he shall actually be engaged in such work.

Sec. 6. The County Judge of Bay County [illegible] charges or fees allow the County Judge of Bay County free access to all books, papers [illegible] session thereof from the Supervisor of Registration of Calhoun County and remove the [illegible] of Bay County [illegible] access to all books and records on file in his office that would in any wise facilitate the procuring [illegible] upon which [illegible] delinquent [illegible] as if the [illegible] had been [illegible] the provisions of [illegible] shall be as valid as if the territory of Bay County acquired from Calhoun County had remained a part of Calhoun County, but all tax certificates covering sales of lands lying in that County which shall be made on or after the first day of July, 1913, and all such certificates of sales and certificates made prior to July 1st, 1913 shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County, and all redemptions of lands [illegible] part of Calhoun County lying in Bay County as same is constituted on July 1st, 1913 which shall have been certified or sold to the State or individuals on, after or prior to the 1st day of July, 1913, shall be made through the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Instruction of Bay County at as early a date as may be possible to hold a conference with the County Commissioners of Calhoun County and agree with said Board upon a plan or plans for the assumption by Bay County of its pro rata share of the indebtedness of Calhoun County in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Florida, and also agree upon an equitable division of the surplus funds and personal or movable property that Calhoun County may have on hand, or that may be owing to Calhoun County on the first day of July, 1913.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Instruction of Bay County at as early a date as may be possible to hold a conference with the Board of Public Instruction of Calhoun County and agree with said Board on a plan for the assumption by Bay County of its pro rata share of the indebtedness of the Board of Public Instruction of Calhoun County, and also agree upon an equitable division of the surplus funds that said Board may have on hand or that may be owing to the Board of Public Instruction of Calhoun County on the 1st day of July, 1913.

Sec. 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of July, 1913.

Approved May [illegible], 1913.

CHAPTER 6508—(No. 88).

AN ACT Providing [illegible] Part of Bay County, [illegible] Washington County of the State of [illegible] County of Walton, and for [illegible] Thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That all of that part of Bay County, formerly Washington County, of the State of Florida, heretofore existing, lying west of the range line dividing ranges seventeen and eighteen west, including all the opposite islands be and the same is hereby annexed to the County of Walton, State of Florida.

Sec. 2. The County of Walton shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout said annexed territory as described in Section one of this Act over causes of action which shall have accrued, over crimes and misdemeanors which shall have been committed within the territory embraced within said annexed territory prior to the first day of July, A. D. 1913, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said annexed territory had been a part of said County of Walton when such causes of action accrued or such crimes or misdemeanors were committed.

Sec. 3. All actions and prosecutions and all proceedings in guardianship or administration and any and all other actions, prosecutions or proceedings that may be pending in the County of Bay formerly the County of Washington in the Circuit Court or in the County Court or in any other Court or before any officer or Board [illegible] which the County of Walton would have had jurisdiction if said territory had been annexed when such action or proceeding was instituted or such crime or misdemeanor committed shall be transferred to the corresponding officer or Board of Walton County having jurisdiction of such matters and all pleadings, papers and documents in any way pertaining to any such action, prosecution or proceeding shall be delivered by the Clerk [illegible] Bay County, formerly Washington County, by either or both of them having jurisdiction thereof to the proper court or officer of Walton County.

Sec. 4. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Walton County, or his authorized agent or deputy shall procure from the records of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bay County, formerly Washington County, from either or both of them, or from the records of any other court or official in said County or Counties, a transcript of all such deeds, wills, transfers, mortgages or other conveyances of real personal or mixed estates, and all judgments, orders or decrees and [illegible] and all papers or documents in the custody of the Clerk of the Circuit Court or of any other court or official in either of said Counties that may in any wise affect the interest of the citizens or of the property of said annexed territory as the County Commissioners of the said County of Walton may from time to time direct said Clerk so to do and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of either or both of said Counties as the case may be, and any other clerk or officer shall without charge or fees allow to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Walton County free access to all books and papers on file in his office that may in any wise facilitate the procuring of such transcription. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Walton County shall certify to the correctness of such transcription and thereupon such certified copies of the records, documents and other papers so transcribed and certified shall be of the same force and effect as the original records.

Sec. 5. As compensation for the services required of him in Section four of this Act, the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Walton County shall be paid by said County such reasonable compensation as its Board of County Commissioners may designate not to exceed the sum of One Hundred Dollars per month for such time as he shall be actually engaged in such work subject to and under [illegible] County Commissioners of Walton County.

Sec. 6. The Assessor of taxes of Bay [illegible] formerly Washington County or either or both of them as the case may be shall continue to perform the duties of his office in relation to all property and persons within the said annexed territory as by this Act is annexed to Walton County, until the first day of July, A. D. 1913 that upon the completion of his assessment roll as provided by law he shall deliver to the assessor of taxes for Walton County a transcript of so much of said assessment roll as applies to the property and persons within the limits of said annexed territory, and thereafter the Assessor of Taxes for Walton County shall have [illegible]

[illegible] as provided by [illegible] for assessing the taxes of said annexed territory for the year 1913 by Walton County [illegible] transcript of his assessment roll as herein provided and for any and all other extraordinary services which said Assessor may be required [illegible]

[illegible] had remained a part of said County of Walton.

Sec. 10. All tax certificates covering lands [illegible] in the said territory as hereby annexed [illegible] shall be delivered to the Clerk of [illegible] Walton [illegible]

[illegible] at as early a date as possible to hold a conference with the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County and agree with said Board upon a plan or plans for the assumption by Walton County of its pro rata share of the indebtedness of said [illegible] the surplus funds [illegible] Board of Public Instruction of Walton County [illegible] agree with [illegible] Board of Public Instruction of Washington County, and also upon an equitable division of the surplus funds that said Board may have on hand or that may be owing to said Board with respect to said annexed territory proportionately on the first day of July, A. D. 1913.

Sec. 14. The County Commissioners of Walton County shall [illegible] before the first Monday in September, A. D. 1913 redistrict the said County of Walton into five districts so as to include said annexed territory, the said districts to be divided by geographical lines, the same being section and township lines and range lines as nearly as practicable for the purposes of this article proportioned so as to make them as nearly equal in population and territory as possible. The districts of Walton County as now existing shall remain [illegible] until changed in accordance with law at the time herein provided, and when so changed the general law applicable thereto shall be once effective. Such change shall not affect either of the Commissioners of Walton County as now existing until after the expiration of said Commissioners term for which he may have been elected.

Sec. 15. This Act shall take effect [illegible] becoming a law.

Approved May 13th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6509—(No. 89).

AN ACT to Define the Line Between Levy and Alachua Counties.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the boundary line between Levy and Alachua Counties shall be defined and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the northeast corner of Section four, township twelve south, range nineteen east, run west along said township line to range line dividing ranges seventeen and eighteen, then north along said range line to northeast corner of Section thirteen, township eleven south, range seventeen east; then west along section line to range line between ranges 16 and 17, thence north to township line between townships ten and eleven; thence west along said township line to range [illegible] sixteen, thence [illegible] northeast corner of Section thirty [illegible] range fifteen east; thence west to northwest corner of said Section thirty [illegible] thence south along section line dividing Sections twenty-five and twenty-six, township ten, range fifteen, one-half of a mile, thence due west through the center of Section twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, in township ten, range fifteen, to range line dividing ranges fourteen and fifteen, thence south along said range line one-half mile to the northeast corner of Section twenty-five in township ten, range fourteen east; thence due west to Suwannee River.

Sec. 2. This Act shall become a law upon its passage and approval.

Approved June 7th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6510—(No. 90).

AN ACT to Declare That the State of Florida Does Not Claim Any Title to or Interest in Certain Lands in Leon County, Florida Which Were Sold by the Territory of Florida.

Whereas, the United States by patent, dated May 10, 1825 conveyed to Dorothy Wall, who afterwards married George Walton, the West Half of Northwest Quarter Section three, and all of Section four, and the East half of the Northeast Quarter of Section five, in township one South, Range one East, in Leon County, Florida. And

Whereas, Said Dorothy Walton conveyed said lands by deed of [illegible] pages 629 and 640, [illegible] to the [illegible] in consideration of the assignment [illegible] to said Territory of a judgment obtained by it in the Superior Court of the Middle District of Florida at the April term of 1828 against her said husband George Walton for $10,372.25 damages and 125.25 costs. And

Whereas, by Resolution of the Governor and the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, adopted October 24, 1828, approved October 25, 1828, the [illegible] Walton and the said assignment of said judgment was approved and confirmed, and whereby the Treasury Department, by Territorial Act approved November 22, 1828, was authorized to lay off said lands into lots and sell the same, and pursuant thereto the said Treasurer did divide said lands into lots and sold and conveyed all of said lands to different persons. And

Whereas the Records of the Land Office of the State of Florida show that the State of Florida does not own, or claim any interest or title to any of said lands.

Therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the State of Florida does not own or claim any interest or title to the said West Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section three, all of Section four, and the East Half of the Northeast Quarter of Section five, in township one South, Range one East, in Leon County, Florida, and the said State of Florida does hereby renounce, relinquish, waive, and quitclaim any and all right, title, and interest which it may have in and to the said lands.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 13th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6511—(No. 91).

AN ACT Providing for the Creation of Seminole County, in the State of Florida, and for the Organization and Government Thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the County of Seminole be, and the same is hereby created and established. Such County shall comprise and include all that territory of the County of Orange heretofore existing, described as follows: Commencing in the center of Wekiva River at [illegible] the center of the St. Johns River at [illegible] place where the Wekiva River discharges its waters into the St. Johns River, thence through the middle of the [illegible] River in a Southerly direction to the Northwest west Corner of Section Nineteen (19), Township Twenty (20), South of Range Twenty-nine (29), East, thence South along the Range Line between Ranges Twenty-eight (28) and Twenty-nine (29) East to the Southwest Corner of Section Nineteen (19), Township Twenty-one (21), South of Range Twenty-one (29) East. Thence East [illegible] Section Twenty [illegible] Twenty-one (21), South of Range [illegible] east, thence south to [illegible] line between townships [illegible] and Twenty-two (22) [illegible] Thirty (30) East [illegible] Lake [illegible] River, thence [illegible] Little Wekiva River to [illegible] Harvey into the St. Johns [illegible] along the middle of the St. [illegible] Lake Monroe [illegible] St. Johns River to its junction with [illegible] Wekiva River at the point of beginning.

[illegible] Seminole County [illegible] one Member in [illegible] of the State of Florida [illegible]

Sec. 7. The Courts of Seminole County shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction [illegible]

[illegible] tration and any and all other actions, prosecutions or proceedings that may be pending in Orange County in the Circuit Court or the [illegible] Court or any other court, or before any officer or Board of Seminole County [illegible]

[illegible] office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Orange County, a transcript of all such deeds, transfers, mortgages or other conveyances, of real or personal estate, and of all judgments, orders, decrees and wills and any and all papers or documents in the custody of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Orange County that may in any wise affect the interests of the citizens of Seminole County as the County Commissioners may, from time to time, direct, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Orange County shall, without charge or fees, allow the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Seminole County or his duly authorized agent or agents free access to all books and papers on file in his office that would in any wise facilitate the procuring of such transcriptions. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Seminole County shall certify to the correctness of such transcription and thereupon such certified copies of the record documents and other papers so transcribed and certified shall be of the same force and effect as the original records.

Sec. 10. As compensation for the services required of him in Section 9 of this Act, the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Seminole County shall be paid by said County the sum of One hundred Dollars per month for such time as he shall actually be engaged in such work.

Sec. 11. The Assessor of Taxes of Orange County shall continue to perform the duties of his office in relation to all property and persons within the territory of Seminole County as hereby created, until the 1st day of August, 1913. Upon completion of his assessment rolls as provided by law, he shall deliver to the Assessor of Taxes of Seminole County a transcript of so much of said assessment roll as applies to the property and persons within the limits of Seminole County as hereby created, and thereafter the Assessor of Taxes of Seminole County shall perform all the duties of his office as now provided for by law.

Sec. 12. The Assessor of Taxes for Orange County shall be paid as provided for by law for assessing the taxes of Seminole County for the year 1913 and the County Commissioners of Seminole County shall provide [illegible] compensation not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and not more than one thousand dollars to be paid to said Assessor for preparing a transcript of his assessment roll as herein provided and for any and all other extraordinary services which said Assessor may be required to perform and the County of Orange shall not be required to pay for any services performed by said Assessor during the year 1913 in relation to property and persons embraced in the territory of Seminole County as hereby created.

Sec. 13. The Assessor of Taxes for Seminole County shall receive no compensation for the assessment of taxes of said County for the year 1913, but he shall receive for such service as he may perform after the first day of August, 1913, such reasonable compensation, not less than two hundred and fifty and not more than one thousand dollars, as may be agreed upon by the Board of County Commissioners of said County.

Sec. 14. The Collector of Taxes of Orange County shall be allowed or credited in his settlement for the amount of all taxes due on property of from persons within said County of Seminole as hereby created for the year 1913.

Sec. 15. The Collector of Taxes for Orange County shall proceed to collect the taxes which shall on the first day of June, 1913, be unpaid and past due on lands lying in the territory of Seminole County as hereby created and to enforce the payment thereof by sale of delinquent lands in the manner [illegible] sales made in pursuance of the provisions of this Section shall be as valid as if the territory of Seminole County had remained a part of Orange County.

Sec. 16. All tax certificates covering lands lying in Seminole County shall, on the first day of August, 1913 thereafter be owned by [illegible] to the State, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Seminole [illegible] whether certified or sold to the State or to individuals shall be made through the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said County.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of Seminole County, at as early a date as may be possible to hold a conference with the Board of County Commissioners of Orange County and agree with said Board upon a plan for the assumption by Seminole County of its pro rata share of the indebtedness of Orange County in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Florida and also upon an equitable division in accordance with said provisions of the surplus funds and all other property that Orange County may have on hand or that may be owing to Orange County on the day of the approval of this bill.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Instruction of Seminole County, at as early a date as may be possible to hold a conference with the Board of Public Instruction of Orange County and agree with such Board upon a plan for the assumption by Seminole County of its pro rata share of the indebtedness of the Board of Public Instruction of Orange County in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Florida, and also upon an equitable division in accordance with said provisions of the surplus funds and school supplies and equipment, all other property that the said Board may have on hand or that may be owing to said Board on the day of the approval of this Bill.

Sec. 19. The Spring term of the Circuit Court of Seminole County shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in May, and the Fall term of the said Court of Said County shall be held on the second Tuesday in January in each year.

Sec. 20. This Act shall become effective upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved April 2, 1913.

CHAPTER 6512—(No. 92).

AN ACT Regulating the Hours and Times of Delivery by Common Carriers, Their Agents and Employees of Spirituous, Vinous, Malted, Fermented or Other Intoxicating Liquors, and in Aid of the Police Powers of the State of Florida, and Prescribing a Penalty for Violation thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier or agent or employee of any common carrier in this State to deliver [illegible] spirituous, vinous, malted or fermented intoxicating liquor on [illegible] between the hours of [illegible]

Sec. 2. Any common carrier [illegible] who shall violate the provisions of [illegible] Section One of this Act shall upon conviction be fined not more than one hundred [illegible] fine and imprisonment.

Approved May [illegible], 1913.

CHAPTER 6513—(No. 93).

AN ACT [illegible]

[illegible] for Violation of Laws of the State of Florida for sale or resale is hereby prohibited and all such liquor shall be subject to seizure and destruction as herein provided: Provided, that the shipment [illegible] liquors in reasonable quantities to a [illegible] consignee for the private use only [illegible]

[illegible] Marked [illegible] and quantity of the liquor contained [illegible]

Sec. 3. Any person, firm, association or corporation, who shall deliver to any common carrier or ship any intoxicating liquor without such labeling or marking and any common carrier or agent of such common carrier who shall receive for shipment or who shall deliver any such package of intoxicating liquor without such label or marking as is provided for in Section Two of this Act shall upon conviction be fined not more than One Thousand Dollars or be imprisoned not more than Six Months, or by both such fine and imprisonment and all such intoxicating liquor found in the possession of any common carrier or other person after delivery to said carrier not properly marked shall be liable to seizure and destruction.

Sec. 4. The State of Florida hereby accepts the terms and conditions of the Act of Congress known as the Webb-Kenyon Bill, being Senate Bill No. 4043 which said Bill is entitled, an Act divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character in certain cases, and which became a law on March 1st, 1913, and the State of Florida hereby enacts that all spirituous, vinous, malted and fermented or other intoxicating liquor of any kind shipped into the State of Florida from any other State or Territory, or District of the United States, or place non contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and consigned to any place, precinct or County in the State of Florida when said intoxicating liquor is intended by any person, firm, association, corporation or club, or any person interested therein to be possessed, sold or in any wise used in the original package or otherwise, in violation of the laws of the State of Florida, is hereby declared unlawful and prohibited and all of said liquors subject to seizure, forfeiture and destruction from the time of the arrival of said intoxicating liquor within the State of Florida, provided however, that the provisions of Sections One and Two shall apply to shipments from without the State.

Sec. 5. All intoxicating liquors shipped and found in the State of Florida in violation of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Act and not intended solely and only for the private use of the consignee or owner, may be seized by a Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff specially authorized in writing by the Sheriff or Governor [illegible] such intoxicating liquor may be seized [illegible] such officers when in the possession of any common carrier, provided that all seizures in this Act mentioned shall be by the Sheriffs or Deputies, in the County where the liquor is sent for consignment. All such liquor seized shall be taken by the seizing officer and by him kept in some secure place until the same is disposed of by law. Within twenty-four hours after said seizure, the seizing officer shall file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the County where said liquor was seized, a sworn information stating the quantity and kind of liquor seized, to whom consigned and that to the best of his information, knowledge and belief said liquor is and was intended for sale in violation of law and not for the private use only of the consignee, and a copy of said information shall be served within three days on the agent of common carrier or other person from whose possession said liquor was taken, and on the consignee of said liquor, if he be found in that County. The owner, consignee, common carrier or any person interested in said liquor, shall within six days after service of said copy file an answer or claim for said liquor and shall demand a hearing from the Circuit Judge or Judges of the Circuit wherein said liquor was seized.

The Circuit Judge shall hear said cause in term or in vacation and shall hear testimony [illegible] without the intervention of a jury and shall promptly [illegible] upon the evidence [illegible] said liquor is found to be in the State of Florida intended for use in violation of law he shall further declare said liquor forfeited and shall order the Sheriff of said County to destroy said liquor in not less than [illegible] days or more than fifteen days from the date of said decree. The Court shall find the value of said liquor and the owner [illegible] may take an appeal as in equity [illegible] before fifteen days, and said appeal shall upon giving of a bond in double the amount of the value of said liquor operate as a supersedeas against the destruction of said liquor only pending the decision of the appeal, the liquor shall remain in the custody and control of the Sheriff. In all cases of seizure of liquor under the provisions of this Act the Court shall consider the quantity of liquor in each shipment and any undue or unreasonably excessive quantity in each shipment, or particularly of spirituous liquors shall be held presumptive of intent of the owner or consignee to have such liquor in the State for an unlawful purpose and for sale and in such cases the burden of proof shall be upon the owner or claimant to show the contrary.

Sec. 6. All common carriers and their agents shall be subject to process of the Court to produce all necessary shipping records, relative to the shipment or custody of liquors seized and any person, who shall impede, obstruct or prevent the seizure of liquors, as provided in this Act shall upon conviction, be fined not more than One Thousand Dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 7. This Act shall go into effect on July 1st, 1913.

Approved May 27th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6514—(No. 94).

AN ACT Prohibiting the Soliciting of Orders for the Sale of Spirituous, Vinous, or Malt Liquors in Any County or District of the State of Florida Wherein the Sale of Such Liquors Is Prohibited by Law, and Prescribing Penalties for Violations Thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation or any officer of any corporation, or for any agent of such person or persons, firm or corporation, to directly or indirectly, by any means [illegible] solicit orders for the sale of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in any county or district of this State wherein the sale of such liquors is prohibited by law; Provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to United States Mail and newspaper advertising.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons, firm, corporation or its officers, or any agent specified in Section one of this Act, who shall violate the provisions of said Section, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That this Act shall go into effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 27, 1913.

CHAPTER 6515—(No. 95).

AN ACT to Define Immature Citrus Fruit and Fix Standards for Mature Citrus [illegible] the Execution of the Immature Citrus Fruit Law, Chapter 6236, Laws of Florida, Under the General Provisions of the Pure Food and Drug Law, Chapter 6122, Laws of Florida, and Amendments [illegible] to Make Appropriations for the [illegible] Thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That from the first day of September until the fifth day of November of each year, all oranges the juice of which contains 1.0 per cent or more by weight of acid calculated as crystallized citric acid, [illegible] and unfit for [illegible] that all grapefruit the juice of which contain more than 1.75 per cent [illegible] calculated as crystallized citric acid shall be considered as immature and unfit for consumption. That oranges or grapefruit that contains less than 1.30 per cent and 1.75 per cent respectively of acid calculated as crystallized citric acid, shall be considered [illegible] Provided, That oranges or grapefruit that contain less than 1.30 per cent of [illegible] color, indicating ripeness, shall be considered to be mature and fit for consumption, [illegible] be shipped or sold without first being submitted to the acid test provided for in this Act.

Sec. 2. That the execution and enforcement of this law and the Immature Citrus Fruit Law, Chapter 6236, Laws of Florida, [illegible] the general provisions, rules and regulations of the Pure Food and Drug Law, Chapter 6122, Laws of Florida, and [illegible] at his discretion [illegible] inspectors for [illegible] the purpose [illegible] and regulations [illegible] inspectors under the Pure Food and Drugs Law, Chapter 6122, Laws of Florida.

Sec. 4. The sum of two thousand five hundred ($2,500.00) dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated from the funds arising from the [illegible] inspection fees for the [illegible] of this law.

[illegible] is hereby authorized to [illegible] warrants for the payment of the same [illegible] the Pure Food and Drugs Law, Chapter 6122, Laws of Florida.

[illegible] This Act shall take effect from and after its passage [illegible]

CHAPTER 6516—(No. 96).

AN ACT to Regulate the Sale or Furnishing of Intoxicating Liquors, Wines or Beer and Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation of Certain of Its Provisions.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That no person who is a dealer in intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall sell or furnish any intoxicating liquors, wines or beer in any quantity to an habitual drunkard personally known to him, or whose intemperate habits such person has been notified in writing protesting against the selling or furnishing of such intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, by the wife, father, mother, brother or sister of such drunkard.

Sec. 2. That no person who is a dealer in intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, by himself or another, shall sell or cause to be sold or furnished or permit any person in his employ to sell or furnish any minor, female, or any person who is at the time intoxicated or drunk, intoxicating liquor, wine or beer, in any quantity.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person keeping or carrying on, either by himself or another, a place where intoxicating liquors, wines or beer are sold by retail or wholesale to employ a minor or female in his place of business.

"Provided, That nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to stenographers or writing clerks employed in places where liquors are sold exclusively by wholesale."

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell intoxicating liquors, wines or beer on Sunday, or on general, special or primary election days, either State, County or municipal.

Sec. 5. That no gates, doors, windows or openings of any kind shall connect the place of business of any dealer in intoxicating liquors, wines or beer with any adjacent house or lot so as to permit ingress into or egress out of such house or lot from or into any such place of business, that no blinds or screens, chairs, settees, benches or tables shall be set up or used in such place of business; that no musical, vaudeville or other attraction shall be permitted in such place of business; that no game or games shall be permitted to be carried on in such place of business, nor shall any loitering be allowed therein. Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to hotels having [illegible] hundred rooms or more. That no obscene [illegible] picture or statuary shall be displayed in any such place of business; that [illegible] during the night a light or lights shall be kept burning in such place of business, and no doors, blinds, curtains, shades, screens, or other things shall be allowed to prevent persons on the outside of such place of business from seeing inside thereof, and it shall be the duty of the proprietor of such place of business to see that this section is complied with.

"Provided, That this Section shall not apply to restaurants serving intoxicants at meals, when the restaurant and saloon are run and operated in the same room, provided such restaurants have paid the regular liquor li-

cense tax provided under the State license law."

Sec. 6. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "person" includes a body of persons whether incorporated or not.

Sec. 7. That any person violating any of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof his license shall be forfeited and he shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding twelve (12) months.

Sec. 8. That no retail dealer shall trust, or give credit to any person or persons whomsoever for intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, and for a violation of the provisions of this section no debt or demand for intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be enforced in a court of law.

Sec. 9. That this Act is not intended to repeal any existing law in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beer, unless in conflict herewith.

Sec. 10. That this Act shall take effect at midnight of the night of September 30, A. D. 1912.

Approved June 7th, 1912.

CHAPTER 6517—(No. 87).

AN ACT Providing for Issuing a Certificate of Authority to Insurance Companies Insuring Only Live Stock or Other Domestic Animals.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Insurance Companies which have otherwise complied with the provisions of the Laws of Florida governing insurance companies may receive a certificate of authority to insure live stock or other domestic animals upon furnishing evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of Insurance Commissioners that such company, association, [illegible] or individual is possessed of and has actually invested at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars in United States bonds, bonds of the several States, bonds of Counties or municipalities of this State, bankable interest bearing stocks issued in the United States, or in first mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon.

Approved June 7th, 1912.

CHAPTER 6518—(No. 90).

AN ACT To Authorize the Rebuilding or Replacing of Any Building or Property Owned by the State Out of the Proceeds of the Insurance Thereon, When Such Buildings or Property Are Destroyed by Fire.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the Board of Control, or any other Board or Person having the direct supervision and control of any State Buildings or State Property is hereby authorized to have rebuilt or replaced any buildings or property owned by the State which may be destroyed in whole or in part by fire, out of the proceeds from the fire insurance on such buildings or property.

Sec. 2. That the proceeds from the insurance on any State Buildings or State property which may be destroyed in whole or in part by fire or other damage covered by insurance shall be paid into the State Treasury and constitue a fund for the rebuilding or replacing of such property; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for such amounts not to exceed the proceeds so paid in as may be approved by the Board or person having the direct supervision and control of such buildings of property for the purpose of rebuilding or replacing same.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 26th, 1912.

CHAPTER 6519 (No. 99).

AN ACT Regulating Contracts of Surety Between Common Carriers and Their Employees and Sureties Upon Such Contracts and Fixing Penalties for Violation of Said Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. No common carrier authorized to do business in this State, when requiring of an employee that he give it a bond or undertaking of any nature whatsoever, shall require such employee to have such bond or undertaking executed as surety by any particular person, company, corporation, association, or firm, or by any one or more of any number of such persons, companies, corporations, associations, or firms named by such common carrier and no such common carrier shall reject any such bond or undertaking for any reason other than the financial insufficiency of such bond or undertaking.

Sec. 2. No common carrier authorized to do business in this State, when requiring of any employee that he give it a bond or undertaking of any nature whatsoever, shall require as surety thereon any person not a resident of this State, nor shall such common carrier accept as such surety any company, corporation or association, unless the same is a corporation duly organized under the laws of Florida, or who shall have designated an agent residing within this State upon whom service of legal process against it may be had as provided by law for foreign corporations doing business in this State, and shall also have in this State a general office where it [illegible]

[illegible]

in this State shall be made to cover a definite term and no such bond or undertaking shall be canceled without the consent of all parties thereto, except for a breach of one or more of the conditions thereof. Any such employee who shall have given any such bond or undertaking shall upon breach of any of the conditions thereof by the other party or parties thereto have the power to cancel the same by giving the surety or sureties thereon and the employee affected thereby, for the benefit of whom the same shall have been made, at least ten days notice in writing, setting out in full the reason for cancelling the same, the said notice to be signed by an agent or manager of said surety, then a resident of this State and then authorized to approve or disapprove similar bonds or undertakings for such surety, and to be sworn to by the person signing the same in this State before an officer authorized to administer oaths. Provided, That nothing herein shall affect any right of action accruing to any person upon the breach of a contract.

Sec. 4. Any person, company, corporation, association or firm who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00), nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), and by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period for not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than one (1) year. Any bond, contract or undertaking made in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be void.

Sec. 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 5th, 1912.

CHAPTER 6520—(No. 100).

AN ACT Relating to the Liability of Persons, Associations of Persons, or Corporations Having a Relief Department for Its Employees, and to Persons, Associations of Persons, or Corporations That Contribute Money or Other Things of Value to Any Relief Society or Association for the Benefit of Employees.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That any person, association of persons, or corporations that has or shall hereafter have a relief department for the benefit of their or its employees or which shall contribute any money or other thing of value to any relief society or association for the benefit of their or its employees to which such employee may also contribute any money or other thing of value, shall not be relieved of liability to such employee or in the case of his death to any person authorized by law to sue for such death, for the negligent injury or killing of such employee, because such employee may have been a member of or contributed to any such relief department or receive any benefits therefrom, but such employee, and in case of his death, any person or persons authorized by law to sue for such death, shall be entitled to demand, sue for and recover any benefit that such employee may have been entitled to receive by reason of having been a member of or contributor to any such relief department, society or association, and such employee, and in case of his death any person authorized by law to sue for such death, shall be entitled to institute suit against any such person, association of persons or corporations, and to recover for any injury suffered by such employee and for the death of such employee, suffered through the negligence, of such person, association of persons, or corporation, and any contract, stipulation or provision in violation of this Act, is hereby declared to be null and void.

Sec. 2. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its becoming a law.

Approved May 21st, 1912.

CHAPTER 6521—(No. 101).

AN ACT to Fix the Liability of Persons, Firms and Corporations Engaged in Certain Hazardous Occupations In This State for Injuries to and Death of Their Agents and Employees in Certain Cases, and Exempting Money Due or Likely to Become Due, or Damages Recovered Therefor, from Garnishment, Execution and Other Processes, and to Declare Illegal and Void Contracts, Contrivances and Devices Relieving or Exempting Such Persons, Firms and Corporations from the Liability Prescribed by This Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That this Act shall apply to persons, firms and corporations engaged in the following hazardous occupations in this State; namely: railroading, operating street railways, generating and selling electricity, telegraph and telephone business, express business, blasting, and dynamiting, operating automobiles for public use, boating, when boat is propelled by steam, gas or electricity.

Sec. 2. That the persons, firms and corporations mentioned in Section one of this Act shall be liable in damages for injuries inflicted upon their agents and employees, and for the death of their agents and employees caused by the negligence of such persons, firms, and corporations, their agents and servants, unless such persons, firms and corporations shall make it appear that they, their agents and servants have exercised all ordinary and reasonable care and diligence, the presumption in all cases being against such persons, firms and corporations.

Sec. 3. That the persons, firms and corporations mentioned in Section one of this Act shall not be liable in damages for injuries to their agents and employees, or for the death of such agents and employees, where same is done by their consent, or is caused by their own negligence. If the employees or agents injured or killed, and the persons, firms and corporations mentioned in Section one of this Act, or their agents and employes are both at fault, there may be recovery, but the damages shall be diminished or increased by the jury in proportion to the amount of default attributable to both, provided that damages shall not be recovered for injuries to an employee injured in part through his own negligence and in part through the negligence of another employee, when both of such employees or fellow servants, where the former and the latter are jointly engaged in performing the act causing the injury and the employer is guilty of no negligence contributing to such injury.

Sec. 4. That the doctrine of assumption of risk shall not obtain in any case arising under the provisions of this Act, where the injury or death was attributed to the negligence of the employer, his agents or servants.

Sec. 5. That the writ of garnishment, execution of other processes shall not issue out of any court to reach any money due or likely to become due as damages under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. That any contract, contrivance or device of whatever nature, having the effect to relieve or exempt the persons, firms and corporations mentioned in Section one of this Act, from the liability prescribed by this Act, shall be illegal and void.

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.

Approved June 5th, 1912.

CHAPTER 6522—(No. 102).

AN ACT to Fix the Liability of Persons, Firms and Corporations Engaged in the Telegraph Business in Certain Cases, Providing for Assessing the Damages and Granting of New Trials in Such Cases, and to Declare Illegal and Void Certain Stipulations and Provisions in Contracts Exempting Such Persons, Firms and Corporations From Liability in Certain Cases.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of transmitting telegrams into or out of this state, or from one point to another point in this State, shall be liable in damages to the sender and addressee, jointly or severally, of any telegram received for transmission and delivery, whether such telegram is received for transmission or delivered in this State or not, when sent to another point within this state for mental anguish, distress or feeling, physical and mental pain and suffering resulting from the negligent failure to correctly transmit and deliver such telegram, or because of the negligent failure to promptly deliver such telegram, or because of the negligent failure to correctly transmit and deliver such telegram. And in all cases brought under this Act the finding of proof shall be upon the defendant, and it is the exclusive right of the jury, if there be no jury, the judge trying [illegible]

[illegible]

damages to be awarded the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Sec. 2. That persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the business of transmitting telegrams into or out of this State or from one point to another point within the State, shall be liable in damages to the sender and addressee, jointly or severally, of any telegram received for transmission and delivery, whether such telegram is received for transmission or delivered in this State or not, when sent to another point within this state for mental anguish, distress or feeling, physical and mental pain and suffering resulting from the negligent failure to correctly transmit and deliver such telegram, or because of the negligent failure to promptly deliver such telegram. And in all cases brought under this Act the finding of proof shall be upon the defendant, and it is the exclusive right of the jury, if there be no jury, the judge trying [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 4. That [illegible] for transmission by any person, firm or corporation engaged in the telegraph business in this State, shall be deemed and held to be notice to such person, firm or corporation that such telegram is of importance requiring prompt and correct transmission and delivery.

Sec. 5. That all provisions and stipulations contained in any contract relieving or exempting or having the effect to relieve or exempt any person, firm or corporation engaged in the telegraph business in this State, from the liabilities imposed by law, or purporting to limit the time in which suits may be brought against such person, firm or corporation, for negligent failure to perform any duty imposed by law, or assumed by any such person, firm or corporation, to a period of time shorter than the time provided by the statute of limitation of this State are hereby declared to be against the public policy of this State, to be illegal and void, and no court in this State shall give effect to any such provisions or stipulation contained in any contract whatsoever.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Approved May 9th, 1912.

CHAPTER 6523—(No. 103).

AN ACT Relating to the Rates and Charges by Railroads Engaged in the Business of Common Carriers of Freight in This State.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company engaged in the business of common carriers of freight in the State of Florida, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of freight of any figure for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates, subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, within the terms of this act, to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance. Provided, however, that upon application to the Railroad Commissioners such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the Railroad Commissioners to charge less for the transportation of freight, and the Railroad Commissioners may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section. Whenever a carrier by railroad shall, in competition with a water route, reduce the rate on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless, after hearing by the Railroad Commissioners, it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition.

Sec. 2. That no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this Act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this act prior to the expiration of seven months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the Railroad Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of this act until a determination of such application by the Railroad Commissioners.

Sec. 3. If any railroad company shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or any rule, order or regulation prescribed by the Railroad Commissioners under authority of this act, such company or common carrier shall thereby incur a penalty for each offense of not more than $500, to be fixed, imposed and collected by the Railroad Commissioners in the manner provided in section 2008 of the general statutes of the State of Florida.

Sec. 4. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this Act shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this Act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, and shall thereby incur a penalty to the State for such offense, recoverable by the injured party, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery. This attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as a part of the costs in the case.

Sec. 5. This Act shall not apply to commerce among the several states.

Sec. 6. This Act shall become effective on January 1st, 1914.

Approved May 28th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6524—(No. 104).

AN ACT to Amend Section 2883 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, Relating to the Salary of Railroad Commissioners.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That section 2883 of the general statutes of the State of Florida be so amended as to read as follows:

"Section 2883. Salary of Commissioners.—The salary of each Commissioner shall be $3,600 per annum, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the State, and each Commissioner shall be entitled to his actual traveling expenses when traveling in the performance of his duties."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Approved June 5th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6525—(No. 105).

AN ACT to Provide for the Regulation of Telegraph Companies and Telephone Companies Doing Business in the State of Florida.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:—

Section 1. The Railroad Commissioners of this State shall exercise over and in relation to telegraph companies and telephone companies the powers by this act conferred.

Sec. 2. The term "Commissioners," when used in this act, means the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Florida.

The term "corporation" when used in this act, includes a corporation, company, association or joint stock association.

The word "person" when used in this act, includes an individual, a firm or copartnership.

The term "service" is used in this act in its broadest and most inclusive sense.

The term "telephone company," when used in this act, includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock association, partnership and person, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, and every city or town owning, operating or managing any telephone line or part of telephone line used in the conduct of the business of affording telephonic communication for hire within this State.

The term "telephone line," when used in this act, includes conduits, ducts, poles, wires, cables, cross arms, instruments, machines, appliances, instrumentalities and all devices, real estate, easements, apparatus, property and routes used, operated or controlled by any telephone company in the business of affording telephonic communication for hire.

The term "telegraph company," when used in this act, includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock association, partnership and person, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, doing, operating or managing any telegraph line or part of telegraph line used in the conduct of the business of affording for hire communication by telegraph within this State.

The term "telegraph line," when used in this act, includes conduits, poles, wire, cables, cross arms, instruments, machines, appliances, instrumentalities and all devices, real estate, easements, apparatus, property and routes used, operated or controlled by any telegraph company in the business of affording telegraphic communication for hire.

Sec. 3. That the rates, tolls, contracts and charges made by telephone companies and telegraph companies for messages, conversations, services rendered and equipment and facilities supplied whether such message, conversation, service to be performed or equipment, facility or service furnished by such companies, shall be fair and reasonable, and without unjust discrimination, and the services to be rendered by any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of operating any telephone or telegraph company shall be rendered and performed in a prompt, expeditious and efficient manner and the facilities, instrumentalities and equipment furnished by it shall be safe, kept in good condition and repair and its appliances, instrumentalities and service shall be modern, adequate, sufficient and efficient.

Every telephone company and every telegraph company operating in this State shall [illegible]

[illegible]

reasonably entitled thereto, suitable and proper facilities and connections for telephonic communications and furnish telephone service as demanded upon terms to be approved by the Commissioners.

Sec. 4. Upon an order of the Commissioners, every telephone company and every telegraph company shall file with the Commissioners and at such points as the Commissioners may designate, schedules showing the rates, tolls, contracts and charges of such companies for messages, conversations and facilities furnished, and between each point on its lines and between each point on its lines and points on any line leased, operated or controlled by it and all points upon the line of any other similar company, whenever a through service and joint rate shall have been established or ordered between any two such points. If no joint rate covering a through service has been established, the several companies in such through service shall file, print and keep open to public inspection as aforesaid the separately established rates, tolls, rentals, contracts and charges applicable for such through service. The schedules printed as aforesaid shall plainly state the places between which telephone or telegraph service, or both, will be rendered and shall also state separately all charges and all privileges or facilities granted or allowed, and any rules or regulations or forms of contract which may in any wise change, affect or determine any of the aggregate of the rates, tolls, rentals or charges for the service rendered. A schedule shall be plainly printed in large type and a copy thereof shall be kept in every telephone company and telegraph company readily accessible to and for convenient inspection by the public at such places as may be designated by the commissioners, which schedule shall state the rates charged from such station to every other station on such company's line, or on any line controlled and used by it within the State. All or any of such schedules kept as aforesaid shall be immediately produced by such telephone company or telegraph company upon the demand of any person. A notice printed in bold type, and stating that such schedules are on file and open to inspection by any person, the places where same are kept, and that the agent will assist such person to determine from such schedules any rate, toll, rental, rule or regulation which is in force shall be kept posted by every telephone company and telegraph company in a conspicuous place in every station or office of such company. The Commissioners may require compliance with the foregoing provisions either in whole, or in part.

Sec. 5. Unless the Commissioners otherwise order, no change shall be made in any rate, toll, rental, contract or charge, which shall have been filed and published by any telephone or telegraph company in compliance with the requirements of the preceding section, except after thirty days' notice to the commissioners and the publication for thirty days as required in the case of original schedules in the preceding section, which notice shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force and the time when the changed rate, toll, contract or charge will go into effect, and all proposed changes shall be shown by printing, filing, and publishing new schedules or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept open to public inspection. The Commissioners for good cause shown may allow changes in rates, charges, tolls, rentals or contracts without requiring the thirty days' notice and publication herein provided for, by an order specifying the change so to be made and the time when it shall take effect, and the manner in which the same shall be filed and published. When any change is made in any rate, toll, contract, rental or charge, the effect of which is to increase any rate, toll, rental or charge then existing, attention shall be directed on the copy filed with the Commissioners to such increase by some character immediately preceding or following the item in such schedule, which character shall be in such form as the Commissioners may designate. No change shall be made in any rate, toll, rental, contract or charge prescribed by the Commissioners without their consent.

Sec. 6. The names of the several companies which are parties to any joint rates, tolls, contracts or charges of telephone companies and telegraph companies for messages, conversations and service to be rendered shall be specified therein, and each of the parties thereto, other than the one filing the same, shall file with the Commissioners such evidence of concurrence therein or acceptance thereof as may be required or approved by the Commissioners and where such evidence of concurrence or acceptance is filed, it shall not be necessary for the companies filing the same to also file copies of the tariff in which they are named as parties.

Sec. 7. Every telephone company and every telegraph company shall file with the Commissioners, as and when required by them, a copy of any contract, agreement or arrangement in writing with any other telephone company or telegraph company, person, association, corporation, association or person relating in any way to the construction, maintenance or use of a telephone line or telegraph line or service by, or rates and charges over and upon, any such telephone line or telegraph line.

Sec. 8. No telephone or telegraph company shall charge, demand, collect or receive for any service rendered or to be rendered any compensation other than the charge applicable to such service as specified in its schedule on file and in effect at that time, nor shall any telephone company or telegraph company refund or remit, directly or indirectly, any portion of the rate or charge so specified, nor extend to any person or corporation any advantage of contract or agreement or the benefit of any rule or regulation or any privilege or facility not regularly and uniformly extended to all persons and corporations under like circumstances for like or substantially similar service.

No telephone company or telegraph company subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, give any free or reduced service or any free pass or frank for the transmission of messages by either telephone or telegraph between points within this State. Provided, that it shall be lawful in this State to issue, exchange passes and franks, and grant free and reduced service, and contract for exchange of services by and between common carriers, as defined by and provided for in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to Regulate Commerce," and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

Sec. 9. No telegraph or telephone company shall, directly or indirectly, or by any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device or method, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or corporation a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered with respect to communication by telegraph or telephone or in connection therewith, except as authorized in this act, than the charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person or corporation for doing a like and contemporaneous service with respect to communication by telegraph or telephone under the same or substantially the same circumstances and conditions.

Sec. 10. No telegraph company or telephone company shall make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any person, corporation or locality, or subject any particular person, corporation or locality to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

Sec. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any telegraph company or telephone company from continuing to furnish the use of its line equipment or service under any contract or contracts in force at the date this act takes effect or upon the taking effect of any schedule or schedules of rates which may be filed with the Commissioners as herein provided at the rates fixed in such contracts. Provided, however, that the Commissioners shall have power in their discretion to direct by order that such contract or contracts shall be terminated by the telephone company or telegraph company parties thereto and thereupon such contract or contracts shall be terminated by such telephone company or telegraph company as and when directed by such order.

Sec. 12. No telegraph company or telephone company shall receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transmission of any long distance conversation or message of like kind for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, within this State, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or charge any greater compensation for a through service than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any such telephone company or telegraph company to charge or receive as great a compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance, upon application of any telephone company or telegraph company to the Commissioners, they may, in such cases, like the Railroad Commissioners, authorize a lower rate to be charged for the shorter distance than for the longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, and to authorize the charging of less than the regular rate for messages in special cases after investigation, but the order must specify and prescribe the extent to which the telephone company or telegraph company making such application is relieved from the operation of this section, and only to the extent so specified and prescribed shall any telephone company or telegraph company be relieved from the requirements of this section.

Sec. 13. Every telegraph company operating in this State shall receive, transmit and deliver without unreasonable delay the messages [illegible]

[illegible]

unjustly burdensome to the company. No telegraph station or telephone toll station now in existence or which may hereafter be established shall be discontinued without the consent of the Commissioners.

Sec. 14. Whenever the Commissioners shall find after a hearing had upon their own motion or upon complaint that the rates, charges, tolls or rentals demanded, exacted, charged or collected by any telegraph company or telephone company for the transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone or for the use of telegraph or telephone lines, telephone lines or wires or equipment, are unjustly discriminatory or unduly burdensome, or any separation, conduit, machine, appliance or device of any telephone extension or extension system, or that the rules, regulations or practices of any telegraph company or telephone company affecting such rates, charges, tolls, rentals or service are unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential, or in any wise in violation of law, or that such rates, charges, tolls or rentals are insufficient to yield reasonable compensation for the service rendered, the commissioners shall determine the just and reasonable rates, charges, tolls or rentals to be thereafter observed and in force, and fix the same by order as hereinafter provided.

Whenever the Commissioners shall find, after such hearing that the rules, regulations or practices of any telegraph company or telephone company are unjust or unreasonable, or that the equipment facilities or service of any telegraph company or telephone company is inadequate, inefficient, improper or insufficient, the Commissioners shall determine the just, reasonable, proper, adequate and efficient rules, regulations, practices, equipment, facilities and service to be thereafter installed, observed and used and fix the same by order or rule as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 15. Whenever the Commissioners shall find after a hearing, had on their own motion or upon complaint, that repairs or improvements to, or changes in any telegraph line or telephone line ought reasonably to be made, or that any additions or extensions should reasonably be made thereto, in order to promote the security or convenience of the public or employees, or in order to secure adequate service or facilities for telegraphic or telephonic communications, the commissioners shall make and serve an order directing that such repairs, improvements, changes, additions or extensions be made in the manner to be specified therein.

Sec. 16. Whenever the Commissioners shall find that any two or more telephone companies, whose lines form a continuous line of communication, or could be made to do so by the construction and maintenance of suitable connections for the transfer of messages or conversations at common points between different localities which are not reached by the lines of either company alone, and that such connections or facilities for the transfer of messages or conversations at common points can reasonably be made, and efficient service obtained and that a necessity exists therefor, or shall find that any two or more telegraph or telephone companies have failed to establish joint rates or charges for service by or over their said lines and that joint rates or charges ought to be established, the Commissioners may, by their order, require such connection to be made, and that messages be transferred and prescribe through lines and joint rates and charges to be made, and to be used, observed and in force in the future, and fix the same by order to be served upon the company or companies affected. Provided, however, that the Commissioners shall not be authorized to require physical connection of telephone lines owned by different telephone companies in the same municipality; and provided further that the Commissioners shall not be authorized to require physical connection between the toll lines owned by different telephone companies when or where all the points reached by the lines sought to be connected are already connected by a through toll line of a telephone company giving adequate service.

Sec. 17. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioners, every telegraph company and every telephone company shall annually furnish to the Commissioners, a report in such form as the Commissioners may require, and shall specifically answer all questions propounded to it by the Commissioners, upon or concerning which the Commissioners may need information. Such annual report shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amounts paid thereof, and the manner of payment for same, the dividends paid, the surplus fund if any, and the number of stockholders, the funded and floating debts and the interest paid thereon, the cost and value of the company's property, franchises and equipment, the number of employees, and the salaries paid each class, the accidents to employees and other persons and the cost thereof, the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expended and the character of such improvements, the earnings or receipts from each franchise or business and from all sources, the proportion thereof earned from business done within the State, and the proportion [illegible] the business showing the percentage the business of each class bears to the total business, the operating and other expenses and the proportion of such expenses incurred in transacting business wholly within the State and the proportion incurred in transacting interstate business, such division to be shown according to such rules of division as the Commissioners may prescribe, the balance of profit and loss, and a complete exhibit of the financial operation of the company each year, including an annual balance sheet. Such report shall also contain such information in relation to rates, charges or regulations concerning fares, charges or tolls or agreements, arrangements or contracts affecting the same, as the Commissioners may require; and the Commissioners may, in their discretion, for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry out the provisions of this Act, prescribe the period of time within which all companies subject to the provisions of this Act shall have, as near as may be, a uniform system of accounts, and the manner in which such accounts shall be kept. Such detailed report shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months, ending on the last day of any particular month prescribed by the Commissioners for any such company. Such reports shall be made out under oath and filed with the Commissioners at their office in Tallahassee within three months after the close of the designated year for which such report is made, unless additional time is granted in any case by the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall have authority to require any such company to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses, and to file periodical or special or both periodical and special reports concerning any matter about which the Commissioners are authorized or required by this or any other law, to inquire into or keep themselves informed, or which it is required to enforce, such periodical or special reports to be under oath whenever the Commissioners so require.

The Commissioners may, in their discretion, prescribe the forms of any and all accounts, records and memoranda to be kept by such companies including the accounts, records and memoranda of the business done, the receipts and expenditures of money. The Commissioners shall at all times have access to all accounts, records and memoranda kept by such companies, and may employ special agents or examiners, who shall have power to administer oaths and authority, under the orders of the Commissioners, to examine witnesses and to inspect and examine any and all accounts, records, oaths and authority under the order of the Commissioners may, in their discretion, prescribe the forms of any and all reports, accounts, records and memoranda to be furnished and kept by any telephone service company [illegible] and parts without the State so that the same shall show any information required by the Commissioners concerning the business done, receipts and expenditures appertaining to those parts of the line within the State, provided that the forms of the said accounts, records and memoranda prescribed by the Commissioners to be kept by companies which are subject to the interstate commerce act shall conform as nearly as practicable to the forms and accounts, records and memoranda prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sec. 18. The Commissioners shall have power to regulate by reasonable rules the terms of telephone service contracts between telephone companies and their patrons.

Sec. 19. The Commissioners shall have power to prescribe switches and regulations [illegible] from the use of either in express terms or by implication. All rules and regulations made and prescribed by the Commissioners shall be prima facie evidence. Every rule, regulation, schedule or requirement hereinbefore or hereafter made by the Commissioners shall be deemed and held to be within their jurisdiction and such as ought to have been made in the premises and to have been properly made and arrived at in due form of procedure and such as an act ought to be executed, unless the contrary plainly appears on the face thereof or can be made to appear by clear and satisfactory evidence, and shall not be set aside or held invalid, unless the contrary so appears. All presumptions shall be in favor of every action of the Commissioners and all doubts as to their jurisdiction and powers shall be resolved in their favor, it being intended that [illegible]

[illegible]

rules or regulations, schedules or orders or any part thereof shall be found invalid the court shall proceed to enforce such portion thereof as may be valid if the same can be done.

Sec. 20. The Commissioners shall have the right and power in person or by one of their number, or by any person employed by them for the purpose, to inspect the accounts, books, records and papers of telegraph companies and telephone companies and to examine the agents and employees of such companies on any matter relating to the business of such companies to the same extent that [illegible] may be lawfully done by them under the laws of this State, and the same extent that the officers of such companies may be examined under the laws of this State.

Sec. 21. If any telegraph company or telephone company doing business in this State shall by any officer, agent or employee be guilty of a violation or disregard of any rate, schedule, rule, regulation, order or requirement provided or prescribed by said Commissioners, or shall fail to make any report required to be made under the provisions of this Act, or shall otherwise violate any provision of this Act, such company shall thereby incur a penalty for each such offense of not more than $5,000. The practice or procedure before the Commissioners to ascertain whether any such company has incurred any such penalty and the practice and procedure for the enforcement and collection of any such penalty after the same has been imposed by the Commissioners shall conform to the practice and procedure now prescribed or which may be hereafter from time to time prescribed for observance in like cases arising under the law for the regulation of railroads, railroad companies and other common carriers.

Sec. 22. The Commissioners shall have power in their procedure under this act to summon witnesses, issue writs and punish contempts in the same manner and to the same extent that the law may from time to time authorize the exercise of such powers in like cases arising under the law for the regulation of railroads, railroad companies and other common carriers.

Sec. 23. In all matters of practice and procedure and all matters of evidence and the rules of evidence and all matters involving the effect of evidence in proceedings before the Commissioners and in proceedings by the Commissioners to enforce their rates, rules, regulations, orders and requirements and in proceedings against the Commissioners in relation to rates, rules, regulations, orders and requirements prescribed by them, the provisions of law now existing, or which may be from time to time prescribed, for observance in like cases arising under the law for the regulation of railroads, railroad companies and common carriers, shall govern and control.

Sec. 24. The Commissioners shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty, to investigate all interstate rates, fares, charges, classifications or rules or practice in relation thereto, for or in relation to the transmission of messages or conversations, where any act in relation thereto shall take place within this state, and when the same are, in the opinion of the Commission excessive or discriminatory, or are levied or laid in violation of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," approved February 4th, 1887, and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, or in conflict with the findings, orders or regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commission shall apply, by petition, to the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief, and may present to the Interstate Commerce Commission all facts coming to their knowledge as to violation of the rulings, orders or regulations of that commission or as to violations of the said Act to regulate commerce or Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

Sec. 25. The Commissioners shall, so far as the Constitution of this State permits, exercise all such judicial powers as may be necessary to enable them to do, enforce or perform any duty, power or function conferred on them by this Act.

Sec. 27. It is the purpose of this Act to confer only such power and authority as this State may lawfully confer, and only such power and authority as may be exercised without interference with interstate commerce and without any contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and this Act shall in all instances be construed in accordance with this express purpose.

Sec. 28. That as the policy of this State is hereby declared to be that all persons, firms or corporations engaged in [illegible] telephone business or telegraph [illegible] within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of this State, and not under the jurisdiction of any municipal body [illegible] to the rates or charges or [illegible] of such persons, firms or [illegible] the matters and things herein [illegible] local or special laws or any [illegible] parts of laws in conflict with [illegible] of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 29. This Act shall take [illegible] the first day of July, 1913.

Approved June 6th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6526—(No. [illegible]).

AN ACT [illegible] Passengers and Freight [illegible] Equipped With and Use a [illegible] Providing a Penalty for a Violation of Said Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That on and after October 1st, 1913, all railroad locomotives operated in this State in the service of drawing passenger or freight trains shall be equipped [illegible] class headlight of not less than [illegible] power, which headlight shall be [illegible] condition and used by those [illegible] railroad locomotives. That any [illegible] corporation who shall fail to [illegible] its locomotives used in drawing [illegible] freight trains herein required [illegible] erate and use a locomotive in drawing [illegible] or freight trains not equipped [illegible] light as required by this Act [illegible] of a misdemeanor and shall upon [illegible] viction be fined not more than [illegible] prisoned not exceeding twelve months.

Sec. 2. That all laws or parts [illegible] in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved June 7th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6527—(No. 107).

AN ACT to Amend Sections 2900, 2901, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2909, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2905, 2908, 2910, 2914, 2917, 2918, and 2924 of the General Statutes of This State Relating to the Railroad Commissioners and the Regulation of Common Carriers.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 2900 of the general Statutes of this State be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2900. Application of Act. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the transportation of passengers and property and to the receiving, delivering, storage and [illegible] of property wholly within this State, shall apply to all railroads, railroad [illegible] and common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or [illegible] railroads or common carriers [illegible] any point within this State to any point within this State. So far as is or may be permitted by the Constitution and laws of the United States they shall apply also to interstate and foreign commerce and common carriers [illegible] and from points in this State.

Sec. 2. That Section 2901 of the said General Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2901. Powers and Duties of [illegible]. It shall be the duty of said [illegible]

[illegible]

rate for excess baggage.

2. To make reasonable and just regulations to enforce observance of tariffs for the handling, transportation, delivery of all kinds of freight and transportation of passengers.

3. To make reasonable and just [illegible] for the use and [illegible] of freight cars [illegible] and from one and [illegible] to the other.

4. To make reasonable and just [illegible] the reasonable and just [illegible] of freight cars.

5. To make reasonable and just [illegible] for all connecting carriers [illegible] in this state to all traffic [illegible] one common carrier [illegible] to apportion such joint rates between carriers participating therein.

2. To compel all railroads and companies crossing or meeting [illegible] at any point: Provided they be of [illegible] gauge to construct such switches and connections as will enable them to port cars to and from each other.

3. To require railroads and [illegible] serving any given point or [illegible] common carriers of freight or [illegible] provide such reasonable physical [illegible] may be necessary to properly [illegible] transfer of freight or passengers [illegible] said carriers to the other.

4. To compel the interchange of [illegible] cars between railroad companies and [illegible] rules and regulations as will secure [illegible] pensation for cars and the prompt [illegible] cars to the railroad company from [illegible] are received.

This provision does not repeal Sections [illegible] No. 2901, 2902, 2903 and 2904.

5. To require the establishment of [illegible] including flag stations, at which [illegible] be required to stop, and the establishment [illegible] landings and wharves at which [illegible] may be required to stop, to designate [illegible] location and require the erection [illegible] freight and passenger depots, houses [illegible] forms and wharves with all necessary [illegible] veniences as the safety, convenience and comfort of the passengers and the proper [illegible] cure, protection and prompt delivery and transportation of freight may require; to supervise, regulate and control all stations, depots, platforms, houses and wharves and [illegible] require a sufficient force of employees [illegible] maintained therein and thereat to conduct in a proper manner the business of the carriers.

6. To establish such schedules for the arrival and departure of all trains at stations and depots, and to order such connections [illegible]

[illegible] or union depot and to provide for the interchange of traffic between said railroads.

9. To require railroads and railroad companies to make connections with private side tracks along their respective lines upon reasonable terms and conditions.

10. To regulate the charges for storage, wharfage, demurrage and reciprocal demurrage.

11. To regulate and direct the use and charges for use of refrigerator cars, refrigerator boxes, icing and all other facilities and services incidental to transportation.

12. To regulate all other matters pertaining to the receiving, handling, care, transportation and delivery of property and to the safety, care, comfort, convenience, proper accommodation and transportation of passengers that shall be for the good of the public. The operation of this general grant or of any other general grant of power in this chapter shall not be held to be limited by the grants of specific powers.

13. To prescribe all rules and regulations appropriate for the execution of any of the powers conferred upon them by law either in express terms or by implication. All rules and regulations made and prescribed by the Commissioners shall be made prima facie evidence in the manner that the schedules are made prima facie evidence. Every rule, regulation, schedule or order heretofore or hereafter made by the Commissioners shall be deemed and held to be within their jurisdiction and their powers, and to be reasonable and just and such as ought to have been made in the premises and to have been properly made and arrived at in due form of procedure and such as can and ought to be executed, unless the contrary plainly appears on the face thereof or be made to appear by clear and satisfactory evidence, and shall not be set aside or held invalid unless the contrary so appears. All presumptions shall be in favor of every action of the Commissioners and all doubts as to their jurisdiction and powers shall be resolved in their favor, it being intended that the laws relative to the Railroad Commissioners shall be deemed remedial laws to be construed liberally to further the legislative intent to regulate and control public carriers in the public interest. If in any proceeding to enforce any rule, regulation, schedule or order any part thereof shall be found invalid, the Court shall proceed to enforce such portion thereof as may be valid if the same can be done.

Sec. 4. That Section 294 of the said General Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

294. To Give Notice in Certain Cases Before applying joint rates to common carriers not under joint management and control, the Commissioners shall give thirty days' notice to the carriers of the joint rate contemplated and of its division of the same, and give hearing to the carriers desiring to object to said rates and shall make just and reasonable rules and regulations to prevent the giving or paying of any bonus or rebate or device of any description used by said carriers directly or indirectly for the [illegible] the actual rates charged.

Sec. 5. That Section 298 of the said General Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

298. Power to Require Necessary Facilities Said Commissioners shall have full power and authority to require any railroad, railroad company or common carrier to properly operate its railroad or transportation line and to furnish all necessary facilities for the convenient and prompt handling, transportation and delivery of all freight offered along its line [illegible] and provide and prescribe all such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure such operation and the furnishing of such facilities and the prompt handling, transportation and delivery of all freight offered [illegible] and to compel transfer by any railroad or common carrier to any other railroad company or common carrier within the State of any and all freight [illegible] at any point in [illegible] and delivery will afford a shorter or other more available route of transportation [illegible] and to compel such railroad or common carrier to provide and put in operation such facilities, rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the prompt delivery and transfer of freight as they deem necessary. Every such railroad or common carrier shall operate over such route not less than one mile of its line not less than one [illegible] freight train each way [illegible] Railroad [illegible] than one year on which a less service may be such railroad or common carrier [illegible] until the [illegible] requirements of this section shall not apply to [illegible] than one year on which a less service may be such railroad or common carrier [illegible] the [illegible] require [illegible] shall [illegible] and rules and regulations [illegible] and shall be [illegible]

Sec. 6. That Section 299 of the said General Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

299. Duty of Commissioners to Investigate Books, etc.—The Commissioners or either of them or such person as they may employ for the purpose shall have the right at such times as they may deem necessary to inspect the accounts, books, records and papers of any description of any common carrier subject to their jurisdiction and they may make personal visitation of railroad offices, stations and other places of business within or without the State for the purpose of such examination. Provided, that any person other than one of said Commissioners who shall make the demand for inspection of the books and papers shall produce his authority in writing from the said Commissioners. The Commissioners may require by order or subpoena the production with in this State at such time and place as they may designate of any such books, accounts and papers of any description kept by such common carriers in any office or place within the State [illegible] thereof, if the Commissioners shall [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 11. That Section [illegible] of the said General Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

[illegible] Powers of Examiners—Said Commissioners may appoint examiners by them for the purpose of making examinations [illegible] carriers under their jurisdiction [illegible] Such examiners shall have power to administer oaths, examine under oath any officer, agent or employee of any railroad or other common carrier subject to their jurisdiction concerning its business and property, and shall have power to require the production of all books, papers, contracts, agreements and other documents, records and memoranda of such carriers. They shall have power to administer oaths and examine under oath any officer, agent or employee of any such carrier concerning any matter or thing so given information concerning such organization, property, business or affairs and operation and such power is not limited by the fact that the same subject may be embraced in the annual report and they may require railroad companies to prepare and make a report to Divisions either in the form of special reports. All common carriers shall report as required by the Commissioners [illegible] books, records, contracts and papers which occur on their respective lines, with such particulars and in such form as the Commissioners may prescribe but no such report shall be received in evidence in any court against the common carriers making it in any court.

All common carriers shall also report as required by the Commissioners but not less frequently than once a year a certified list of passes, tickets and mileage books issued free or for other than actual bona fide money consideration at full established rates [illegible] with the names of the recipients thereof, the reason for issuing the same, the points of origin and destination and the amounts received therefor or the consideration thereof. This provision shall not apply to the sale of tickets at reduced rates open to the public nor embraces all other free or reduced transportation whatsoever not open to the public.

Sec. 12. That section 2008 of the said General Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

[illegible] Enforcement of Rates. If any railroad company or common carrier doing business in this State [illegible] shall be guilty of any violation or disregard of any rule, schedule or regulation provided [illegible] by said Commission or shall fail or refuse to make any report required to be made under the provisions of this chapter [illegible] the sheriffs in the different counties in this State to make such service and execute all process or orders which required by the Commissioners and shall be paid the same fees as are allowed them by law for similar services.

Sec. 13. That Section [illegible] of the said General Statutes be and the same is hereby amended [illegible] Furnish Contracts [illegible] any railroad company or other common carrier shall refuse to make and furnish any report required by the Commissioners as necessary to the purposes of this Act or shall willfully and unjustly hinder, delay or obstruct the said Commissioners in the discharge of their duties imposed upon them, or who shall commit in their presence during a public investigation or examination any act which would be deemed a contempt if committed in the presence of the Circuit Court, shall be held in contempt and punished as provided in Section [illegible].

That Section [illegible] of the said General Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

[illegible] When Writs of Injunction to Issue. The writ of injunction shall be and [illegible] issued in cases of the violation of any schedule of rates or other order or rule of the Commissioners [illegible] put and keep the same in force and effect in operation by any railroad company or other common carrier to prevent the violation of any such rate or schedule and to compel any such railroad or common carrier to observe and put and keep in operation the same.

Approved June 2th, 1913.

CHAPTER [illegible]

AN ACT to Provide a Penalty to be Imposed Upon Any Person in this State Who Shall, With the Intent to Injure and Defraud, Obtain or Procure Money or Other Thing of Value on a Contract to Perform Labor or Service, and to Repeal Chapter 6928, Acts [illegible].

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Any person in this State who shall contract with another to perform any labor or service and who shall by reason of such contract and with the intent to injure and defraud [illegible] or procure money or other thing of value [illegible] shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Sec. 2. That Chapter 6928 Acts of 1913, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

[illegible]

CHAPTER [illegible]

[illegible] Mileage of Same to Be Furnished Carriers [illegible] Mileage Books [illegible] Carriers [illegible] Authority to Issue Mileage Books [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Mileage Books [illegible] Seal [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Mileage Books [illegible] Seal [illegible] State Prison Farm [illegible] Seal [illegible] State Prison Farm [illegible] Seal [illegible] State Prison Farm

soon as sufficient funds become available, and said Shell Fish Commissioner, with the consent of the Commissioner of Agriculture, may establish and maintain by means of vessels, the necessary patrol of the waters herein stated, with authority to use such force as may be necessary to capture any vessel or person violating the provisions of this Act. The said Commissioner of Agriculture shall have the power to establish ports of entry at such points as he may deem convenient, where the privilege tax hereinafter levied on oysters and clams shall be paid, and he shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enforce the collection of the privilege tax or license hereinafter levied on oysters and clams subject thereto, and upon boats, persons, firms and corporations engaged in the oyster and clam industry.

Sec. 8. Every canner, corporation, firm, commission man or dealer in shell fish shall keep a record on blanks or forms prescribed by said Commissioner of Agriculture, of all oysters, clams and shell fish purchased, used or handled by him or them, with the name of the parties from whom purchased, the quantity and the date, and shall keep an itemized account of all oysters, clams and shell fish caught by such packer, corporation, firm, dealer or other person, when caught and taken by boat controlled by them, and shall exhibit said account at all times when requested so to do by the Shell Fish Commissioner, or by any of his deputies, or agent, or person authorized by him in writing so to do, and shall on the first day of each month make a return under oath to the said Commissioner of Agriculture, as to the number of oysters, clams and shell fish purchased, caught or handled during the preceding month, and the making of any false affidavit to any return shall be perjury, punishable as provided in case of perjury. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall be authorized to require detailed returns whenever he deems same necessary.

Sec. 9. For the purpose of improving and enlarging the natural reefs and protecting both the natural reef and private bedding grounds, and to carry out the purpose of this Act, as one of the conditions on which the State concedes to the fishing, gathering, or removal of oysters and clams from her natural reefs, and the use or rental of her water bottoms for oyster and clam propagating purposes, there shall be and is hereby levied, a special assessment forced contribution, or privilege tax of two cents per barrel on each and every barrel of oysters or clams gathered from the waters of this State, whether from the natural or artificial oyster or clam reefs, bedding or propagating grounds, for sale or consumption, and on all oysters or clams that are opened before they have been measured in the shell, a privilege tax of one cent per gallon, or fraction thereof, shall be imposed. Oysters or clams taken from any natural reefs for bedding purposes, shall not pay this privilege tax until again taken up for consumption or sale.

Sec. 10. The said Shell Fish Commissioner and any of his deputies are hereby authorized to enter upon any boat or into any building where oysters or clams are carried or stored, to examine such oysters or clams at any and all reasonable times. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of canning oysters or clams in this State until such person, firm or corporation shall first have procured from the Commissioner of Agriculture an annual police license of which a charge of $2.00 per lineal foot shall be made for each steam box in use, or to be used in such establishment, and where no steam box is used, there shall be a charge of $50.00 for each retort or process kettle; and no person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of buying for resale or shipping, raw oysters or clams in shell, or packed or opened raw until they shall first have procured from said Commissioner of Agriculture and annual police license, for which a charge of twenty dollars shall be made, when ten or more shuckers at any one time shall be employed in such establishment; when less than ten and more than five shuckers are employed at any one time, the police license shall be ten dollars per annum, when less than five shuckers are employed at any one time, the license shall be five dollars and when no shuckers are employed, and oysters are handled in shell only, the police license shall be two dollars, when less than 600 barrels are bought per annum, and four dollars per annum, when less than 1,000 barrels and more than 500 barrels are bought per annum; when more than 1,000 barrels and less than 5,000 barrels of oysters are bought per annum, ten dollars per annum, when more than 5,000, and less than 10,000 barrels of oysters are bought per annum, fifteen dollars per annum, when more than 10,000 and less than 20,000 barrels are bought per annum, $20.00 per annum, and when the number of barrels bought per annum shall exceed 20,000 barrels the license shall be thirty dollars per annum. Where a person, firm or corporation is engaged in handling both raw, shucked and shell oysters, he shall pay each license.

No person, firm, or corporation shall begin business without first procuring at least the minimum license. At the end of the year the sworn returns herein provided for, of oysters, clams and other shell fish bought by each licensee, shall be computed and such licensees shall pay any additional sums shown to be due thereby. Any and all vessels or boats engaged in the oyster or clam industry, before beginning operations, must first secure a police license from the said Commissioner of Agriculture, and for this purpose the owner, captain or agent of such vessel must present in writing an application setting forth the name and description of such vessel, the name and postoffice address of the owner, captain or agent, and the usual number of the crew, and such further data as said Commissioner of Agriculture shall deem necessary, on blanks to be furnished by said Commissioner; and thereupon the said Commissioner shall register said vessel, and shall issue the necessary license on payment of the cost thereof. All licenses shall be granted to the vessel or boat according to the oyster or clam carrying capacity of each boat or vessel, as shall be ascertained under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the said Commissioner of Agriculture on the basis of twenty barrels to a ton when oysters and fifteen barrels to a ton when clams, and all vessels or boats are required to submit to the necessary survey for their license, and a police license tax of fifty cents per ton, or fraction thereof, is hereby levied on each vessel or boat engaged in the oyster or clam industry in this State. Payment of this police license and the compliance with the provisions of the regulations shall be required of any and all vessels and boats determined by the Shell Fish Commissioner to be engaged in the freighting of raw oysters or clams. No boat or vessel engaged in the oyster or clam industry shall change its name without the consent of the Commissioner of Agriculture. These licenses shall always be subject to inspection by the Shell Fish Commissioner, his deputies or agents, and shall not be good for any vessel or owner other than for that for which issued, without the consent of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written across the face of the license. Licenses shall be issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture on license blanks which he shall have prepared, at the expense of the Shell Fish Industry. The license year for all licenses shall begin July 1st, of one year, and end June 30th, the succeeding year. All persons, firms, corporations or vessels commencing operations without previously securing the required license herein provided for shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act. The license provided by this Section being police licenses, exacted by the State in the control of her own property and in the protection of the oyster and clam industry of others, over which a police control is necessary, no County, city, town or municipality shall impose any further tax than herein provided for on the Oyster or clam industry, and any existing law providing for the payment of a license tax to any County for the privilege of taking or gathering oysters or clams from any public or natural oyster or clam beds in the waters of such County, or from any artificial or privately owned beds, is hereby repealed. This provision does not, however, prevent State, County and Municipal tax on personalty and realty as now provided by law.

Sec. 11. That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall have power to lease any water bottoms in the State of Florida not claimed under some grant or alienation heretofore made, and any bottoms heretofore granted, if cancelled or vacated, may be leased by the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the purpose of giving the exclusive rights to plant oysters or clams thereon. No natural oyster or clam reefs, bars or beds shall be leased except as provided for herein. These leases can only be made to citizens of the State of Florida, and Florida firms composed of citizens of the State of Florida, and Florida corporations domiciled in this State, and foreign corporations which have received permits to do business in this State. No one person or firm shall hold or own stock in more than one oyster or clam corporation or firm leasing oyster or clam bottoms in this State.

Sec. 12. When any qualified person, firm or corporation desiring to lease a part of the bottom or bed of any of the water of this State, for the purpose of growing oysters or clams, as provided for herein, he shall present to the said Commissioner of Agriculture a written application setting forth the name and address of the applicant. A reasonably definite description of the location and amount of the land covered by water desired, and shall pray that the application be filed, that the water bottoms be surveyed and a plat or map of the survey thereof be made if no plat or map of such bottoms should in the opinion of the said Commissioner have been so made, and that the water bottoms described be leased to the applicant under the provisions of this Act, which applicant shall accompany with his written application a sufficient sum to defray the estimated expenses of the survey; thereupon the Commissioner of Agriculture shall file such application and shall direct the Shell Fish Commissioner to have the same surveyed and platted forthwith at the expense of the applicant. When applications are made by two or more persons for the same lands, they shall be leased to the applicant who first filed application for same; but to all applications for leases of any of the bottoms of said waters owned under the riparian Acts of the laws of Florida, a copy of such application shall be served on the riparian owner, when known, and when not known, notice of such application shall be given by publication for four weeks in some newspaper published in the County in which the waters lie, and when there is no newspaper published in such County, then by posting such notice for four weeks at the Court House door of said County, and preference shall be given to such riparian owners under the terms and conditions herein created, when such riparian owner makes application for such water bottoms for the purpose of planting oysters or clams before the same are leased to another.

The said Commissioners shall require the bodies of lands leased to be as compact as possible, taking into consideration the shape of the body of water and the condition of the bottom as to hardness, or soft mud or sand, or other conditions which would render the bottoms desirable or undesirable for the purpose of oyster or clam cultivation.

Sec. 13. That as soon as the survey shall have been made and the plat or map thereof shall have been filed with the said Commissioner of Agriculture, and the cost thereof paid by the applicant, the said Commissioner of Agriculture shall execute in duplicate a lease of the water bottoms to the applicant. One duplicate, with a plat or map of the water bottoms so leased, to be delivered to the applicant, and the other, with a plat or map of the bottom so leased, to be retained by the said Commissioner of Agriculture and registered in a lease book which shall be kept exclusively for that purpose by the said Commissioner of Agriculture, and thereafter such lessees shall enjoy the exclusive use of said lands, and all oysters and clams, shell and cultch grown on placed thereon shall be the exclusive property of such lessee as long as he shall comply with the provisions herein. The Shell Fish Commissioner shall require the lessee to stake off and mark the water bottoms leased, by such ranges, monuments, stakes, buoys, etc., so placed and made as not to interfere with the navigation, as he may deem necessary to locate the same to the end that the location and limits of the lands embraced in such lease be easily and accurately found and fixed, and such lessee shall keep the same in good condition during the open oyster or clam season. Failure on the part of the lessee to comply with the orders of the Shell Fish Commissioner to this effect within the time fixed by him, and to keep the same in good condition during the open oyster or clam season, shall subject such lessee to a fine not exceeding twenty five dollars for each and every offense. All lessees shall cause the area of the leased water bottoms and the names of the lessees to be shown by signs as may be determined by the Shell Fish Commissioner, if so required by him.

Sec. 14. All leases shall be made under the provisions of this Act, and shall begin on the day that the lease is signed, and shall continue in perpetuity under such restrictions as shall herein be stated. The rent shall be fifty cents per acre or any fraction of an acre per year. This rent shall be paid in advance at the time of signing the lease up to the first day of January following, and annually thereafter in advance on or before the first day of January of each year, whether the lease be held by the original lessee or by an heir, assignee or transferee.

No person, firm or corporation shall lease, hold or control more than five hundred acres of such water bottoms, and any person, firm or corporation which holds or controls or seeks or attempts to hold or control by partnership or otherwise, except under the conditions herein named, more than this amount by any scheme, agreement or understanding or combination whatsoever, or be found to him or them guilty of violating this Act, forfeits all leases held by him or them.

The said Commissioner of Agriculture shall have the power to make such stipulations in the leases as he shall deem necessary or proper not conflicting with the provisions of this Act for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. No taxes, assessments or other licenses than those imposed in this Act shall be levied or imposed on said leased lands, but the annual rental exacted and paid shall be held and considered all that can or shall be exacted by the State or County, subordinate political corporations or municipalities.

Each tenant leasing from the State water bottoms under the provisions of this Act, shall within one year from the date of such lease, begin bona fide the cultivation of the same, and shall by the end of the second year have put under cultivation at least one-tenth of the water bottoms leased, and shall have the whole thereof under cultivation at least one-tenth of the water bottoms leased until the whole suitable for bedding of oysters or clams, shall have been put in cultivation by the planting thereon not less than two hundred barrels of oysters, shell or its equivalent in cultch to the acre. Where leases are granted or where grants have heretofore been made under existing laws for the planting of oysters or clams, such lessee or grantee is authorized to plant the leased or granted bottoms both in oysters and clams.

Sec. 15. Said lease shall be heritable and shall be transferable in whole or in part, provided the heirs or transferees be residents of this State or be composed of residents of this State, or be bona fide operations operating in this State and foreign corporations which have received permits to do business in the State. Non-residents of this State acquiring by inheritance or at forced sale or persons already holding 500 acres shall be permitted to hold for two years, during which time, under penalty of forfeiture, non-residents, shall sell to some qualified person, firm or corporation of this State such bedding or propagating grounds as may be acquired by them). And those holding more than 500 acres, shall sell to some qualified person, firm or corporation of this State, such bedding or propagating grounds as he may have acquired in excess of 500 acres. These leases shall also be subject to mortgage, pledge or hypothecation, and shall be subject to seizure and sale for debts as any other property, rights and credits in this State, and this provision shall also apply to all buildings, betterments and improvements thereon. No such inheritance or transfer shall be valid or of any force or effect whatever unless evidenced by an authentic act, judgment or proper judicial deed registered in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, in a book to be provided for said purpose. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall keep proper indices, so that all original leases and all subsequent changes and transfers can be easily and accurately ascertained.

Sec. 16. All leases shall stipulate for the payment of the annual rent in advance on or before the first day of January of each year, and the further stipulation that the failure of the tenant to pay the rent punctually on or before said day, or within thirty days thereafter, shall ipso facto, and upon demand, terminate and cancel said lease and forfeit to the State all the works, improvements, betterments, oysters and clams on the said leased water bottoms, and authorize the said Commissioners to at once enter on said water bottom and take possession thereof, and such water bottom shall then be open for lease as herein provided; and the said Commissioner of Agriculture shall within ten days thereafter enter such termination, cancellation and forfeiture on his books and shall give such public notice thereof, and of the fact that the water bottoms are open to lease, as he shall deem proper; Provided, that the said Commissioner of Agriculture may, in his discretion, waive such termination, cancellation and forfeiture when the rent due, with ten per cent. additional, and all costs and expenses growing out of such failure to pay, be tendered to him within sixty days after the same became due; Provided, that in all cases of cancellation of lease, the said Commissioner of Agriculture shall after sixty days' notice by publication in some newspaper published in the State, having a general State wide circulation, which said notice shall contain a full description of the leased waters and beds and any parts thereof, sell such lease to the highest and best bidder, and all money received over and above the rents due to the State, under the terms of the lease and provisions herein, and costs and expenses growing out of such failure to pay, shall be paid to the lessee forfeiting his rights therein. No leased water bottoms shall be forfeited for non-payment of rent under the provisions of this section, unless there shall previously have been mailed by the said Commissioner of Agriculture to the last known address of such tenant according to the books of the said Commissioner of Agriculture, thirty days' notice of the maturity of such lease. Whenever any leased water bottoms is forfeited for non-payment of rent, and there is a plat or survey thereof in the archives of the said Commissioner of Agriculture, when such bedding grounds are released, no new survey thereof shall be made, but the original stakes, monuments and bounds shall be preserved, and the new lease shall be based upon the original survey.

Sec. 17. After a period of ten years from date, the lease is first signed, the rentals shall be increased to a minimum of $1. per acre per annum, the said Commissioner of Agriculture, by and with the assistance of the Shell Fish Commissioner, shall assess rental value on the leased water bottoms, taking into consideration their value as oyster or clam growing water bottoms, their nearness to factories, transportation and other conditions adding value thereto, and placing such valuation upon them in shape of annual rental to be paid thereunder as said condition shall warrant. Should the tenant or lessee be dissatisfied with the rental so fixed by the said Commissioners, he shall have the right to bring an action by bill in chancery in the circuit court of the county in which the leased land or any portions thereof, is situated, against the said Commissioners, to have said valuation passed upon by said court, and made to conform to justice and equity. Both parties shall have the right of appeal from the judgment of the circuit court to the supreme court.

Sec. 18. A natural oyster or clam reef, or bed, or bar, shall be considered and defined as an area containing not less than 100 square yards of the bottom where oysters or clams are found in a stratum.

Should anyone within six months after the passage of this Act, claim that a natural oyster or clam reef or bed exists within territory heretofore granted under existing laws, having an area of 100 square yards, upon which there were natural or maternal oysters or clams (not including coon oysters) in sufficient quantities to constitute a stratum, and had oysters in sufficient quantities to have at the time of issuing the grant, and at the time the particular bed was planted, to have been resorted to by the public generally for the purpose of gathering oysters to sell for a livelihood, and has oysters in sufficient quantities to form a stratum, on such granted bottoms not claimed to have been planted by such person, firm or corporation, or on bottoms of riparian owners, he shall address a written application to the said Commissioner of Agriculture, verified under oath, in which he shall concisely set forth the claim and state the location and approximate areas of the natural reef, and shall request the Commissioner of Agriculture to cancel the lease as to said reef or bed. Each such petition shall be accompanied by a deposit of $10 to defray the cost of examining into the matter, and no petition shall be considered unless accompanied by this deposit. The petition may include in the protest several contemporaneous beds or bars at the same time, and one deposit shall suffice. Upon receipt of such claim the Commissioner of Agriculture shall require the Shell Fish Commissioner to go in person and investigate the same, and the Shell Fish Commissioner shall thoroughly investigate the charge and make a written report of his doings and findings to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and should the Commissioner of Agriculture determine that the charge is untrue, the $10 deposited by the petitioner shall go to defray the expenses, otherwise the same shall be returned to the petitioner. Should the said Commissioner of Agriculture determine that the said leased area contains a natural reef of the above description, the lessee, grantee or riparian owner shall pay all costs and expenses of the investigation, and the said natural reef shall be marked with buoys and stakes and notices placed thereon, showing that it is a public reef, at the expense of the lessee, grantee or riparian owner. In all cases, said lessee, grantee or riparian owner, must be notified of the charge and of the time and place of the investigation and be given full and reasonable opportunity to be heard. No such petition shall be received and acted upon unless presented within six months after the date of the lease as to all leases that may be made under the provisions of this Act, or within six months from the passage of this Act, and its approval by the Governor as to all grants heretofore made under heretofore existing laws, or to any oyster reef claimed to have been made heretofore by any riparian owner or his grantor on his riparian bottoms, and after such time shall have elapsed the lessee, grantee or riparian owners shall be secure against attacks on such account. In every case the decision of the said Commissioner of Agriculture shall be subject to appeal or review by the Chancery Courts of the county within which the alleged natural reef is situated, who shall dispose of the matter as rapidly as possible. The decision of the Circuit Court shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, as now provided by law. In the event that an application for oyster or clam bedding grounds is filed and upon survey of such bedding ground it should develop that the area applied for contains natural oyster or clam reefs or beds less in size than 100 square yards in extent, one clam reefs or bars of greater size, but not of sufficient quantity to constitute a stratum and it should further be made to appear by the affidavit of the applicant, and such other proof as the Commissioner of Agriculture may require, and the Shell Fish Commissioner should be of the opinion, after a personal investigation, that the natural reef, bed or bar could not be excluded, and the territory applied for properly protected or policed. The Commissioner of Agriculture may, if he deems it best for the interest of the State and the oyster industry, so to do, permit the including of such natural reefs, beds or bars, and he shall fix a reasonable value on the same to be paid by the applicant for such bedding ground.

Sec. 19. The said Commissioner of Agriculture shall issue to each licensee, lessee or beat license number and the captain of each vessel shall at some place cause to be painted on each side of the bow of such vessel, in a conspicuous place, figures at least six inches long and of proportional width, in a color distinct and different from the body color of the hull, and shall also display said number on the peak of the mainsail of such vessel, if the same be a sailing craft, and each figure on said sail shall be at least twelve inches long, of proportionate width, and four inches apart.

Any person, firm or corporation staking off the water bottoms of this State or bedding oysters on the bottoms of the waters of this State, without previously leasing same as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction pay a fine not exceeding $100, or suffer other punishment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and shall acquire no rights by reason of such staking off. This provision does not apply to grants heretofore made under the provisions of any heretofore existing laws, or to artificial beds made heretofore by riparian owners or his grantees on his riparian bottoms.

Sec. 20. That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporation to take, gather or catch oysters on the natural reefs of this State, or to have such oysters in their possession for sale between the 15th day of April and the 1st day of October of each year, except from private leased or granted grounds, or artificial beds of riparian owners as herein described, and except as herein further provided; and the possession of oysters during said closed season shall be prima facie a violation of this Act, and the burden shall be on the possessor of such oysters, to prove that they were fished or gathered beyond the jurisdiction of the State of Florida, or from private oyster beds. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall, however, have authority to permit the fishing of unculled oysters from the natural oyster reefs as herein provided, from the first day of April until the first day of October, but only for bedding purposes, and then only under such rules and regulations as said Commissioner may adopt to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 21. All oysters and clams taken from the natural reefs of this State shall be culled, unless otherwise herein provided for, upon their natural reefs as taken. All oysters which measure less than three inches from hinge to mouth, and all bedding shells shall be immediately replaced and scattered broadcast upon the natural reefs from which they are taken. All clams under two inches measured from hinge across at widest point shall be returned to the bottom of the bed from where taken. In the determining what oysters shall be removed from marketable oysters, no oysters under three inches from hinge to mouth shall be included in the percentage of oysters under size, provided they adhere to the marketable oysters so closely that to remove the same would destroy either the oyster under size or the marketable oyster. No captain or person in charge of any vessel, and no canner, packer, commission man, dealer or other person shall have in his possession off the natural reefs any natural reef oysters not culled according to law, unless permitted by the said Commissioner of Agriculture for the purpose of planting as herein provided for, nor shall he have any clams less than two inches as herein described, in his possession off of any clam bed. An excess of over 5 per centum of bed shells and small oysters and clams estimated as above provided for in any cargo or lot of oysters or clams shall be considered a violation of this Act, and the Shell Fish Commissioner or any of his deputies or any police officer of the state of Florida, are hereby authorized to cause to be measured up the whole or a part of said cargo or lot of oysters or clams at the expense of such person or vessel, to determine said percentage when found necessary.

A "coon" oyster is defined to be such oysters that may be found growing in bunches along the shore between high and low water mark. A "reef hunch" oyster is defined to be such oysters as are found growing on the bars or reefs in the open bay and exposed to the air between high and low tides.

The Shell Fish Commissioner may permit lessees of oysters or clam bedding grounds located more than two miles from a known natural oyster or clam reef or bed, to fish for bedding purposes from the natural reefs, unculled oysters and clams as seed, without tax or charge provided, this shall only be done when oysters or clams are not in full milk or spawn, to-wit: between February first, and April first of each year for oysters, and from May first to July first, of each year for clams, after obtaining from the said Shell Fish Commissioner a written permit so to do; and provided no lessee shall take more than two hundred (200) barrels of seed oysters per acre of his lease; and the gathering of more than two hundred (200) barrels per acre will be a violation of this Act. Provided, further, that in the event of the destruction of the oysters or clams on said leased bearing grounds by an unavoidable accident or natural calamity, upon satisfactory proof of the same, made to the Shell Fish Commissioners, said lessee may obtain a similar second supply of seed oysters or clams without tax or charge.

Sec. 22. That it shall be unlawful to use a dredge or any means or implements other than hand tongs in removing oysters from the natural or artificial State reefs, except in bodies of water over a general depth of twelve feet, or where in the opinion of the Shell Fish Commissioner, the body of water, regardless of its depth, is too open and exposed to be ordinarily fished with hand tongs, in which event the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be authorized to issue a license for the use of scrapers or dredges; Provided, the applicant shall pay an annual police license fee of $25 for each sailing or power vessel using scrapers or dredges, in addition to its other license, and shall give bond in favor of the Governor of the State of Florida, with good security, to be approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned that said implements shall not be used on the State reefs contrary to law. Upon the payment of $25 annually, for each vessel or boat using a dredge or machinery in the gathering of clams, a license may be issued for such use to such person.

Anyone operating on the natural reefs a dredge, scraper or similar instruments in gathering oysters or clams contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall upon conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Lessees of bedding grounds shall have the right to use in such bedding grounds any implements or appliances that they may desire. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall require that such lessees procure a permit from him to use such implements, and shall require of such lessees that they shall furnish a bond payable to the Governor of the State of Florida, to be approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture, in the sum of $1,000, that such implements or appliances shall not be used on the natural oyster reefs contrary to law. When such implements or appliances are used exclusively on private propagating or bedding grounds, no charge shall be made for said permit.

Sec. 23. Any person, firm or corporation who shall wilfully take oysters, shells, cultch or clams bedded or planted by a licensee under this Act, or grantee under the provisions of heretofore existing laws, or riparian owner who may have heretofore planted the same on his riparian bottoms, or any oysters or clams deposited by any one making up a cargo for market, or who shall wilfully carry or attempt to carry away the same without permission of the owner thereof, or who shall wilfully or knowingly remove, break off, destroy, or otherwise injure or alter any stakes, bounds, monuments, buoys, notices or other designations of any natural oyster or clam reefs or beds or private bedding or propagating grounds, or who shall wilfully injure, destroy or remove any other protection around any oyster or clam beds, or who shall wilfully move any bedding ground, stakes, buoys, marks or designations placed by the Shell Fish Commissioner, or who shall rather oysters between sunset or sunrise from the natural reefs or from private bedding grounds, unless he shall have lights attached to the rigging of said boat or vessel, if the same be a sailing vessel, or placed in some conspicuous place on said boat or vessel, if the same be a power boat or vessel, in such manner that it may be seen from every direction, shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 24. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, the said Shell Fish Commissioner and his deputies are hereby constituted police officers, with power to arrest on view, without warrant, anyone violating the provisions of this Act, and it shall be the duty of such Shell Fish Commissioner and his deputies to lend their assistance in making arrests to any other police officer of this State.

The Commissioner of Agriculture shall, as soon as possible and sufficient funds are to the credit of the Shell Fish Industry, have copies of this Act printed for free distribution, and he shall publish his rules and regulations in pamphlet form for free distribution, and shall make an annual report to the Governor of his operations and doings hereunder.

Sec. 25. The Commissioner of Agriculture, with the assistance of the Shell Fish Commissioner, shall be authorized to determine and settle all disputes as to boundaries between lessees of bedding grounds heretofore granted, or to be henceforth granted, the proceedings to be conducted under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Agriculture may prescribe, reserving to each party the right to appeal to the courts. The Shell Fish Commissioner shall in all cases be the judge as to whether any particular bottom is or is not a natural reef or bed, or when it is suitable bottom for bedding oysters or clams.

The Shell Fish Commissioner shall, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the best interest of the Shell Fish Industry of this State, spend not exceeding $1,000 per annum in creating improving, enlarging and preserving natural oyster reefs or beds in this State, and in carrying on experiments for the enlargement and betterment of the Shell Fish Industry, as said Commissioners may determine. Provided, there is at such time remaining to the credit of the Shell Fish Industry with the State Treasurer above current expenses, such sum of money as is proposed to be used for that purpose. The Board of County Commissioners of the several counties of this State, in order to accomplish the purposes of this Act, are hereby authorized and permitted to appropriate and expend such sum or sums as they may deem proper for the purpose of planting or transplanting oyster shell or cultch, out of any sum in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 26. As a standard measure a half barrel of oysters shall consist of a cylindrical round vessel of the following dimensions, or the cubical equivalent thereof, to wit: It shall measure 18 1-2 inches in diameter inside the bottom, and 19 1-2 inches inside at the top, and 17 inches inside from bottom to top, and 25 1-2 inches diagonal; the unit of such tub or measure may be in the shape of an inverted frustrum of a cone. Two of these measures filled, rounded or banked shall make one barrel, and all oysters or clams bought and sold in this State in the shell shall be measured in a measure of this equivalent, or measure holding a fraction or multiple thereof; and it shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession any measure for oysters or clams in the shell which shall differ in equivalent size from the measure herein provided for; or demand or require a cargo of less or greater measure in buying or selling; and no vessel or measure shall be used in buying or selling oysters or clams, until it has been measured and stamped by the Shell Fish Commissioner, his agents or deputies, with a metal tag or stamp, showing the quantity of oysters or clams such measure will hold. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to make, or have made, to be paid for out of any funds to the credit of the Shell Fish Industry, such measures, and to have the Shell Fish Commissioner visit, or have his agents or deputies visit, for the purpose of measuring all vessels used in the buying or selling of oysters or clams, each place where oysters or clams are bought or sold, and the Shell Fish Commissioner shall keep a book in which shall be recorded the dimensions of all measures so measured. For each stamp or tag the Commissioner of Agriculture shall charge the sum of 25 cents from the person, firm or corporation to whom it is issued, 15 cents of which is to be placed to the credit of the Shell Fish Industry, and 10 cents is to be retained by the Commissioner of Agriculture, as his fee.

The Commissioner of Agriculture shall keep a book, to be known as the Oyster and Clam Measure Record, in which he shall register the name of each person, firm or corporation to whom was issued such stamp or tag, and the date of issuance and its number, and said record shall be open for the inspection of the public.

Sec. 27. Vessels with their cargoes violating the provisions of this law shall be seized by anyone duly and lawfully authorized to make arrests under this Act, or by any sheriff or his deputies, or any constable, and taken into custody, and when not arrested by the sheriff or his deputies or a constable, delivered to the sheriff of the county in which the seizure is made, and shall be liable to forfeiture, on appropriate proceedings being instituted by the Shell Fish Commissioner, when authorized so to do by the Commissioner of Agriculture, before the courts of that county. In such case the cargo shall at once be disposed of by the sheriff or constable, for account of whom it may concern. Should the master or any of the crew of said vessel be found guilty of using dredges or other instruments in fishing oysters on natural reefs contrary to law, or fishing on the natural oyster or clam reefs out of season, or unlawfully taking oysters or clams belonging to a lessee, such vessel shall be declared forfeited by the court, and ordered sold and the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited with the State Treasurer to the credit of the Shell Fish Industry, and such person, firm or corporation as are guilty of such violations of this law shall not be permitted to have other privileged tax herein provided for within a period of one year from the date of conviction. Pending proceedings such vessel may be released upon the owner furnishing bond, with good and solvent security, in double the value of the vessel, conditional upon its being returned in good condition to the sheriff or constable to abide the judgment of the court.

Any person to whom any license under this Act may have been given, found guilty of violating the provisions of this Act shall at once forfeit all license that he may have; and no more shall be issued to him for a period of one year from such conviction; any person found guilty of wilfully violating the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction, unless otherwise provided herein, be fined in a sum not more than $100 or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of this court.

Sec. 28. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall charge and receive a fee of 25 cents for every license or permit issued, and for the placing of his name on a license or permit issued the same; and $2 for each lease granted, the fee of all other cases not herein specifically provided for, the same fees as are allowed the clerks of the court for like services. All fees shall be paid by the party served. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall receive no compensation for his services from the Shell Fish Industry Fund, and all fees paid to the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be covered into the general revenue fund of the State.

Sec. 29. Riparian owners shall not, under the provisions of this Act, be disturbed in the use of the land a reasonable distance out from medium tide for the purpose of erecting wharves, docks, piers, warehouses or other permanent improvements; and such riparian owners shall have the right to fill up from the shore, bank or beach as far as may be desired, not obstructing the channel, but leaving full space for the requirements of commerce, and shall have all the rights given them by Section 641 of the General Statutes of this State, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 30. All laws and parts of laws, whether general or local in their nature, in conflict with this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 31. There is hereby appropriated of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,000, to be placed to the credit of the Shell Fish Industry, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 32. This Act shall go into effect upon its becoming a law.

Approved June 4th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6533—(No. 112.)

AN ACT for the Protection and Preservation of the Robin, and Prescribing a Penalty for Any Violation Thereof.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida.

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation of this State shall at any time, or for any purpose, kill, wound, catch, sell, offer for sale, ship, offer for shipment, transport, offer for transportation, or have in possession, living or dead, any robin, or the plumage or parts thereof, Provided, however, That this Act in so far as it prohibits the killing, catching, shipping or offering for shipment, transportation or offering for transportation, or having in possession, of robins, shall not apply to any accredited representative of the public educational or scientific institutions or governmental departments of or in this State, or to the governmental departments of the United States, who, previous to Any Act prohibited herein shall have secured from the Commissioner of Agriculture of this State a permit authorizing the capture, possession or transportation of robins for economic investigations into the relation of birds to agriculture, or for strictly scientific purposes. Such permit shall be issued without cost to the applicant, upon a satisfactory showing to the Commissioner of Agriculture of the qualifications of the applicant to be entrusted with such permit, and Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall prevent any person in the State of Florida from destroying any robin found injuring grapes, fruits, garden or farm products on any premises, owned, leased, or in cultivation by any such person.

Sec. 2. The violation of any provision of this Act by any person, firm or corporation, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of five ($5.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County jail one day, or both, in the discretion of the court for each robin, or the plumage or parts thereof, killed, wounded, caught, sold, offered for sale, shipped, offered for shipment, transported, offered for transportation, or had in possession, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Approved May 26, 1913.

CHAPTER 6534—(No. 113)

AN ACT to Protect Game and Birds in the State of Florida.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida.

Section 1. Ownership and Title to Wild Birds and Game Vested in State.—The title and ownership to all wild birds and game in the State of Florida are vested in the State for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same in accordance with the laws of this State.

Sec. 2. Birds, Plumage, Skin, Eggs, and Nests Protected; Penalty for Catching, Killing or Taking.—Any person who shall catch or kill, or have in his possession, living or dead, or who shall purchase, offer, or expose for sale, transport, or ship without the State any such wild bird after it has been killed (or caught) or who shall sell or have in his possession for sale any part of the plumage, skin, or body of any bird protected by the game laws, or who shall take or wilfully destroy the nests of any wild bird or who shall have such nests of any wild bird or who shall have such nests or eggs in his or her possession, except as permitted by the game laws of this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 3. Game Birds Protected.—The following named game birds, the same being considered game birds: The American or common snipe, jack and river and sea snipe, Wilson's snipe, Rallidae (commonly known as rail, coots, mud hens and gallinules), Limicolae (commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews), Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, pheasants, and quails, and the species of Columbae, commonly known as turtle doves.

Sec. 4. No person or persons shall injure, kill or hunt or destroy by any means whatever, or have or be in possession of, except as expressly permitted by the provisions of this Act, the following named game birds, except between the following dates: Wild turkey gobblers, quail (bob white partridges), turtle doves, swans, geese, brant, first day of September, rail, coots, mud hens, sandpipers, curlews, snipe and plover, November 20th to December 20th, inclusive. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, not more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 5. Pheasants Protected.—Any person who takes, captures, or kills, except under permit, any ruffed grouse, (pheasant), Mongolian, Chinese or English pheasant, or other imported game birds, before December 1st, 1915, and thereafter, only from November 20th to December 20th following, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 6. Trap, Snare, Dead-Fall, Baiting, Etc., Prohibited.—Any person who shall at any time make use of any pitfall, dead-fall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, saltick, blind pen, baited hook, or baited field, or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemical, or explosives for the purpose of injuring, capturing or killing birds or animals, protected by the game laws of this State, except upon his or her own enclosed lands, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 7. Night Hunting Prohibited.—Any person who shall pursue, catch, take, or kill any birds, deer, wild turkey, wild ducks, wild geese, brant or other aquatic bird or fowl, between dark or daylight the following day, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 8. Hunting Wild Hogs.—Any person who, without first giving notice to at least three freeholders in the neighborhood, hunts, catches, or kills wild hogs unmarked, with dog or gun, must, on conviction, be fined not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. Deer Protection Open and Closed Season as To.—Any person who shall kill or attempt to kill any doe or female deer or fawn in spotted coat, or wild turkey hen in this State; or who shall kill any deer between February 20th and the 20th of November, in each year, or who shall use any artificial light in hunting or killing deer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars; and the having of such lights on the head or any part of the body while hunting shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of the last sub-division.

Section 10. Squirrels, Open and Closed Season as to.—Any person who shall pursue, injure, capture, kill, or destroy any fox squirrel, black squirrel, or gray squirrel, except on and from November 20th

sources. It shall show the number of wardens employed under special instructions, and shall give all necessary information concerning the affairs of the department of game and fish. Such reports to be published in pamphlet form.

Sec. 10. The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall enforce all laws now enacted or that may be enacted for the protection, propagation and preservation of game, birds and fish in this State, and shall prosecute all persons who violate such laws; and he shall at any and all times seize any and all birds, animals and fish that have been caught or killed at any time in a manner, or for a purpose, or in possession, or which have been shipped, contrary to the Game laws of this State.

Sec. 11. The blanks and other printed matter necessary to carry out the provisions of the Game laws, upon the approval by the Governor, shall be printed under the direction of the State Game and fish Commissioner, and shall be paid for in the same manner as other printing for the public printing. This expense shall be paid as the first money covered into the Game and Fish Protection Fund.

Sec. 12. The State Game and Fish Commissioner, by and with the consent of the Governor, shall publish in pamphlet form for general distribution, the laws relating to Game, birds and fish.

Sec. 13. The State Game and Fish Commissioner and his deputies may serve criminal process as sheriffs and constables, or may arrest without warrant any person or persons violating the Game and Fish laws of this State.

Sec. 14. The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall appoint, by and with the consent and approval by the Governor, Game and Fish Wardens in each County in this State and such persons so appointed shall be known as County Game and Fish Wardens, and shall hold office for the term of the State Game and Fish Commissioner appointing them, and until their successors are duly appointed.

Sec. 15. The County wardens shall assist the State Game and Fish Commissioner in the discharge of his official duties, and said wardens shall have like power and authority as is provided in this Chapter for the State Game and Fish Commissioner, relative to the enforcement of this law.

Sec. 16. Said deputies and wardens shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the State Game and Fish Commissioner, and subject to removal for cause by him.

Sec. 17. Before entering upon the discharge of their official duties, each County Game and Fish Warden shall give bond in the sum of $500.00, payable to the State of Florida, with two or more sureties to be approved of by the Local Board of County Commissioners conditioned that he will well and truly account for and legally apply all moneys which may come into his hand in his official capacity, and that he will faithfully perform all the duties enjoined upon him by law.

Sec. 18. All Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Marshals, Constables, and Policemen, or other peace officers of this State, are ex-officio deputy game and fish wardens.

Sec. 19. Game and Fish Wardens acting under special instructions shall receive $3.00 per day for their services.

Sec. 20. The Game and Fish Wardens shall, while in and about the woods, caution all sportsmen of the danger from fires and extinguish all fires left burning by anyone if within their power, and shall give notice to any and all persons interested, when possible, of fires raging beyond their control, to the end that same may be extinguished.

Sec. 21. Each County Warden shall receive an amount equal to one-fourth of all fines and penalties collected in the County in which he holds office, imposed for violation of any game and fish laws of this State where he does not furnish the evidence necessary to convict; and in all cases in which the County Warden furnished the evidence to convict, he shall receive an amount equal to three-fourths of all fines and penalties collected in the County in which he holds office imposed for violation of any game and fish laws of this State. Said sums of money shall be paid out of the fine and forfeiture funds of such County by warrant to be issued by the Board of County Commissioners of such County.

Sec. 22. Certificates may be granted by the State Game and Fish Commissioner, upon the payment of $1.00 to defray the necessary expenses attending the granting of such certificates, to any properly accredited person, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nest or eggs for strictly scientific purposes only. In order to obtain such certificates the applicant for the same must present to the State Game and Fish Commissioner written testimonials from two well known ornithologists, one of whom shall be a resident of this State, certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be entrusted with such privileges, such certificates shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year in which it is issued.

Sec. 23. The State Game and Fish Commissioner, upon the payment of $1.00, may issue permits to any person to take, capture, or transport not more than ten pairs of any one species of game, birds, or fish within or without this State, when satisfied that such persons applying for said permit desires the same exclusively for scientific or propagating purposes.

Sec. 24. All licenses shall be dated when issued, and when issued in the open season shall authorize the person named therein to hunt during the remainder of the then open season, and when license is issued in the closed season the person named therein shall be authorized to hunt on and during the open season next following, and then only within the regulations and restrictions provided by law. All hunting licenses shall be numbered consecutively at the time they are printed, and resident and non-resident blanks shall be of distinctive colors and shall be furnished by the State Game and Fish Commissioner to the Probate Judges of the various Counties. All licenses shall have a synopsis of the Game Laws printed on the back thereof.

Sec. 25. Any person who has been a bona fide resident of this State for one year then passed, may procure a County hunter's license for himself or herself by filing his or her affidavit with the County Judge in the County in which he or she resides, stating his or her age, place of residence, post office address, color, color of his or her hair and eyes, and the fact whether he or she can write his or her name, and by paying the said County Judge the sum of $1.00.

Sec. 26. Any person who has been a bona fide resident of the State for one year then passed may procure a State hunter's license for himself or herself by filing with the County Judge of the County to whom he or she applies for license the affidavit provided by the preceding section, and by paying to the said Probate Judge the sum of $3.00 which shall entitle him or her to a State hunter's license, and shall authorize him or her to hunt in any County in this State.

Sec. 27. Any non-resident or alien of this State may procure a license for hunting by filing his or her affidavit with the County Judge of any County in this State in which he or she desires to hunt, stating his or her age, place of residence, post-office address, color, color of eyes, and hair, and the facts whether he or she can write his or her name and by paying to the said Judge the sum of $15.00 which shall entitle him or her to a hunter's license, to be known as a non-resident hunter's license, which shall authorize him or her to hunt only in the County in which the same is issued.

Sec. 28. The County Judge shall issue all hunting licenses, resident and non-resident, under the seal of his office, to all persons complying with the provisions of this chapter, and shall sign the same and shall require the person to whom the license is issued to sign his or her name on the margin thereof. He shall keep a correct and complete record of all licenses issued in a book to be furnished by the State Game and Fish Commissioner, which record shall remain in his office and be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times.

Sec. 29. County Judges shall retain of the money received of each license issued the sum of $.25, which shall cover the swearing of the applicant to the affidavit referred to in this chapter and all other services under this chapter, and shall pay the County game warden $.25 for each County license and $.50 for each State license and $3.00 for each non-resident license issued and shall pay the balance to the State Treasurer on the first day of each month, which amount shall be covered into the Game and Fish Protection Fund, and said County Judges shall report to the State Game and Fish Commissioner on the first day of each month the number of licenses issued, and the amount of money remitted to the State Treasurer.

Section 30. All owners and land lords and members of their families may hunt upon their land without license; and tenants and members of their families may hunt upon the lease holds without license.

Sec. 31. The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall deliver to each County Judge in the State ten days before the first day of November in each year, as many licenses as may be required, and shall charge said County Judge with the number issued to him. On the first day of March, in each year, and within ten days thereafter, each County Judge shall return to the State Game and Fish Commissioner, all unused licenses and stubs of the licenses issued.

Sec. 32. All moneys sent to the State Treasurer in payment of hunting licenses, fines, penalties, and forfeitures arising from the Game Laws of this State, shall be set aside by the State Treasurer and shall constitute a fund known as the Game Fish Protection Fund, for the payment of the salary of the State Game and Fish Commissioner and his necessary incidental expenses as hereinbefore provided. Also the payment of the expenses of the Game and Fish Wardens when acting under special instructions. The expenses incurred for any purpose or in consequence of this Chapter shall be limited to the amount of money in the Game and Fish Protection Fund, and in no event shall the State pay any such salary or expenses, or be liable in any manner therefor, except to the extent of such Game and Fish Protection Fund, and the State Comptroller shall not issue any voucher for any services or expenses of any kind, unless the money to pay such voucher shall at the time be on hand in the State Treasury to the credit of the Game and Fish Protection Fund.

Sec. 33. On the first day of March, 1914, and on the first day of March each year thereafter, all funds, in excess of $5,000.00, in the Game and Fish Protection Fund, shall be transferred and paid into the State School Fund.

Sec. 34. This law shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Sec. 35. All Laws or parts of Laws in conflict with this Law are hereby repealed.

Became a law without the approval of the Governor.

CHAPTER 6536—(No. 116).

AN ACT Authorizing and Empowering the Several Boards of County Commissioners in the Several Counties in the State of Florida, to Construct, Erect, Equip, Acquire, Lease, Operate, Maintain and Control: Bridges, Cross-ways and Passage-ways Over, Along or Across Water; to Acquire Property and Franchises for Such Purposes, and Kindred and Subsidary Purposes, and to Issue Bonds for Such Purposes, and Creating Trustees for Such Bonds and Prescribing Duties and to Give Into Effect the Provisions of this Act. [illegible] Be Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Each Board of County Commissioners, of each of the Counties of the State of Florida for, on behalf and in the name of, their respective Counties, are fully authorized and empowered to acquire by condemnation or otherwise any bridge, cross-way, passage-way, wharf, dock, viaduct, foundation or structure, in, upon, along, over, across or approaching any water in, or bounding, their respective Counties, and land adjacent for approaches, thereto, and to double deck or parallel a bridge, and the right to use the whole or any part of any bridge, and approaches thereto, in double decking or paralleling the same or any part thereof, and to pay therefor as herein provided.

Sec. 2. Each Board of County Commissioners, in each of the Counties of this State, are hereby further fully authorized and empowered to erect, construct, build, control and operate bridges over and across water, in, and bounding their respective Counties, for the passage of either pedestrians, animals, vehicles, motor, steam or electric, cars and commerce, and to acquire land for approaches, thereto, by condemnation or otherwise, and for, on behalf and in the name of, their respective Counties, and to pay, therefor as herein provided.

But the provisions of this Act shall not be construed to authorize the construction of any bridge across any navigable stream in this State without first obtaining the approval of the Secretary of War as to its location and construction.

Sec. 3. Whenever a majority of the members of any Board of County Commissioners, in either of the Counties of this State, shall vote to acquire any property, or right, or to double deck, or parallel, or build any bridge, — authorized in Sections 1 and 2 of this Act; or, when a petition signed by 10% of the duly-qualified electors of any County is presented to the Board of County commissioners of such County and praying any bridge be acquired, or double decked or built, authorized by Sections 1 and 2 of this Act, then such Board of County Commissioners shall immediately employ thoroughly competent and reliable experts who shall perform such service and give such information as required and shall be paid for such service out of the general revenue fund of such county; and such Board of County Commissioners shall then promptly determine the amount of County bonds required for such purposes, the rate of interest to be paid thereon, and the time when the principal and interest of such bonds shall become due and where payable.

Sec. 4. The Board of County Commissioners, of such County, shall then prepare and cause to be published, for 4 consecutive weeks in one newspaper published in such County, notice of the date of an election to be held therein, the amount, denominations, rate of interest, time and place of payment of interest and principal, and for what purposes to be issued, and shall cause such election to be held on date, provided in the notice published, and the form of ballots shall be provided, and the election otherwise held, conducted, canvassed, determined and declared as provided in Section 749, 790 and 791 of the General Statutes of Florida now in force.

Sec. 5. If the election shall result, "For Bonds," then the Board of County Commissioners of such County shall forthwith proceed and provide for the payment of the interest and principal of such bonds and as provided in Section 749 of the General Statutes of Florida, and for the issuance, sale, disposition, thereof, and trustees thereof and expenditure of proceeds realized therefrom, and as now provided by Sections 791 to 800, both inclusive, of the General Statutes of Florida.

Sec. 6. Each Board of County Commissioners of each of the Counties of this State are hereby given the power of eminent domain to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, insofar as the same conflict herewith, be and they are hereby, each repealed.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately, upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved May 23, 1913.

CHAPTER 6537—(No. 117).

AN ACT to Provide for the Method and Manner of Opening, Establishing, Building, Constructing, and Maintaining Public Roads and Bridges in the State of Florida, and to Provide a Road and Bridge Fund for the Several Counties in the State of Florida, and for the Assessment and Collection of same.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Each County Commissioners district is hereby declared a road district for the purpose of this Act, and the roads and bridges in said Districts shall be under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners in each County, except the roads and bridges within the limits of incorporated towns and cities.

Sec. 2. The Board of County Commissioners of each County is hereby empowered to open and establish such new roads and bridges and state aid, repair, or change of already established roads and bridges that are in a dangerous condition, or obstructed, the public welfare of the County requires under the provisions of Sections 747 and 748 of the General Statutes. The location of all new roads and bridges and the repair of all roads and bridges which are now established, shall be done in the manner and constructed and built of the material designated by the Board of County Commissioners; Provided, however, the width of all public roads shall not be less than thirty feet.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of the several Counties at their first meeting in January of each and every year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and at such other times, as they may deem necessary, lay off the roads in their respective districts into subdivisions of convenient length and size, and to apportion the hands liable to work upon the roads in the different subdivisions, to appoint a fit and competent person as Overseer of Road for such road subdivision, and to furnish such overseer with the list of all the hands that are liable to work the roads under said overseer within his respective road subdivision.

All road overseers shall be of legal age, and live within the sub-road district to which they are subject.

Said County Commissioners shall annually and oftener if they deem it necessary, make out lists of all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, residing for thirty days or more continuously next prior to the making out of such lists in such County Commissioner's district.

Each overseer so appointed and who shall accept such appointment, as aforesaid, shall serve for at least one year and for such longer period as the County Commissioners of his district and said overseer shall agree upon, from year to year, and until the successor of such overseer is appointed and qualified.

It shall be the duty of said overseer to superintend, direct and have charge of the persons summoned and performing labor upon the roads and bridges as herein required, and to take charge of all tools, implements, teams and other property placed in his care by the County Commissioners, all of which property shall be charged to him at the market value at that time upon a book kept for such purpose by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and he shall be responsible and liable for the proper use, care and return of the same; Provided, of course, he shall not be responsible or liable for the ordinary wear and tear, and shall not be held to pay for such property where it shall have been lost from causes beyond his control, and when property shall be damaged, destroyed or lost, he shall make an itemized list of the same and certify under oath that such property was not damaged, destroyed or lost by reason of any negligence on his part, and upon the filing of such statement under oath, if approved by the Board of County Commissioners, he shall have credit for such article or articles and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as to his services as may be prescribed by the Board of County Commissioners not in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

Each overseer shall receive for his service a compensation not exceeding three dollars per day for each day he is engaged as such overseer in actual service in working upon the roads. Every overseer so appointed, and who shall accept such appointment, who shall refuse or neglect to perform his duties for the term for which he shall have been appointed, as provided in this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined a sum of not more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail not more than three months or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

Said Overseer shall summon in writing at such times and in such numbers as he shall deem necessary, or as shall be prescribed by the rules adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, all persons liable to road duty residing in his road subdivision; Provided, other things being equal, the hands shall be apportioned to work the road nearest their residence or home, said nearest road being in the same road subdivision, whether their names shall be upon the list provided by the Board of County Commissioners or not; Provided, further, That such persons not appearing on said list have resided in such road subdivision for thirty days or more just prior to the date fixed for working such road after three days' notice; except in case of storms or casualty, when one day's notice shall be sufficient of the time and place at which such person or persons shall be required to work and the tools with which he must supply himself.

Such notice shall be in writing, and may be served either by personal service or by leaving the notice at the place of residence of the person to be notified, with a member of his family over the age of twelve years; Provided, That no person shall be required to work beyond the limits of the road district in which he resides.

Sec. 4. The Board of County Commissioners of the several Counties are hereby authorized to employ such labor by the day or month as they may deem necessary to work said roads and bridges and to provide such machinery, teams, tools and other implements, as may be necessary, for the carrying on and conducting the work of building, constructing, and opening of new roads or bridges and the repair and maintenance of any roads and bridges that are established or may be established hereafter in the different Counties.

Said County Commissioners shall require, and it shall be the duty of all persons to whom the County Commissioners shall deliver teams, tools, implements and supplies for road and bridge purposes, to make a strict accounting of the same; and the road overseers shall, once each month, make an itemized statement under oath in full of all labor and work performed and of teams, tools, implements and supplies on hand, and of moneys received and expended.

They shall make requisitions on the County Commissioners for all tools, teams, implements and supplies required to carry on their work, and shall return to the County Commissioners at a place or places to be designated by the County Commissioners, all worn out, broken or useless implements, machinery, teams or supplies in their charge that they may not need or require to carry on the work in their charge, and thereupon they shall be credited with the same and shall take a receipt therefor; and Provided, That suit may be brought by the Board of County Commissioners against any overseer to recover any moneys the value of, or damage to any property turned over to or coming into the hands of the overseers, and which shall not be returned, or properly accounted for under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. The Board of County Commissioners of the several Counties are hereby authorized to appoint an experienced and competent road builder, who shall be known as the Superintendent of Public Roads, at a salary not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five ($125.00) dollars per month. All work on the public roads of the County, outside of cities and towns, shall be under the supervision of such superintendent, who shall be responsible to and subject to the direction of the Board of County Commissioners.

Sec. 6. The Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized to let the work on roads and bridges of the several Counties out on contract, when, in their judgment, such work can be so done to the advantage of the several Counties.

In awarding any work on the roads and bridges by contract the same shall be let to the lowest competent bidder after due notice by publication in a newspaper published in the County where such contract is made for a period of two weeks prior to the making of such contract for bids based upon specifications furnished by the Board of County Commissioners.

And the successful bidder shall give a good and sufficient bond payable to the Board of County Commissioners in such sum as may be required by them conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract. The Board of County Commissioners may reject any or all bids and require new bids to be made in its discretion.

Sec. 7. The public roads and bridges of the several Counties heretofore established, according to law or by prescription, are hereby declared to be public roads and bridges and under the control and management of the Board of County Commissioners.

Sec. 8. Whenever the Board of County Commissioners shall determine to establish a new road or bridge or change any road already established, they shall proceed in the same expeditious and at such place or places as to them shall seem best. Said Board shall have the right to appropriate any land or material necessary for the construction and repair of any road, and in case the owner of said land and material and said Board of County Commissioners shall not be able to agree upon the price to be paid for said material or land, the said Board shall have a right to proceed to condemn the land or material required in the manner provided by law for the condemnation of right-of-way and appropriations of material for public roads and bridges, and Provided, That if the Board of County Commissioners agree upon a price without condemnation proceedings, then in such event they shall take a deed to the County for the right-of-way.

Sec. 9. The Board of County Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to levy a tax of not to exceed five mills on a dollar on all property in said County each year for road and bridge purposes and the same when collected, the proceeds shall be paid over to the County Treasurer, and [illegible] such fund shall not be expended for any other purpose than for work on the public roads and bridges in the several Counties and for the payment of the salaries of employees engaged in road and bridge work and in providing the necessary tools, material, implements and teams, and for the necessary work on said road and bridges; Provided, however, That one-half the amount so realized from said special tax on the property in incorporated cities and towns, shall be turned over to said cities and towns, to be used in repairing and maintaining the roads and streets thereof, as may be provided by the ordinances of such cities and towns.

Sec. 10. Every able-bodied male person over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, residing in said County for thirty days or more continuously next prior to the date of making of the list by the Board of County Commissioners, or the date of the summons to work the roads, shall be subject liable and required to work on the roads and bridges of the several Counties for six days of ten hours each on each year when summoned so to do, as herein provided, that such persons so subject to road duty may perform such services by an able-bodied substitute over the age of eighteen years, or in lieu thereof may pay to the road overseer on or before the day he is called upon to render such service the sum of three dollars, and such overseer shall turn into the County Treasury of his County any and all moneys so paid to him, the same to be placed to the credit of the road and bridge fund and subject to the order of the Board of County Commissioners for road and bridge purposes, and Provided further, That all moneys collected in lieu of road duty shall be expended by the Board of County Commissioners upon the public roads and bridges in the subdivision where such road duties should have been performed.

Sec. 11. All persons who shall have lost a limb, or shall be incapacitated from earning a livelihood by physical disability by ordinary manual labor, which disability shall be of such character as to disable them at all times from so earning a livelihood by manual labor, persons of unsound mind, and ministers in charge of a church, and persons who shall have performed their full proportion of road work in any other County or district or road subdivision, and persons who shall have been previously exempted by reasons of having reached the age of forty-five years, and residents of an incorporated city or town shall be exempted from road duty under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 12. Any person or persons not exempt as aforesaid who shall fail to work on public roads of the several Counties when required to do so, or to provide a substitute as herein provided, and shall neglect or refuse to make payment for the same, as hereinbefore provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned in the County jail for not longer than thirty days.

Sec. 13. The Board of County Commissioners of the several Counties are hereby authorized and empowered to require all convicts confined in the County Jail of their respective Counties for any offense, to labor upon the public roads and bridges of the County, or in the event the County Commissioners of any County do not deem it to the best interests of the County to work such convicts on the public roads of the County, they may lease such convicts to any other County in this State to be worked upon the public roads, and if they cannot be worked upon the public roads of any County in this State, then and in that event convicts may be hired out under the provisions of law to contractors, and the money derived from the hire of such convicts, shall be paid to the County Treasurer and placed to the credit of the fund provided for in this Act.

Sec. 14. The County Commissioners of each County shall provide the various overseers of such Counties with official receipt book, with receipts reprinted in duplicate and consecutively numbered, which said overseer shall give to each person performing labor or paying money in lieu thereof for the amount of money paid or labor performed, and retaining a copy thereof. Each overseer shall take an itemized receipt for all money paid out for labor or material used upon his road subdivision, and shall submit such receipt to the County Commissioner of the district or to the Board of County Commissioners, when making his reports or whenever called upon so to do.

Sec. 15. In pursuance of the provisions of Section Two of this Act, the several road overseers appointed under this Act shall have power to require every person performing labor either in person or by substitute to perform such labor in a satisfactory manner, both as to quality and amount, and in the case of failure of such person to so perform such labor, the overseer shall have power to dismiss such person and require them to pay in lieu thereof the amount specified in this Act, and such person shall be deemed also and shall be held to be a road defaulter as though he had not performed the work; Provided, That the overseer shall make full and complete returns of all defaulters and of the time of such default to the County Commissioners of the County wherein such default occurred and shall also within fifteen days after such default, report the same under oath and make due complaint thereupon to the Court having jurisdiction of such offence; and, Provided further, That the overseer shall be allowed one dollar per day and five cents per mile for the time necessarily consumed and traveled in returning and prosecuting such road defaulters.

Sec. 16. Nothing in this Act shall apply or be construed to affect the construction or building of bridges constructed or built under the provisions of any special law, where bonds are issued for such building and construction by virtue of an action held for such purpose.

Sec. 17. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, further, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as repealing any laws or parts of laws applying to Counties of this State having special road laws.

Approved June 4, 1913.

CHAPTER 6538—(No. 118).

AN ACT to Amend Section 3676 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, Relating to Obstructing County and Settlement Roads.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 3676 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, be amended to read as follows:

3676. Obstructing County and Settlement Roads.—Whoever shall fell, drag or by any means place a tree, or other obstruction, in or across any County settlement or neighborhood road regularly used, or whoever causes such obstruction to be placed therein, shall remove the same from such road within six hours thereafter.

Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding sixty days; Provided, That this law shall not apply to pasture fences and gates, nor the improvement of private property.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall be of full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 7, 1913.

CHAPTER 6539—(No. 119).

AN ACT Providing for the Betterment of the Rural Schools by Creating Rural School Inspectors and Prescribing Their Duties and Making Appropriation for Their Compensation and Expenses.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Two Rural School Inspectors are hereby created by this Act who shall be appointed by the Governor upon the nomination of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and shall hold their positions subject to the State Board of Education. It shall be the duty of each of these Inspectors to devote all of his time and attention to the work of visiting and supervising rural schools, and shall perform such educational work, when the rural schools are not in operation, as may be required of them by the State Board of Education, and shall work under the direction and advice of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to whom reports shall be made as required. The sum of Two Thousand Dollars, ($2,000.00), for the salary of each is hereby appropriated and Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, ($1,250.00), for the traveling expenses of each, out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for each of the two years beginning July 1, 1913 and 1914, which shall be paid in monthly installments upon the requisition of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the Comptroller of the State.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved June 5, 1913.

CHAPTER 6540—(No. 120).

AN ACT to Enable Normal School and College Graduates to Teach and Acquire Certificates in This State.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That all graduates of the normal or undergraduate departments of the University of Florida and College for Women, and any other colleges and universities in this State that will submit to such inspection and regulation as the State Board of Education and the State Board of Control may prescribe are hereby granted a State certificate, Provided, That one-fifth of the time of the collegiate departments be devoted to professional training and; Provided, further, That a regular examination conducted at the close of the junior and senior years, of all such graduates as come under the provisions of this Act, the said graduates shall make a general average of not less than Eighty-five per cent. on all subjects, with a grade of not less than Sixty per cent. on any subject.

Sec. 2. Any person making it appear to the State Superintendent that he or she has taken advantage of the provisions of Section One of this Act shall be granted a State Certificate.

Sec. 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage and approval.

Approved June 8, 1913.

CHAPTER 6541—(No. 121).

AN ACT to Amend Sections One, Two, Four, Five, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Fifteen, of Chapter 6122, Acts of 1911, An Act Entitled, An Act to Prevent the Adulteration, Misbranding and Imitation of Food for Man or Beast, of Beverages, Candies, or Condiments, of Medicines, Drugs and Liquors, and the Manufacture and Sale Thereof in the State of Florida, Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof, Providing for the Inspection and Analysis of the Articles Described by the Florida State Department of Agriculture, Charging the State's Attorney with the Enforcement Hereof, and Providing Means Therefor, Providing for the Appointment of an Additional State Chemist or Expert Food Analyst and Two Food and Drug Inspectors to Appropriate the Necessary Funds to Enforce the Provisions of This Act, and for the General Expenses of the State Laboratory and Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department of the State of Florida, and to Repeal All Laws in Conflict with This Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Sections One, Two, Four, Five, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Fifteen, of Chapter 6122, Acts of 1911 entitled "An Act to Prevent the Adulteration, Misbranding and Imitation of Food for Man or Beast, of Beverages, Candies or Condiments of Medicines, Drugs and Liquors and the Manufacture and Sale Thereof in the State of Florida, Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof, Providing for the Inspection and Analysis of the Articles Described by the Florida State Department of Agriculture, Charging the State's Attorney with the Enforcement Hereof and Providing Means Therefor, Providing for the Appointment of an Additional State Chemist or Expert Food Analyst and Two Food and Drug Inspectors; to Appropriate the Necessary Funds to Enforce the Provisions of This Act, and for the General Expenses of the State Laboratory and Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department of the State of Florida, and to Repeal All Laws in Conflict with This Act," shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, or keep or offer for sale, or distribute, within the State of Florida, any article of food, drugs, medicine or liquors which is adulterated or misbranded, or which contains any poisonous or deleterious substance within the meaning of this Act; and any of the persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00), or shall be sentenced to not more than six months imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court, and for each subsequent offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or sentenced to not more than one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 2. That the inspection, examination, or chemical analysis of specimens of food and drugs shall be made by the State Chemist of Florida, or under his direction and supervision, for the purpose of determining whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, and if it shall appear from any such examination or analysis, that any such specimen is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the State Chemist shall certify the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall cause the goods so certified as adulterated or misbranded, to be seized by the sheriff of the County in which they are found, and shall cause notice thereof to be given the party from whom such sample was obtained; any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard before the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Attorney General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by them, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Commissioner of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper State's Attorney, County Solicitor, or other proper prosecuting attorney, with the copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination or analysis, under the oath of such officer or analyst. That in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Attorney General that the violation of this Act is properly a subject of interstate commerce, or otherwise comes under the supervision and jurisdiction of the United States, then the Commissioner of Agriculture shall certify the case to the United States District Attorney in whose district the violations may have been committed, but if it be under the jurisdiction of the courts of this State, then the Commissioner of Agriculture shall certify the case to the State's Attorney, County Solicitor or other proper prosecuting attorney in the County where the offense occurred. It shall be the duty of the State's Attorney, County Solicitor, or other proper prosecuting attorney, to prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this Act as soon as he receives the evidence transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture. After the judgment of the Court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In Case of Drugs: First—If when a drug is sold under or by name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of the investigation.

Second—If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the Case of Confectionery: If it contains terra-alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow or other mineral substances or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor, or compound or narcotic drug.

In Case of Food: First—If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth—If it be mixed, colored or powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth—If it contains any added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health; Provided, that when in preparation of food products for shipment they are preservedly any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water or otherwise and directions for the removal of said preservative are printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth—If the package, vessel or bottle containing it be of such a composition, or carry any attachment made of such a composition of metal or alloy as will be acted upon in the ordinary course of use by the contents of the package, vessel or bottle in any such way as to produce an injurious, deleterious or poisonous compound.

Seventh—If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Sec. 5. That the term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all drugs, or other articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product, which is falsely branded, as to the State, territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced. That for the purpose of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded—

In Case of Drugs: First—If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second—If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label in conspicuous letters of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein; Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to the filling of written prescriptions furnished by regular licensed, practicing physicians, and kept on file by druggists as required by law.

Third—If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any other ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent.

In the Case of Food: First—If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second—If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or is an imitation in package or label of another substance of a previously established name, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label in conspicuous letters of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

Third—If in package form, the net contents of the package are not correctly stated in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, conspicuously, legibly and correctly, on the outside of the package. Provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted and tolerations established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of this Act.

Fourth—If the package containing it, or its label shall bear any statement, design or device which shall be false or misleading in any particular; Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring or flavoring only, and as requiring or compelling proprietors of manufacturers of proprietary foods, which contain no unwholesome added ingredients, to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require, to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

Sec. 9. That the Governor shall appoint four food, drug and fertilizer inspectors for the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida, two of said inspectors shall be appointed as soon as practicable, but the other two shall not be appointed until the expiration of the terms for which the two inspectors of the Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department now holding office were appointed, and said two inspectors shall until the expiration of their said terms perform the duties imposed by this Act upon the inspectors provided for in this Section.

Said food, drug and fertilizer inspectors of the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture shall have authority and it shall be their duty under instructions from the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Chemist, to inspect foods and drugs and commercial stock feed and commercial fertilizers and other material subject to inspection as now provided by law throughout the State or any territory assigned to them and to seize and attach all goods subject to inspection as are visibly misbranded, palpably adulterated or offered for sale in violation of the provisions of this Act or that shall fail to bear the guaranteed analysis and inspection stamp provided by the commercial fertilizer and commercial stock feed laws, and place the same in the custody of the sheriff of the County wherein found, subject to the order of the Commissioner of Agriculture, sending samples of such goods to the State Chemist for examination or analysis. The Inspectors shall, under the directions of the Commissioner of Agriculture or the State Chemist, draw samples of foods and drugs, commercial stock feed, commercial fertilizers, and other goods subject to inspection, offered for sale in the State or district assigned to them, and forward samples to the State Chemist for examination or analysis as provided by law. In the performance of their duties, inspectors shall have free access at all reasonable hours, to any store, warehouse, factory, packing-house, or railway depot, wherein commercial stock feed, or commercial fertilizers, foods or drugs are stored, manufactured or prepared for sale, for the purpose of examination or inspection and drawing samples of commercial fertilizers, food stuffs, food or drugs.

If such access be refused by the owner, agent or manager of such premises, the Inspector may apply for a search warrant which shall be obtained in the same manner as provided by law for the obtaining of search warrants in other cases. The refusal to admit an Inspector to any of the above mentioned premises, during reasonable hours, shall be construed as prima facie evidence of violation of this Act.

In calling for and taking samples of foods or drugs, the Inspector shall tender to the owner or agent the market value of the sample.

Each Inspector of the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture shall receive a salary of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a sum not to exceed One Thousand Dollars each, per annum, for traveling expenses while in the performance of his duties.

Detailed vouchers for such expenses shall be rendered by said Inspector and paid only upon the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Governor shall also appoint an Assistant State Chemist (a food and drug analyst), on the recommendation of the State Chemist. His salary shall be One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, per annum, payable quarterly

and all bids received if they deem the same expedient and re-advertise the contract until a satisfactory bid is received and accepted.

Sec. 13. Upon accepting a satisfactory bid, the County Board of Public Instruction shall enter into a contract with the party or parties whose bid has been accepted, such contract shall contain the specifications of the work to be done or the material to be furnished, the time limit in which the construction is to be completed or material furnished for improvement, the time and amounts in which payments are to be made upon said contracts and the penalty to be paid by the contractor for any failure to comply with the terms of the said contract. The contractor shall also enter into a good and sufficient bond with the said County Board of Public Instruction for the faithful execution of the said contract, the sureties upon which and the sufficiency and provisions of which bonds shall be determined by the said County Board.

Sec. 14. If any special tax school district shall authorize, as herein provided for, the issuance of bonds for a purpose other than acquiring, building, enlarging, furnishing, or other improvement of school buildings, the County Board of Public Instruction may and shall have the authority to disburse the proceeds derived from the sale of such bonds in such manner as may be necessary and proper to carry out the purposes and objects for which the said bond issue was authorized.

Sec. 15. Whenever any special tax school district bonds shall have been issued in pursuance of this Act, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of said County to levy annually a tax upon all real and personal property, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines owned or situated within said special tax school district not to exceed five mills on the dollar in any one year, sufficient to raise and pay the interest on said special tax school district bonds and sufficient to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds at the maturity of the same which sinking fund shall be provided for by resolution before the issuing of any of the said bonds. All special tax school district taxes for the payment of the interest and to create a sinking fund for the retirement of the said bonds shall be assessed, equalized and collected upon the taxable property within the special tax school district by the same officers and in the same manner as is provided by law for the assessment, equalization and collection of other County taxes, and the Board of County Commissioners shall levy and have collected from all taxable property within the special tax school district, the special tax herein provided for until all bonds issued in pursuance hereto shall have been paid and collected.

Sec. 16. After the issuance by any special tax school district of bonds in the manner herein authorized, the qualified electors of such special tax school district may thereafter, from time to time, in the manner herein provided for, authorize one or more additional bond issues as they may determine upon.

Sec. 17. Should there remain any of the proceeds of the sale of special tax school district bonds after the purpose and object for which the said bonds were issued shall have been carried out and performed by the said Board of Public Instruction, the said surplus then shall be held by the said County Board and paid out by said Board for the exclusive use of the public free schools within such special tax school district as said County Board may deem reasonable and proper, provided such disposition be first recommended by the Trustees of said special tax school district.

Sec. 18. When any special tax school district shall have authorized and issued bonds in the manner provided for under the terms of this Act, such bonds shall be subject to validation in the manner provided for in Chapter 6237 Laws of Florida, approved June 3, 1911, and any amendatory Acts thereto.

Sec. 19. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved May 16th, 1913.

CHAPTER 6543—(No. 123).

AN ACT Fixing the Compensation and Providing Appropriation for the Chief Clerk in the State Treasurer's Office.

Whereas, The present Chief Clerk in the State Treasurer's Office came from Putnam County in the year 1885 and has since that date been continuously employed as chief clerk in the office of the State Treasurer; and

Whereas, The responsibility of the position and the work performed by this Clerk, also the long and faithful service rendered the State, make his compensation inadequate and out of harmony with the salaries of other clerks in the Capitol; and

Whereas, That justice be done this faithful and efficient employe who has not asked for an increase in compensation, therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the compensation of the Chief Clerk in the State Treasurer's Office be and the same is hereby fixed at Two Thousand Dollars per annum, and any additional funds necessary to meet this amount are hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 2. This Act shall become effective upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 14, 1913.

CHAPTER 6544—(No. 124).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to Daniel Manly Breaker.

Whereas: Daniel Manly Breaker has made application for a pension and has filed affidavits that he was a chaplain in Company "C," 2nd South Carolina Regiment of Artillery, and that he served with said regiment in the capacity of chaplain during the war between the States, and

Whereas: Said Daniel Manly Breaker has set up by his own affidavit and that of J. N. Droze, Samuel Alexander and J. H. Felder, citizens of South Carolina and fellow comrades with said Daniel Manly Breaker, that he was not only chaplain in their regiment, but that they have seen him doing duty as a private in the ranks, that they remember on one occasion of his securing a gun and accoutrements and going into the fight on James Island near Charleston, S. C., and,

Whereas The transcript from the official record shows that said D. M. Breaker made application for assignment to James Island as Chaplain in the Confederate States Army, but has no further record of his service. Therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida

Section 1. That the State Board of Pensions be and they are, hereby directed to accept proofs submitted by the said Daniel M. Breaker as proofs of service and place his name on the roll of pensioners to whom has been allowed a pension, and that he be paid at the same rate and in the same manner as other pensioners on the pension roll.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6545—(No. 125).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to George W. Cook.

Whereas, George W. Cook was at the time of the beginning of the Civil war an engineer on the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallahassee, and

Whereas, After the war was in progress for a year or two he sought to enlist in the regular military branch of the service, and did present himself to the enrolling officer in Tallahassee and said officer had given him orders to report to the company at Lake City, Florida, and before he left the enrolling office the Superintendent of the Railroad entered and requested that the enrolling officer detail him to return to the railroad as there were no engineers available to man the engines, and said enrolling officer did order him to return to the railroad and continue to run the engine, and

Whereas, said George W. Cook did continue to run his engine on the said railroad until after the war was over, and was the identical engineer who brought the train across the Aucilla trestle while said trestle was burning, having been fired by deserters, and was the identical engineer who carried soldiers by train to Natural Bridge and to Olustee;—Therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That George W. Cook be and he is hereby granted a pension from the State of Florida at the rate of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars per annum, and said pension shall be paid from the Pension fund in the same manner as other pensions are paid, and the Pension Board are hereby directed to place his name on the roll of approved pension claims and the State Comptroller directed to issue his warrant for the amount allowed in this Bill, payments to be made each quarter during the life of said pensioner.

Sec. 2. This Act shall become effective July 1st, 1913.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6546—(No. 126).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to Thomas L. Coe, of Leon County, Florida, and Providing for the Payment Thereof.

Whereas, Thomas L. Coe, who was born in Charleston County, South Carolina, enlisted July 25, 1864, and was in active service as a Confederate Soldier during the War between the States, until the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnson, and,

Whereas, said Thomas L. Coe, who moved to this State in 1869, and has resided in Leon County, Florida, ever since, is now an aged man and in need of the assistance to be afforded, therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the said Thomas L. Coe be, and he is hereby granted a pension in the sum of Ten Dollars ($10.00) per month, payable quarterly, and that he be placed on the pension rolls of the State of Florida in that amount, and paid as other pensions are paid.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6547—(No. 127).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to Oregon Dunham.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the State Board of Pensions be, and they are, hereby directed to accept proofs submitted by the said Oregon Dunham as proofs of service and place his name on the roll of pensioners to whom has been allowed a pension, and that he be paid at the same rate and in the same manner as other pensioners on the pension roll.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6548—(No. 128).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to L. W. Edwards of Columbia County, Florida, who served in the Confederate Army During the Civil War Between the States.

Whereas, L. W. Edwards was enrolled in Captain Garrett Vinzent's Company of the 5th Florida Regiment during the year 1862, and served therein until discharged on account of physical disabilities, and,

Whereas, said L. W. Edwards did after recovering from said disabilities re-enlist during the year 1864 in the Company of Captain Hawkins of the 5th Florida Regiment and served the Confederate States faithfully until the close of the war, therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. L. W. Edwards of Columbia County, Florida, is hereby granted a pension in the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($120.00) per annum, payable quarterly, and the State Pension Board shall place said L. W. Edwards on the pension roll and pay said pension as the other pensions are paid.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6549—(No. 129).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to Moses P. Ellison.

Whereas, Moses P. Ellison enlisted in June, 1861, in the 2nd Florida Infantry, at the age of 16 years, and,

Whereas, He is shown by transcript from the official muster rolls to have enlisted in Company B, of the 5th Florida Infantry April 28th, 1862, and that he was discharged June 7th, 1862, and wherein it is shown by the affidavits of two comrades that he enlisted in Captain Peeks company of the 11th Florida Infantry in 1863 and served several months in that company and was discharged from that company in 1863 by reason of being under age, and,

Whereas, He claims to have been injured shortly afterward in a railroad wreck and that such injury was so severe that he was not again able to re-enlist until near the close of the war when he went to Madison and offered to enroll for service again, and there not being enough present to send on to the army and he being also in ill health was given a furlough and before the furlough expired the war had closed. His service in Captain Peek's company in 1863 being evidenced by letter from Captain Peek as well as the affidavit of two comrades, therefore—

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Moses P. Ellison is hereby granted a pension and the rate of pay of such pension shall be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum during his life time, and the State Board of Pensions is hereby empowered and directed to place the name of Moses P. Ellison on the roll of approved pensioners at the above mentioned rate of pay and the Comptroller is directed to pay such pensioner in the same manner as other pensioners are paid.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6550—(No. 130).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to George W. Haddock, of Nassau County, Florida.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the said George W. Haddock be, and he is hereby, granted a pension for life in the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), per month, payable quarterly, and the amount necessary to pay the same be, and is hereby appropriated out of the State Pension Fund.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6551—(No. 131).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to Mrs. S. J. Kelley.

Whereas, Mrs. S. J. Kelley was formerly the wife of R. G. Jaudon, who was an officer in the Confederate Army, and rendered valiant service to the cause of the Confederacy, and was killed in line of battle, and

Whereas, the said Mrs. S. J. Kelley was afterwards remarried to the man whose name she now bears, and who has long since died, and

Whereas, the said Mrs. S. J. Kelley is now aged, infirm and in destitute circumstances; Therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Mrs. S. J. Kelley of Bradford County, Florida, be, and she is hereby granted a pension of Thirty Dollars ($30.00) per quarter.

Sec. 2. That the State Pension Board is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of the said Mrs. S. J. Kelley on the pension rolls of the State of Florida, and to pay unto her the said pension in the same manner as now provided by law for the payment of pensions by the State of Florida.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6552—(No. 132).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to B. H. King of Polk County, Florida.

Whereas, B. H. King of Polk County, Florida, was a brave and valiant soldier of the Confederate Army, and

Whereas, The said B. H. King is now of the age of seventy-six years, and is quite feeble, and

Whereas, The said B. H. King was wounded in the right lung, and is in rapidly declining health in consequence thereof, and

Whereas, The said B. H. King is destitute of any source of support other than manual labor and

Whereas The said B. H. King is incapacitated from making a living by manual labor or otherwise by reason of his advanced age and declining health, and

Whereas, The property of the said B. H. King does not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars, and

Whereas, The said B. H. King did service for the State of Florida in the war between the States between the dates of 1861 and 1864, and received said wound in said service, and

Whereas, The said B. H. King also did service in Company G, Cavalry Regiment Five from the State of Georgia, and

Whereas, The said B. H. King has not resided in the State of Florida since the early days of the war between the States until within the last six years, therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the said B. H. King of Polk County, Florida, be and he is hereby granted a pension of $30.00 per quarter.

Sec. 2. That the said Pension Board is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of the said B. H. King on the pension roll of the State of Florida, and to pay to him the said pension in the same manner as now provided by law for the payment of pensions by the State of Florida.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6553—(No. 133).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to Leroy Leonard of Duval County, Florida.

Whereas, Leroy Leonard of Duval County, Florida, was, during the years of 1903 and 1904 a private in First Battery Field Artillery of the Military forces of the State of Florida, and,

Whereas, during said time he was, while under command of an officer, attending a special drill for the purpose of instruction and to raise funds for fitting up Battery quarters, accidentally injured by the premature discharge of one of the field pieces while attending such special drill, and,

Whereas, in such injury he suffered the loss of an eye and a hand, Therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the said Leroy Leonard be, and he is hereby, granted a pension for life in the sum of fifteen ($15.00) dollars per month, payable quarterly, and the amount necessary to pay the same be, and same is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of the State Pension fund.

Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6554—(No. 134).

AN ACT to Grant a Pension to Rufus V. Mathews, of Putnam County, Florida.

Whereas, Rufus V. Mathews in March 1862 enlisted in Watts Battery Columbia Light Artillery, Columbia, S. C., served faithfully as a Confederate Soldier until he surrendered to Gen. W. H. Wilson of the Federal Army near West Point, Ga., on the 17th day of April 1865 and paroled at Macon, Ga., at the close of the Civil War between the States, and

Whereas, Rufus V. Mathews is not eligible as a pensioner under existing law for the reason that he was not in 1895 a resident of the State of Florida, and

Whereas, since 1895 he has become a resident of the State of Florida and a worthy citizen of Putnam County entirely deserving of a pension, therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the Pension Board is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Rufus V. Mathews of Putnam County, Florida, on the pension roll of the State at the regular rate now provided by law for the pensioners of the State of Florida.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect upon its approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6555—(No. 135).

AN ACT for the Relief of H. E. Murrhee for Loss of Fees During His Suspension From the Office of Sheriff of Lake County.

Whereas, H. E. Murrhee was in March, 1908 suspended from the exercise of the duties of the office of Sheriff of Lake County, Florida; and whereas, such suspension was never considered by the Senate; and whereas there was no session of the Senate after such suspension, and before the expiration of the term of office, and it was physically impossible for the said Murrhee to resume the duties of his office after the Senate failed to act on such suspension; and whereas, the Constitution provides that the said Murrhee shall suffer no loss of salary or other compensation in consequence of such suspension; and whereas, the said Murrhee was thereafter duly elected Sheriff of Lake County, Florida, for the term beginning January 1st, 1909; therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the sum of One Thousand Twenty-Nine Dollars and seventy-seven cents ($1,029.77), being the amount lost by H. E. Murrhee by reason of the loss of salary or other compensation caused by suspension from the office of Sheriff of Lake County in March, 1908, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid to the said H. E. Murrhee.

Section 2. The Comptroller is hereby required to draw his warrant for the said sum of $1,029.77 in favor of H. E. Murrhee and the Treasurer of the State is hereby required to pay said warrant.
Approved June 16, 1913.

CHAPTER 6556—(No. 136).

AN ACT Granting a Pension to G. Owens of Madison County, Florida.

Whereas, G. Owens of Madison County, Florida, was a brave and valiant soldier in the Confederate Army; and

Whereas, the said G. Owens is now of the age of eighty-six years, and is quite feeble; and

Whereas, the wife of the said G. Owens is and has been for many months an invalid; and

Whereas, the said G. Owens is incapacitated from making a living by manual labor or otherwise by reason of his advanced age; and

Whereas, the property of the said G. Owens together with that of his wife does not exceed the sum of Five Thousand Dollars; and

Whereas, the said G. Owens did reside in the State of Florida for many years, but removed to the State of Georgia for a short while in order to live with one of his children, and thereby lost his citizenship in the State of Florida; and

Whereas, the said G. Owens has resided continuously in the State of Florida for the past six years; Therefore,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the said G. Owens of Madison County, Florida, be, and he is hereby granted a pension of Thirty ($30) Dollars per quarter.

Sec. 2. That the State Pension Board is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of the said G. Owens on the pension roll of the State of Florida, and to pay unto him the said pension in the same manner as now provided by law for the payment of pensions by the State of Florida.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 13, 1913.

CHAPTER 6557—(No. 137).

AN ACT for the Relief of George A. Clayton as Contractor for the Supreme Court Building.

Whereas, The building contract made by George A. Clayton for the erection for the State of the new Supreme Court building provides for the completion of said building by the second day of April, 1913, and provides for a money forfeiture by said builder for each day after that date that the said building shall remain in an incomplete condition; and whereas the work upon said building has been unavoidably delayed during the entire time allotted for its construction by an excessive amount of rainfall, so that it has been impossible by any human foresight or effort to complete the same at the time fixed by said contract; therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the clause in the contract entered into by George A. Clayton with the State Building Commission for the erection of the Supreme Court building at Tallahassee that provides for a money forfeiture by said George A. Clayton for each day that said building remains unfinished after the second day of April, A. D. 1913, be and the same is hereby cancelled and revoked, and the said George A. Clayton is hereby absolved and relieved from the payment of any such forfeiture by reason of his failure to complete said building within the time fixed by said contract. In all other respects said contract shall not be affected hereby.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect instantly upon its becoming a law.
Approved June 5, 1913.

STATE OF FLORIDA,)
: SS.
Office Secretary of State.)

I, H. CLAY CRAWFORD, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above, comprising pages 1 to 505 inclusive, Chapter 6421 (No. 1) to Chapter 6557 (No. 137), inclusive, as printed by the State Printer are all the Laws of a General Nature passed at the session of the Legislature of 1913.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this the Twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1913.

(SEAL) H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

An English manufacturer has brought out a model motor car, which can be driven for miles through water four or five feet deep, in order to meet the rigid requirements of the British colonies in respect to motor cars which can be taken anywhere and everywhere. All electrical conduits, magneto and batteries are protected by special insulations, and extra lengths of pipe are attached to the exhaust pipe and to the intake manifold. When a car of this type is driven through five feet of water only the tip of the radiator and the seats show above the surface.

The women who take their vacation at Atlantic City and who regularly read the papers will muzzle their hatpins before going to that popular resort, as the law in force in New Jersey against the hatpin rampant takes it for granted that all the country knows about its existence, and no plea of ignorance will avail. An important item in the matter is that the informer gets half the fine imposed, and fine feelings stand little chance when confronted with easy cash.

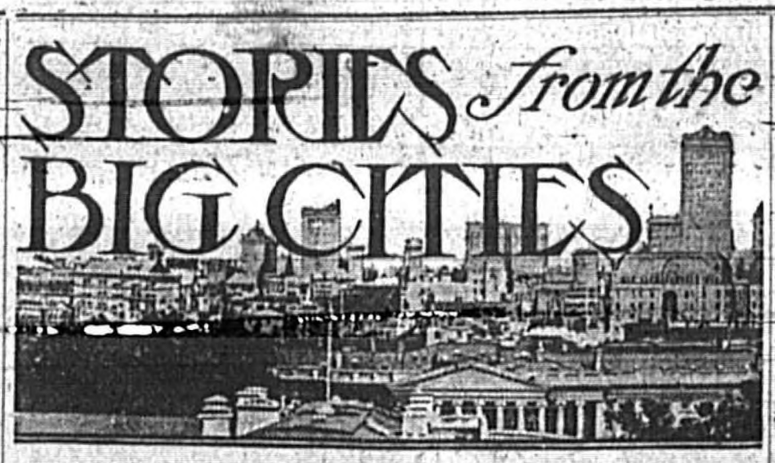
An influential Washington woman sets a pace by "matching her gowns with her favorite jewels"—an oddity in costume chronology.

There's another new serum out, and this one combats all micro-organisms. After a while health will cease to be a care.

The most popular scheme of currency reform will be one to make it come easier.

Our notion of utterly useless knowledge is how to cook artichokes.

Swat the fly has become a joke; but the fly hasn't.



New York's Second Hand Queen Moves Up Town

NEW YORK.—A new woman merchant has just moved from downtown into the theatrical district of West Forty-second street. She is Mary J. McShane, who lived next door to "Paddy" Divver's where, at No. 5 Madison street, she did a thriving business for thirty-seven years, bought the land occupied by her store and reared a family of ten children.

"I'll tell you how I did it all," she said the other day. "I was a child in Cork, Ireland, when my father was buying gold lace and the discarded trappings of the English officers who were suddenly ordered to India and other parts of the empire. He was such a fine, square man that he had friends everywhere. As the officers changed their barracks, my father not only bought all the regimentals and supplies, but got the gowns and draperies of the ladies, so that I instinctively absorbed a knowledge of values.

"When I came to New York in 1872 as a girl, I was ready to buy anything, knowing well that I could sell at a good profit. First I bought little job lots of ornaments; then household goods, until I took the contents of entire tenement houses.

"Presently I had the monopoly of the best yearly hotel sales of the city and was making money rapidly when I expanded into a still higher branch of the business. The hotel men introduced me to representatives of rich New York families until I began to have the patronage of the 'four hundred.'

"It may surprise lots of people to know that thousands of beautiful garments are sold every year in New York because families go into mourning or suddenly go to Europe. Mourning means selling their colored clothing. In Europe they want the Paris styles, and so sell most of their wardrobes before leaving here. Then thousands of families take apartments and give up housekeeping in their homes. I buy everything they have to sell, from silks and satins to diamonds and jewelry that no longer meet their taste. Others sell because they want money. Few know how many people meet with reverses in the course of a year. Every day I am receiving notes to call at fine mansions to look over the wardrobes and set a price."

Ever Hear of Fish Scales on an Alto Horn?

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Who put the Bismarck herring in Harry Baker's horn? City Hall threatens to be rocked by the controversy that has arisen over this simple and almost personal question. At least that's what the gossipers say. To tell the truth Harry refuses to be interviewed when the reporters attempt to get him to tell the details.

Now Mr. Baker may be the innocent victim of irresponsible and unrelenting scandal mongers. And again Mr. Baker may have incriminated himself by simply refusing to be interviewed on the subject. At any rate the tale remains undenied, and in that event it is too good to let slip by without making some mention of it.

Harry Baker is one of the crew that guides the destinies of the mayor's office. In this capacity it is one of Harry's provinces to see that the gang that congregates about that sanctum every afternoon behaves itself with proper decorum while waiting for the summons to enter the holy of holies where the mayor sits with his feet on the mahogany desk.

As a further detail of this tale, Harry is credited with being an artist on the alto horn, which he plays with great technique and feeling in one of the Northside German singing societies. Having neither seen nor heard the gentleman in question on a toot, his friends hesitate to endorse his musical ability. But it is rumored that Gabriel will have to dig some to hold his job when Mr. Baker gets a little more practice. However, it happened that Harry was blowing himself prodigiously the other night in the German club and someone playfully inserted a flock of Bismark herring in the end of his horn.

The possibilities of such a situation will naturally suggest themselves at once to the reader with an original turn of mind.

Police "Regulars" Mourn Their Vanished Whiskers

CLEVELAND, O.—Long and straggly whiskers, the chief source of profit of the tousled mendicant, are doomed by Cleveland police. No more can a hard-working flood sufferer, who has the misfortune to possess the normal amount of arms and legs, compete with the maimed and the blind. For whiskers, long gray whiskers filled with dead leaves and cigar stumps, will soon cease to excite pity in the heart of the passerby.

The victims of circumstance who slink through the shadows of Ontario street after nightfall are rapidly parting with their whiskers. They are confronted with the horrible pronunciamento of Desk Officer Eli Potts of Central police station:

"Stay sober or lose your bush!"

In spite of the appalling tendency of the times, the unfortunate has been found who finds a crumb of comfort in the change. Jacob Bush, who lost his two weeks ago as the result of a too hasty expenditure of a lavish gratuity and the consequent night in a cell, declares that business has improved wonderfully since he was deproved of his whiskers.

"W'y, I can go right over the same beats they chased me off of last month," he boasts, "and they never know me. That's what Mr. Potts' funny stuff did for me. I can make a touch right now off of men who run me away a month ago. This smooth-face work ain't so bad, after all.

"All it takes is a little sense. Next month I'm going to tell 'em I'm a victim of a wreck. These cuts on my face look good enough for that."

But Jacob Bush, known as the incurable optimist of the Eagle lodging house, is alone in his joy. Those who are not so resourceful as he still mourn their vanished whiskers.

Motorcycle Runs Amuck In a Crowded Street

CHICAGO.—A riderless motorcycle dashed up LaSalle street the other afternoon.

When the police had finished clearing up the street the motorcycle and its owner were in the Central police station and two victims were in the Iroquois Memorial hospital. The person who started the machine on its lonesome "joy ride" could not be found.

E. C. Gage, a negro, rode into the loop in Jackson boulevard. The engine of his motorcycle "heated" and stopped at Jackson boulevard and La Salle street.

Gage was tinkering with the machine. A white man he did not know volunteered to start the machine for him. He did.

The negro said the stranger started the machine north at about forty miles an hour. He rode about fifty feet and jumped off.

The motorcycle, speed increasing continued up LaSalle street. It failed to get the signals of Traffic Patrolman F. J. Arens at Adams street and first struck William Goodrow of 4 Elizabeth court, Oak Park, a manufacturer. He was knocked down and a six-inch scalp wound resulted.

Passing over Goodrow the motorcycle reached Joseph Barton, 1533 South Hamlin avenue. He was thrown down and a finger was broken. Then the motorcycle went over on its side and gave a realistic imitation of a pinwheel.

Gage was taken to central by Patrolman Arens and locked up.

STARVING COYOTES ATTACK A VILLAGE

Unable to Obtain Food in Mountains They Prey Upon Citizens and Animals.

Reno, Nev.—Driven to the point of starvation by terrible snowstorms which have made it impossible for them to get food, immense coyotes are now turning to the small villages, attacking their inhabitants and killing horses and smaller animals for food. Several persons have been severely torn and injured by the hunger mad animals, and so bold have become their attacks that it has been necessary to form vigilance committees to maintain guard during the night, when the attacks become the fiercest.

An immense animal, so lean its body was hardly bigger than its tail, sneaked into the town of Elko early

The Coyote Confronted Him.

the other morning, prowling for chickens or any other animals. Chris Eschelman, one of the leading merchants of the town, was on his way to his barn, accompanied by his dog, when the coyote confronted him. The wild animal sprang upon the dog and maimed it severely before Eschelman could grab a club and beat the animal off. The coyote drew away into the snow for fifty feet, skulked after the merchant and in a few minutes came at him with renewed energy. It made a leap at Eschelman and the two rolled on the ground. Eschelman struck the animal on the leg, breaking it and disabling the coyote so that he was able to kill it with his club.

Almost at the same time other coyotes appeared in other sections of the town and were driven away by shots.

The citizens have appointed armed committees to keep watch as numerous encounters have occurred with coyotes and other roving animals that come down from the mountains, unable in the heavy snowfalls to get food. Many valuable dogs have been killed in these invasions.

FAMOUS CALF CASE IS ENDED

Animal Dies After $2,500 Is Spent In Litigation By Kansas Men.

Jetmore, Kan.—The famous "calf case" is ended.

Four years ago Probate Judge Barstow bought a calf. E. Netigate claimed ownership and brought a replevin suit. Both were prominent men, and Hodgeman county, a cattle region where men would fight willingly for the "principle" involved, divided. Four years of litigation followed.

The state's best legal talent was employed. Ranchers waxed hot, and while $2,500 was being spent for its possession the little $12 calf died.

But this did not stay the conflict. By general agreement the calf was skinned, and the fight continued over the possession of the hide. Expert veterinarians and cattle dealers were called to testify regarding markings on the hide. One side contended they were brands; the other barbed-wire cuts.

The climax came when the hide was introduced in evidence in the last trial and the hide showed no markings whatever. The skin of the disputed calf had been stolen. In disgust, a jury returned a verdict for the defendant, Barstow.

BR'ER RABBIT WITH HORNS

Sure! It Must Be So, Because a Regular Newspaper Reporter Saw It.

San Benito, Tex.—What is said to be the first specimen of an antlered rabbit ever killed was recently shot by a Mexican near San Benito. It was of the jackrabbit type in all respects, except that protruding from its head and fastened to its ears was a set of horns much resembling the antlered adornment of a young buck deer.

The longest of these prongs measures nearly seven inches. The other prongs measure from one to six inches. The head was severed from the body and mounted. It has been viewed by many people.

Gallant Burglar.

Portland, Ore.—A bold but gallant burglar entered the home of Mrs. V. Brehman, and after admonishing her not to scream, or move, purloined a kiss. Nothing else was stolen.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF SEMINOLE COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE WORLD

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY

THE SANFORD HERALD

ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

IN SANFORD—Life Is Worth Living

Number 102

Bartow Girls Meet Death In Burning Residence

Parents Make Escape Thinking Girls Are Safe

Other News Of Interest Concerning The State Of Florida In Condensed Form

Misses Emily and Geneva Braddy, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Braddy of Bartow were burnt to death Sunday in a fire which completely destroyed the Braddy residence and would have communicated itself to other structures had not the Braddy home been in an isolated location. Another child member of the Braddy family was injured by the flames, but is expected to recover. Mr. Braddy received several burns on his hands as the result of his attempts to rescue his children. The family were asleep in the second story of the house when the fire started about 10:30 o'clock and the flames had gained terrible headway when Mr. and Mrs. Braddy were awakened by the heat and smoke. They staggered down the stairway and, in the general confusion, failed to look after the safety of their two daughters who, they thought, had preceded them out of the house. When they reached the ground the young women could not be found, but screams from the house told of their awful fate. It was then too late to rescue them, the building being wrapped in flames. Summoned to the scene soon after the fire started, the Bartow fire department did good work, but the flames had gained such headway by the time the firemen arrived that little could be done. Late tonight the house was a smoldering ruin. Hundreds of people attracted by the fire were on the scene, and many shed tears when they heard of the terrible fate of the young women. Miss Emily Braddy was a young woman who had reached her majority, was noted for her beauty and accomplishments and greatly admired, while Miss Geneva Braddy was about twelve years of age. The family had been spending the past week on a camping trip at Eagle Lake, and has just returned. The origin of the fire is unknown tonight, but will be investigated tomorrow. Members of the family and friends are prostrated with grief over the loss of the two lives of the young women.

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Oliver J. Farmer has sold the Bronson Times-Democrat to A. P. Hardee, clerk of the circuit court for Levy county. Mr. Farmer has been editing and publishing the paper for twenty-three years and the newspaper fraternity will regret his retirement, as he announces that he will move elsewhere and engage in other business on account of his health.

o o o

A new and handsome bank building is to be erected in Ft. Myers by the First National Bank of that place. The contract has been let for a $55,000 limestone and marble structure, one story, which will compare favorably with any of the financial institutions of the state.

o o o

The celebration of Miami's 17th birthday was a large affair and many people from every section of the state visited the Magic City.

o o o

Florida made 360,000,000 cigars in the fiscal year ending June 30. And Tampa made over 300,000,000 of them.

House Party at Anna Maria

After a short visit in this city a party went to Anna Maria yesterday for a house party of a week's duration. This will be in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rogers and little son of Savannah, who are visiting relatives in Lakeland and Sanford. The party included besides Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Alfred Lilja of Sanford; Mrs. May Williams of Lakeland; Mrs. Jewel Wells and little daughter, Louise, and father, Mr. W. P. Powers of Orlando; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lanier and children of Bartow. They will occupy a cottage, and anticipate a delightful outing at that attractive resort.—Tampa Tribune.

Trainmaster Marlowe

The excursion train on Monday was accompanied by Captain D. C. Marlowe, Master of Trains of the A. C. L. Railway with headquarters at Sanford. In conversation with Captain Marlowe—who blushingly admitted Julia Marlowe was a distant relative—we gathered this personal history of the popular and efficient trainmaster, who is probably the youngest man occupying that responsible office on the A. C. L. system:

Began railroading on the Plant System fourteen years ago at Waycross, Ga., in the capacity of brakeman. Was promoted to freight conductor, then to yardmaster at Jacksonville and Savannah. Later made assistant master of trains, and about a year ago appointed trainmaster of the Sanford Division. "Are you married?" the Lake Region editor ventured to ask of the youthful official. His reply was significant: "No, but it's not my fault that I'm single." Girls, take notice. Another item of interest was Capt. Marlowe's statement that he hoped to secure for this division some of the bran new handsome coaches lately put in service by the A. C. L. In this wish we join you heartily. Success to you, Captain Marlowe; may you rapidly rise in your profession to that proud eminence occupied by your cousin Julia, when you, like that prima donna, can exclaim:

"I am monarch of all I survey,
There's none with me to compete;
From sun-up to Sarasota Bay,
I'm boss of all I meet."—Eustis Lake Region.

The Hicks in Pennsylvania

A. A. Hicks of Paola, Florida, who formerly resided in Bloomsburg, is now a visitor here. Mr. Hicks left Bloomsburg in November, 1885, and has resided in Florida ever since. Mrs. Hicks came along with him and at present they are the guests of Mose Tressler and family in Fernville. They have prospered during their sojourn in Florida and are enjoying good health. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters, all of whom are married and doing well. This is their first visit to Bloomsburg since they left here almost twenty-eight years ago, and they notice many changes and improvements in and about our town. After a visit here of a couple of weeks they will go to Altoona for a few weeks and expect to return to their Florida home in October.

Mr. Hicks is a son of the late Jesse Hicks who was born in Catawissa and later moved to rReading where he died. He is also a half brother of the late Benjamin F. Hicks who resided on Sixth street this town. "Lon" as a number of us always call him, is well remembered by many of our people and was given a hearty welcome by those who met him. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Witts of Irondale and is also favorably remembered by many friends. When asked if he wouldn't like to come back here to live Mr. Hicks replied: "No, I wouldn't come back for the best farm in Pennsylvania, our climate, our work, our surroundings and our people are so much different and we are so well satisfied that nothing, scarcely, could induce us to return here."—Bloomsburg (PPa.) Sentinel.

Prominent Volusia Man Dead

Telegraphic advices received in Jacksonville announced the death of Elser W. Bond, a prominent citizen of DeLand, who passed away in Willoughby, Ohio, at the age of 87.

Grief, owing to the loss of his wife who died July 1 last, is ascribed as being the immediate cause of Mr. Bond's death.

Mr. Bond settled in Volusia county in 1881, and since that time has given generously of his time, labor and means in support of projects for the general upbuilding and advancement of the county. Through the years of an active business career he had worked diligently and intelligently in the initiation and promotion of important corporate and business interests, having been a founder, a builder and a developer, his work being among the greatest of the forces in the growth of DeLand and Lake Helen.

At the time of his death he was president of the E. W. Bond Lumber Company in Lake Helen and connected through investment, or official service, with numerous other financial or industrial concerns in that section of Volusia county.

Lawson Pharmacy Sold

The Lawson Pharmacy was sold last Saturday to J. H. Fletcher of Ft. Meade who will assume charge immediately. Mr. Fletcher is a registered pharmacist and will conduct the store in a most progressive manner, taking charge of the pharmaceutical department himself and making many innovations. This store is one of the best locations in the city and under the able management of Mr. Fletcher should prove very attractive, not only to the drug trade but the thirsty ones who delight in cold drinks and other confections. Mrs. Fletcher and family are here also and they will add one more family to Sanford's constantly increasing population.

The Herald welcomes Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher to Sanford and hope that they will remain with us always.

New And Old Counties Make Friendly Division

Orange And Seminole Commissioners Come To Terms

Transaction Given Satisfactory And Both Counties Are In Fine Shape Financially

Using the 1912 assessment as a basis for settlement made necessary by the creation of Seminole county from a part of Orange at the last session of the legislature, the county commissioners of the two counties completed their work Friday afternoon, and adjourned after having given their official approval to the articles of agreement.

The division was effected without friction. On the contrarty, the adjustment was made in the most amicable manner, with all satisfied at its conclusion that the matter had been concluded on such terms as would be sanctioned by all.

In order to enable the new county to start its affairs off on a cash basis, the county treasurer of Orange was ordered to pay into the treasury of Seminole county the sum of ten thousand dollars immeditately, this being a portion of the amount due the new county under the settlement. The remainder will be paid after the proportions have been worked out by the special agents appointed to do the work. This will require some time and in fact no accurate forecast can be made of the time that will be required. There are numerous conditions accompanying the settlement that had to be worked out with the greatest forethought, and in order to reach a working basis the audit of the county's affairs made May 1, and reported by the auditor May 5, was taken as a starting point. The surplus funds lon hand that date were divided on a basis of assessed values, after certain deductions had been made, all of which are enumerated in the articles of agreement. The present valuation of the year 1912 of property in said counties, and subject further to the following provisions:

The document seems to cover all phases of the division of property and money affairs between the two counties. It may be that future developments will show that something was overlooked, but no omission is apparent. The text of the document, which is signed on behalf of Orange county by M. O. Overstreet, chairman; J. L. Dillard, E. L. Brown, S. W. Eldredge, and on behalf of Seminole by Frank L. Woodruff, chairman; L. P. Hagan, J. T. McLain, C. W. Entzminger and J. A. Clark, follows

Memoranda of agreement reached at the joint meeting of the Boards of County Commissioners of Orange and Seminole counties, held at Orlando Aug. 6, 7 and 8th, regarding settlement of property affairs as between said counties:

It is agreed by the respective Boards of County Commissioners of Orange and Seminole counties as follows

1. The written agreement entered into by the Chairman of Orange county board and the chairman of the Seminole county board, representing the two said boards, which was executed on May 9th, 1913, is hereby approved and confirmed, and it is agreed that the plan of division shall be as provided in said former contract.

2. As to further details of settlement it is agreed that they shall be as follows:

3. Division of movable personal property.

That part of the personal property which, under said agreement, is to be divided, that is to say, mules and other road equipment, is divided as follows: Orange county shall take and retain (subject to the following) all of the said property at an agreed valuation of $6,000, Seminole county to receive her pro rata part (based on assessed value of property in Seminole county) of the said $6,000, payable as follows:

(a) Seminole county takes steam roller at $500.

(b) Seminole county takes one combination van at $100.

c) Seminole county takes one prison van at $100. (d) Balance in cash.

4. As to division of surplus funds in accordance with said former agreement and in accordance with said former agreement and in accordance with the act of the legislature, it is agreed as follows:

5. It is agreed that the division of funds (subject to special provisions made hereinafter) shall be made as of May 1st, 1913, and the auditor's statement of Orange county, dated May 5th, 1913, is taken as a basis for the several computations referred to below:

The said statement shows a total balance on hand in all funds at said date of $107,367.64. From said total shall be deducted before making any division the following amounts:

(a) Amount shown by said statement to be in general school fund, $4,288.38, of which fund Seminole is to receive outright what is shown to be due to schools in Seminole county, said amount to be paid as a separate matter and to be the amount which may be, shown by the school records to be due to schools in the territory now embraced in Seminole county.

(b) The amount shown by said statement to be in a special district tax school fund, to-wit: $11,000.63, Seminole county to receive as a separate settlement whatever amount is shown by the school tax records to be payable to districts now embraced in Seminole county.

(c) The amount shown by said statement to be now due to the fund of special road and bridge taxes for district No. 1, which is embraced in Seminole county, and all of which amount is payable outright to Seminole county.

(d) Before making any division there shall further be deducted from the above total of $107,367.64, all debts of the county of Orange which accrued, or for which Orange county was liable on May 1st, 1913, whteher the same were actually due and payable on that date or not. This to include bills vouchered at the May meeting of the county commissioners of Orange county, and also all bills vouchered or for which warrants were drawn since that date and which were obligations of the county on said May 1st.

(e) There shall further be deducted before any decision is made all amounts found to be payable by either county to any and all incorporated cities and towns in Orange and Seminole counties on account of road taxes, the amounts yet to be computed by the county auditor.

6. After deductions of all of the foregoing items from said total of $107,367.64, the funds remaining shall be divided between Orange and Seminole counties pro rata according to the assessed valuation of the year 1912 of property in said counties, and subject further to the following provisions:

7. Seminole county shall pay to the county of Orange outright the following items, said payment to be made by deducting the amounts thereof from Seminole county's pro rata part of the above mentioned fund, warrant to be paid to Seminole county for the remainder found to be due to Seminole county after said deductions:

(a) As to the bridge known as the Wekiwa bridge. The cost of this bridge, to-wit, $1,150, shall be considered as a separate item not included in joint debts to be pro rated as above, and settlement therefor shall be so made that Seminole county shall have paid five-sixths of the entire cost of said bridge, and Orange county one-sixth, Seminole county to reimburse Orange county out of her protion of county funds the said five-sixths of item, towit: $958.33.

(b) Seminole county shall refund outright to Orange county all costs which have been paid in criminal cases, except in cases where convictions have been had and where the convict or convicts are now in Orange co7nty convict camp, since the county division.

(c) Seminole county shall refund and pay outright to Orange county her pro rata (based on 1912 assessed valuation) of salaries of the county clerk, the county attorney, salaries and fees of county treasurer, tax collector, tax assessor, county commissioners, and all administrative expenses of government since May 1, to date, except, however, that Seminole county shall not be required to pay any salaries or fees of employees, or for any equipment or improvements or any expenses whatsoever the benefit of which was had solely by present Orange county.

(d) Seminole county shall reimbures and refund to Orange county outright the entire amount of all costs and expenditures made for work or equipment or materials or improvements which have been placed in or expended solely for Seminole county since county division.

(8) The settlement shall be so computed that Orange county shall pay outright for the fixtures installed in Orange county court house shortly before division, in accordance with said former contract.

(9) Orange county shall pay outright for one car load of metal culverts which were at hand at the time of the division, except that part of said culverts which have been installed in Seminole county to be paid for outright by Seminole county.

(10) It is further agreed that Seminole county shall receive outright that part of county revenues collected since division which arose or was paid out of Seminole county territory that is to say, all moneys received during said

(Continued on Page 6)

Senator Bryan Defended In Parcel Post Action

Florida Senator Receives Much Unjust Criticism

Bryan Only Doing What He Considers Best For Service Of People He Represents

Lakeland, Fla., Aug. 11, 1913.

Editor Sanford Herald:

I noticed considerable criticism in the columns of the press, both favorable and otherwise in reference to Senator Bryan's action on the parcel post matter, among the most recent comments on his action an editorial comment in the Tampa Times of the 8th instant. I note the editor states among other things that he views his action with disappointment and regret. I cannot conceive how his friends or any one else would have him do otherwise in his conscientious duty as he sees it.

It is true that his stand is not popular at this time but I attribute this to the fact that he is misunderstood in the matter. He is not now opposing nor has he opposed a reduction of rates of the parcel post system.

Congress in the same identical bill which enlarged the parcel post provided for a joint committee of the two houses to further consider the question of the parcel post, and ascertain whether or not it could be enlarged or extended.

Senator Bryan was a member of this committee endeavoring to investigate whether or not it could be enlarged. This committee on parcel post and post roads has been securing data and information from every county that had a parcel post established. They had received information from all these sources relative to this matter, with the exception of our own Postmaster General.

It was natural to presume, if the department could not furnish any information asked for by the committee, as to whether or not the present system was on a paying basis or creating a deficit. The department certainly was not in a position to make a radical reduction in the rates, without a reckless disregard of the consequences. It is stated on good authority that the present plans were worked out by the subordinates in the postal department, and not only has their plan been severely criticised, but their ability has been seriously questioned by no less authority than Congressman Kindel of Colorado.

Senator Bryan's opposition to that particular clause in the act of Aug. 24, 1912, giving the Postmaster General this arbitrary power to read into the law is well founded and justified by the act of Mr. Burleson in abolishing the special parcel post stamp. So now we cannot know, except by estimate, either the revenues of the government or the expenditures of the government in this particular branch of the service. If he would make such a drastic order as this, on the 6th of March, only two days in office, thereby putting his own department at sea as to specific information, and ruthlessly casting aside an act of congress, and then again when the committee has spent about one year studying this complex problem and seeking information to work out a feasible, stable, substantial and enduring parcel post system that would be practical and create confidence in the public mind from its inception, founded on experience and facts, Mr. Burleson, then again on the recommendation of subordinates, puts into effect, the last order increasing the weight of packages to twenty pounds. I think it is another demonstration of the fallacy of bestowing legislative powers upon an executive part of the government, and further demonstrates the wisdom of Senator Bryan in his consistent and persistent fight on the particular clause, giving the Postmaster General that Arbitrary power.

I believe Senator Bryan will vote for and work as hard for the relief of the common people as any one in Congress. We cannot expect to conduct a government business at a loss. If it is a fact that the parcel post system can handle a six pound package, one thousand miles on the same train that the express carries another six pound package one thousand miles, and the government pay their employees ninety dollars per month, and the express company pay their employees forty-five dollars per month, and the parcel post rate being forty-four cents for a like package, it seems to me that the interstate commerce commission, who sanctioned the last order of the Postmaster General making further reductions, would certainly offer the common people some direct relief through a reduction in express rates, especially after giving twenty months to the consideration of the express rates and spending $200,000 of the people's money making an investigation, when they have in this particular case made a reduction of the parcel post rate, after nine days' consideration. To take the burden from the people permanently, it is necessary to reduce the amount paid the railroads, in the same ratio that the reduction is made from the people to the government.

Yours very truly,
J. CLIFFORD BROWN.

Lodge of Maccabees Formed

Sanford Tent, No. 4, Knights of the Maccabbees of the World was instituted in this city on last Friday evening in the Eagles' Hall, with some forty odd charter members, composed of the leading professional and business men of Sanford. State Commander A. C. Hamrick of Atlanta, Ga., was present and gave the instructions in the work and also acted as installing officer.

The following officers were elected am

The following officers were elected and installed: Past Commander, Dr. J. N. Robson; Commander, I. S. Maines; Lieut. Commander, Dr. O. J. Miller; Record Keeper, W. H. Wright; Chaplain, E. M. Bell; Sergeant, H. C. Phillips; Master at Arms, M. L. Raines; First Master Guards, W. E. Betts; Second Master Guards, G. W. Hardman; Sentinel, F. M. Pou; Picket, H. E. Arnert; Trustees, A. D. Smith, B. R. Beck and W. C. Bray.

A full set of regalia was ordered and it is expected that the full initiation will be put on at the next meeting which will be on next Thursday evening, the 14th.

The Sir Knights are very enthusiastic and are working to build up this lodge to one hundred or more members and from present indications they will realize their expectations within a very short time.

This popular organization is thirty years of age and has paid out since organization in benefits something over fifty million dollars and has invested over eleven million dollars for the benefit of its members.

Detroit, Mich., is the headquarters of the Knights of the Maccabbees of the World and they are in no way connected or affiliated with any other organization using the name "M ccabee."

Colonization of Florida

C. S. Ucker, W. H. Manss and Dr Stinson, all representing the Southern Settlement & Development Organization were in the city yesterday enroute to South Florida in behalf of the organization. Sunday's Times-Union describes the organization fully, of which the below is but a part:

The plan of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization to settle the untilled acres of Florida and fifteen other southern states will be graphically outlined at the meeting to be held in Gainesville next Friday afternoon. The receipt of invitations sent out by Dr. W. M. Stinson, chairman of the state committee, resulted in a numbdr of telegrams being received here by nearby counties last night. These were to the effect that there will be a good attendance at the meeting in Gainesville.

Thirty-seven counties of the state have been asked to send their delegates to the meeting. At the same time yesterday the question as to "What is the Southern Settlement and Development Organization?!!" was asked and answered by the officers of the body who are here at the present. The future greatness of the state, its agricultural development, industrial prosperity and banking advantages offered by the willingness of the trust companies of Europe to buy Florida farm mortgages will be some of the features of the Gainesville meeting.

Laid Some Egg

Mrs. W. B. Noell, who resides at the old Dowdney place on Sanford Heights has some fine chickens and takes a great pride in the same. The chickens seem to respond to her kind treatment with plenty of ben fruit and one of them last week laid an egg that measured 6½ inches by 7½ inches, which in these days of high cost of living would be very welcome to the housekeeper.

Get the Laws

The Herald last Friday printed the laws passed by the last legislature and every registered voter is entitled to one and if you have not received a copy come to the Herald office or send in your order and you will receive one. The list of registered voters for Seminole is not complete and there may be some voters who were overlooked. If any who are not voters desire a copy they are 10 cents per.