

shall be the duty of the Youth Conservation Commission to receive, clothe, maintain, and instruct, at the expense of the state, all infants duly committed, as herein provided, to the training school and keep them in their custody until their arrival at the age of 21 years unless sooner discharged, apprenticed, paroled, *placed on probation*, or transferred; and the Youth Conservation Commission may in its discretion place any of these children, until their arrival at 18 years of age, in suitable homes, or bind them out as apprentices to such persons at such places, and to learn such trades or employment as in its judgment will be most conducive to their reformation and amendment and tend to the future benefit and advantage of the infants. When a similar separate institution for girls shall be established and opened by the state, girls between the ages aforesaid may be committed to and detained therein in like manner and upon the same conditions as herein provided. The Youth Conservation Commission may discharge any child so committed, or may recall to the school at any time any child placed out, apprenticed, paroled, *placed on probation*, or transferred; and, upon such recall, may resume the care and control thereof. The discharge of a child by the Youth Conservation Commission shall be a complete release from all penalties and disabilities created by reason of the commitment or sentence.

Approved April 14, 1953.

CHAPTER 354—S. F. No. 1373

An act relating to the Youth Conservation Commission; amending Minnesota Statutes, Section 249.03.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes, Section 249.03, is amended to read:

249.03 Youth conservation commission. It shall be the duty of the Youth Conservation Commission to receive, clothe, maintain, and instruct, at the expense of the state, all infants duly committed, as herein provided, to the training school and keep them in their custody until their arrival at the age of 21 years unless sooner discharged, apprenticed, paroled, or transferred; and the Youth Conservation Commission may in its discretion place any of these children, until their arrival at 18 years of age, in suitable homes, or bind them out as apprentices to such persons at such places, and to learn such trades or employment as in its judgment will be most conducive to their reformation and amendment and tend

to the future benefit and advantage of the infants. When a similar separate institution for girls shall be established and opened by the state, girls between the ages aforesaid may be committed to and detained therein in like manner and upon the same conditions as herein provided. The Youth Conservation Commission may discharge any child so committed, or may recall to the school at any time any child placed out, apprenticed, paroled, or transferred; and, upon such recall, may resume the care and control thereof. The discharge of a child by the Youth Conservation Commission shall be a complete release from all penalties and disabilities created by reason of the commitment or sentence.

Upon the parole or discharge of any inmate of the state training school for boys or the home school for girls, the director of the Youth Conservation Commission may pay to each inmate released an amount of money not exceeding the sum of \$10. All such payments shall be made from the current expense fund of the institution.

Approved April 14, 1953.

CHAPTER 355—H. F. No. 543

[Coded]

An act prohibiting and regulating the feeding of garbage to livestock and poultry; regulating the transportation of garbage for feeding to livestock and poultry; to prohibit the feeding of garbage unless heated to a prescribed temperature; to regulate the movement of garbage-fed animals and poultry; and imposing certain duties relating thereto upon the state livestock sanitary board and prescribing penalties for violation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the legislature that the feeding of raw garbage to livestock and poultry constitutes a real threat and danger of infecting such livestock and poultry with certain serious communicable diseases, some of which are transmissible to human beings by such livestock and poultry, and

WHEREAS, the threatened danger aforesaid of such infection will be greatly lessened by prohibiting the feeding of such garbage to livestock and poultry unless heated to a prescribed temperature and by regulating the feeding of such garbage and the movement of garbage-fed animals and poultry