

of state who shall compute and prepare payment of this distribution from the records and data obtained by him in the process of registering such mobile homes.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 327.28, is amended to read:

327.28 Unlawful parking of trailer coaches. Where a licensed trailer coach park is reasonably available in the general area it shall be unlawful for any person to occupy any trailer coach located elsewhere than in a licensed trailer coach park (1) unless the said occupant owns the land where said trailer coach is parked, and (2) unless adequate sanitary and water facilities are available for occupants' use 24 hours each day.

Sec. 5. [327.29] **Informational report.** *To aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this act, the operator of each trailer coach park as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 327.14, and any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, shall report monthly on the number of trailer coaches in the trailer coach park, whether or not each trailer coach is registered in Minnesota, and whether or not the owner or occupant thereof is employed in the state. This report shall be made to the secretary of state on or before the 15th day of each month on forms and in the manner prescribed by the secretary of state.*

Sec. 6. *There is appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated to the secretary of state the sum of \$10,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and the additional sum of \$10,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, for the purposes of administering the law relating to the registration and taxation of mobile homes.*

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 327.17, is repealed.

Sec. 8. *The tax and registration requirements imposed by this act shall apply from and after January 1, 1960.*

Approved April 24, 1959.

CHAPTER 563—H. F. No. 1715

[Coded in Part]

An act relating to the sale of kosher products; amending Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 31.18.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 31.18, is amended to read:

31.18 Kosher products, unlawful sale. *Subdivision 1.* No person shall sell or expose for sale any meat or meat preparations and falsely represent the same to be kosher, whether such meat or meat preparations be raw or prepared for human consumption; nor shall he permit any such products or the contents of any package or container to be labeled or to have inscribed thereon the word "kosher" in any language unless such products shall have been prepared or processed in accordance with orthodox Hebrew religious requirements sanctioned by a recognized rabbinical council.

Subd.2. Any person who sells or exposes for sale in the same place of business both kosher and non kosher meat or meat preparations, either raw or prepared for human consumption, shall indicate on his window signs and all display advertising, in block letters at least four inches in height, "kosher and non kosher meat sold here;" and shall display over each kind of meat or meat preparation so exposed a sign, in block letters at least two inches in height, reading, "kosher meat," or "non kosher meat," as the case may be; provided that subdivision 2 shall not apply to persons selling or offering for sale kosher meats or meat products solely in separate consumer packages, which have been prepackaged and properly labeled "kosher".

Subd. 3. Possession of nonkosher meat or meat preparations in any place of business shall be presumptive evidence that the person in possession thereof exposes the same for sale.

Subd. 4. The absence of a duly sanctioned kosher "plumba," mark, stamp, tag, brand or label from any meat, meat preparation or food product shall be prima facie evidence that such product is non kosher.

Sec. 2. [31.181] Marks, stamps, tags, brands or labels. No person shall: (1) Wilfully mark, stamp, tag, brand, label or in any other way or by any other means of identification, represent or cause to be marked, stamped, tagged, branded, labeled or represented as kosher or as having been prepared in accordance with the orthodox Hebrew religious requirements food or food products not kosher or not so prepared, or

(2) Wilfully remove, deface, obliterate, cover, alter, or destroy or cause to be removed, defaced, obliterated, covered, altered or destroyed the original slaughter-house plumba or

any other mark, stamp, tag, brand, label or any other means of identification affixed to foods or food products to indicate that such foods or food products are kosher or have been prepared in accordance with the orthodox Hebrew religious requirements, or

(3) *Knowingly sell, dispose of or have in his possession, for the purpose of resale to any person as kosher, any food or food products not having affixed thereto the original slaughter-house plumba or any other mark, stamp, tag, brand, label or other means of identification employed to indicate that such food or food products are kosher or have been prepared in accordance with the orthodox Hebrew religious requirements or any food or food products to which such plumba, mark, stamp, tag, brand, label or other means of identification has or have been fraudulently affixed.*

Sec. 3. [31.182] Rules and regulations. *The commissioner of agriculture, dairy and food shall have the power to promulgate rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.*

Sec. 4. [31.183] Violations. *Any person violating the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.*

Approved April 24, 1959.

CHAPTER 564—H. F. No. 1377

An act relating to retirement and retirement compensation of judges of the supreme court; amending Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 490.025, Subdivision 3.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 490.025, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Retirement age.** *Where a justice of the supreme court has served for two full terms and during this period reaches the age of 70, upon the completion of this period, he may apply for and receive for the remainder of his life the equivalent of the retirement compensation granted justices of the supreme court under subdivision 2, or where a justice has served a minimum period of 15 years on the supreme court and has reached the age of 65, he may retire and*