

SEC. 6. Persons presenting diplomas or candidates for registration shall pay to the secretary of the board a fee of five dollars in advance, and the fees received by the said board shall defray the expenses of the same.

Fee for registration.

SEC. 7. Any person practicing veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry in this state for compensation without compliance with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days for each and every such offense. All fines received under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which such conviction takes place.

Non-compliance with law, penalty.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person from rendering needful help or assistance in the treatment of any domestic animal, when the attendance of a registered veterinary surgeon cannot be procured without great inconvenience or risk.

SEC. 8. All persons commencing the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry in this state after the passage of this act shall be graduates of a legally authorized veterinary college or university.

Graduate of veterinary college.

SEC. 9. Every person holding a certificate from the board of examiners shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of court in the county in which he resides within thirty days after the date of said certificate, and the record shall be indorsed thereon. Any person removing to another county to practice shall record the certificate in a like manner in the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to the clerk of the court a fee of one dollar for making the record.

SEC. 10. Dehorning of cattle and castration of animals shall not be construed as coming within the meaning of this act.

Dehorning and castration.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1893.

CHAPTER 32.

S. F. No. 214.

An Act to prevent blindness in children.

Blindness in children.

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

SECTION 1. Whenever one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, reddened or diseased at any time within two months after its birth it shall be the duty of any midwife, nurse or other person, having charge of such infant, to report the fact of such affection of the eye or eyes, in writing, and within twelve hours after the ascertainment of the fact of such inflammation, to the health

Inflamed or diseased eyes in infants to be reported.

officer, county physician or some legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town, village or immediate vicinity of the persons having charge of said infant.

Duty of physicians and health officers.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any health officer or county physician to whom may have been reported any case of eye disease in a newly-born child to forthwith visit said child, and to take immediate medical charge of the treatment of said child; provided that said child be not already in charge of a competent medical practitioner.

Penalty for neglect.

SEC. 3. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed three months.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 22, 1893.

H. F. No. 906.

CHAPTER 33.

Legal newspaper.

An Act defining what shall constitute a newspaper for publication of the laws of the state and legal notices.

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

SECTION 1. A newspaper in order to entitle it to publish the laws of this state or any legal notices required by law to be published shall, in addition to all the requirements of the law now in force, conform to the following definition, viz.:

Definition of a legal newspaper.

A newspaper is a collection of reading matter in columns and sheet form, the matter consisting of general and local news, comments and miscellaneous literary items, printed daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly or weekly, at an established office or known place of business, equipped with the necessary materials, excepting newspaper press, and skilled workmen for preparing and printing the same in whole or in part in the village, town or city at which it is dated, and generally circulated in the town, city or county where said office or place of business is located; provided that no publication shall be considered a newspaper of general circulation unless it shall have been printed in whole or in part and published in the county for one year and shall consist of four pages of five columns or more to each page, each column not less than seventeen and three-quarter inches long or its equivalent in space, and the proprietor or publisher thereof shall print, publish and deliver at each regular issue not less than 240 complete copies of such publication to paying subscribers. Provided further, that publications which are substantially duplicates, and publications which are made up wholly of patents, or plates and patents and advertisements, shall not be recognized as legitimate newspapers of general circulation.