

The fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state treasury monthly by the dairy and food commissioner, and credited to the state road and bridge fund.

Violation a misdemeanor.—Sec. 4. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars or more than fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days or more than sixty (60) days; and such testing of each lot of milk or cream by such unlicensed person shall constitute a separate offense unless where such licensed person shall have valid reasons to appoint a substitute, not to exceed three days subject to the approval of the dairy and food commission.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1st, 1910.

Approved April 24, 1909.

CHAPTER 499—H. F. No. 737.

An Act prescribing hours of labor and time for meals for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments; regulating the ventilation and sanitation of all manufacturing establishments and providing for the enforcement thereof.

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

Fifty-eight hours to constitute a week for female labor—Duty of employer.—Section 1. No female shall be employed in laboring in a mercantile establishment more than fifty-eight hours in a week.

Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in which such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work which are required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hour when the time or times allowed for dinner or other meals begin and end.

The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the commissioner of labor.

The employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than so stated shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section.

Ten hours a day in manufacturing or mechanical establishment—Duty of employer—Violation.—Sec. 2. No female shall be employed in laboring in a manufacturing or mechanical estab-

ishment more than ten hours in any one day, except as herein-after provided in this section, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-eight in a week.

Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in which such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work, and the hours when the time allowed for meals begins and ends.

The printed forms of such notices shall be provided by the commissioner of labor.

The employment of such person at any time other than as stated in said printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost on previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which he or she was employed or dependent for employment; but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment, nor shall overtime employment be authorized until a written report of the day and hour its occurrence and its duration is sent to the commissioner of labor.

Sixty minutes to be allowed for noon day meal—20 minutes for lunch after 6 o'clock.—Sec. 3. In each factory, workshop, store or mill at least sixty minutes shall be allowed for the noon day meal unless the commissioner of labor shall permit a shorter time.

Such permit must be in writing and conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the factory and may be revoked at any time.

Where employes are required or permitted to work more than one hour after six o'clock in the evening they shall be allowed at least twenty minutes to obtain lunch before beginning to work overtime.

Cubic feet of air space.—Sec. 4. No more employes shall be required or permitted to work in a room in a factory than will allow to each of such employes, not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space; and unless by a written permit of the commissioner of labor, not less than four hundred cubic feet for each employe, so employed.

Ventilation to be provided within twenty days.—Sec. 5. The owner, agent or lessee of a factory shall provide in each workroom thereof, proper and sufficient means of ventilation, and shall maintain proper and sufficient ventilation; if excessive heat be created or if steam, gases, vapors, dust or other impurities that may be injurious to health be generated in the course of the

manufacturing process carried on therein the room must be ventilated in such manner as to render them harmless, so far as is practicable; in case of failure the commissioner of labor shall order such ventilation to be provided.

Such owner, agent or lessee shall provide such ventilation within twenty days after the service upon him of such order, and in case of failure, shall forfeit to the people of the state, ten dollars for each day after the expiration of such twenty days, to be recovered by the commissioner of labor.

Factory and workshop to be limewashed—Violation a misdemeanor.—Sec. 6. Every factory and workshop in this state where women and children are employed and where dusty work is carried on shall be limewashed or painted at least once in every twelve months.

Every floor of any room in said factory shall be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water at least once in six months and every dressing room and water closet in said factory shall be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water once in every week.

Any employer, superintendent, owner or other agent of any mercantile establishment who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1909.

CHAPTER 500—H. F. No. 821.

An Act providing for the dissolution and annulment of common school districts in certain cases.

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

Dissolution of school districts in certain cases.—Section 1. Any common school district which is unable to raise by taxation at least three hundred dollars (\$300.00) for the support of each school in said district by levying the maximum tax rate allowed by law for that purpose, may be dissolved, annulled and discontinued by the county board. A petition requesting the taking of such action shall be presented to said county board and shall contain a correct description of the territory included in said district, the number of persons residing therein, the names and ages of all children of school age residing therein, the total assessed valuation of all property within said district, and request that such district be dissolved, annulled and discontinued. Such petition shall be signed by a majority of the freeholders qualified to