

ful holder of such certificate by two qualified resident voters, and upon satisfying said judges of the genuineness of such certificate he shall be given the ballot or ballots to be voted for the officers and upon the questions enumerated in Section 1, and he shall mark the same as any resident voter may and fold the same and hand it to the judges; but such ballot shall not be deposited in the ballot box, but shall, together with the certificate hereinbefore provided for, be securely sealed in an envelope upon the back of which one of the judges shall write "The ballot of, a legal voter in election district the county of, Minnesota" which shall be signed by the judges.

Sec. 3. Envelopes containing ballots to be sent to county auditor of home county.—All such envelopes shall, by the judges of election, forthwith be sent by registered mail to the county auditor of the county where such voter is a resident, and the auditor shall preserve them unopened until the meeting of the county canvassing board, at which time all such envelopes shall be opened by the canvassing board, and the votes therein shall be entered on the tally sheets of the election district in which the voter is entitled to vote, and the canvassing board shall add such votes to the totals on such tally sheets in arriving at the total result in such election district.

Sec. 4. Record to be kept by judges.—A record of the issuance of such certificates shall be kept by the judges of each election district issuing the same by a notation on the poll list opposite the name of such voter to the effect that such a certificate has been issued to him and such voter shall not be allowed to vote in such precinct at that election unless upon a return of said certificate to said judges when said notation may be erased and his vote accepted.

Sec. 5. Chap. 300, G. L. 1911 repealed.—Chapter 300 of the Laws of 1911 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.

CHAPTER 265—S. F. No. 958.

An Act to authorize the county board, in any county now or hereafter, having not less than 150,000 nor more than 220,000 inhabitants, to establish by purchase or lease an industrial home school for girls: and to provide for the maintenance of the same.

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

Section 1. Industrial home for girls in St. Louis county—Expenditures by county commissioners—Superintendent and matron.—The board of county commissioners in any county in the

state now or hereafter, having not less than 150,000 and not more than 220,000 inhabitants, shall have power to lease, purchase or erect a building or buildings suitable for the purpose of conducting therein an industrial home school for girls and equip the same with proper appliances, furniture and apparatus. Before deciding finally upon the site, building plans, buildings and equipment, said board shall call for and consider the suggestions and recommendations of the district judges, probation officers, and all other persons who may seem qualified for the expression of an opinion concerning the subject.

The county commissioners of all counties to which this act applies are hereby required, whenever they shall establish such school, to maintain said school for the purpose of training and educating in all branches of domestic science the girls who shall become inmates thereof under the provisions of this act, and are hereby authorized, empowered and required whenever they shall establish such school to provide the necessary funds to make all needful appropriations to carry out the provisions of this act; provided, that before any board of county commissioners shall have authority to expend more than \$5,000 in any one year for the acquiring and equipment of any industrial home school for boys or girls, or more than \$3,600 in any one year for the maintenance of such home school, the plans, equipment and total cost of establishing and maintaining such school shall first be approved by a majority of the judges of the district court of the judicial district in which such county is located.

There shall be a superintendent and a matron for such industrial home school who shall be appointed and removed at will by the order of a majority of the judges of the said district court and said majority of the judges shall also fix the salaries and the compensation of all employees in said school.

Sec. 2. To be admitted upon order of the juvenile court.—Any young woman, regardless of her age, who is a resident of any county to which this act applies and who evinces a desire to be free from undesirable associations and to lead a better life, shall upon her personal request and upon the recommendation of the superintendent be admitted upon the order of the juvenile court to the industrial home school for girls and be subject to the rules and regulations thereof and be entitled to its protection and privileges for a period not exceeding ten days. Provided that such voluntary applicant may remain in said school for such further time as may be determined upon by the superintendent and matron, upon payment of reasonable charges to be fixed by such officers with the approval of the board of county commissioners.

Sec. 3. Probation officers.—The superintendent and matron of the industrial home school for girls shall be vested with the powers and duties of probation officers of the juvenile court and

said court shall have authority to appoint or designate one or more other persons of good character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court. Such probation officers shall act under the authority of said court in reference to any child or children committed to his care and it shall be the duty of all probation officers to make an investigation with regard to any child or children as may be required by the court before or after trial and to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the court may require and to take charge of any child or children before or after trial whenever so directed by the court and to keep such records and to make such reports to the court as the court may order or direct. Probation officers heretofore or hereafter appointed under the provisions of Section 5496 Revised Laws 1905 and all laws amendatory thereof, shall be subject to the authority of said court in reference to all matters covered by the provisions of this act. All such probation officers other than the superintendent and matron of said industrial home school for girls shall serve without compensation from the county except when such compensation is fixed by a majority of the district court.

Sec. 4. Commitment to be for not more than one year—Recommitment to state institution.—The juvenile court of any such county may commit any girl brought before it under the provisions of this act to the industrial home school for girls for a period of not more than one year, and any girl may be released therefrom at any time upon the order of said court. Provided that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court that any such person is of a vicious character and will not be a proper inmate for said industrial school, then she may be committed to any state or other institution authorized by the law to receive her. Provided further that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that any girl who has been committed to the industrial home school is of a vicious or incorrigible character and not proper to be an inmate therein, then said court may recommit such person to any state or other institution authorized by law to receive her.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1913.