CHAPTER 181

WAGES, CONDITIONS, HOURS, AND RESTRICTIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

181.01 WAGES OF MINORS; TO WHOM PAID.

HISTORY. 1893 c. 35 s. 1; G.S. 1894 s. 2247; R.L. 1905 s. 1812; G.S. 1913 s. 3857; G.S. 1923 s. 4133; M.S. 1827 s. 4133.

181.02 SALARY OR WAGES NOT TO BE PAID BY NON-NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

HISTORY. 1917 c. 348 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4134; M.S. 1927 s. 4134.

Payment of wages with script requiring placing of stamps thereon is a violation of this section. OAG March 20, 1933.

181.03 CERTAIN ACTS RELATING TO PAYMENT OF WAGES UNLAWFUL.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 249; M. Supp. s. 4134-1.

181.04 ASSIGNMENT, SALE, OR TRANSFER OF WAGES; WHEN NOT EFFECTIVE.

HISTORY. 1905 c. 309 s. 1; G.S. 1913 s. 3858; 1917 c. 321 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4135; M.S. 1927 s. 4135.

This statute does not infringe upon freedom to contract and is not class legislation and is constitutional. Fay v Bankers Surety Co. 125 M 211, 146 NW 359.

A time check issued by a contractor to a laborer containing a memorandum of the labor and the amount he is entitled to receive is evidence of his claim for such labor, and the endorsement in blank of such check and delivery thereof is an assignment in writing of the claim, the wages assigned being for labor upon timber products. Sheldon v Padgett, 144 M 141, 174 NW 827.

Under the police power the legislature may regulate the assignment of unearned wages or salary without infringing a constitutional right, and this applies to the salary fixed by law of an elected county commissioner. Murphy v County of St. Louis, 187 M 65, 244 NW 335.

Right of partial assignee to sue. 18 MLR 216.

Wage assignment problem. 19 MLR 536.

Assignment of bank account. 22 MLR 1044.

181.05 CONSENT OF EMPLOYER TO ASSIGNMENT REQUIRED.

HISTORY. 1905 c. 309 s. 2; G.S. 1913 s. 3859; G.S. 1923 s. 4136; M.S. 1927 s. 4136.

The legislature may under its police power regulate, if it proceeds, regularly, the assignment of unearned wages or salary. The law restricting and regulating the assignment of wages and salaries applies to both. Where there is a failure to comply with the statute the assignment may not operate. Lucas v Medical Arts Bldg. 207 M 384, 291 NW 892.

Wage assignment problem. 19 MLR 540.

181.06 ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES; PAY-ROLL DEDUCTIONS.

HISTORY. 1905 c. 309 s. 3; G.S. 1913 s. 3860; G.S. 1923 s. 4137; M.S. 1927 s. 4137; 1937 c. 95 s. 1.

In the absence of consent in writing by the school board an assignment of a school teacher's salary to be earned or to become due is fixed. OAG June 14, 1933.

An employee of the state cannot contract with the state to pay a debt due the state in monthly deductions. 1938 OAG 11, July 28, 1937 (707b).

Assignment of wages and pay-roll deductions as relating to small loan act. 24 MLR 256.

181.07 ASSIGNMENT OF UNEARNED WAGES AS SECURITY.

HISTORY. 1911 c. 308 s. 1; G.S. 1913 s. 3861; G.S. 1923 s. 4138; M.S. 1927 s. 4138.

181.08 SEMIMONTHLY PAYMENTS.

HISTORY. 1915 c. 29 s. 1; 1915 c. 37 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4139; M.S. 1927 s. 4139; 1945 c. 478 s. 1.

181.09 PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO MAKE PAYMENT.

HISTORY. 1915 c. 29 s. 2; 1915 c. 37 s. 2; G.S. 1923 s. 4140; M.S. 1927 s. 4140.

181.10 WAGES PAID EVERY 15 DAYS.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 223 s. 1; M. Supp. s. 4140-1.

181.11 DISCHARGED EMPLOYEE MUST BE PAID WITHIN 24 HOURS.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 223 s. 2; M. Supp. s. 4140-2.

181.12 RAILROAD PAY CHECKS TO SHOW AMOUNT OF DEDUCTION.

HISTORY. 1935 c. 141 s. 1; M. Supp. s. 4140-3; 1939 c. 169; 1945 c. 123 s. 1.

181.13 PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PAY WAGES PROMPTLY.

HISTORY. 1919 c. 175 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4127; M.S. 1927 s. 4127; 1933 s. 173 s. 1.

Treatment of the subject of liability of the surety on the highway contractor's bond. Hansen v Remer, 160 M 453, 200 NW 839.

To permit recovery of additional and unearned wages to an employee whose earned wages have not been promptly paid on discharge is not an uncommon provision. Mayes v Byres, 214 M 62, 7 NW(2d) 403.

While any form of words which conveys to the servant the idea that his services are no longer required is sufficient to constitute a "discharge," the evidence in the instant case is not sufficient to sustain a finding that plaintiff was discharged within the meaning of his contract of employment, but, on the contrary, compels a conclusion that the employer gave him a temporary lay-off because of its liability to obtain supplies with which to operate its business, and that it desired plaintiff's services as soon as business could be resumed. A lay-off under the conditions shown by the record was not a discharge. Neid v Tassie's Bakery, 219 M 272, 17 NW(2d) 357.

Wagner labor relations act cases. 22 MLR 1.

Breach of statutory duty. 27 MLR 540.

181.14 NOTICE TO BE GIVEN; SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

HISTORY. 1919 c. 175 s. 2; G.S. 1923 s. 4128; M.S. 1927 s. 4128; 1933 c. 173 s. 2.

In this action for wages plus the statutory penalty the verdict was sustained by the evidence. Harris v North Star, 193 M 480, 259 NW 16.

181.15 WHEN EMPLOYEE NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFITS.

HISTORY. 1919 c. 175 s. 3; G.S. 1923 s. 4129; M.S. 1927 s. 4129.

181.16 PERSONS EXCEPTED FROM PROVISIONS OF SECTION 181.13 TO 181.17.

HISTORY. 1919 c. 175 s. 4; G.S. 1923 s. 4130; M.S. 1927 s. 4130.

181.17 COSTS, PAID BY DEFENDANT.

HISTORY. 1919 c. 175 s. 5; G.S. 1923 s. 4131; M.S. 1927 s. 4131.

181.18 LIMITATIONS ON HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

HISTORY. 1909 c. 499 s. 1; 1913 c. 581 s. 1; G.S. 1913 s. 3851; 1923 c. 422 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4116; M.S. 1927 s. 4116; 1933 s. 354 s. 1; M. Supp. s. 4126-2.

Office employes in a mercantile establishment cannot be classed in a mercantile occupation and are not regulated by a maximum of 54 hours per week. OAG June 21, 1933.

The hours of women employees, other than telephone operators, janitresses, and elevator operators in banks and offices, are not subject to regulation in this act. OAG June 21, 1933.

181.19 SCHEDULES OF HOURS PRINTED.

HISTORY. 1909 c. 499 s. 1; 1913 c. 581 s. 1; G.S. 1913 s. 3851; 1923 c. 422 s. 6; G.S. 1923 s. 4121; M.S. 1927 s. 4121; 1933 c. 354 s. 2; M. Supp. s. 4126-3.

181.20 WORKING EXTRA HOURS FORBIDDEN.

HISTORY. 1909 c. 499 s. 3; 1913 c. 581 s. 1; G.S. 1913 s. 3851; 1923 c. 422 s. 2; G.S. 1923 s. 4117; M.S. 1927 s. 4117; 1933 c. 354 s. 3; M. Supp. s. 4126-4.

Misdemeanors should be prosecuted by the city attorney and not by the county attorney. 1938 OAG 7, March 19, 1937 (121b).

181.21 EMPLOYER TO KEEP RECORD OF HOURS WORKED.

HISTORY. 1923 c. 422 s. 8; G.S. 1923 s. 4123; M.S. 1927 s. 4123; 1933 c. 354 s. 4; M. Supp. s. 4126-5.

It is intended by this section to afford to the authorities facilities for inquiry and determination. 1938 OAG 5, Oct. 19, 1938 (270g).

181.22 ENFORCEMENT OF SECTIONS 181.16 TO 181.21.

HISTORY. 1923 c. 422 s. 9; G.S. 1923 s. 4124; M.S. 1927 s. 4124; 1933 c. 354 s. 5; M. Supp. s. 4126-6.

181.23 DEFINITIONS.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 354 s. 8; M. Supp. s. 4126-9.

181.24 TEN-HOUR DAY; EXTRA HOURS, EXTRA PAY.

HISTORY. 1858 c. 66 ss. 1, 2; P.S. 1858 c. 23 ss. 1, 2; G.S. 1866 c. 24 ss. 1, 2; G.S. 1878 c. 24 ss. 1, 2; G.S. 1894 ss. 2240, 2241; 1895 c. 49; R.L. 1905 s. 1798; G.S. 1913 s. 3831; 1917 c. 248 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4087; M.S. 1927 s. 4087.

The minimum wage commission is an administrative body to which neither legislative nor judicial powers are delegated. It is fully within its powers in making the two orders quoted. In a review by injunction the court is limited to review only those as are made without jurisdiction, or are under a mistaken interpretation of the law, or were so arbitrary as to deprive a citizen of the

guarantee to protection of his property rights. Miller v Minimum Wage Commission, 145 M 262, 177 NW 341.

Where an adult man agrees to serve as manager of a store at a stipulated weekly salary which is paid at the end of each week, he cannot, after the employment terminates, recover extra pay for the time he worked in excess of ten hours a day. Thibault v National Tea, 198 M 246, 269 NW 466.

An underground miner who became afflicted with a disabling ailment not covered by the compensation act through negligence of the mine owner to properly ventilate an underground mine has an action at law for damages. Applequist v Oliver Iron Mining Co. 209 M 230, 296 NW 13.

The fair labor standards act is remedial and should be liberally construed. An employee engaged in interstate commerce to any substantial extent during any week is entitled to benefits of fair labor standards act. Where chain of retail grocery stores, a wholesale grocery firm organized to buy for needs of such chain stores, an independent "field warehousing" concern, a warehouseman, and a supervisory and managerial unit made up integrated business set-up, and 95 per cent of the wholesaler's business was with chain stores and 75 per cent of its goods came from other states, the interstate shipments to all concerns remained in channels of interstate commerce until delivered to chain stores, and employees were within fair labor standards acts. Walling v Mutual, 141 F(2d) 331.

Because the district court's decision was based upon a void definition of "area of production" it was clearly erroneous; its judgment must be reversed; and the cause remanded for further proceedings. Holt v Barnesville Elevator, 145 F(2d) 250.

Exemptions from fair labor standards acts must be strictly construed. The burden of proving that employee is exempt is upon the employer, who must determine at his peril which of his employees are within the act and which are not. All six of the conditions defining "employee employed in a bona fide executive capacity" must be fulfilled before an employer can claim an exemption on the ground his employee is an executive. Snyder v Wessner, 55 F. Supp. 971.

A meat cutter employed by a wholesale and retail distributor of meat was employed in interstate commerce and within the fair labor standards act. Garchell v Kantor, 56 F. Supp. 866.

Defendant was engaged in production of goods for interstate commerce in that he manufactured boxes in which his customers packed their goods for transportation without the state. Upon a showing of substantial past violations of fair labor standards act, an injunction will issue, despite discontinuance of violations since discovery by the administrator. Walling v Villaume Box Factory, 58 F. Supp. 150.

An assessor may not be paid more than four dollars per day regardless of the number of hours he works. If the village fixes the working hours at 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 hours, the court would probably sustain it. 1942 OAG 186, July 16, 1941 (12b-1).

Distinction between compelled and voluntary extra hour service; and between public offices and municipal liquor store employees regarding overtime wages. OAG Oct. 3, 1944 (270g-1).

181.25 EIGHT-HOUR DAY BY EMPLOYEES OF STATE.

HISTORY. 1919 c. 40 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4089; M.S. 1927 s. 4089.

181.26 EIGHT-HOUR LABOR LAW NOT TO APPLY TO ROAD WORK.

HISTORY. 1901 c. 310 s. 1; R.L. 1905 s. 1799; G.S. 1913 s. 3832; 1921 c. 388 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4088; M.S. 1927 s. 4088.

181.27 STIPULATION IN CONTRACTS.

HISTORY. 1901 c. 310 s. 2, 3; R.L. 1905 s. 1800; G.S. 1913 s. 3833; G.S. 1923 s. 4090; M.S. 1927 s. 4090.

181.28 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, HOURS.

HISTORY. 1885 c. 206 ss. 1, 2; 1887 c. 59; G.S. 1878 Vol. 2 (1888 Supp.) c. 24 ss. 3, 4; G.S. 1894 ss. 2242, 2243; 1903 c. 69; R.L. 1905 s. 1801; G.S. 1913 s. 3834; G.S. 1923 s. 4091; M.S. 1927 s. 4091.

Power to regulate hours of labor of employees engaged in intrastate commerce. 1934 OAG 766, Dec. 21, 1933.

181.29 CERTAIN RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, HOURS.

HISTORY. 1907 c. 253 s. 1; G.S. 1913 s. 3835; G.S. 1923 s. 4092; M.S. 1927 s. 4092.

181.30 DUTY OF RAILROAD COMMISSION.

HISTORY. 1907 c. 253 s. 2; G.S. 1913 s. 3836; G.S. 1923 s. 4093; M.S. 1927 s. 4093.

181.31 EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 171 s. 1; 1897 c. 360 s. 1; R.L. 1905 s. 1804; 1907 c. 299; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 1; 1913 c. 516 s. 1; G.S. 1913 s. 3839; G.S. 1923 s. 4094; M.S. 1927 s. 4094; 1929 c. 234 s. 1.

Employment of a person between the ages of 14 and 16 years in a sawmill whose owner had not procured a certificate from the school superintendent or board permitting such employment is illegal; and if injuries result to the employee from failure to properly guard dangerous machinery at which the child is working, these facts make a prima facie case for damages. Perry v Tozer, 90 M 431, 97 NW 137; Jacobson v Merrill, 107 M 74, 119 NW 510.

Petitioner was employed by the relator to paint cornices and other parts of the building. Petitioner was a skilled journeyman painter. He was not a contractor. In this case a written contract for the work was entered into. Petitioner was to furnish his own tools and receive a lump sum for doing the work. The lump sum was arrived at by figuring union scale wages for the estimated time required to do the work. The holding by the commission that the petitioner was an employe of the realty company and not an independent contractor is sustained by the evidence. Rick v Noble, 196 M 185, 264 NW 685.

181.32 CHILD OVER 14, AND UNDER 16, YEARS; EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 171 ss. 2, 4; R.L. 1905 s. 1807; 1907 c. 299; Ex. 1912 s. 8 s. 2; G.S. 1913 s. 3840; G.S. 1923 s. 4095; M.S. 1927 s. 4095.

The employment of an infant under the age of 16 years about dangerous machinery, the owner of which had not procured a certificate from the school superintendent or board, is illegal, and if injury results, it makes a prima facie case for damages against the employer. Perry v Tozer, 90 M 431, 97 NW 137 Fitzgerald v International Flax Co. 104 M 138, 116 NW 475.

Time during which schools are "in session" is constituted as meaning school hours and not the school term. Harvey v Ruff, 164 M 21, 204 NW 634.

The engagement of a boy under 14 to broadcast for pay on a radio station during school hours is a violation of law. OAG June 6, 1931.

181.33 CERTIFICATE ISSUED.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 171 ss. 7 to 9; R.L. 1905 s. 1809; 1907 c. 299; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 3; G.S. 1913 s. 3841; G.S. 1923 s. 4096; M.S. 1927 s. 4096.

181.34 CERTIFICATE, TO WHOM ISSUED.

HISTORY. 1907 c. 229 s. 4; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 4; G.S. 1913 s. 3842; G.S. 1923 s. 4097; M.S. 1927 s. 4097.

181.35 CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATE.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 171 ss. 7, 9; R.L. 1905 s. 1809; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 5; G.S. 1913 s. 3843; G.S. 1923 s. 4098; M.S. 1927 s. 4098.

181.36 MONTHLY REPORT TO COMMISSION.

HISTORY. 1907 c. 299 s. 7; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 6; G.S. 1913 s. 3844; G.S. 1923 s. 4099; M.S. 1927 s. 4099.

191.37 CHILDREN UNDER 16; HOURS; POSTED NOTICE.

HISTORY. 1907 c. 299 s. 8; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 7; G.S. 1913 s. 3845; G.S. 1923 s. 4100; M.S. 1927 s. 4100.

The employment of an infant between the ages of 14 and 16 in a sawmill, the owner not having procured a certificate as required by the statute, is illegal, and if injury results, these facts make a prima facie case for damages. Perry v Tozer, 90 M 431, 97 NW 137.

The fact that the beneficiaries, the parents of decedent, violated sections 181.37, 181.38, does not constitute contributory negligence as a matter of law. Weber v Parr, 182 M 486, 234 NW 682.

The provision of the street trade law (Laws 1921, Chapter 318, Section 1) which permits children under 16 to sell papers after seven o'clock at night, modifies this section. OAG April 6, 1931.

The use of children under 16 in hotel entertainment after seven P. M. is a violation of the child labor law, in the absence of a proper permit from the industrial commission. OAG April 6, 1931.

Children under 16 years of age appearing in acts after seven P. M. for which the father is paid compensation are engaged in a gainful occupation. 1934 OAG 5, Aug. 25, 1934 (270a).

181.38 VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 171 s. 12; R.L. 1905 s. 1811; 1907 c. 299 s. 9; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 8; G.S. 1913 s. 3846; G.S. 1923 s. 4101; M.S. 1927 s. 4101.

181.39 VISITORIAL POWERS OF OFFICIALS.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 171 s. 10; R.L. 1905 s. 1810; 1907 c. 299 s. 10; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 9; G.S. 1913 s. 3847; G.S. 1923 s. 4102; M.S. 1927 s. 4102.

The employment of a boy between the ages of 14 and 16 without an employment certificate is illegal. Perry v Tozer, 90 M 431, 97 NW 137.

181.40 CHILDREN UNDER SPECIFIED AGES; PROHIBITED EMPLOYMENTS.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 171 s. 1; 1897 c. 360 s. 1; R.L. 1905 s. 1804; 1907 c. 299 s. 11; Ex. 1912 s. 8 s. 10; 1913 c. 120; 1913 c. 516 s. 2; G.S. 1913 s. 3848; G.S. 1923 s. 4103; 1927 c. 388 s. 1; M.S. 1927 s. 4103; 1929 c. 234 s. 2.

Plaintiff's minor son, 18 years of age, entered the service of defendant as a student elevator operator with a view to future employment. He worked under the direction of the regular operator for two weeks when he was injured. He was not a licensed operator, and at the time of his injury he was operating the elevator alone and in the absence of his instructor. The employment was legal and created the relationship of master and servant, and the workmen's compensation statute was applicable to the case, and plaintiff must rely thereon. Pettee v Noyes, 133 M 109, 157 NW 995.

The plaintiff, 14 years of age, was injured while employed in a stone quarry. The employment of plaintiff in the work in which he was engaged was prohibited and falls outside of the provisions of the workmen's compensation act, and plain-

tiff is within his rights in instituting this common law action for damages. Westerlund v Kettle River Co. 137 M 24, 162 NW 680.

Plaintiff, a minor under 16 years, was injured while working at a grinder in defendant's meat shop. If his employment was "legally permitted" his rights and the liability of defendant were fixed by the workmen's compensation act, but in this case he was not legally employed, consequently he may maintain a common law action in damages. Gutman v Anderson, 142 M 141, 171 NW 303.

Contributory negligence and assumption of risks by a child under 16 employed about dangerous machinery are not defenses open to the employer. Employer liable. Dusha v Virginia and Rainy Lake Co. 145 M 171, 176 NW 482. See Kunda v Briarcombe Farm Co. 149 M 206, 183 NW 134.

The statute is primarily directed against the employer. Dusha v Virginia & Rainy Lake Co. 145 M 171, 176 NW 482.

Injury arising out of employment defined. Minor over 16 years held "legally permitted to work" and within the workmen's compensation act. Novack v Montgomery Ward & Co. 158 M 495, 198 NW 290.

Employer used elevator without guards as provided by law and the employee, a minor over 16 years old, was injured thereon. Held, that the language "minors who are legally permitted to work under the laws of the state" excludes from the act minors whose employment is prohibited by law. Novack v Montgomery Ward & Co. 158 M 495, 198 NW 290.

An employment is "dangerous" whenever there is reasonable cause to anticipate injury to the person engaged in it, whether the risk comes from the inherent character of the work, or whether it comes from the manner in which the work is done. Harvey v Ruff, 164 M 21, 204 NW 634.

The evidence supports the finding of the jury that negligence of both defendants caused the death of plaintiff intestate, killed by contact with a wire containing deadly electrical current—the power company in stringing the wire too close to where the employees in a packing corporation worked, and the latter in employing a boy under 16 in an occupation dangerous to life and limb. Weber v Barr Packing Corp. 182 M. 486, 234 NW 682.

As to the power company, the jury could find that the defense of contributory negligence of the deceased was not established, and such defense was not available to the defendant employer, because of its violation of this section. Weber v Barr Packing Corp. 182 M 486, 234 NW 682.

Where death results to an employee from an accidental injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, the compensation to partial dependents, in this case the father and mother, is the full amount of their income loss. Dragovich v Mille Lacs Power, 212 M 543, 4 NW(2d) 352.

The use of persons under the age of 16 as entertainers in a night club is illegal unless they are engaged in an entertainment having a permit from the industrial commission. OAG April 6, 1931.

This section does not prohibit children being taught to operate power sewing machines and who pay a tuition. OAG April 10, 1931.

The use of children under the age of 16 as entertainment features at a night club would be a violation of the child labor law, unless the children were engaged in a theatrical entertainment under a permit from the industrial commission. OAG April 6, 1931.

"Theatrical entertainment" and "theatrical exhibition" defined. OAG April 6, 1931.

An ordinary lodge is neither a religious nor educational organization, and a child under ten years of age can appear at a benefit performance only under a permit. OAG Aug. 21, 1931.

Both the booking agent and the night club operator may be prosecuted for violation of this section. OAG June 27, 1934.

Child labor laws. 5 MLR 323.

181.41 EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS AS MESSENGERS.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 177 ss. 1, 7 to 9; 1897 c. 360 s. 1; R.L. 1905 s. 1804; 1907 c. 299 s. 2; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 11; G.S. 1913 s. 3849; G.S. 1923 s. 4104; M.S. 1927 s. 4104.

The child labor amendment. 9 MLR 186.

181.42 PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

HISTORY. 1895 c. 171 s. 3; R.L. 1905 s. 1805; 1907 c. 299 s. 12; Ex. 1912 c. 8 s. 12; G.S. 1913 s. 3850; G.S. 1923 s. 4105; M.S. 1927 s. 4105.

181.43 CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS FORBIDDEN.

HISTORY. 1921 c. 318 s. 1; G.S. 1923 s. 4106; M.S. 1927 s. 4106; 1933 c. 63.

Employment of a boy under 16 as a paid musical entertainer in a ballroom after 7:00 P. M. is a violation of law. OAG April 6, 1931.

Selling poppies on the street without compensation by a child is illegal. OAG June 8, 1933.

Boys may sell magazines or periodicals at the homes of private individuals. 1936 OAG 4, April 15, 1935 (270a).

Affirmative defenses. 19 MLR 682.

181.44 SALE OF EXTRAS.

HISTORY. 1921 c. 318 s. 2; G.S. 1923 s. 4107; M.S. 1927 s. 4107.

181.45 ISSUE AND USE OF BADGES.

HISTORY. 1921 c. 318 s. 3; G.S. 1923 s. 4108; M.S. 1927 s. 4108.

181.46 DELINQUENCY.

HISTORY. 1921 c. 318 s. 4; G.S. 1923 s. 4109; M.S. 1927 s. 4109.

181.47 RECALL AND SURRENDER OF BADGE.

HISTORY. 1921 c. 318 s. 5; G.S. 1923 s. 4110; M.S. 1927 s. 4110.

181.48 CARRIERS.

HISTORY. 1921 c. 318 s. 6; G.S. 1923 s. 4111; M.S. 1927 s. 4111.

181.49 MINORS NOT TO BE EMPLOYED IN WALKATHONS.

HISTORY. 1935 c. 109 s. 1; M. Supp. s. 4111-1.

Minors under age of 18 cannot work in a place where non-intoxicating malt liquors are sold. 1936 OAG 3, Sept. 24, 1936 (271f).

A child under the age of 18 years of age cannot serve non-intoxicating malt liquors in a restaurant. 1938 OAG 3, July 26, 1937 (217f).

181.50 CERTAIN ACTS FORBIDDEN.

HISTORY. 1935 c. 109 s. 2; M. Supp. s. 4111-2.

181.51 APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 181.49 AND 181.50.

HISTORY. 1935 c. 109 s. 3; M. Supp. s. 4111-3.

181.52 INTERFERENCE WITH EMPLOYMENT.

HISTORY. 1903 c. 393 s. 1; R.L. 1905 s. 1822; G.S. 1913 s. 3902; G.S. 1923 s. 4201; M.S. 1927 s. 4201.

Interference with contract. 12 MLR 171.
Labor injunctions in Minnesota. 24 MLR 760.

181.53 CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO EMPLOYMENT NOT REQUIRED.

HISTORY. 1903 c. 393 s. 2; R.L. 1905 s. 1823; G.S. 1913 s. 3903; G.S. 1923 s. 4202; M.S. 1927 s. 4202.

181.54 DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE; SAFETY INSPECTION WORK.

HISTORY. 1935 c. 233 s. 1; M. Supp. s. 4202-1; 1939 c. 431 art. 7 s. 2.

181.55 WRITTEN STATEMENT TO EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 250 s. 1; M. Supp. s. 4126-11.

181.56 NO STATEMENT GIVEN; BURDEN OF PROOF.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 250 s. 2; M. Supp. s. 4126-12.

181.57 APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 181.55 AND 181.56.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 250 s. 3; M. Supp. s. 4126-13.

181.58 EMPLOYER TO PAY SURVIVING SPOUSES WAGES DUE.

HISTORY. 1941 c. 408.
The rule permitting unused vacation pay to heirs or estate of deceased employee is valid. 1942 OAG 285, Nov. 6, 1941 (644-F).

181.59 DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, CREED, OR COLOR PROHIBITED IN CONTRACT.

HISTORY. 1941 c. 238.