

Section 3958. The board shall appoint a secretary, and elect from its members a president, a treasurer of the home, and an executive committee of three. The same person may hold the positions of treasurer and president. The secretary shall record its transactions and keep books, records and accounts, showing the administration of the solders' home and relief funds, and all facts of public interest relating to the home. *He shall receive such salary as said board of trustees shall designate, not to exceed twenty-four hundred dollars per year.* The state treasurer shall be ex-officio the treasurer of the board. The board shall adopt and enforce rules for the government of the home, and proper by-laws for the conduct of its business and, with the approval of the governor, it may also make rules not inconsistent with this chapter, respecting the admission, maintenance and discharge of inmates, and the disbursements of the funds under its control.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage:

Approved March 21, 1919.

CHAPTER 84—S. F. No. 90.

An act to promote the health and safety of employes in foundries, prescribing standard rules and regulations therefor and providing penalties for violations of the act.

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

Section 1. **Definition of terms.**—An iron or steel foundry shall mean a place where iron or steel or both metals are melted and poured into sand molds in the making of castings, together with all cleaning, core-making, drying, and wash rooms and toilet rooms used in connection therewith.

The term "entrance" as used in this act shall mean main doorways opening directly to the outer air.

The term "gangway" as used in this act shall mean well-defined passageways dividing the working floors of foundries, but not the spaces between molds. Spaces between molds shall be divided into three classes, which shall be known as "bull-ladle aisles," "hand-ladle aisles" and "buggie-ladle aisles."

Sec. 2. **Exemption of foundries.**—Except as otherwise specified, the provisions of this act shall, as to the subjects covered herein, exempt foundries from the laws relating to factories and workshops.

Sec. 3. **Protection of entrance to foundries.**—Entrances to foundries shall be protected from November first to April first of each year by a covered vestibule, either stationary or movable, which shall be so constructed as to eliminate drafts and of such dimensions as to answer ordinary purposes, such as the passage of wheelbarrows, trucks, and small industrial cars. Provided, this shall not

apply to entrances used for railroad or industrial cars handled by locomotives or motors, or for traveling cranes; or for vehicles, or for large industrial cars moved by hand; these entrances may remain open only for such time as is necessary for the ingress and egress of such cars, truck and trains.

No locomotives shall be permitted to remain inside the foundry during the loading or unloading of the cars.

Sec. 4. Size of gangways, etc.—Main gangways where metal is carried by hand, bull or truck ladles shall be not less than five feet wide. Truck-ladle gangways which are not main gangways shall be not less than four feet wide. Bull-ladle aisles between floors shall be not less than three feet wide. Single hand-ladle or buggy-ladle aisles between floors shall be not less than eighteen inches wide. Where trolleys are used over molding floors for pouring metal, the aisles shall be of sufficient width to permit the safe ingress and egress of employes and the safe use of the ladles. The provisions of this section shall apply to all foundries hereafter established. In existing foundries, where it is impractical to widen the gangways and aisles to the width required in this section, the commissioner of labor, or his assistants, may permit gangways and aisles to be of a narrower width.

Sec. 5. Gangways to be kept free and material of which same are to be constructed.—During the progress of casting, every gangway or aisle shall be kept entirely free from pools of water or obstructions of any nature. Every gangway where industrial tracks are used shall be constructed of a hard material of substantial character, and the top of the rails shall be flush with the floor. Every gangway shall be kept in a good and safe condition at all times.

Sec. 6. Mechanical ventilation.—Where smoke, steam, gases or dust arising from any of the operations of the foundry are dangerous to the health or eyes, and where a natural circulation of air does not carry off the greater part of such smoke, steam, gases or dust, there shall be installed and operated adequate mechanical means of ventilation.

Sec. 7. Molding rooms.—The cleaning and chipping of castings shall be done in cleaning rooms, except that castings may, when necessary, be chipped or cleaned in the molding room or where cast, provided sufficient protection is furnished by the use of a curtain or screen, or some other means equally good, to protect employes therein.

This section shall not apply if mechanical appliances are used for cleaning castings and the dust and particles arising therefrom are effectively removed.

Sec. 8. Exhaust systems in tumbler mills.—Where tumbler mills are used, exhaust systems shall be installed to effectively carry off the dust arising from the cleaning of castings, except where the mill is operated outside the foundry. This section shall not pro-

hibit the use of a water barrel for cleaning castings. Sand blast operations shall be carried on in the open air or in a separate room used solely for that purpose. The milling of cupola cinders, when done inside the foundry, shall be carried on by an exhaust mill or water mill.

Sec. 9. When compressed air can not be used.—No cores shall be blown out of castings by compressed air unless such work is done outside the foundry or in a special or dust-proof enclosure. Employees engaged in cleaning castings by compressed air or sand blast shall wear eye guards and helmets, to be furnished by the employer.

Sec. 10. Hoods and pipes to be supplied.—When fumes, gases and smoke are emitted from drying ovens in such quantities as to be detrimental to the health or eyes of the employees, hoods and pipes or other adequate means of ventilation shall be provided.

Sec. 11. Artificial light.—Where natural light is insufficient to properly light the foundry, artificial light of sufficient power shall be provided.

The continuous use of hand torches or other lamps that emit injurious smoke and gases is prohibited.

Sec. 12. Heat.—Proper and sufficient heat shall be provided and maintained in every foundry. The use of the open Salamander stove, or stoves of that type, for heating purposes shall be prohibited, except in cases of emergency.

Sec. 13. Drying of ladles.—All hand and bull-ladles shall be dried outside the foundry, or in accordance with section 6 of this act. A sufficient number of sheet iron shields shall be available in foundries for use in covering hand and bull-ladles.

Sec. 14. Drying of clothes.—Suitable facilities shall be provided for drying the clothing of such employees as may be found necessary.

Sec. 15. Water closets.—In every foundry where water closets or privy accommodations are permitted to remain outside of the foundry the passageway leading from the foundry to said water closets or privy accommodations shall be so constructed that the employees in passing thereto or therefrom shall not be exposed to outdoor atmosphere, and such passageways, water closets or privy accommodations shall be properly heated during cold weather.

Sec. 16. Number of closets.—Water closets shall be provided in every foundry and for each sex according to the following table:

Number of persons	Number of closets	Ratio
1 to 10	1	(1 for 10)
11 to 25	2	(1 for 12½)
26 to 50	3	(1 for 16⅔)
51 to 80	4	(1 for 20)
80 to 125	5	(1 for 25)

Sec. 17. Individual lockers.—Individual lockers, arranged for locking, shall be provided for employees, and shall be placed either in a room used exclusively for that purpose, in the wash room, in the drying room, or at convenient places in the foundry. The necessity for individual lockers shall be determined by the commissioner of labor or his assistants.

Sec. 18. Inspection of appliances.—Ladles, shanks, tongs, slings and yokes, skimmers and slag hoes used in the pouring of molten metals shall, prior to their use, be inspected daily as their safety by the men preparing and using same; and in addition, a regular inspection as to their safety shall be made once a month by a man designated for that purpose.

A monthly inspection shall also be made of the chains and cables on counterweights in connection with drying ovens, and reports of such inspection shall be made on prescribed forms and be kept on file for examination by the state factory inspector.

Sec. 19. Breaking of castings prohibited.—The breaking of castings by the use of a drop inside the foundry during the general working hours is prohibited. Where a drop is used for the breaking of castings or scrap outside of the foundry, a permanent shield of heavy planking or other adequate protection shall be provided.

Sec. 20. Females not to be employed in core rooms.—No female shall be employed in placing cores into ovens or in taking cores out of the ovens.

Sec. 21. Number of pounds specified.—No female employed in any coremaking room shall be permitted to make or handle cores when the combined weight of core, core box and plate at which she is working shall exceed twenty-five (25) pounds.

Sec. 22. Various definitions.—A brass foundry shall mean a place where brass, aluminum, copper, tin, zinc, gold, silver or composition metals containing any of the foregoing metals are melted or poured into sand molds in the making of castings. Provided that foundries where only aluminum is melted shall be covered by the provisions of this act governing iron and steel foundries.

The term "cellar," when used in this act, shall mean a room or part of a building which is one-half or more of its height below the level of the curb on the ground adjoining the building (excluding areaways).

The term "basement," when used in this act, shall mean a room or a part of a building which is one-half or more of its height above the level of the curb.

Sec. 23. Application to brass foundries.—The provisions of this act relative to dust, smoke gases or fumes, ventilation, sanitation, heat, light, gangways and aisles, safety appliances, drying and locker accommodations, as specified for iron and steel foundries, shall apply to brass foundries.

Sec. 24. Detail construction in brass foundries.—In all brass

foundries, when the crown plate of an upright melting furnace is elevated above the surrounding floor in excess of twelve inches, the furnace shall be equipped with a platform with a standard rail; such platform shall be constructed of metal or other fireproof material and shall extend along the front and sides of the furnace, flush with the crown plate, and shall be at least four feet in width, and shall be clear of all obstructions during pouring time. If the platform is elevated above the floor in excess of twelve inches the lowering from same of crucibles containing molten metal shall be done by mechanical means.

Where the combined weight of crucible, tongs and molten metal exceeds two hundred fifty pounds, the same shall be removed from the furnace and deposited on the floor by mechanical means.

Sec. 25. Protection for legs and feet.—All persons removing pots containing molten metal from furnaces and handling same shall be provided with protection for legs and feet.

Sec. 26. Gangways, etc.—In all brass foundries gangway dirt and floor scrapings shall not be riddled in the room where workmen are employed, unless they are so dampened as to prevent dust arising therefrom.

Sec. 27. Casings for stoves.—Stoves used for drying molds, when located in the rooms used by workmen, shall be surrounded by a casing of fireproof material to the full height of the stove.

Sec. 28. Clearances.—No brass foundry shall hereafter be constructed with a clearance of less than fourteen feet between the lowest point of the ceiling and the floor, except that where a peak, sawtooth, monitor or arch roof is constructed the side walls may be of a minimum height of twelve feet.

Sec. 29. Reopening of foundries.—In case any foundry that was legally operated in a cellar or basement on January 1st, 1919, shall be discontinued or unused for a period of more than four consecutive months, it can thereafter be reopened as a foundry only by complying with all the provisions of this act relating to future foundries. The occasional operation of a foundry for the purpose of evading this section shall not be deemed a continuance of use thereof.

Sec. 30. Commissioner of labor to enforce provisions.—The commissioner of labor and his assistance shall enforce the provisions of this act. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall, if after written notice by the commissioner of labor or his assistants, of such violation they shall not after thirty days have complied with such notice be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (\$100) dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety (90) days. If an employe neglects to use the devices furnished under the provisions of this act he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding ten dollars or imprison-

ment for not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 31. **Effective January 1, 1920.**—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1920.

Approved March 21, 1919.

CHAPTER 85—S. F. No. 396.

An act to amend Section 6360, General Statutes 1913, relating to the percentage of its actual paid in capital and surplus a bank may invest in real estate used by it for the transaction of its business.

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

Section 1. **Real estate not to exceed 40 per cent.**—That section 6360, General Statutes 1913, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

6360. The real estate used by it for the transaction of its business may include premises leased to others, provided the entire cost does not exceed *forty* per cent of its actual paid-in capital and surplus. It shall hold no other real estate longer than five years, unless such time has been extended by certificate of the *superintendent of banks* duly filed for record with the register of deeds of each proper county.

Approved March 21, 1919.

CHAPTER 86—S. F. No. 600.

An act relating to the organization of banks, and prescribing the duties of the State Securities Commission, and the Superintendent of Banks, in respect thereto.

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

Section 1. **Application for new charters for banks to be made to state securities commission.**—The incorporators of any bank proposed to be organized under the laws of this state shall execute and acknowledge an application in writing in the form prescribed by the state securities commission, and shall file the same in its office, which application shall be signed by two or more of the incorporators, requesting a certificate authorizing the proposed bank to transact business at the place, and in the name stated in said application. Thereupon the state securities commission shall fix a time within thirty (30) days after the filing of said application, for a hearing at its office at the state capitol, at which hearing it shall decide whether or not such application shall be granted. A notice of such hearing shall be published in the form prescribed by the state securities commission in some newspaper published in the municipality in which said proposed bank is to be located, and if there is no such newspaper, then at the county seat of the county in which such bank is proposed to be located. Such notice shall be published once, at the expense of the applicants, not less than