

Section 1. Any fraternal beneficiary association authorized to do business in this state and operating on the lodge plan may provide in its constitution and by-laws, in addition to other benefits provided for therein, for the payment of death or annuity benefits upon the lives of children between the ages of two and sixteen years at next birthday. Any person responsible for the support of a child may make application for such benefits. Provided that such society has a class of adult membership carrying life insurance certificates at a rate of contribution at least equal to those known as National Fraternal Congress rates, *or upon a table based upon the society's own experience of at least twenty years, covering not less than one hundred thousand lives, with an interest assumption of not more than four per centum per annum, or any higher standard at the option of the society,* to which juvenile certificate holders shall be transferred without medical re-examination upon attaining the age of sixteen years. Any such association may at its option, organize and operate branches for such children and membership in local lodges and initiation therein shall not be required of such children, nor shall they have any voice in the management of the association. The total benefits payable as above provided shall in no case exceed the following amounts at ages at next birthday at the time of death, respectively, as follows: two, thirty-four dollars; three, forty dollars; four, forty-eight dollars; five, fifty-eight dollars; six, one hundred and forty dollars; seven, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars; eight, two hundred dollars; nine, two hundred and forty dollars; ten, three hundred dollars; eleven, three hundred and eighty dollars; twelve, four hundred and sixty dollars; thirteen to fifteen, five hundred and twenty dollars; and sixteen years, where not otherwise authorized by law, six hundred dollars.

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

Approved March 23, 1921.

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#### CHAPTER 112—S. F. No. 251.

*An act relating to conversion of certain general building and loan associations into state banks or trust companies.*

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

Section 1. **Building and loan associations may become banks.**—Any general building and loan association heretofore organized and now carrying on business under any law of this state, may, by amendment of its Certificate and Articles of Incorporation, convert into either a State Bank or Trust Company; provided such association shall, at the time of such amendment, have fully paid permanent capital stock of not less than Two Hundred Thousand (\$200,000) Dollars, and shall have retired all classes of capital stock ex-

cept its permanent capital stock. Such amendment shall be such that the Articles and Certificate of Incorporation shall fully comply with the requirements of the statutes of this State in relation to State Banks or Trust Companies as the case may be, including the change of its corporate name, if necessary.

**Sec. 2. Must be approved.**—Such amendment shall be made pursuant to Section 6185 of the General Statutes of 1913 and acts amendatory thereof, and the same shall be approved by the State Superintendent of Banks and the State Securities Commission, by their approval endorsed upon the Certificate of Amendment before the same shall be filed or recorded, or become effectual.

**Sec. 3. Shall come under banking laws.**—Upon such amendment, the said corporation shall become subject to and shall comply with all the provisions of law in relation to State Banks or Trust Companies, as the case may be, except as herein otherwise provided.

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

Approved March 23, 1921.

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#### CHAPTER 113—S. F. No. 281.

*An act to provide protection for and prevent injury to the eyes of workmen in certain occupations and employments, by requiring employers to provide proper protective devices and enforce their use by employes; to prohibit employes from engaging in such occupations or employments without using such devices; and providing penalties for violation of the act.*

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

**Section 1. Employer must furnish helmets.**—It shall be unlawful for any employer of labor in this state to require or permit any employe to engage in any occupation or process of employment in which there is danger of serious injury to the eyes of such employes, or of surrounding workmen, from flying objects or particles thrown by machines or tools, or from the splashing of hot substances or chemicals, unless and until the employer shall furnish to each employe subjected to such hazards goggles, helmets, or other practical protective devices to prevent such injuries.

**Sec. 2. Employe must wear helmet.**—It shall be unlawful for any employe to engage in any occupation or process of employment mentioned in section 1 of this act unless he shall wear or use the protective devices furnished by the employer during the entire time he is engaged in such occupation or employment.

**Sec. 2½. Application.** The provisions of this act shall not apply to persons employed in steam and electric transportations.

**Sec. 3. Commission to approve devices.**—The goggles and helmets required in section 1 of this act shall be of a design and