

The duty of a strict observance and enforcement of this law and prosecution for any violation thereof is hereby expressly imposed upon the commissioner of *business research and development*, and it shall be the duty of the county attorney of any county wherein a violation of this section shall have occurred, upon complaint being made to him, to prosecute any person violating any of the provisions of this section.

Approved April 18, 1953.

CHAPTER 439—H. F. No. 1161

An act relating to treatment of injured employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act; amending Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 176.15, as amended by Laws 1951, Chapter 463.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 176.15, as amended by Laws 1951, Chapter 463, is amended to read:

176.15 Treatment afforded injured and disabled employees. The employer shall furnish such medical, surgical, and hospital treatment, including nursing, medicines, medical and surgical supplies, crutches and apparatus, including artificial members, or, at the option of the employee, if the employer has not filed notice as hereinafter provided, *Christian Science treatment in lieu of medical treatment, medicine and medical supplies*, as may reasonably be required at the time of the injury and during the disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury. The employer shall likewise furnish replacement or repair for artificial members, glasses or spectacles, artificial eyes, dental bridge work, dentures or artificial teeth, hearing aids, canes, crutches or wheel chairs, damaged by reason of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. In case of his inability or refusal seasonably to do so the employer shall be liable for the reasonable expense incurred by or on behalf of the employee in providing the same. Upon request by the employee, the industrial commission may require the above treatment, articles, and supplies for such further time as it may determine, and a copy of such order shall be forthwith mailed to the parties in interest. Any party in interest, within ten days from the date of mailing, may demand a hearing and review of such order.

The commission may at any time, upon the request of an employee or employer, order a change of physicians and desig-

nate a physician suggested by the injured employee or by the commission itself, and in such case the expense thereof shall be borne by the employer upon the same terms and conditions as hereinbefore provided in this section for medical and surgical treatment and attendance.

The pecuniary liability of the employer for the treatment, articles and supplies herein required shall be limited to such charges therefor as prevail in the same community for similar treatment, articles and supplies furnished to injured persons of a like standard of living, when the same are paid for by the injured persons. The commission may on the basis above stated determine the reasonable value of all such service and supplies, and the liability of the employer shall be limited to the amount so determined.

Any employee upon accepting employment shall, at said time, notify in writing his employer of his election to have Christian Science treatment. All persons presently employed shall give such notice within 30 days after the effective date of this act, provided however, that notwithstanding such election on the part of said employees, any employer may elect not to be subject to the provisions for Christian Science treatment provided for in this section by filing written notice of such election with the commission.

Approved April 18, 1953.

CHAPTER 440—H. F. No. 1213

An act relating to licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain cities of the first class; amending Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 340.57.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 340.57, is amended to read:

340.57 Certain cities may issue licenses. The governing body of any city of the first class now or hereafter existing, which city contains within its corporate limits any territory in which sales of intoxicating liquors have been heretofore prohibited by any law of this state, and which city has enjoyed such a substantial increase in business, manufacturing and population that it has increased its population 100,000 or more between the year 1900 and the year 1930, as shown by the United States census for these years, resulting in the extension in such prohibited territory of a substantial portion of the busi-

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