

CHAPTER 300—S. F. No. 673.

An act to amend Sections 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22, 23, 46, 55, 58, 60, 65, and 66 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, Commonly known as the Workmen's Compensation Act.

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

Section 1. Not applicable to certain employments.—That Section 8 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921 be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 8. This act shall not be construed or held to apply to any common carrier by steam railroad, domestic servants, farm laborers or persons whose employment at the time of the injury is casual, and not in the usual course of the trade, business, profession or occupation of his employer; provided, that part 2 of this act shall apply to farm labor if the employer shall have elected to accept the provisions of such part 2 by posting a written or printed statement of his election and filing a duplicate thereof with the Industrial Commission as provided by Section 11 of this act, before the accident occurs to an employe, for which damages or compensation may be claimed, unless the employe shall signify his election, as provided by Section 11 of this act, not to accept or be bound by the provisions of this act, in which case said part 2 shall not apply, and provided further that either party may terminate his acceptance or election not to accept the provisions of part 2 of this act as provided by section 12 hereof.

Sec. 2. Presumption as to acceptance of provisions of part 2—Election not to accept—Notice.—That Section 11 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 11. All contracts of employment made after the taking effect of this act shall be presumed to have been made with reference, and subject to the provisions of part 2, unless otherwise expressly stated in the contract in writing, and a copy of such contract or the portion of the contract containing such provision shall be filed with the Industrial Commission; or unless written or printed notice has been given by either party to the other, as hereinafter provided that he does not accept the provisions of part 2. Every employer and every employe is presumed to have accepted and come under part 2 hereof, unless prior to the accident, he shall have signified his election not to accept or be bound by the provisions of part 2. This election not to accept part 2 shall be by notice as follows:

The employer shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in his shop or place of business and such other places as the Industrial Commission may order, a written or printed notice of his election not to be bound by part 2 hereof and file a duplicate thereof with the Industrial Commission.

The employe shall give written or printed notice to the em-

ployer of his election not to be bound by part 2, and file a duplicate with affidavit of service attached thereto with the Industrial Commission.

All such notices of election or re-election shall be on forms prescribed by the Industrial Commission and the election shall become effective when the copy of the notice is filed with the Industrial Commission.

Sec. 3. Schedule of compensation.—That paragraphs (c) and (f) of Section 14 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

(c) For the permanent partial disability from the loss of a member, the compensation during the healing period to be determined by the Commission but not exceeding fifteen weeks shall be sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the difference between the daily wage of the workman at the time of injury and the wages he shall be able to earn, if any, in his partially disabled condition, unless on application to the Industrial Commission, made in the same manner as provided in Section 19, for additional medical service, the period is extended by the Commission for not to exceed an additional ten weeks; and thereafter, and in addition thereto, compensation shall be that named in the following schedule:

- (1) For the loss of a thumb, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during sixty (60) weeks.
- (2) For the loss of a first finger, commonly called index finger, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during thirty-five (35) weeks.
- (3) For the loss of a second finger, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during thirty (30) weeks.
- (4) For the loss of a third finger, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during twenty (20) weeks.
- (5) For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during fifteen (15) weeks.
- (6) The loss of a first phalange of the thumb, or of any finger, shall be considered equal to the loss of one-half of such a thumb, or finger, and compensation shall be paid at the prescribed rate during one-half the time specified above for such thumb or finger.
- (7) The loss of one and one-half or more phalanges shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger or thumb; provided, however, that in no case shall the amount

- received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.
- (8) For the loss of a great toe, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of daily wage at time of injury during thirty (30) weeks.
 - (9) For the loss of one of the toes other than a great toe, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during ten (10) weeks.
 - (10) The loss of a first phalange of any toe, shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such toe, and compensation shall be paid at the prescribed rate during one-half the time specified above for such toe.
 - (11) The loss of one and one-half or more phalanges shall be considered as the loss of the entire toe.
 - (12) For the loss of a hand, not including the wrist movement, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during one hundred and fifty (150) weeks.
 - (13) For the loss of a hand, including the wrist movement, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during one hundred and seventy-five (175) weeks.
 - (14) For the loss of an arm, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during two hundred (200) weeks.
 - (15) Amputation of the arm below the elbow shall be considered as the loss of a hand including wrist movement, if enough of the forearm remains to permit the use of an effective artificial member, otherwise it shall be considered as the loss of an arm.
 - (16) For the loss of a foot, not including the ankle movement, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during one hundred and twenty-five (125) weeks.
 - (17) For the loss of a foot, including ankle movement, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during one hundred and fifty (150) weeks.
 - (18) For the loss of a leg, if enough of the leg remains to permit the use of an effective artificial member, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during one hundred and seventy-five (175) weeks.
 - (19) For the loss of a leg so close to the hip that no effective artificial member can be used, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during two hundred (200) weeks.

- (20) Amputation of the leg below the knee shall be considered as loss of foot including ankle movement, if enough of the lower leg remains to permit the use of an effective artificial member; otherwise it shall be considered as loss of a leg.
- (21) For the loss of an eye, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during one hundred (100) weeks.
- (22) For complete permanent loss of hearing in one ear, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during fifty-two (52) weeks.
- (23) For the complete permanent loss of hearing in both ears, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during one hundred and fifty-six (156) weeks.
- (24) For the loss of an eye and a leg, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during three hundred and fifty (350) weeks.
- (25) For the loss of an eye and arm, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during three hundred and fifty (350) weeks.
- (26) For the loss of an eye and a hand, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during three hundred and twenty-five (325) weeks.
- (27) For the loss of an eye and a foot, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during three hundred (300) weeks.
- (28) For the loss of two arms other than at the shoulder, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (29) For the loss of two hands, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (30) For the loss of two legs, other than so close to the hips that no effective artificial members can be used, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (31) For the loss of two feet, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (32) For the loss of one arm and other hand, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (33) For the loss of one hand and one foot, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.

- (34) For the loss of one leg and the other foot, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (35) For the loss of one leg and one hand, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (36) For the loss of one arm and one foot, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (37) For the loss of one arm and one leg, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury during four hundred (400) weeks.
- (38) *For serious disfigurement not resulting from the loss of a member or other injury specifically compensated, materially affecting the employability of the injured person in the employment in which he was injured or other employment for which the employe is then qualified, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of injury for such period as the Industrial Commission may determine, not to exceed seventy-five (75) weeks.*
- (39) Where an employe sustains concurrent injuries resulting in concurrent disabilities, he shall receive compensation only for the injury which entitles him to the largest amount of compensation; but this section shall not affect liability for serious disfigurement materially affecting the employability of the injured person or liability for the concurrent loss of more than one member, for which members compensations are provided in the specific schedule and in subsection (e) below.
- (40) In all cases of permanent partial disability it shall be considered that the permanent loss of the use of a member shall be equivalent to and draw the same compensation as the loss of that member; but the compensation in and by said schedule provided, shall be in lieu of all other compensation in such cases, except as otherwise provided by this section.
- (41) In cases of permanent partial disability due to injury to a member, resulting in less than total loss of such member not otherwise compensated in this schedule, compensation shall be paid at the prescribed rate during that part of the time specified in the schedule for the total loss of the respective member, which the extent of injury to the member bears to its total loss.
- (42) All the compensations provided in clause (c) of this section for loss of members or loss of the use of members are subject to the same limitations as to maximum and minimum as are stated in clause (a).

(43) In addition to the compensation provided in the foregoing schedule for loss or loss of the use of a member, the compensation during the period of retraining for a new occupation as certified by the division of re-education, operating under chapter 365, Laws of Minnesota 1919, shall be sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the daily wage at the time of the injury, not exceeding twenty-five (25) weeks, provided the injury is such as to entitle the workman to compensation for at least seventy-five (75) weeks in the schedule of indemnities for permanent impairments and provided the Industrial Commission on application thereto shall find that such retraining is necessary and make an order for such compensation.

(44) In all other cases of permanent partial disability not above enumerated the compensation shall be sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the difference between the wage of the workman at the time of the injury and the wage he is able to earn in his partially disabled condition subject to a maximum of eighteen (\$18.00) dollars per week. Compensation shall continue during disability, not, however, beyond three hundred (300) weeks.

(f) In case a workman sustains an injury due to an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and during the period of disability caused thereby, death results proximately therefrom, all payments previously made as compensation for such injury shall be deducted from the compensation, if any, due on account of the death. *Accrued compensation due to the deceased prior to death but not paid, shall be payable to such dependent persons as the Industrial Commission may order without probate administration.*

Sec. 4. Dependents and allowances.—That subsection (11) of Section 15 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921 be amended so as to read as follows:

(11) In the case of remarriage of a widow without *dependent* children, she shall receive a lump sum settlement equal to one-half of the amount of the compensation remaining unpaid *but not to exceed two full years' compensation*. In case of remarriage of a widow who has dependent children, the unpaid balance of compensation which would otherwise become her due shall be *payable to the mother, guardian, or such other person as the Industrial Commission may order, for the use and benefit of such children during dependency; provided that if the dependency of the children ceases before the equivalent of two years of the mother's compensation has been paid to the children, the remainder of the two years' compensation shall be payable in a lump sum to the mother.*

The lump sum payment as provided herein shall be paid within sixty (60) days after written notice to the employer of such re-marriage.

Sec. 5. Injury increasing disability.—That Section 16 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921 be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. If an employee receive an injury, which of itself, would only cause permanent partial disability, but which combined with a previous disability does in fact cause permanent total disability, the employer shall only be liable for the permanent partial disability caused by the subsequent injury.

Provided, however, that in addition to compensation for such permanent partial disability and after the cessation of the payments for the prescribed period of weeks, the employee shall be paid by the state the remainder of the compensation that would be due for permanent total disability, out of a special fund *known as the Special Compensation Fund*, and created for such purpose in the following manner:

Every employer shall pay to the state treasurer for every case of injury occurring in his employ and causing death in which there are no persons entitled to compensation the sum of *two hundred (\$200.00) dollars, which is to be placed into this special compensation fund and to be used to pay the benefits provided by this section. All moneys heretofore arising from the provisions of this section shall be transferred to this special compensation fund. All penalties collected for violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be credited to this special compensation fund.*

The State Treasurer shall be the custodian of this special fund and the Industrial Commission shall direct the distribution thereof, the same to be paid as other payments of compensation are paid. In case deposit is or has been made under the provisions of this section, and dependency later is shown, the state treasurer is hereby authorized to refund such deposit.

Sec. 6. Medical and surgical treatment.—That Section 19 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. *The employer shall furnish such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, medicines, medical and surgical supplies crutches and apparatus, including artificial members, as may reasonably be required at the time of the injury, and during the disability for not exceeding ninety (90) days to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, provided that 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; provided further that upon request by the employee made during or after said period of ninety (90) days, the Industrial Commission may require the above treatment, articles*

and supplies for such further time as the Industrial Commission 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 designate 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 Industrial 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.*

Sec. 7. Limitation of actions.—That subsections (1) and (2) of Section 22 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

(1) Actions or proceedings by an injured employee to determine or recover compensation; two years after the employer has made written report of the injury to the Industrial Commission *but not to exceed six years from the date of the accident.*

(2) Actions or proceedings by dependents to determine or recover compensation two years after the receipt by the Industrial Commission of notice in writing of death given by the employer *but not to exceed six years from the date of the accident*; provided that in any such case, if a dependent of the deceased or any one in his behalf shall give notice of such death to the Industrial Commission, said Commission shall forthwith notify in writing the employer of the time and place of such death. In case the deceased was a native of a foreign country, and leaves no known dependent or dependents within the United States, it shall be the duty of the Industrial Commission to give written notice of said death to the consul or other representative of said foreign country forthwith.

Sec. 8. Examination and verification of injury.—That subsection (2) of Section 23 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

(2) In case of dispute as to the injury, the Industrial Commission, *or in case of a hearing*, the commissioner or referee conducting the hearing may, *upon* its or his own motion, or upon request of any interested party *designate* a neutral physician of

good standing and ability to make an examination of the injured person and report his findings to the Industrial Commission, a commissioner or referee as the case may be. *A copy of the signed certificate of such neutral physician shall be mailed to the parties in interest and either party within five days from date of mailing may demand that such physician be produced for purpose of cross examination. Such signed certificate of a neutral physician shall be competent evidence of the facts stated therein.* The expense of such examination shall be paid as ordered by the Commission, commissioner or referee.

Sec. 9. Commission to fix time and place of hearing.—That Section 46 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921 be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 46. When the reply has been filed or the time in which to file a reply has expired, the Commission shall fix a time and place for hearing said petition not less than ten (10) days after the filing of the reply or the expiration of the time within which a reply can be filed. Notice of such hearing shall be given by mailing a copy to the interested parties not less than five days before the date fixed for such hearing. Such hearing may be had before the commission, or before a commissioner or referee designated by the secretary by written order, copy of which said written order shall be mailed to the commissioner or referee so designated. All hearings shall be held in the county where the injury occurred unless otherwise ordered by the Commission or the Commissioner or referee conducting the hearing. The secretary, if the petition has been directed to be heard by the Commission, or the commissioner or referee to whom the petition has been assigned, shall serve upon all parties in interest a notice of the time and place of hearing, at least five days prior to such hearing.

Sec. 10. Appeal—Expense—Transcript.—That Section 55 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 55. Any party in interest may, within twenty days after notice of a commissioner's or referee's award or disallowance of compensation, or other order involving the merits of the case, shall have been served on him, take an appeal to the Industrial Commission on the ground; (1) That the award or disallowance of compensation or other order appealed from is not in conformity with the terms of this act, or that the commissioner or referee committed any other error of law; (2) That the findings of fact and award or disallowance of compensation, or other order appealed from was unwarranted by the evidence, or was procured by fraud, coercion, or other improper conduct of any party in interest. The Commission may, upon cause shown, within thirty days after such notice has been served as aforesaid, extend the time for taking such appeal or for filing of an answer or other pleading.

Any party desiring to appeal to the commission as aforesaid, shall prepare and sign a written notice specifying the award or order appealed from, and that the said appellant appeals therefrom to the Industrial Commission, and specifying the particular finding of fact which appellant claims is unwarranted by the evidence of which appellant claims was procured by fraud, coercion or other improper conduct of any party in interest, or specifying any other ground upon which the appeal is based. The appealing parties shall also serve a copy of such written notice of appeal upon all adverse parties within the time limited for appeal, and file the original thereof with the Industrial Commission with proof of service thereon by admission or affidavit. The appealing parties shall also pay to the Industrial Commission the sum of ten (\$10.00) dollars to be applied on the cost of the transcript of the proceedings appealed from, or so much thereof as may be necessary to present the question raised on such appeal. The appellant shall also be liable for any excess of said ten (\$10.00) dollars in the cost of said transcript and any part of said sum exceeding the actual cost of said transcript shall be refunded to said appellant; provided that the Commission may on cause shown direct that a transcript be made without expense to the appellant.

Upon the filing of said notice and the paying of said appeal fee, the commission shall immediately cause the transcript of testimony and proceedings to be typewritten, which said transcript shall be certified as true and correct by the official reporter transcribing the same.

On any such appeal the Commission may disregard the findings of fact of the commissioner or referee, and may examine the testimony taken before such commissioner or referee, and if it deem proper, may hear other evidence, and may substitute for the findings of the commissioner or referee such findings of fact as the evidence taken before the commissioner or referee and the Commission, as hereinbefore provided, may, in the judgment of the Commission, require, and may make such disallowance or award of compensation or other order as the fact so found by it may require. The Commission at its expense shall cause a complete record of its proceedings to be made and shall provide a stenographer to take the testimony and record of proceedings at the hearings before a referee, commissioner, or the Commission, and said stenographer shall furnish a transcript of such testimony or proceedings to any person requesting it upon payment to him of a reasonable charge therefor to be fixed by the Commission.

Sec. 11. Proceedings in case of default in payment of compensation.—That Section 58 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 58. On at least thirty days' default in the payment of compensation due under any award made under part 2 of this

act, the employe or dependents entitled to such compensation may file a certified copy of such award with the clerk of the district court of any county in the state, *and on ten days' notice in writing to the adverse parties served as provided by law for service of a summons, may apply to the judge of any district court for judgment thereon. On such hearing the judge of such court shall have the right to determine only the facts of said award and the regularity of the proceedings upon which said award is based, and shall order judgment accordingly;* and such judgment shall have the same force and effect, and may be vacated, set aside, or satisfied as other judgments of the same court, provided that no judgment shall be entered on an award while an appeal is pending. There shall be but one fee of 25c charged by said clerk for services in each case under this section and said fee shall cover all services performed by him.

Sec. 12. Appeal to Supreme Court—Grounds—Fees.—That Section 60 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 60. (As amended by Chapter 423 G. L. 1921). Any party in interest may, within thirty days after the service of notice on him of any award or disallowance of compensation or order involving the merits of the case or any part thereof made by the Commission, have the same reviewed on certiorari by the supreme court on any of the following grounds: (1) That the award or disallowance of compensation or other order sought, to be reviewed is not in conformity with the terms of the act, or that the commission committed any other error of law; (2) That the findings of fact and award or disallowance of compensation or other order sought to be reviewed was unwarranted by the evidence. The supreme court may, upon cause shown *within said thirty (30) days*, extend the time provided in this section for review on certiorari or for filing any paper required to be filed in such court. To render certiorari effective the petitioner or relator shall, within thirty days after notice of such final award or disallowance or other order, serve upon the Industrial Commission a writ of certiorari showing that a review is to be had in the supreme court of the proceedings of the Commission, on which such final award or disallowance of compensation is based, together with a bond with such surety or sureties, and in such amount as the Commission or Commissioner shall direct and approve, conditioned to pay the cost of such review. The petitioner or relator shall, also, pay to the secretary of the Industrial Commission \$10.00 to be paid, in turn, by such secretary to the clerk of the supreme court as the filing fee provided by Chapter 177, of Laws 1915. On serving of such writ of certiorari and filing bond and the payment of the amount aforesaid, the secretary of the Commission shall immediately transmit to such clerk the filing fee

aforesaid, together with the return to such writ of certiorari and bond. The receipt by the clerk of such fee and the filing of such return shall vest the supreme court with jurisdiction of the matter. Within thirty days from receipt of the amount aforesaid and filing with the Commission of the return to writ of certiorari and bond, the secretary shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court a true and complete return of the proceedings of the Commission in the cause sought to be reviewed, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to enable the supreme court properly to review the questions presented to it. Such return shall be certified to by the secretary under the seal of the Commission, and the petitioner or relator shall pay to the secretary the reasonable expense of preparing the return. On the filing of the return in the supreme court, the matter shall be heard and disposed of in accordance with the laws and rules of the court governing civil appeals. The supreme court may adopt such rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this act as may be deemed necessary or convenient for the impartial and speedy disposition of such matters.

Sec. 13. **Definitions.**—That Section 65, Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 65: "Daily Wage" as used in this act shall mean the daily wage of the employe in the employment in which he was engaged at the time of the injury, and if at the time of the injury the employe is working on part time for the day, his daily wage shall be arrived at by dividing the amount received or to be received by him for such part time service for the day by the number of hours of such part time service and multiplying the result by the number of hours of the normal working day for the employment involved.

The weekly wage shall be arrived at by multiplying the daily wage by the number of days and fractional days normally worked in the business of the employer for the employment involved; provided that the weekly wage shall not be less than five and one half times the daily wage. Occasional overtime shall not be considered in computing the weekly wage, but if such overtime is regular or frequent throughout the year for the employment involved, then it shall be taken into consideration.

Where board or other allowances of any character except gratuities are made to an employe in addition to wages as a part of the wage contract, they shall be deemed a part of his earnings and computed at the value thereof to the employe.

Sec. 14. **Definitions continued.**—That paragraph (j) of Section 66 of Chapter 82, General Laws of 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

(j) Without otherwise affecting either the meaning or interpretation of the *abridged* clause "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment." It is hereby declared:

Not to cover workmen except while engaged in, on, or about the premises where their services are being performed, or where their services requires their presence as a part of such service, at the time of the injury, and during the hours of service as such workmen, *provided that where the employer regularly furnishes transportation to his employes to or from the place of employment, such employes shall be held to be subject to this act while being so transported, but* shall not include an injury caused by the act of a third person or fellow employe intended to injure the employe because of reasons personal to him, and not directed against him as an employe, or because of his employment.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1923.

CHAPTER 301—S. F. No. 711.

An act to amend Section 6516, of the General Statutes of Minnesota 1913, as amended by Chapter 243, General Laws of 1915, as amended by Chapter 138, General Laws of 1919, and as amended by Chapter 452, General Laws of 1921, the same relating to state and to agricultural societies and associations.

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

Section 1. **Aid to county agricultural societies.**—That Section 6516, of the General Statutes of Minnesota 1913, as amended by Chapter 243, General Laws of 1915, as amended by Chapter 138 General Laws of 1919, and as amended by Chapter 452, General Laws of 1921, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

6516.—All sums hereafter appropriated to aid county and district agricultural societies and associations, shall be distributed to the following named agricultural societies, or associations, Aitkin County Agricultural Society, Anoka County Agricultural Society, Becker County Agricultural Society and Fair Association, Beltrami County Agricultural Association, Benton County Agricultural Society, Bigstone County Agricultural Society, Blue Earth County Agricultural Society, Brown County Agricultural Society, Carlton County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Carver County Agricultural Society, Cass County Agricultural Society, Chippewa County Driving Park and Fair Association, Chisago County Agricultural Society, Clay County Agricultural Association, Clearwater County Agricultural Society, Cook County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood County Agricultural Society, Crow Wing County Agricultural Society, Dakota County Agricultural Society, Dodge County Agricultural Association, Faribault County Agricultural Society, Fillmore County Agricultural Society, Freeborn County Agricul-