

**176.666 INVESTIGATIONS**

HISTORY. 1953 c 633 s 12.

**176.667 EMPLOYEES; MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

HISTORY. 1943 c 633 s 13; 1947 c 612 s 5; 1949 c 500 s 7.

**176.668 REGULAR INSPECTION**

HISTORY. 1943 c 633 s 14.

**176.669 EXPENSES, RULES**

HISTORY. 1943 c 633 s 15, 16.

**176.67-176.79** Repealed, 1953 c 755 s 83.

**176.80** Obsolete.

**176.81** Repealed, 1953 c 755 s 83.

**CHAPTER 177**

**MINIMUM WAGES**

**177.01 DUTIES OF MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION TRANSFERRED**

Minimum wage and overtime. 34 MLR 683.

**177.02 DEFINITIONS**

HISTORY. 1913 c 547 s 2, 20; 1937 c 79 s 1; 1951 c 453 s 1, 2.

Employees covered by a minimum wage law include clerks, stenographers, typists, dictaphone operators, and others within the definition of section 177.02, subdivision 8. OAG Nov. 21, 1950 (845-C).

**177.03 INVESTIGATION; WAGES OF WOMEN AND MINORS**

The term "worker" and "employee" used in section 177.03 includes clerks, students, typists, and dictaphone operators. OAG Nov. 21, 1950 (845-C).

**177.06 NOTICES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS**

HISTORY. 1913 c 547 s 5; 1951 c 453 s 3.

A general order may be made by the commission affecting all occupations, finding facts respecting the weekly or monthly cost of the necessary comforts and conditions of reasonable life for women and minors. No order need be made in an occupation to which the order fixing minimum wages should apply until the commission shall find that in a single occupation or group of occupations at least one-sixth of the women and minors are receiving less than the minimum wages based upon cost of living of such limited group. OAG Dec. 13, 1946 (845-C).

**177.07 WAGES, ORDERS**

HISTORY. 1913 c 547 s 6; 1923 c 153 s 1; 1939 c 186 s 1; 1951 c 453 s 4.

**177.08 ADVISORY BOARDS**

HISTORY. 1913 c 547 s 7; 1951 c 453 s 5.

The allegation that the employer as a retail merchant with many employees was vitally interested in minimum wage legislation was not a sufficient showing of irreparable injury, and the employer was not entitled prior to exhaustion of administrative remedy to have the industrial commission enjoined from taking action for fixing minimum rates of pay for women and minors in retail merchandising business on the ground that the commission had exceeded its jurisdiction because advisory board, making wage recommendations to the commission, had not been appointed as required by statute. *Thomas v Ramberg*, ..... M ....., 60 NW(2d) 18.

**177.11 RECONSIDERATION; NEW RATES**

HISTORY. 1913 c 547 s 10; 1951 c 453 s 6.

**177.121 SPECIAL WAGE RATES; EMPLOYMENT, LICENSE**

HISTORY. 1951 c 453 s 7.

**177.122 CERTIORARI**

HISTORY. 1951 c 453 s 8.

As an exception to the long settled rule that no one is entitled to injunctive protection against the actual or threatened acts of an administrative agency until the prescribed statutory remedy has been exhausted, a person who is possessed of any recognized special interest may be granted injunctive relief on jurisdictional or constitutional grounds without first exhausting administrative remedy if he can show that pursuit and exhaustion of such administrative remedy will cause him imminent and irreparable harm as distinguished from merely speculative damages based on nothing more than an apprehension. *Thomas v Ramberg*, ..... M ....., 60 NW(2d) 18.

**CHAPTER 178**

**MASTER AND APPRENTICE**

**178.02 APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL**

HISTORY. 1939 c 363 s 2; 1951 c 333 s 1.

**178.06 APPRENTICE**

A state university home economy department graduate student, injured while assisting the meat cook in the kitchen at a sanatorium operated by the county sanatorium commission during her internship course; required for her to be accepted by accredited hospital as a dietician, was an employee of the commission and not of the state. The petitioner was an employee within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act when injured. She was an apprentice. *Judd v Sanatorium Commission of Hennepin County*, 227 M 303, 35 NW(2d) 430.