

**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.