A provision in an application for a life insurance policy, that the policy should not take effect until the first premium was paid and the policy delivered to the insured while in good health, was unavailable as a defense to a company whose agent delivered the policy and then cashed a check given him by a relative of the insured as payment of the first premium and delivered a receipt therefor after he had heard of the insured's illness and had consulted the company's medical examiner. Stilp v. New York Life Ins. Co. 168 W 595, 64 NW (2d) 183.

A certificate under a group life insurance policy, requiring contributions by the employee, is a contract between the insurer and the employee. Jensen v. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co. 369 W 556, 64 NW (2d) 193.

A group life insurance plan based on 11 "major industries" is outside the scope of 206.60 (4). 47 Atty. Gen. 16.

A foreign life insurance company licensed to do business in this state may not enter into a group life insurance plan to cover residents of this state, which plan is of a type not authorized by 206.60 even though the master group policy was applied for and delivered in another state. 47 Atty. Gen. 164.

A state bank can obtain a group credit life insurance policy to cover its borrowers and under 206.60 (2) (b) can charge them for coverage. 47 Atty. Gen. 317.

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A benefit society organized for the mutual support of its members, their families or kindred cannot issue a certificate to one not of a member's family or kindred; and a new certificate issued in favor of a person not of his family or kindred in lieu of one for the benefit of the parents of a member is void. Groth v. Central Verein, 95 W 140, 70 NW 86.

A mutual benefit association licensed as a fraternal or beneficiary association in 1902 and continually as such since that time was a mutual benefit society, and its agents were without powers conferred on other insurance agents generally, and consequently were unauthorized to bind the association by an oral contract of life insurance, the bylaws of the association being construed to negative authority of an agent to so bind it. Neuberger v. Aid Asso. for Lutherans, 297 W 135, 240 NW 665.

Provisions in the constitution of a fraternal benefit society, an accident insurance certificate issued thereby, and a form for application therefor, in relation to statements, representations or warranties by an insured in an application, are subordinate to, and are of no effect as far as conflicting or inconsistent with those issued. 209.06, Stats. 1933.

A voluntary association which upon the death of a member sends out notice to surviving members requesting payment of a dollar from each member but having no bylaws requiring such payment is not amenable to the insurance laws of the state. 18 Atty. Gen. 142.

A benevolent association granting a maximum disability benefit of $240 a year is not exempt from provisions of ch. 208. 208.09, Stats. 1933.

A labor union composed of more than 500 members not restricted to persons engaged in hazardous occupations, maintaining a sick and health benefit plan, is subject to ch. 208. 208.10, Stats. 1933.

Ch. 208 applies to a labor organization which provides for a death benefit plan included in monthly dues at no extra cost. The mere fact that there is no enforceable obligation on the part of the organization to make any payments of death benefits is immaterial. 27 Atty. Gen. 716.

A fraternal benefit society under ch. 208, Stats. 1947, may not issue group life insurance policies. 38 Atty. Gen. 44.

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