

the village for not less than par. If any such warrants shall become due, or any interest shall become due on any such warrant, when there are no funds to pay the same, the village council is hereby authorized to effect a temporary loan for the payment thereof. The municipality may call in and pay any warrants not due on any interest paying date.

Sec. 10. **Reassessment or new assessment provided for.**—In all cases where any assessment or any part thereof, as to any lot, lots or parcels of land assessed under any of the provisions of this act, for any cause whatever, is set aside, the council may cause a reassessment or new assessment to defray the expenses of such improvement to be made.

Sec. 11. **Procedure of party who desired to object.**—The party desiring to object to the assessment, or his duly authorized agent or attorney, shall, on or before the date of hearing upon such assessment, file with the clerk or recorder a written statement of the objections, and all objections not specified therein shall be deemed waived.

Sec. 12. **Appeal to the district court.**—Within ten days after the adoption of the assessment, any person, aggrieved, who appeared and filed objections thereto, may appeal to the district court by serving a notice upon the president of the village council, or other chief executive officer of the village, which notice shall be filed with the clerk of the district court within ten days after service thereof. The clerk or recorder shall furnish appellant a certified copy of his objections filed therein, and the assessment roll or part complained of, and all papers necessary to present the appeal. The appeal shall be placed upon the calendar of the next general term commencing more than five days after the date of serving the notice and shall be tried as other appeals in such cases. If appellant does not prevail upon the appeal, the costs incurred, if not paid, shall be included in the special assessment.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 20, 1917.

CHAPTER 365—S. F. No. 495.

An act to prohibit the division of fees by physicians and surgeons.

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

Section 1. **Physicians and surgeons prohibited from splitting fees.**—It shall be unlawful for any physician or surgeon to divide fees with, or to promise to pay a part of his fee to, or pay a commission to any other physician or surgeon or person who calls

him in consultation or sends patients to him for treatment or operation.

Sec. 2. Punishment for violation.—Any physician or surgeon who pays or receives any money prohibited by this act shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred (\$100) dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety (90) days.

Sec. 3. Revocation of license.—In case a physician or surgeon shall be convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act, the state board of medical examiners upon a first conviction may, and upon a subsequent conviction shall revoke the license of the person so convicted, but such revocation shall be subject to the right of the person whose license has been so revoked, to appeal to the district court of the proper county on questions of law and fact.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 20, 1917.

CHAPTER 366—S. F. No. 545.

An act to regulate the moving of buildings or structures upon, along or across the roads, streets, alleys, and highways, of the state.

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

Sec. 1. Removal of buildings to be accomplished without destruction of bridges, trees, etc.—Any person, firm or corporation moving or causing to be moved, any building or structure upon, across or along any public road, street, alley or highway, whether within or without any city, village or borough of the state, shall so move such building or structure as not to unnecessarily interfere with, damage or destroy any bridges, trees, hedges, fences, telephone or electric power poles, wires, or cables upon such road, street, alley or highway.

Sec. 2. Provision for the necessary displacement or temporary removing of guard rails, etc.—Whenever it shall be necessary to displace or temporarily remove any guard rails on any bridge, or any fence, telephone or electric power poles, wires, or cables to permit the moving of any building or structure upon, along or across any such public road, street, alley or highway, the person, firm or corporation owning or maintaining such fence, poles, wires or cables, shall not be required to displace or temporarily remove the same nor shall any guard rails on any bridge be displaced or removed until the reasonable costs of such displacement or temporary removal have been paid or tendered by