

"10808. Every convict sentenced for *any* term other than life, whether confined in the state prison, *state reformatory*, or *state reformatory for women*, or on parole therefrom, may diminish the term of his sentence as follows:

First. For each month, commencing on the day of his arrival, during which he has not violated any prison rule or discipline, and has labored with diligence and fidelity, five days.

Second. After one year of such conduct, seven days for each month.

Third. After two years of such conduct, nine days for each month.

Fourth. After three years, ten days for each month for the entire time thereafter.

Said board, in view of the aggravated nature and frequency of offenses, may take away any or all of the good time previously gained, and, in consideration of mitigating circumstances or ignorance on the part of the convict, may afterwards restore him, in whole or in part, to the standing he possessed before such good time was taken away. Whenever a convict shall pass the entire period of his imprisonment without an unexcused violation of the rules or discipline, upon his discharge he shall be restored to his rights and privileges forfeited by conviction, and receive from the governor a certificate, under the seal of the state, as evidence of such restoration."

Approved April 16, 1927.

CHAPTER 233—H. F. No. 1239.

An act relating to bonds, recognizances, and undertakings for the appearance of defendants in criminal cases.

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

Section 1. **Bonds, recognizances, etc.**—Every personal surety upon any bond, recognizance, or undertaking given to secure the appearance of a defendant in any criminal case in any court of record shall make an affidavit, to be attached to such bond, recognizance, or undertaking, stating his full name, residence and post-office address, whether or not he is surety upon any other bond, recognizance, or undertaking in any criminal case, and if so stating the name of the principal, the amount of each obligation, and the court in which the same was given; also setting forth the legal description of all real property owned by such surety and specifying as to each parcel thereof its fair market value, what liens or encumbrances,

if any, exist thereon, and whether or not the same is his homestead or is otherwise exempt from execution. He may also be required by the court to make a like statement of his personal property or so much thereof as the court shall deem necessary.

Provided, that the court may, in its discretion, by written order endorsed on the bond, recognizance or undertaking, dispense with such affidavit or any part thereof as to any surety if satisfied that the surety is worth the amount in which he justifies and is not a professional or habitual bondsman in criminal cases.

Sec. 2. Penalty for false statement.—Every person who shall wilfully and knowingly make any false statement in any affidavit made by him as provided by this act shall be guilty of perjury and shall be punished therefor as provided by law.

Sec. 3. Clerk to keep record of sureties.—The clerk of every court of record shall keep a permanent book of record, in which he shall record the names, indexed or arranged alphabetically, of all the sureties, whether personal or corporate, upon bonds, recognizances, or undertakings, filed in such court, stating as to each surety his or its name and post-office address, the name of the principal and the amount of the obligation, and where the original obligation is filed.

Approved April 16, 1927.

CHAPTER 234—H. F. No. 1236.

An act to amend Section 56, Chapter 415, General Laws 1925, relating to public drainage systems and the repair thereof.

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

Section 1. Report of engineer—procedure.—That Section 56, Chapter 415, General Laws 1925, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

“Section 56. (a) Upon the filing of the report of the engineer with the county auditor, or with the clerk of the district court, as the case may be, it shall be the duty of such board or court to make the necessary inquiry to determine to their satisfaction the accuracy of the facts set forth and recommended in such report and if at said hearing it shall appear from such report and the evidence presented that the repairs recommended are necessary and the board or court shall so find and that all the improvement that is necessary is that said drainage system, or some part thereof needs cleaning out or repairing, said board or court shall make its findings and orders accordingly and direct in the case of county drainage