

corrected thereby, and shall be certified by the proper officers of the municipality as to authorization and by an engineer or surveyor as to correctness, and the signatures of such persons shall be acknowledged in like manner as a deed.

Such plat or plats when so certified and acknowledged may be filed in the office of the register of deeds and the declaration thereon may be recorded at length in a "Book of Plat Certificates"; and when so filed and recorded such plat or plats and declaration together with the record thereof shall be prima facie evidence in all matters shown or stated therein as to the lands covered thereby.

This act shall not apply to a city whose charter provides for official supervision of plats by municipal officers, commission or board.

✓ Approved April 10, 1933.

CHAPTER 189—H. F. No. 166

An act to amend Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 7456, relating to renewal of corporate existence.

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

Section 1. Publication of notices of renewal of corporate existence.—That Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 7456, be amended so as to read as follows:

"7456. No such resolution shall take effect until a duly certified copy thereof shall have been filed, recorded, and published in the same manner as its original certificate. *Provided, that in the case of a co-operative association, it shall not be necessary to publish said resolution.*"

Approved April 10, 1933.

CHAPTER 190—H. F. No. 189

An act making it unlawful to use, own, possess, sell, control or transport a "machine gun", as hereinafter defined, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

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

Section 1. Definitions.—(a) Any firearm capable of loading or firing automatically, the magazine of which is capable of holding more than twelve cartridges, shall be a machine gun within the provisions of this Act.

(b) Any firearm capable of automatically reloading after each shot is fired, whether firing singly by separate trigger pressure or firing continuously by continuous trigger pressure; which said firearm shall have been changed, altered or modified to increase the magazine capacity from the original design as manufactured by the manufacturers thereof, or by the addition thereto of extra and/or longer grips or stocks to accomodate such extra capacity, or by the addition, modification and/or attachment thereto of any other device capable of increasing the magazine capacity thereof, shall be a machine gun within the provisions of this Act.

(c) A twenty-two caliber light sporting rifle, capable of firing continuously by continuous trigger pressure, shall be a machine gun within the provisions of this Act. But a twenty-two caliber light sporting rifle, capable of automatically reloading but firing separately by separate trigger pressure for each shot, shall not be a machine gun within the provisions of this Act and shall not be prohibited hereunder; whether having a magazine capacity of twelve cartridges or more. But if the same shall have been changed, altered, or modified, as prohibited in section one (b) hereof, then the same shall be a machine gun within the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. Application.—This Act shall not apply to sheriffs, coroners, constables, policemen or other peace officers, or to any warden, superintendent or head keeper of any prison, penitentiary, county jail or other institution for retention of any person convicted of or accused of crime, while engaged in the discharge of official duties, or to any public official engaged in the enforcement of law; nor to any person or association possessing a machine gun not useable as a weapon and possessed as a curiosity, ornament or keepsake; when such officers and persons and associations so excepted shall make and file with the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension of this state within 30 days after the passage of this Act, a written report showing the name and address of such person or association and the official title and position of such officers and showing a particular description of such machine gun now owned or possessed by them or shall make such report as to hereinafter acquired machine guns within 10 days of the acquisition thereof; nor to any person legally summoned to assist in making arrests or preserving peace, while said person so summoned is engaged in assisting such officer; nor shall this Act apply to the armed forces of the United States or of the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 3. **Machine guns prohibited.**—Any person who shall own, control, use, possess, sell or transport a machine gun, as herein defined, in violation of this Act, shall be guilty of a felony.

Approved April 10, 1933.

CHAPTER 191—S. F. No. 336

An act to amend Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 646 relating to claims against counties.

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

Section 1. **Claims against county—appeal.**—That Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 646, be amended to read as follows:

"646. When any claim against a county is disallowed by the board in whole or in part, a claimant may appeal from its decisions to the district court by causing a written notice of such appeal to be filed in the office of the auditor within fifteen days after *written notice mailed to said claimant by the county auditor showing the disallowance of said claim* and giving security for costs, to be approved by the auditor, who shall forthwith notify the county attorney thereof. When any claim against a county shall be allowed in whole or in part by such board, no order shall be issued in payment of the same or any part thereof until after fifteen days from date of the decision; and the county attorney may, on behalf and in the name of such county, appeal from such decision to the district court, by causing a written notice of such appeal to be filed in the office of the auditor within fifteen days after date of the decision appealed from; or any seven taxpayers of the county may in their own names appeal from such decision, to the district court by causing a written notice of appeal stating the grounds thereof to be filed in the office of the auditor within fifteen days after the date of the decision appealed from, and giving to the claimant security for his costs and disbursements to be approved by a judge of the district court; and thereafter no order shall be issued in payment of any such claim until a certified copy of the judgment of the court shall be filed in the office of the auditor. Upon the filing of such notice of appeal, the court shall acquire jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter, and may compel a return to be made as in the case of an appeal from a judgment of a justice of the peace.

Approved April 10, 1933.