

CHAPTER 373

POWERS, DUTIES, AND PRIVILEGES OF COUNTIES

373.01 POWERS.

HISTORY. R.S. 1851 c. 7 s. 1; P.S. 1858 c. 1 s. 251; 1860 c. 15 s. 2; 1864 c. 23 s. 1; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 75; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 83; G.S. 1894 s. 638; 1903 c. 148; R.L. 1905 s. 409; 1907 c. 310 s. 1; G.S. 1913 s. 668; G.S. 1923 s. 638; M.S. 1927 s. 638.

Under special laws, and under general laws of special application, many specific powers have been granted to individual counties.

Towns and counties are political subdivisions of the state, the purpose of whose creation is solely governmental. They are agencies through which the functions of government are exercised within territorial limits; agencies created by and subject to the state, and therefore under the absolute control of the legislature within constitutional limits. *Guilder v Town of Dayton*, 22 M 366; *State ex rel v McFadden*, 23 M 40; *State ex rel v Parker*, 25 M 215.

The county is not liable for an injury caused by the negligence of its board of commissioners in failing to repair a court-house or a sidewalk appurtenant thereto. *Dosall v Olmsted*, 30 M 96, 14 NW 458; *Gaare v Board*, 90 M 530, 97 NW 422.

A county is a political corporation. *Dowlan v County of Sibley*, 36 M 430, 31 NW 517.

Counties are public corporations and their officers are public officers and cannot be proceeded against as garnishees. *McDougal v Board*, 4 M 184 (130).

Quasi municipal corporations defined. *Goodnow v Board*, 11 M 12 (31); *Dowlan v County of Sibley*, 36 M 430, 31; NW 517; *Grannis v Board*, 81 M 55, 83 NW 495.

The corporate powers of a county are limited to those expressly granted, or such as are fairly implied as necessary to the exercise of the expressly granted powers. *Borough v County*, 28 M 515, 11 NW 91; *Grannis v Board*, 81 M 55, 83 NW 495.

The custom or usage on the part of the board of county commissioners to pay a certain class of claims cannot convert the same into legal demands against the county. *State v Smith*, 84 M 295, 87 NW 775.

The doctrine of ultra vires is applied with greater strictness to municipal bodies than to private corporations; and a municipal corporation is not estopped from denying the validity of a contract made by its officers where there has been no authority for making the contract. *Newberry v Fox*, 37 M 141, 33 NW 333; *Grannis v Board*, 81 M 55, 83 NW 495; *Borough v Sibley*, 28 M 515, 11 NW 91; *Breen v Kelly*, 45 M 352, 47 NW 1067.

The county cannot appropriate its property to private purposes and the decrease in the value of the tract taken over by the railway company was the measure of damages for compensation which the county was entitled to recover. *County of Blue Earth v St. Paul & S. C. Ry. Co.* 28 M 503, 11 NW 73; *State ex rel v Foley*, 30 M 350, 15 NW 375.

The county is not liable in tort for an injury caused by the negligence of its board. *Dosdall v Olmsted*, 30 M 96, 14 NW 458; *Gaare v Board*, 90 M 530, 97 NW 422.

Plaintiff executed a deed to the county conveying certain lands on which were to be erected county buildings, the title to remain in the county so long as the buildings were so used. Afterwards the plaintiff quitclaimed the lands by a proper description. The second deed is not to be regarded as merely confirmatory of the first but vested the absolute fee simple in the county. *McKusick v County Commissioners*, 16 M 151 (135).

Certain lands were acquired by the county of Blue Earth from the trustee under the federal townsite act of May 24, 1844. The county thus became the owner in fee

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with full power of alienation, and may recover from the railroad company compensation for use of part of the tract. *County v St. P. & S. C. Ry. Co.* 28 M 503, 11 NW 73.

A county may sue and be sued. *Murphy v County Commissioners*, 14 M 67 (51); *Board v Smith*, 22 M 108; *Curtis v County of Lincoln*, 136 M 25, 161 NW 211.

Where the sureties on the depository bond of an insolvent bank were insolvent, the board acted within its powers in accepting certificate of deposit to permit the bank to re-open, and assumed the mortgage on certain property in consideration of the conveyance to the county of certain merged lands. *County v Klyver*, 180 M 423, 230 NW 891.

The county has the right of redemption from foreclosure sale upon lands on which the county has a judgment lien; and redemption by the county would extinguish the debt of the judgment debtor to the amount the county reserves out of the property. 1934 OAG 219, July 5, 1934 (412a-10).

The county may compromise and settle a mortgage for less than the full amount if such compromise is in good faith in the best interests of the county. OAG May 2, 1935 (107b-5).

When the county abolishes the poor farm, it may lease it pending an advantageous sale by compliance with sections 373.01, 373.02, and 375.13. OAG Feb. 18, 1936 (125a-36).

A county may waive the forfeiture of a contractor's deposit bid on a showing by the contractor that he made an honest mistake in his estimate, the contractor to pay the expense of each advertisement. OAG June 27, 1936 (707a-3).

For purposes of relief and furnishing needy persons with work, the county may hire a rock-crushing outfit and sell the product at cost. OAG Dec. 4, 1936 (107b-15).

A county operating under the county system of poor relief as a practical method of caring for its poor, may purchase wood lots, giving needy persons employment in clearing land and in growing sugar beets thereon. OAG Feb. 5, 1935 (107b-15).

Where a person in good faith sold clay to a member of the board, he may recover from the county up to the value of the benefit improvement on the county highway where the clay was used. *Wakely v County of St. Louis*, 184 M 613, 240 NW 103.

The county may furnish relief on a county work project to persons physically able to work. OAG Dec. 21, 1936 (125a-37).

While section 373.01 prescribes procedure for sale of land, it must also be followed as to buildings sold separately from the land. OAG Jan. 24, 1944 (125a-36).

If buildings are sold separately from the land as personal property, the sale by the auctioneer is not final, and the requirements of section 373.01 must be followed. OAG Jan. 28, 1944 (125a-36).

In selling a poor farm the requirements of this section must be followed. OAG Aug. 4, 1944 (125a-42).

The resolution provided in section 373.01, enumeration (3), must be published. OAG Nov. 3, 1944 (125a-42).

The legal nature and status of the American county. 14 MLR 141.

Governmental responsibility for torts; distinction between governmental and proprietary functions. 26 MLR 336.

373.011 HIGHWAY FUNDS USED TO PAY ROAD AND BRIDGE BONDS.

HISTORY. 1943 c. 145.

373.02 POWERS, HOW EXERCISED.

HISTORY. R.S. 1851 c. 7 s. 2; P.S. 1858 c. 1 s. 252; 1860 c. 15 s. 3; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 76; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 84; G.S. 1894 s. 639; R.L. 1905 s. 411; G.S. 1913 s. 670; G.S. 1923 s. 641; M.S. 1927 s. 641.

The county board has no power to incur liability for the county in an amount in excess of the amount of funds in the treasury, plus the maximum amount which

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can be assessed as one year's taxes for county purposes, and may anticipate uncollected taxes collectible within the year. *Rogers v Le Sueur County*, 57 M 434, 59 NW 488.

The sureties upon a county auditor's bond are liable for the acts of the deputy who fraudulently issued fictitious redemption and refundment orders; and the action may be brought by the county in the name of the board of county commissioners. *Board v Sullivan*, 89 M 68, 93 NW 1056.

Where the county constructed a building for a jail and sheriff's residence, and only used one room as a jail, but, having no other county building, appropriated the remainder of the jail building for use as county offices, the sheriff cannot oust the other county offices for the purpose of appropriating the building to his personal use as sheriff. *Curtis v County of Lincoln*, 136 M 25, 161 NW 210.

Service of a summons on a county is sufficient to confer jurisdiction, although such service was not made within ten days of the session of the county board. *Mahoney v Kelley*, 156 M 327, 194 NW 775.

Where real estate mortgages have been deposited as collateral for county deposits, the assignment should be recorded; and in executing a reassignment back to the bank, the instruments should be executed in accordance with this section. 1934 OAG 205, Aug. 11, 1933 (140f-3).

Before the liquor license can be issued, the board should pass a resolution as set forth in this section. 1934-OAG 606, April 6, 1933 (217b-2).

Right to challenge taxpayer called as juror in a case in which the county is interested. 11 MLR 669.

373.03 CONVEYANCES TO COUNTY; EFFECT.

HISTORY. R.S. 1851 c. 7 s. 3; P.S. 1858 c. 1 s. 253; 1860 c. 15 s. 4; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 77; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 85; G.S. 1894 s. 640; 1903 c. 148; R.L. 1905 s. 410; G.S. 1913 s. 669; G.S. 1923 s. 640; M.S. 1927 s. 640.

373.04 CERTAIN COUNTIES AUTHORIZED TO CONSTRUCT BRANCH RAILROAD TRACKS.

HISTORY. 1915 c. 55; G.S. 1923 s. 639; M.S. 1927 s. 639.

373.05 COUNTY BUILDINGS.

HISTORY. R.S. 1851 c. 7 s. 4; P.S. 1858 c. 1 s. 254; 1860 c. 15 s. 6; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 78; 1870 c. 44 s. 1; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 86; G.S. 1894 s. 641; R.L. 1905 s. 412; G.S. 1913 s. 671; G.S. 1923 s. 643; M.S. 1927 s. 643.

The board of county commissioners entered into a contract with the borough of Henderson by which the county was to build a court-house and the borough of Henderson was to contribute \$5,000 toward its cost. This was an ultra vires contract, and the \$5,000 having been paid by the board into the county treasury, and by resolution of the board appropriated and used for the purpose of building the building, the borough is entitled to recover the money from the county on a count for money had and received. *Borough of Henderson v County of Sibley*, 28 M 515, 11 NW 91.

The character of an act as general or special depends on its substance and not on its form; and tested by these rules, Laws 1893, Chapter 243, though special in form is general in fact. *State ex rel v Cooley*, 56 M 540, 58 NW 150.

Under the general laws of this state, the board has no power to issue bonds for the erection of a court-house. *Rogers v County of Le Sueur*, 57 M 434, 59 NW 488.

The reasonable cost and expense of making repairs upon a court-house is incidental to the management of the affairs of a county and not unlawful, even though the amount thereof added to other items of current expense exceeds the statutory limitation of the taxing power of the county. *Upton v Strommer*, 101 M 97, 111 NW 956.

The financial condition of counties as shown by the relation between bonded indebtedness and the assessed valuation of property, is a proper basis for classifica-

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tion for the purpose of legislation with reference to the increase of indebtedness by the issue of bonds without a popular vote. Laws 1907, Chapter 130, is constitutional. *Wall v County of St. Louis*, 105 M 403, 117 NW 611.

The word "already" used in Laws 1905, Chapter 175, includes not only counties that had no court-house at the time of its passage, but refers also to any future time, so that when a court-house is destroyed by fire or any other cause, the commissioners may issue bonds of such county in an amount not in excess of one per cent of the assessed valuation of its real and personal property for the purpose of building a new court-house. *Evenson v Demann*, 109 M 329, 123 NW 930.

Where a county has a jail but no other county building, the board may assign one cell room as a jail and assign the remainder of the building to county officers for use as county offices. *Curtis v County of Lincoln*, 136 M 25, 161 NW 210.

It is for the board, and not the court, to determine whether the destroyed court-house should be restored, or the remains thereof razed, and a new building erected. Funds being available, the action of the board was within the law. *Linster v Luedke*, 186 M 386, 243 NW 395.

The offices of city councilman and county commissioner are incompatible. 1934 OAG 507, April 30, 1934 (63a-3).

There being sufficient funds in the general revenue fund to pay the county's portion of the cost of an addition to the court-house, the county board had authority to appropriate such a sum. 1938 OAG 125, Aug. 29, 1938 (125a-20).

There being sufficient money on hand, and insufficient room in the court-house, the county board may buy land and building next door without a popular vote or a call for bids. OAG May 9, 1935 (125a-41).

373.053 WAR MEMORIAL BUILDINGS.

HISTORY. 1945 c. 399.

373.06 ACTIONS AGAINST COUNTIES.

HISTORY. R.L. 1905 s. 620; G.S. 1913 s. 1094; 1923 c. 210; G.S. 1923 s. 994; M.S. 1927 s. 994.

The action of the county board in reconsidering a bill which it had previously allowed, after expiration of the time to take an appeal from its allowance of the bill, was equivalent to a refusal to issue a county warrant for the amount. The relator was within her rights and entitled to recover. *State ex rel v Welte*, 125 M 527, 147 NW 249.

Where the claim is one which the statute requires be submitted to the county board, and an appeal is provided for in case of disallowance, the action of the board, in the absence of fraud or mistake and unless appealed from, is final. *Suhr v County of Dodge*, 183 M 299, 236 NW 463.

Plaintiff, by written assignment, acquired a claim from one who had sold merchandise to the defendant county. The statement, duly verified, and the assignment, were filed with the county auditor for audit and allowance by the county board, and it was so audited and allowed. But, through mistake by the county auditor, the warrant was made payable to the original claimant, plaintiff's assignor, who cashed it. Plaintiff may recover in his suit against the county, notwithstanding the provisions of this section. *Leuthold v County of Redwood*, 206 M 199, 288 NW 165.

373.07 SUITS AGAINST COUNTIES; SERVICE; JURORS.

HISTORY. R.S. 1851 c. 7 ss. 7, 10; P.S. 1858 c. 1 ss. 257, 262; 1860 c. 15 ss. 9, 12; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 79; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 87; G.S. 1894 s. 642; R.L. 1905 s. 413; G.S. 1913 s. 672; G.S. 1923 s. 644; M.S. 1927 s. 644.

A person having a claim which has been presented to the county board and considered and audited, and allowed in part, and the balance disallowed, may commence an original action against the county or may appeal, according to the provisions of sections 373.09, 373.10, and 373.11. *Murphy v County Commissioners*, 14 M 67 (51).

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Where a criminal gave cash bail and on his failure to appear the bail was forfeited, and the clerk paid the bail money over to the treasurer and thereafter the accused was apprehended and returned to prison for violating his parole on a former sentence, and the indictment against him stricken from the calendar, the trial court had jurisdiction of the subject matter and properly vacated the forfeiture of the bail and ordered the treasurer to refund the deposit. *Edwards v County of Hennepin*, 116 M 101, 133 NW 469.

Service of a summons on a county, as provided in section 543.06, is sufficient to confer jurisdiction, although the service was not made within ten days before a session of the county board. *Mahoney v Kelley*, 156 M 327, 194 NW 775.

Right to challenge taxpayer called as juror in a case in which the county is interested. 11 MLR 669.

373.08 COUNTY, HOW NAMED IN SUITS.

HISTORY. R.S. 1851 c. 7 s. 9; P.S. 1858 c. 1 s. 259; 1860 c. 15 s. 11; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 80; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 88; G.S. 1894 s. 643; R.L. 1905 s. 414; G.S. 1913 s. 673; G.S. 1923 s. 645; M.S. 1927 s. 645.

The right of action to test validity of the forfeiture of land for non-payment of taxes is a right to test generally and without limitation; and is not restricted to cases in which the forfeiture or the proceedings thereunder are, upon their face, valid. It is not necessary that the complaint allege that the forfeited land has not been purchased from the state, and the proviso that the plaintiff pay the costs is not repugnant to section 8 of the Bill of Rights. *Willard v Board*, 22 M 61.

The board of county commissioners may sue the county treasurer, either on the bond or independent of it, for conversion of funds belonging in the county treasury, and in such suit may sue for all the funds converted, state, county, town, school, and other funds. *Board v Smith*, 22 M 97.

An action against the sureties on a county auditor's bond may be brought by the county in the name of the board of county commissioners. *Board v Sullivan*, 89 M 68, 93 NW 1056.

An appeal from a judgment against the board of county commissioners rendered in an action involving its official powers and duties, can only be taken or authorized by an action of the board. Individual member cannot appeal. *State ex rel v Johnson*, 98 M 17, 107 NW 404.

373.09 CLAIMS AGAINST COUNTY; APPEAL.

HISTORY. P.S. 1858 c. 7 s. 17; 1862 c. 29 s. 1; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 81; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 89; 1889 c. 171 s. 1; G.S. 1894 s. 644; 1903 c. 337; R.L. 1905 s. 415; G.S. 1913 s. 674; G.S. 1923 s. 646; 1925 c. 317 s. 1; M.S. 1927 s. 646; 1933 c. 191; 1943 c. 114 s. 1; 1945 c. 246 s. 1.

A person whose claim presented to the board of county commissioners has been disallowed is not restricted to an appeal under the provisions of sections 373.09, 373.10 and 373.11, but may commence an original action against the county. *Murphy v County Commissioners*, 14 M 67 (51); *Gutches v County of Todd*, 44 M 383, 46 NW 678; *State ex rel v District Court*, 90 M 457, 97 NW 132.

Upon an appeal by the county attorney under the provisions of sections 373.09, 373.10 and 373.11, from the allowance by the county commissioners, the complaint must be substantially for the claim presented to the commissioners; and upon such appeal, costs and disbursements may be allowed the county upon judgment in its favor. *Thomas v County Commissioners*, 15 M 324 (254).

The power and authority conferred by the constitution upon cities to frame their own charters extends to and embraces any subject appropriate to the orderly conduct of municipal affairs. *State ex rel v District Court*, 90 M 457, 97 NW 132.

Under this section, the right of a county to appeal from the allowance by the county commissioners of a claim against it is not affected by the character of the claim. *Ryan v County*, 32 M 138, 19 NW 653.

When a board of county commissioners has once deliberately acted upon a claim against a county and definitely allowed or disallowed it so that the time within which to appeal has begun to run, it has lost jurisdiction and cannot set

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aside its decision and take some other action thereon. *State ex rel v Peter*, 107 M 460, 120 NW 896.

An order of the board of county commissioners granting a demand for the refundment of taxes is not the allowance of a claim against the county within the provisions of this section providing for an appeal to the district court. *Penney v County of Hennepin*, 139 M 148, 165 NW 965.

The implied powers of a county are those only which are necessary to enable it to exercise either its inherent or expressed powers; and the grant to county of power to sell its bonds carries with it implied power to do whatever is essential to the efficient exercise of the power expressly granted, including the power to make a contract to pay a reasonable sum for assistance in disposing of its bonds. *First Nat'l v County of Cook*, 146 M 103, 177 NW 1013.

An appeal from the allowance of a claim by a county board vacates the order of allowance; and the issue is for trial de novo on the merits, with the burden of proof on the claimant. *Keif v Mills*, 147 M 138, 179 NW 724.

Interest is computed from the date upon which the county board accepted the work as completed under the contract. *Foley v County of St. Louis*, 158 M 320, 197 NW 763.

A transaction between a former sheriff and the county board is a settlement and not an allowance of a claim, and the order of the county board is not appealable under this section. *Rice County v Livingston*, 175 M 298, 220 NW 946.

It is not necessary to delay 15 days before issuing a warrant in payment of a compromise settlement. OAG Feb. 27, 1937 (125a-11).

The offices of city councilman and county commissioner are incompatible. 1934 OAG 507, April 30, 1934 (63a-3).

A justice may present to the county board his bill for fees and costs in criminal cases instituted before him; and where the costs have not been paid by the defendant, and if the county board disallows the claim, the justice may appeal to the district court from that disallowance as provided in section 373.09. 1940 OAG 26, Dec. 28, 1939 (266b-8).

The prohibition against paying an allowed claim for 15 days applies to all claims, including those subject to discount. 1942 OAG 127, Nov. 24, 1941 (107B-4).

The 15 day delay in the payment of claims does not apply to claims allowed by the county welfare board. OAG Oct. 16, 1941. (125A-64).

Governmental responsibility for torts; presentation, audit, and allowance of claims; application to board claims. 26 MLR 716.

373.10 PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL.

HISTORY. P.S. 1858 c. 7 s. 18; 1862 c. 29 s. 2; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 82; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 90; G.S. 1894 s. 645; R.L. 1905 s. 416; G.S. 1913 s. 675; G.S. 1923 s. 647; M.S. 1927 s. 647.

Upon an appeal by the county attorney under sections 373.09, 373.10 and 373.11, from the allowance by the county commissioners, the complaint must be substantially for the claim presented to the commissioners. *Thomas v County Commissioners*, 15 M 324 (254).

On an appeal on behalf of a county from the decision of the county commissioners allowing a claim against the county, if the claimant recover part of his claim, the costs cannot be awarded to the county. *Kroshus v County of Houston*, 46 M 162, 48 NW 770.

Issues of fact on appeal by a school board should be tried as in a civil action. OAG March 25, 1935 (166c-1).

373.11 APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT; COUNTER-CLAIM.

HISTORY. P.S. 1858 c. 7 s. 18; 1862 c. 29 s. 2; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 82; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 90; G.S. 1894 s. 645; R.L. 1905 s. 417; G.S. 1913 s. 676; G.S. 1923 s. 648; M.S. 1927 s. 648.

Right and limitation of time to appeal. *McNamara v Minnesota Central*, 12 M 388 (269).

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An appeal from a judgment of a district court in proceeding on appeal from the action of the board of county commissioners on a claim against the county pursuant to section 373.10 must be taken within 30 days after the entry thereof. *Brown v County of Cook*, 82 M 542, 85 NW 550.

Section 373.09 does not authorize the county treasurer of Ramsey county, without an order or warrant of the county auditor, to pay the amount of a judgment against the county upon presentation to him of a certified copy of the judgment, and a voucher for the payment thereof. *State ex rel v Foote*, 98 M 467, 108 NW 932.

An appeal from an order denying a new trial in proceedings for the consolidation of school districts was seasonably taken since the order of the district court directing a dismissal of the appeal from the order of consolidation was not a final order. *Schweigert v Abbott*, 122 M 383, 142 NW 723.

On an appeal to the supreme court from a judgment in favor of the claims, if there is no settled case, judgment will not be ordered against the claim for want of a reply. *Kief v Mills*, 147 M 138, 179 NW 724.

373.12 JUDGMENTS AGAINST COUNTIES; HOW PAID.

HISTORY. R.S. 1851 c. 7 s. 13; P.S. 1858 c. 1 s. 263; 1860 c. 15 s. 15; G.S. 1866 c. 8 s. 83; G.S. 1878 c. 8 s. 91; G.S. 1894 s. 646; R.L. 1905 s. 418; G.S. 1913 s. 677; G.S. 1923 s. 649; M.S. 1927 s. 649.

The county treasurer of Ramsey county is not by section 373.09 authorized to pay the amount of a judgment against the county upon presentation to him of a certified copy of the judgment and a voucher for the payment thereof. He is authorized to pay an order on warrant of the county auditor. *State ex rel v Foote*, 98 M 467, 108 NW 932.

A statute preventing the garnishment of a judgment so long as a judgment debtor "is liable to execution thereon" prevents the garnishment of a judgment against a county, even though at the time being execution was stayed by statute until the lapse of sufficient time to enable county to collect through taxation the funds wherewith to pay the judgment. *U.S. Fidelity v Haney*, 166 M 403, 208 NW 17.

373.13 COMMISSIONER DISTRICTS; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

HISTORY. 1917 c. 177 s. 1; M.S. 1927 s. 651-1.

373.14 INDEBTEDNESS FUNDED.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 296 s. 1; M. Supp. s. 997-5.

373.15 WARRANTS VALIDATED.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 296 s. 2; M. Supp. s. 997-6.

373.16 TAX LEVY TO RETIRE BONDS.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 296 s. 3; M. Supp. s. 997-7.

373.17 LIMITATION OF EXPENDITURES.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 296 s. 4; M. Supp. s. 997-8.

373.18 COUNTY BOARD TO DETERMINE REVENUES.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 296 s. 5; M. Supp. s. 997-9.

373.19 COUNTY AUDITOR TO KEEP RECORD OF ALLOTMENTS.

HISTORY. 1933 c. 296 s. 6; M. Supp. s. 997-10.

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373.20 TAX RELIEF FOR CERTAIN COUNTIES.

HISTORY. 1937 c. 344 s. 1; M. Supp. s. 997-21.

373.21 APPLICATION TO STATE AUDITOR.

HISTORY. 1937 c. 344 s. 2; M. Supp. s. 997-22.

373.22 AUDITOR TO FIX AMOUNTS.

HISTORY. 1937 c. 344 s. 3; M. Supp. s. 997-23.

373.23 LIMIT OF PAYMENTS.

HISTORY. 1937 c. 344 s. 4; M. Supp. s. 997-24.

373.24 PURPOSES FOR WHICH EXPENDED.

HISTORY. 1937 c. 344 s. 5; M. Supp. s. 997-25.