

1934 Supplement  
To  
**Mason's Minnesota Statutes**  
1927

(1927 to 1934)  
(Superseding Mason's 1931 Supplement)

Containing the text of the acts of the 1929, 1931, 1933 and 1933-34 Special Sessions of the Legislature, both new and amendatory, and notes showing repeals, together with annotations from the various courts, state, federal, and the opinions of the Attorney General, construing the constitution, statutes, charters and court rules of Minnesota



Edited by

WILLIAM H. MASON, Editor-in-Chief  
W. H. MASON, JR. }  
R. O. MASON } Assistant Editors  
J. S. O'BRIEN }

CITER- DIGEST CO.  
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.  
1934

## ARTICLE XV

**53-41. Department of rural credits, etc.**

Act authorizing Department of Rural Credits to insure farm property acquired through foreclosures in certain mutual and township insurance companies. Laws 1931, c. 245, post, §6057-2.

Assistant attorney general member of rural credit bureau holds an office created by statute and thereby designated as "without term," and serves at pleasure of attorney general. State v. Poirier, 248NW747.

**53-44. Office of public examiner abolished—Powers, etc.**

The appointment of an assistant public examiner is at the pleasure of the comptroller, and an honorably discharged soldier was not entitled to a preference. State v. Rines, 185M49, 239NW670. See Dun. Dig. 7986.

A county may not hire a private auditor to investigate ditch account. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 13, 1933.

A village may not employ a private auditor to examine alleged shortage in office of treasurer. Id.

## ARTICLE XVIII

**53-45. Board of Visitors, etc., abolished.**—The soldiers' bonus board, the Minnesota land and lakes attraction board, the land improvement board, the state forestry board, the state board of immigration, the horse-shoers' board of examiners, the statute compilation commission, the farmers institute, the coloniza-

tion commission, the department of drainage and waters, and the offices of the state game and fish commissioners, state forester, commissioner of immigration, commissioner of drainage and waters, and the offices of secretary of the state board of pardons and secretary of the state board of investment are hereby abolished. ('25, c. 426, Art. XVIII, §2; Apr. 20, 1929, c. 272.)

Laws 1917, c. 182 (§§4484, 4485), is repealed by Laws 1929, c. 273.

Laws 1929, c. 268, repeals Laws 1907, c. 441, relating to the State Board of Visitors.

## ARTICLE XIX

**53-47. Registration records of certain examining boards, etc.**

Minnesota Historical Society may use certain funds. Laws 1933, c. 31.

## ARTICLE XX

**53-48. Terms of office of officers, etc.**

The commission may discharge employees of the Department of Labor and Industry without cause. Op. Atty. Gen., July 3, 1931.

Industrial commission has power without restriction or restraint to appoint and remove certain designated employees or officials. Op. Atty. Gen., May 10, 1933.

## CHAPTER 4

## Executive Department

## THE GOVERNOR

**56. State capitol.**

Senate has no right by resolution to control use of rooms and furniture while it is not in session. Op. Atty. Gen., June 12, 1933.

**56-1. Governor to assign space in building.**—The governor shall determine the particular departments, officers and agents of the state government, to be assigned to the building to be erected hereunder, and in the order of such assignment may prescribe the reasonable rental charge to be paid for the space assigned therein to any department, the cost of maintenance of which is payable from the receipts of such department or agency, the amount of such rental to be applied toward the cost of maintenance of the building to be erected hereunder. (Act Apr. 23, 1929, c. 309, §6.)

The above provision constitutes §6 of Act, April 23, 1929, c. 309, creating the State Building Commission to serve during the erection of the state office building. The other sections of the act are temporary and are omitted from this compilation. Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the act were amended by Laws 1931, c. 61, and Laws 1931, c. 79. Section 2 was again amended by Laws 1931, c. 106.

Members of the state legislature are not eligible to serve as members of the state building commission. Op. Atty. Gen., June 5, 1931.

The office of a member of the 1929 legislature did not terminate until January 1, 1931, and he cannot be eligible to serve as a member of the state building commission created by Laws 1929, c. 301, until January 1, 1932. Op. Atty. Gen., June 5, 1931.

**58. Powers of.**

Governor cannot remove village constable. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 31, 1933.

## STATE TREASURER

**95-1. Disposition of certain moneys.**—All moneys received by the state treasurer in his official capacity from persons making such payment without disclosing their identity or without direction as to application shall be covered into the state treasury and credited to the general revenue fund. The treasurer shall keep a record of moneys so received and credited, noting therein the date of receipt, date of payment into the treasury, and such other information as he may have at hand concerning each item so received and credited. (Act Mar. 22, 1929, c. 85.)

## BOARDS OF AUDIT AND DEPOSIT

**98. Designation as depositories of state funds—Interest, etc.**

174M583, 219NW916; note under §106.

179M143, 228NW613.

Op. Atty. Gen., Mar. 5, 1929; note under §1973-1.

Sureties on bonds securing state deposits held not released by the consolidation or merger of the bank with another bank. 173M406, 217NW360.

Moneys of University of Minnesota placed in designated depositories is state money on which interest must be paid notwithstanding federal banking act of 1933, §11. Op. Atty. Gen., Oct. 9, 1933.

**99. Surety bond—interest on daily balances—Maximum deposits.**

174M583, 219NW916; note under §106.

179M143, 228NW613.

**102. Collateral security in lieu of bond.**

Where bank required to give bond in specified amount gives bond for half the amount and deposits securities for the balance the surety on the bond held not entitled to require the state to apply the securities in reduction of liability on the bond. 179M143, 228NW613.

While a state bank may give a bond to secure the government for deposit of postal savings, it may not pledge any portion of its assets. Op. Atty. Gen., May 22, 1931.

Where a bank pledges authorized securities for public moneys on deposit, and also gives personal bond containing a stipulation that there would be no liability on the bond until the pledged collateral has been exhausted, recovery may be had on the personal bond without exhausting the pledged collateral. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 3, 1932.

**104. [Repealed.]**

Repealed by Act Apr. 13, 1933, c. 217, §2, post, §104-2.

**104-1. Rate of interest on state deposits.**—The State Board of Deposit shall from time to time fix the rates of interest to be paid by depositories upon state deposits in accordance with the current rates upon deposits of a similar character, but such rates shall not be less than one per cent nor more than three per cent in the case of inactive depositories, and shall not be less than one-half of one per cent nor more than two per cent in the case of active depositories. (Act Apr. 13, 1933, c. 217, §1.)

**104-2. Law repealed.**—Laws 1919, Chapter 419, Section 8, is hereby repealed. (Act Apr. 13, 1933, c. 217, §2.)

Sec. 3 of Act Apr. 13, 1933, cited, provides that the act shall take effect from its passage.

**106. Security not to be subrogated to State's claim in insolvency of banks.**

This section does not delegate legislative power to the state board of deposit (now the executive council) in violation of Const., Art. 3. 174M583, 219NW916.

It does not violate the federal Constitution. 174M583, 219NW916.

Sureties cannot compel commissioner of banks to pay state's deposit claim as a preferred claim, where the state seeks recovery from the sureties. 174M583, 219NW916.

Where bank required to give bond in specified amount gives bond for half the amount and deposits securities for the balance, the surety on the bond held not entitled to require the state to apply the securities in reduction of liability on the bond. 179M143, 228NW613.

State is a preferred creditor entitled to all assets if not sufficient to pay claim in full. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 1, 1933.

**107. Depositories—Securities in lieu of bond.**

Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 3, 1932; note under §102.

Where an unauthorized pledge of assets is made by bank and it becomes insolvent, receiver may recover assets pledged, or damages, if they have been converted. 174M286, 219NW163.

A bank has no power to pledge any of its assets to secure the repayment of the deposits, except as given by statute. 174M286, 219NW163.

A commercial bank has no power to pledge bills receivable to secure deposits, even though it be to induce an extension of a past-due deposit. 175M363, 221NW 242.

**107-1. State Treasurer to designate depositories.**—Where any statute of this State requires or permits a Bank or Trust Company to deposit securities with the State Treasurer, the latter, on the request of such depositor, may designate some other Bank or Trust Company as the depository of such securities under such depository agreement as may be prescribed and approved by him, and which will not deprive the State Treasurer of the control thereof and the charges of such depository shall be paid by the depositing Bank or Trust Company. If such depositing Bank or Trust Company is a member of the Federal Reserve system, the Federal Reserve Bank in this State may be the depository designated by the State Treasurer. (Act Apr. 17, 1933, c. 287.)

**ATTORNEY GENERAL****109. Appearance.**

Mandamus will not lie to compel the attorney general to try a civil action brought by the state at the next term of court. 178M442, 227NW891.

**110. Attorney General—deputies—assistants.**—The attorney general may appoint, and at his pleasure remove, two deputy attorneys general and six assistant attorneys general who shall render such aid as he may require of them in the discharge of his official duty. He shall keep a record of his official correspondence and of all matters placed in his hands by the governor, auditor, secretary of state or treasurer, or any officer or board in charge of any of the business of the state upon which any official action is necessary; he shall also keep a record of all legal proceedings instituted by him or in which he appears, and of the several steps taken therein. All official opinions shall be in writing and copies thereof made and filed in his office. The deputy attorneys general and each of said assistants shall, to the extent authorized in writing by the attorney general, have authority to appear before grand juries or in any court of this state, as the attorney general himself might do.

The attorney general shall have power to employ such assistance, whether lay, legal, or expert, as he may deem necessary for the protection of the interests of the state through the proper conduct of its legal business. ('05, c. 227, §2; '11, c. 56, §1, G. S. '13, §101; '17, c. 61, §1; Apr. 18, 1931, c. 211, §1.)

Laws 1931, c. 211, §2, repeals Laws 1919, c. 272, authorizing appointment of additional assistant attorney general.

Assistant attorney general member of rural credit bureau holds an office created by statute and thereby designated as "without term," and serves at pleasure of attorney general. State v. Poirier, 248NW747.

**113. Advice—Opinions.**

Ordinarily the attorney general declines to give an opinion on a matter involved in a case pending in court. Op. Atty. Gen., April 27, 1931.

Attorney general cannot determine matters in litigation. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 28, 1933.

**115. Opinion to county, city, village or town attorney, etc.**

Constitutionality of statute or charter is matter for court, and attorney general is reluctant to express opinion, unless unconstitutionality is apparent. Op. Atty. Gen., June 23, 1932.

This section limits attorney general to giving opinions in writing to county, city, village and town attorneys on questions of public importance. Op. Atty. Gen., Feb. 17, 1933.

Section does not permit attorney general to render official opinions to private individuals or corporations, even though inquiry relates to matter of public concern. Op. Atty. Gen., June 1, 1933.

**116-3. Attorney General to bring action to recover on bonds.**—That the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota be and he is authorized, with the approval of the Governor of this state, to commence any action or proceedings in the name of the State of Minnesota to recover upon any bonds or obligations of any other state of the United States which may now or hereafter be held or owned by the State of Minnesota, or any of its boards or departments, and upon any bonds held in any sinking fund or guaranty funds deposited or pledged with the state by trust companies, banks, fidelity or insurance companies, or held by the commissioner of banks as liquidator. (Act Apr. 21, 1933, c. 399.)

**GENERAL PROVISIONS****117-2. Same Appropriations available.**

Act appropriating money for expenses of state government. Laws 1931, c. 306.

Laws 1933, c. 109, transfers to department of conservation, division of lands and minerals unexpended funds in items 3, 4 and 5.

**118. Estimates and budgets.**

Op. Atty. Gen., July 24, 1931.

**121. Fees of departments to be paid into treasury.**

Inspection and license fees received by oil inspection division cannot be used by that division. Op. Atty. Gen., Oct. 9, 1933.

**122. Compromise of State claims.**—Whenever the strict enforcement by the state of a demand for money or other property against any person is deemed by the Attorney General to be impracticable or inequitable, he may submit the same to the executive council for compromise. The executive council shall consider the equities of the case, the situation and financial ability of the debtors, and the interests of the state, and determine in writing upon what terms the demand in question should be settled as against all or any of the parties thereto. Thereupon the Attorney General shall adjust the claim in accordance with such determination and shall execute in behalf of the state all papers necessary and proper to carry the compromise into effect and to release from such claim any and all parties thereto who shall seasonably comply with the conditions of the settlement so authorized. (R. L. '05, §67; G. S. '13, §112; Feb. 13, 1929, c. 14.)

**122-1. May cancel uncollectible drafts.**—The executive council upon the written recommendation of the comptroller, shall have authority to cancel any uncollectible drafts or accounts due to the state. (Act Apr. 26, 1929, c. 406, §1.)

**122-2. Certification by comptroller.**—As soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year the comptroller shall certify to the council a list of uncollectible auditor's drafts and uncollectible auditor's drafts and uncollectible accounts due to the state which have accumulated during the preceding year or years. (Act Apr. 26, 1929, c. 406, §2.)

**122-3. Certification by executive secretary.**—Whenever any drafts or accounts are cancelled under this act the executive secretary shall make a certified list

thereof to the auditor and treasurer whose duty it shall be to cancel the record thereof in their office. (Act Apr. 26, 1929, c. 406, §3.)

**122-4. Time of cancellation.**—No draft or account for a sum in excess of \$25.00 shall be cancelled until more than six years after the issuance of such draft or the due date of such account, and nothing in this act shall be construed as a cancellation or abandonment of the state's claim against the person or corporation against whom the cancelled draft was drawn or account held, but the state shall nevertheless have authority to make collection thereof. (Act Apr. 26, 1929, c. 406, §4.)

**124. Auditor to cancel all unexpended appropriations.**

Unexpended portion of an appropriation for use during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, may not be cancelled until June 30, 1933. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 8, 1931.

**125-7. Duplicate bonds, etc., may be issued in certain cases.**—When any bond, certificate of indebtedness, or other written obligation of the state issued by the state or by any department, bureau, board, or other agency of the state government according to law has been lost, destroyed, or stolen, a duplicate of such obligation, with unpaid interest coupons, if any, which were attached at the time of the loss, destruction, or theft, shall be issued to the owner, his guardian, or the representative of his estate as hereinafter provided, upon the furnishing of satisfactory proof of ownership and of such loss, destruction, or theft to the authority empowered to approve indemnity bonds, as hereinafter provided, and upon the certification of the approval of such proof by such authority to the state treasurer. (Act Apr. 15, 1929, c. 192, §1.)

**125-8. Execution.**—Such duplicate obligation shall be prepared by the state treasurer and shall be an exact and complete copy of the original, including the signatures, but need not be a facsimile. Each such duplicate obligation shall have written or printed thereon a certificate, the form of which shall be approved by the attorney general, stating, in substance, that such obligation is a duplicate issued pursuant to this act, with like force and effect as the original. Such certificate shall be signed by the state treasurer, attested by the secretary of state, and sealed with the great seal of the state, and shall bear the approval of the attorney general as to the issuance of the duplicate and the form of the certificate. Each such duplicate shall have plainly written or printed thereon across the face or upon the margin the word "duplicate." Each coupon attached to such duplicate obligation shall have plainly written or printed thereon in like manner the word "duplicate" followed by the date of issue and the signature or facsimile signature of the state treasurer. (Act Apr. 15, 1929, c. 192, §2.)

**125-9. Delivery to owner—Bond.**—Such duplicate obligation when executed shall be delivered by the state treasurer to the owner of the original obligation, his guardian, the representative of his estate, provided such owner, guardian or representative shall first file with the state treasurer a bond in the full amount of such obligation and unpaid interest to maturity, with sufficient sureties, approved by the same authority as state depository bonds, indemnifying the state of Minnesota against any loss thereon by reason of the existence of the original obligation or any coupon thereto attached, unless such bond is waived as hereinafter provided, and provided such owner, guardian or representative shall furnish satisfactory proof to the state treasurer that such original obligation and coupons have not been found or presented for payment up to the time of such delivery, and if any thereof have been found or presented, duplicates shall be delivered only of such as have not been found or presented. A record of the issuance and delivery of each such duplicate obligation and

attached coupons shall be made by the state treasurer and shall be forthwith reported by him to the state auditor, who shall also make a record of the same. Such duplicate obligations and coupons, when issued and delivered as hereinbefore provided, shall have the same force and effect as the originals. (Act Apr. 15, 1929, c. 192, §3.)

**125-10. Bond may be cancelled after six years.**—The authority empowered to approve the indemnity bond required by Section 3 of this act may waive such bond, in its discretion, at any time six years after the date of the maturity of such lost, destroyed or stolen bond, certificate of indebtedness, or other written obligation of the state, in any special case where it deems that the person entitled to a duplicate is unable to furnish such indemnity bond without hardship and that it is improbable that the original obligation will ever be found or presented for payment. Such waiver shall be certified to the state treasurer. (Act Apr. 15, 1929, c. 192, §4.)

**125-11. Certificates of indebtedness to pay warrants on revenue fund.**—Whenever it becomes necessary in order to meet the current demands upon the revenue fund for the payment of warrants issued or to be issued against said fund for the payment of appropriations, the executive council at any time prior to June 30, 1935, upon adopting a resolution determining such necessity, may issue and sell certificates of indebtedness of the state payable out of said revenue fund in such amount as may be necessary to pay such warrants, such certificates to be numbered serially and to be of such denomination and bear such dates of issue and of maturity and such rate of interest as the said council shall determine, provided that no such certificate shall mature more than six (6) months after the date of its issuance or sale, whichever is later, and providing further that the aggregate amount of such certificates at any time outstanding shall never exceed \$6,000,000. Certificates issued and sold pursuant to the authorization of this Act shall be retired out of the receipts of the revenue fund appropriate to the payment of the warrants issued against said fund but taken up with the proceeds of such certificates. \$100,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to pay the interest upon such certificates. (Act Jan. 6, 1934, Ex. Ses., c. 52.)

**126. Board of Relief. \* \* \* \* \***

**2. Certificates of indebtedness for relief of distress authorized.**—The state board of relief is hereby authorized to take any measures necessary to prevent or avert any impending disaster which threatens to destroy life or property in this state, to grant relief or temporary assistance to communities in this state stricken by disease, flood, storm, fire (or) action of the elements, or extreme economic distress causing destitution of families or individuals or disabled persons, or prevent the occurrence or spread of any such calamity or disaster which might entail loss of life or property or result in great suffering and hardship among the people of this state, and in any such event, it shall have the authority to commandeer and take for use, in any such emergency, any property, vehicle, motor car or any means of transportation by rail or water or any means of communication or any public service, which in the opinion of the said board might be necessary to save life or property or prevent or avert any such impending disaster or furnish assistance or relief to communities in this state, so stricken, or for the prevention of any such calamity. The owner of any property so taken shall be given a receipt for the same and shall be paid for the use of such property or for any damage which might be caused to the same while in the service of the state board. (As amended Apr. 21, 1933, c. 355.) \* \* \* \* \*

**6. Loan Authorized.**—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, whenever an emergency exists, the board of relief hereby created is authorized

to borrow such a sum of money, not exceeding seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000), as shall in its judgment be necessary and sufficient. (As amended Apr. 21, 1933, c. 355.) \* \* \* \* \*

This act does not authorize the State Board of Relief to take a note for seed grain furnished by the state to a farmer without such grain or means to procure it, because of the excessive floods which occurred in Marshall county in the year 1919. 172M344, 215NW510.

By receiving the grain from the state and by giving his note therefor, defendant held not to have become estopped from denying liability on the note. 172M344, 215NW510.

## 2. Authority.

Executive council has power to place unemployed persons upon farms and furnish them with animals, machinery, feed and furniture to get them started. Op. Atty. Gen., May 20, 1933.

Act permits executive council to grant relief to be disbursed by Soldiers' Home Board. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 1, 1933.

Responsibility for administration of fund appropriated by executive council for relief of disabled veterans and their families rests with state board of control and not state soldiers' home board. Op. Atty. Gen., Oct. 6, 1933.

Act creating Lincoln-Lyon tornado relief commission, defining powers respecting relief to tornado swept district. Laws 1931, c. 130.

## CHAPTER 5 Judicial Department

### SUPREME COURT

#### 132. Writs—Process.

Deduction of inheritance tax because of disallowance of claims against estate cannot be reached by certiorari. 179M233, 228NW920.

Appeal and not mandamus is proper remedy to compel making of findings of fact. 180M580, 230NW472.

### COMMISSIONERS

#### 135 to 137. [Superseded.]

Superseded by amendment of art. 6, §2, of the constitution, promulgated Nov. 20, 1930.

### DISTRICT COURT

#### 154. Jurisdiction.

The federal district court has no discretion to refuse to hear and determine cases removed from a state court and based on the Federal Employers' Liability Act and arising out of injuries received in another state; and comity does not require the court to respect an injunction granted by the foreign court. *Beem v. Illinois Cent. Ry. Co.*, (DC-Minn), 55F(2d)708; *Doyle v. Northern Pac. Ry. Co.*, (DC-Minn), 55F(2d)708. See Dun. Dig. 1530.

Act of president of a national bank in receiving money of another and misapplying it was a violation of a federal statute (Mason's Code, Tit. 12, §592), and he could not be prosecuted in state court for grand larceny. 171M466, 214NW279.

District court has jurisdiction of action by nonresident against foreign corporation based on Federal Employers' Liability Act, and it is the duty of such court to assume jurisdiction. 180M52, 230NW457.

District court, in equity suit, had jurisdiction to determine whether widow had elected to take under will. 180M134, 230NW575.

Court in Minnesota may grant injunctions by default against the prosecuting of a cross-action in Texas in a case therein to foreclose a mortgage on Texas land, all parties being domiciled in Minnesota. *Child v. H.*, 183M 170, 236NW202. See Dun. Dig. 1554(29).

Public policy of this state does not forbid recovery here against estate of deceased tortfeasor for surviving liability for tort committed extraterritorially, though liability does not survive under our statutes. *Chubbuck v. Holloway*, 182Minn225, 234NW314, 868, adhered to. *Kerston v. J.*, 185M591, 242NW329. See Dun. Dig. 1531.

#### 156. Writs.

The position of general superintendent and engineer of the water department of the city of St. Paul is an employment, and not an office, and quo warranto does not lie to determine the right to hold it. 174M410, 219NW 760.

Quo warranto to test right of corporate directors to act. 180M486, 231NW197.

#### 161. District courts to be open at all times.

District court is held, within meaning of Gen. Stats. 1913, §238, as amended by Laws 1919, c. 229, when judge is sitting for the determination of questions of fact or of law, and there is no distinction between general and special term days. Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 24, 1931.

#### 162. Times for holding general terms.

##### Fifth Judicial District

The general terms of the district court in the several counties constituting the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota shall be held at the times herein prescribed, as follows:

In Dodge County, the first Monday in April and the third Monday in September.

In Rice County, the first Monday in May and the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November.

In Steele County, the first Monday in June and the first Monday in December.

In Waseca County, the first Monday in March and the second Monday in October.

Provided, however, that where any general term in any of said counties has been or shall hereafter be adjourned for a period of more than thirty (30) days, and issues of fact in any action are joined more than eight (8) days before the first days of any such adjourned term, then and in that case such action may be brought on for trial, at such adjourned term upon notice of trial served eight (8) days or more before the beginning of said adjourned term. (R. L. '05, §97; '09, c. 244, §1; '13, c. 326, §1; '25, c. 99, §1; Feb. 9, 1933, c. 15, §1.)

Sec. 2 of Act Feb. 9, 1933, cited, repeals inconsistent acts and §3 provides that the act shall take effect from its passage.

##### Seventh Judicial District

The general terms of the District Court in the several counties constituting the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Minnesota shall be held at the time herein prescribed, as follows:

In Becker County, on the first Monday in March, and the second Monday in September.

In Benton County, on the first Monday in March, and the second Monday in September.

In Clay County, on the second Monday in April, and the second Monday in November.

In Douglas County, on the first Monday in March, and the second Monday in September.

In Mille Lacs County, on the third Monday in March, and the second Monday in October.

In Morrison County, on the second Monday in May, and the second Monday in December.

In Otter Tail County, on the second Monday in April, and the second Monday in November.

In Stearns County, on the second Monday in April, and the second Monday in November.

In Todd County, on the third Monday in March, and the second Monday in October.

In Wadena County, on the first Monday in March, and the second Monday in September. (R. L. '05, §97; '09, c. 244, §1; '13, c. 9, §1; '15, c. 90; '17, c. 37, §1; '25, c. 9, §1; Apr. 6, 1931, c. 117, §1; Feb. 15, 1933, c. 28, §1; Mar. 23, 1933, c. 108, §1.)

Act Mar. 23, 1933, cited, provides that the act shall take effect July 1, 1933.

##### Ninth Judicial District

The general terms of the district court in the several counties constituting the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota shall be held at the time herein prescribed, as follows:

Brown County: On the third Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November.

Lincoln County: On the fourth Monday in March and the fourth Monday in September.

Lyon County: On the fourth Monday in April and the third Monday in November.

Nicollet County: On the first Tuesday in May and the second Tuesday in October.