

and coordination of methods for the utilization and development of the products and natural resources of the state through scientific research, and to aid further studies for the purpose of developing the industries and resources of the state.

Sec. 3. Organization.—The institute shall be organized and operated under the control and supervision of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Institute of Research fund shall be under its control and supervision.

Sec. 4. Powers of Board of Regents.—The board of regents may protect formulae, methods, products, processes, or devices which may be invented or discovered and reward inventors and discoverers to such extent as it deems proper. Any royalties or income arising from such protection shall be credited to the Minnesota Institute of Research fund.

Sec. 5. Research fund created.—There is hereby created a fund to be known as the Minnesota Institute of Research fund. The board of regents may receive and credit to such fund, appropriations, gifts, donations, devises, and bequests for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, but it shall not divert any of the same from the specific purposes designated by the donor without the donor's consent.

Approved April 20, 1943.

CHAPTER 504—H. F. No. 260.

(AMENDING SECTIONS 291.01; 291.02; 291.03; 291.04; 291.05; 291.06; 291.07; 291.08; 291.09; 291.11; 291.12; 291.20; 291.21; 291.15 AND 291.29 MINNESOTA STATUTES 1941.)

An act relating to inheritance and transfer taxes, amending Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2292, Subsection 1, Paragraph (d), as amended by Laws 1941, Chapter 470; Subsections 4 and 5, Section 2293, Section 2294, Subdivision (1) and (2), Sections 2295, 2303 and 2304, and Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Sections 2298 and 2312.

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

Section 1. Law amended.—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2292, Subsection 4, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Subsection 4. **Jointly owned property.**—(a) Whenever any property, real or personal, is held in the joint names of two or more persons, or is deposited in banks or in other institutions or depositaries in the joint names of two or more persons payable to either or the survivor, upon the death of one of such persons the right of the survivor or survivors, to the immediate ownership or possession and enjoyment of such property, shall be deemed a transfer and subject to the inheritance tax imposed by this act, except such part thereof as may be shown to have originally belonged to the survivor or survivors and never to have been received or acquired by them from the decedent for less than an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth; in which case there shall be excepted only such part as is proportionate to the consideration furnished by the survivor or survivors. *Provided*, where any property has been acquired prior to April 29, 1935, by the decedent and spouse, as joint tenants, *not in excess of one-half of the value thereof shall be taxable.* *Provided, further, where property has been acquired at any time by gift, bequest, devise or inheritance, by the decedent and any other person or persons, as joint tenants, the taxable portion shall be the value of a fractional part of said property to be determined by dividing the value of the property by the number of joint tenants.*

(b) Every tax imposed upon property taxable under subsection 4 of this section shall be a lien upon the interest of the deceased joint tenant until paid, and the survivor or survivors shall be personally liable for such tax to the extent of the value of such property. Such lien shall be limited to a period of ten years from the date of recording a copy of the death record of the deceased joint tenants.

(c) The *commissioner of taxation* shall determine the inheritance tax, if any, under this subsection 4. When the tax is paid or if there is no tax, the *commissioner of taxation* shall make and deliver, to the surviving joint tenant; his certificate to that effect, and the said certificate may be recorded as other instruments affecting the title to real estate.

Sec. 2. **Law amended.**—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2292, Subsection 5, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Subsection 5. **Life insurance policies.**—(a) The proceeds of all life or accident insurance policies taken out by decedent and payable on account of his death in excess of \$32,500, receivable by named beneficiaries, shall be subject to the tax herein imposed, as follows:

(1) The proceeds of all such policies hereafter issued payable to named beneficiaries.

(2) The proceeds of all such policies now in force payable to named beneficiaries in which the insured has the right to change the beneficiary or under which he has cash surrender right.

(b) Such proceeds in excess of \$32,500 shall be deemed a transfer within the meaning of that term as used in this act and a part of decedent's estate, and shall be taxable to the person or persons entitled thereto. In the computation of the tax, the proceeds upon which no tax is imposed shall be credited as follows:

(1) To the surviving spouse, the amount of such proceeds received by such spouse, not in excess, however, of \$32,500.

(2) To each minor child of the decedent the amount of such proceeds received by such child, not in excess, however, of \$32,500, less the amount, if any, allowable to the surviving spouse.

(3) To each adult child of the decedent the amount of such proceeds received by such child, not in excess, however, of \$32,500, less the amounts, if any, allowable to the surviving spouse and minor child or children of the decedent.

(4) To any person, the amount of such proceeds received by such person, not in excess, however, of \$32,500, less the amount, if any, allowable to the surviving spouse and children of the decedent.

(e) If the amount otherwise allowable to any class of persons as aforesaid, together with the amounts allowable to prior classes, shall aggregate more than \$32,500, the difference between the aggregate of the amounts allowable to prior class or classes and \$32,500 shall be prorated among the members of such class in proportion to the amount of such proceeds received by each.

(d) Every corporation, partnership, association, individual, order or society authorized to transact life, accident, fraternal, mutual benefit or death benefit insurance business which shall pay to any *person, association, or corporation* any insurance or death benefit or shall transfer any unpaid balance of, or any interest in, any annuity contract or deposit, upon the death of a resident of this state, shall give notice of such payment or transfer to the *commissioner of taxation* within ten days from the date thereof. Such notice shall be given on the forms prescribed by the *commissioner of taxation*, and such notice shall set forth such information as the *commissioner of taxation* shall prescribe.

(e) The receipt of any such proceeds upon which no tax is imposed shall not affect the right to any exemption otherwise provided in this act.

(f) The *commissioner of taxation* shall determine the tax, if any, under subdivision 5.

Sec. 3. **Law amended.**—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2293, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2293. *Subdivision 1. Rate of tax.*—The tax so imposed shall be computed upon the true and full value in money of such property at the rates hereinafter prescribed and only upon the excess of the exemptions hereinafter granted.

Subdivision 2. Primary rates.—When the property or any beneficial interest therein passes by any such transfer where the amount of the property shall exceed in value the exemption hereinafter specified and shall not exceed in value \$15,000 the tax hereby imposed shall be:

(1) Where the person entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the wife, or lineal issue, or any child adopted as such in conformity with the laws of this state, or any lineal issue of such adopted child at the rate of one per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property.

(2) Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the husband, lineal ancestor of the decedent or any child to whom such decedent for not less than ten years prior to such transfer stood in the mutually acknowledged relation of a parent; provided, however, such relationship began at or before the child's 15th birthday, and was continuous for said ten years thereafter, or any lineal issue of such mutually acknowledged child, at the rate of one and one-half per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property.

(3) Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister or a descendant of a brother or sister of the decedent, a wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter of the decedent, at the rate of three per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property.

(4) Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the decedent, at the rate of four per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property.

(5) Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the decedent, or shall be a body politic or corporate, ex-

cept as hereinafter provided, at the rate of five per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property.

Subdivision 3. Primary rates.—The foregoing rates in *subdivision 2* are for convenience termed the primary rates.

When the amount of the clear value of such property or interest exceeds \$15,000, the rates of tax upon such excess shall be as follows:

(1) Upon all in excess of \$15,000 and up to \$30,000, two times the primary rates.

(2) Upon all in excess of \$30,000 and up to \$50,000, three times the primary rates.

(3) Upon all in excess of \$50,000 and up to \$100,000, three and one-half times the primary rates.

(4) Upon all in excess of \$100,000 and up to \$200,000, four times the primary rates.

(5) Upon all in excess of \$200,000 and up to \$300,000, five times the primary rates.

(6) Upon all in excess of \$300,000 and up to \$400,000, six times the primary rates.

(7) Upon all in excess of \$400,000 and up to \$500,000, seven times the primary rates.

(8) Upon all in excess of \$500,000 and up to \$600,000, eight times the primary rates.

(9) Upon all in excess of \$600,000 and up to \$700,000, nine times the primary rates.

(10) Upon all in excess of \$700,000 and up to \$900,000, ten times the primary rates.

(11) Upon all in excess of \$900,000 and up to \$1,100,000, eleven times the primary rates.

(12) Upon all in excess of \$1,100,000, twelve times the primary rates.

Provided the tax imposed hereby shall in no case exceed 35 per cent of the true and full value of the property transferred in excess of the applicable specific exemptions.

Subdivision 4. Exemptions.—The following exemptions from the tax are hereby allowed:

(1) any devise, bequest, gift, or transfer to or for the use of the *United States of America or any state* or any political subdivision thereof for public purposes exclusively, and any devise, bequest, gift or transfer to or for the use of any corporation, *fund, foundation, trust, or association* operated within this state for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, education or public cemetery purposes exclusively, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of which devise, bequest, gift or transfer inures to the profit of any private stockholder or individual, and any bequest or transfer to a trustee or trustees exclusively for such purposes, shall be exempt. *Any devise, bequest, gift, or transfer to or for the use of any corporation, fund, foundation, trust or association operated for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, education, or public cemetery purposes exclusively, including the encouragement of art, and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of which devise, bequest, gift, or transfer inures to the profit of any private stockholder or any individual, and any bequest or transfer to a trustee or trustees exclusively for such purposes, shall be exempt, if, at the date of the decedent's death, the laws of the state under the laws of which the transferee was organized or existing, either (1) did not impose a death tax of any character, in respect of property transferred to a similar corporation, fund, foundation, trust, or association, organized or existing under the laws of this state, or (2) contained a reciprocal provision under which transfers to a similar corporation, fund, foundation, trust, or association, organized or existing under the laws of another state were exempted from death taxes of every character if such other state allowed a similar exemption to a similar corporation, fund, foundation, trust, or association, organized under the laws of such state.*

The homestead of a decedent, and the proceeds thereof if sold during administration, transferred to the spouse or issue of a decedent, shall be exempt to the extent of \$30,000 of the appraised value thereof.

(2) Property of the clear value of \$10,000 transferred to the widow and to each child of the decedent or any legally adopted child who is a minor or dependent at the death of the decedent, shall be exempt.

Property of the clear value of \$5,000 transferred to husband of the decedent, an adult child or other lineal descendant of the decedent, any adult adopted child, or any child to whom the decedent for not less than ten years prior to his death, stood in the mutually acknowledged relation of a parent; provided, however, such relationship began at or before the child's 15th birthday,

and was continuous for ten years thereafter, or any lineal issue of such adopted or mutually acknowledged child, shall be exempt.

(3) Property of the clear value of \$3,000 transferred to each of the lineal ancestors of the decedent shall be exempt.

(4) Property of the clear value of \$1,000 transferred to each of the persons described in the third subdivision of *subdivision 2* shall be exempt.

(5) Property of the clear value of \$250.00 transferred to each of the persons described in the fourth subdivision of *subdivision 2* shall be exempt.

(6) Property of the clear value of \$100.00 transferred to each of the persons and corporations described in the fifth subdivision of *subdivision 2* shall be exempt.

Subdivision 5. Limited exemption where decedent acquired property within five years of his death.—Where property is transferred to any person described in *paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision 2* which can be identified as having been transferred to the decedent from a person who died within *five* years prior to the death of the decedent, and such transfer to the decedent was within the class of transfer described in said *paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision 2* such property shall be exempt to the extent of the value thereof at the date of death of the prior decedent but not to exceed the value at the date of death of the second decedent. Provided, however: (1) no such exemption shall be allowed unless an inheritance tax was determined and paid to this state on the transfer thereof from the said prior decedent; (2) the exemption shall be limited to the value of property which is in excess of the amount of the exemption provided in *subdivision 4* allowed on the transfer to the decedent; (3) unless such previously transferred property is specifically devised or bequeathed, the exempt property for purposes of taxation shall be considered as belonging to the residue of the estate; (4) property exempt under this subdivision shall not be included in computing the rate applicable to other transfers to the beneficiary receiving such exempt property.

Subdivision 6. Expenses of administration.—Reasonable expenses of administration, funeral expenses, expenses of last sickness, claims against the decedent duly allowed as such, family maintenance to the extent provided by *Mason's Supplement 1940*, Section 2293-1, and allowances to the surviving spouse, Federal estate taxes and taxes which have accrued or are a lien on property in the estate at the date of death, shall be allowed as deductions, in the amount allowed by the probate court having jurisdiction, before computing the tax.

Subdivision 7. Apportionment of expense.—Where any tax is due on the transfer of any property or interest therein owned by a nonresident, the exemptions provided in *subdivision* shall be allowed *as in the case of residents*. No deductions except those actually incurred within this state shall be allowed.

Subdivision 8. Determination of tax.—Except as otherwise herein provided the tax upon any transfers by a nonresident of real property within this state or personal property having a situs within this state shall be determined by the probate court in all cases where the estate is probated in this state. In all cases where the tax is not determined by the probate court it shall be determined by the *commissioner of taxation*.

Sec. 4. Law amended—effective upon death.—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2294, Subdivision (1) is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(1) All taxes imposed by this act shall take effect at and upon the death of the person from whom the transfer is made and shall be due and payable at the expiration of *15 months* from such death, except as otherwise provided in this act.

Sec. 5. Law amended—value of estates dependent upon any life—how determine.—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2294, Subdivision (2) is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(2) The value of every future or limited estate, income, interest or annuity dependent upon any life or lives in being, shall be determined by the rule, method and standard of mortality and value employed by the commissioner of insurance in ascertaining the value of policies of life insurance and annuities for the determination of liabilities of life insurance companies, except: (a) for every future or limited estate, income, interest or annuity, the value of which is not based upon an assumed or fixed rate of interest, the rate of interest and the discount rate, for making such computation, shall be four per cent per annum; (b) *the value of an annuity contract issued by a company regularly engaged in the sale of contracts of that character shall be determined by the amount at which comparable contracts were sold by that company at the date of the decedent's death.*

Sec. 6. Law amended.—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2295, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2295. Subdivision 1. **Collection of tax by administrator—executor—trustees.**—Any administrator, executor or trustee having in charge or in trust any property for distribution embraced in or belonging to any inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy or gift, subject to the tax thereon as imposed by this act, shall deduct the tax therefrom, before paying or distributing the same. If such

property be not in money, he shall collect the tax on such inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy, or gift upon the appraised value thereof, from the person entitled thereto. He shall not deliver, or be compelled to deliver, any property embraced in any inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy or gift, subject to tax under this act, to any person until he shall have collected the tax thereon. All taxes so collected, together with interest thereon, if any, shall be paid to the county treasurer as herein provided, and no administrator, executor or trustee shall be entitled to a discharge of his duties and liabilities until such tax is paid.

Subdivision 2. Every representative shall, at the time of filing the inventory as required by law, *or, if no inventory is filed, the petitioner shall at the time of filing the petition for decree of descent, petition for summary distribution, or other document initiating the proceedings,* file with the Probate Court a return under oath, in such form as may be prescribed by the *commissioner of taxation,* of all property within his knowledge and the value thereof at the date of the decedent's death, (a) which the decedent has at any time transferred and which is or may be subject to an inheritance tax, (b) which the decedent held in joint tenancy, (c) which was subject to the exercise of a power of appointment by the decedent. The return shall also contain a list of all policies of insurance on the life of the decedent payable to named beneficiaries, and the amounts thereof, if the total amount thereof exceeds \$32,500.

Subdivision 3. *In all cases where a federal estate tax return is filed, a true copy thereof shall be filed with the commissioner of taxation at the time of filing the original.*

Sec. 7. Law amended.—Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 2298, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2298. **Interest.**—If such tax is not paid within 15 months from the accruing thereof, interest shall be charged and collected thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time the tax is due. *All payments shall be applied first on interest and then upon principal.*

Sec. 8. Law amended.—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2303, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2303. *Subdivision 1.* **Safety deposit companies not to transfer funds.**—No person holding securities of assets *belonging at the time of death of a decedent to him or to him and another or others as joint tenants, or having on deposit funds in excess of \$1,000 to the credit of a decedent and another or others as joint tenants, or to the credit of the decedent as trustee for another or others, or renting a safe deposit box or other place of safekeeping*

to a decedent, individually or as joint tenant or tenant in common, shall deliver or transfer the same to any person, or permit any person to have access thereto, unless notice of the time and place of such intended transfer or access be served upon the county treasurer, personally or by representative, in which event the county treasurer, personally or by representative, may examine said securities, assets, funds or contents of such safe deposit box, at the time of such delivery, transfer or access. If, upon such examination the county treasurer or his representative shall for any cause deem it advisable that such securities, assets or funds should not be immediately delivered or transferred, or access to said safe deposit box or other place of safekeeping should not immediately be granted, he may forthwith notify in writing such person to defer delivery or transfer or access, as the case may be, for a period not to exceed ten days from the date of such notice, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the person notified to defer such delivery, transfer or access until the time stated in such notice or until prior revocation thereof. Failure to serve the notice first above mentioned, or to allow such examination, or to defer delivery or transfer of such securities, assets, or funds, or to refuse access to such safe deposit box or other place of safekeeping for the time stated in the second of such notices, shall render such person liable to the payment of the tax due, not exceeding \$1000, upon the transfer of said securities, assets, or funds, or upon securities, assets, or moneys in such safe deposit box or other place of safekeeping, pursuant to the provision of this act; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall subject such person to liability for the payment of any such tax unless such person had knowledge of the death of the decedent prior to such delivery or transfer of such securities, assets, or funds, or entry to said safe deposit box or other place of safekeeping. Nothing herein contained shall apply with respect to negotiable instruments on which such person is obligated, nor to the delivery or transfer of securities or assets standing in the name of decedent alone, except contents of safe deposit boxes, to his duly qualified executor, administrator or personal representative. The word "person" as used herein shall include individual persons, safe deposit companies, banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, partnerships and all other organizations.

Any person seeking access to any safe deposit box upon the death of any person, who at the time of his death was a tenant thereof either individually or as joint tenant or tenant in common, or seeking to withdraw securities, assets or funds belonging to the decedent or which decedent had the right to withdraw, shall notify the person renting such safe deposit box or holding such securities, assets or funds of the decedent's death. Any person who wilfully fails to give the notice of the death of the decedent required by this

paragraph with intent to evade taxes due hereunder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It shall be a complete defense to any prosecution under the provisions of this subdivision that no inheritance tax was due from the decedent's estate.

Subdivision 2. The county treasurer shall within ten days deliver a written report of the property examined by him to the probate court and the *commissioner of taxation*.

Subdivision 3. No corporation organized under the laws of this state shall transfer on its books or on its records kept as transfer agent for any corporation any shares of stock standing in the name of a decedent who is known to have been a resident of this state or of a foreign country at the time of his death without the written consent of the *commissioner of taxation*. Any corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the state for the amount of any tax due on the transfer of such shares of stock.

Sec. 9. **Law amended.**—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2304, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2304. **Subdivision 1. Commissioner of taxation to receive list of property.**—The county treasurers of the several counties, and the *commissioner of taxation*, shall have the same rights to apply for letters of administration as are conferred upon creditors by law.

Subdivision 2. In all estates where it appears from the inventory, appraisal and return that an inheritance tax may be imposed, the representative shall, upon the filing thereof, under direction of the court, deliver a copy of each, and of the petition, and will, if any, to the *commissioner of taxation*, and upon filing the final account shall deliver a copy thereof to the *commissioner of taxation*.

Subdivision 3. The values shown by such inventory, appraisal and return shall be deemed conclusive and final in the computation of inheritance taxes unless within ninety days after the filing of copies thereof with the *commissioner of taxation* as required by *subdivision 2 of this section*, the representative of the estate, or the *commissioner of taxation*, or any party in interest, shall file objections thereto with the probate court and, if he is not the party objecting, with the *commissioner of taxation*, as to any specific item or items therein. If such objections are filed the probate court shall fix a time and place for the determination of the tax and shall give thirty days' written notice thereof to the *commissioner of taxation* and to the representative of the estate and to any party who has filed objections, and upon such hearing shall determine the values of the items objected to and determine the tax. If no objections are filed the court shall make its order de-

termining the tax on the values set forth in the appraisal and the return as herein provided.

Subdivision 4. Upon making and filing the order determining the tax a copy thereof shall be served on the state auditor, the county treasurer, the *commissioner of taxation* and the representatives of the estate. Within 30 days thereafter the *commissioner of taxation* or any other interested party may file written objections thereto with the probate court, and apply for a reassessment and redetermination of the tax. The court shall thereupon set a time for hearing thereof, and give at least ten days' notice to the *commissioner of taxation*, the county treasurer and other interested parties. Upon such hearing the court may set aside or amend its order, or any part thereof. Notice of the order made after such hearing shall be served in the same manner as the original order.

Sec. 10. **Law amended.**—Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 2312, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2312. *Subdivision 1. Reports by Probate Judge and Register of Deeds.*—The *commissioner of taxation* shall furnish to each probate court a book which shall be a public record, and in which shall be entered by the judge of said court the name of every decedent upon whose estate an application has been made for the issue of letters of administration, or letters testamentary or ancillary letters, the date and place of death of such decedent, names and places of residence and relationship to decedent of the heirs at law of such decedent, the estimated value of the property of such decedent, names and places of residence and relationship to decedent of the heirs at law of such decedent, the names and places of residence of the legatees, devisees, and other beneficiaries in any will of any such decedent, the amount of each legacy, and the estimated value of any property devised therein and to whom devised.

These entries shall be made from data contained in the papers filed on such application or in any proceeding relating to the estate of the decedent.

Subdivision 2. The judge of probate shall also enter in such book the amount of the property of any such decedent, as shown by the inventory thereof, when made and filed in his office, and the returns made by any appraisers appointed by him under this act, and the value of all inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies and gifts inherited from such decedent, or given by such decedent in his will or otherwise as fixed by the probate court, and the tax assessed thereon, and the amounts of any receipts for payment thereof filed with him.

Subdivision 3. The *commissioner of taxation* shall also furnish forms for the reports to be made by such judge of probate, which shall correspond with the entries to be made in such book.

Subdivision 4. Each judge of probate, on determining a tax, shall immediately make a report to the *commissioner of taxation* upon the forms furnished by the *commissioner of taxation* containing all of the data and matters required to be entered in such book.

Subdivision 5. The register of deeds of each county shall, on the first day of January and July of each year, make reports in duplicate to the auditor of state and attorney general, containing a statement of any conveyance filed or recorded in his office of any property which appears to have been made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or vendor with the name and place of residence of the vendor or vendee, and the description of the property transferred, as shown by such instrument. Such county official shall also furnish to either of said state officials, upon request, all information specifically requested as to any instruments of record in his office.

Sec. 11. **When effective.**—This act shall apply in the case of all persons whose deaths occur after its passage.

Approved April 20, 1943.

CHAPTER 505—H. F. No. 278.

(AMENDING SECTIONS 292.04; 292.05; 292.06; 292.07 AND 292.08
MINNESOTA STATUTES 1941.)

An act relating to gift taxes, amending Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2394-73, paragraphs (a) and (b), Section 2394-74, subdivision (b), Sections 2394-75, 2394-76, and 2394-77.

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

Section 1. **Law amended—exemptions.**—Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 2394-73, Paragraph (a), is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) Gifts to or for the use of the *United States of America* or any state or any political subdivision thereof for exclusively public purposes.