

ment for any indigent woman or minor girl who is pregnant with a child likely to be illegitimate when born and who has a legal settlement for poor relief purposes in such county to the extent only that such woman or minor girl is not entitled to receive such hospitalization, medical care and expenses of confinement as a poor person from the city, village or town within such county in which she has a legal settlement. The county incurring such expenses of confinement, hospitalization and medical care shall be entitled to reimbursement from the adjudicated father of the child or unborn child in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided by Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 3266 for the recovery of expenses by the mother from the adjudicated father.

Sec. 2. May provide for non-residents.—The county welfare board of any such county may also provide, in the same manner and to the same extent as might any of its political subdivisions, such hospitalization, medical care and expenses of confinement for any indigent woman or minor girl who is pregnant with a child likely to be illegitimate when born and who does not have a legal settlement for poor relief purposes in any county or political subdivision within the state. The county incurring such expenses of confinement, hospitalization and medical care shall be entitled to reimbursement from the adjudicated father of the child or unborn child as provided in Section 1 of this act.

Sec. 3. County board to make appropriations.—The board of county commissioners of any county to which this act applies shall make all needful appropriations to carry out its provisions.

Approved April 1, 1943.

CHAPTER 248—H. F. No. 643.

An act providing for the disposition of property where there is no sufficient evidence that persons have died otherwise than simultaneously, and to make uniform the law with reference thereto.

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

Section 1. Disposition of property of persons dying simultaneously.—Where the title to property or the devolution thereof depends upon priority of death and there is no sufficient evidence that the persons have died otherwise than simultaneously,

the property of each person shall be disposed of as if he had survived, except as provided otherwise in this act.

Sec. 2. Division of property.—Where two or more beneficiaries are designated to take successively by reason of survivorship under another person's disposition of property and there is no sufficient evidence that these beneficiaries have died otherwise than simultaneously the property thus disposed of shall be divided into as many equal portions as there are successive beneficiaries and these portions shall be distributed respectively to those who would have taken in the event that each designated beneficiary had survived.

Sec. 3. Division of property.—Where there is no sufficient evidence that two joint tenants or tenants by the entirety have died otherwise than simultaneously the property so held shall be distributed one-half as if one had survived and one-half as if the other had survived. If there are more than two joint tenants and all of them have so died the property thus distributed shall be in the proportion that one bears to the whole number of joint tenants.

Sec. 4. Division of property.—Where the insured and the beneficiary in a policy of life or accident insurance have died and there is no sufficient evidence that they have died otherwise than simultaneously the proceeds of the policy shall be distributed as if the insured had survived the beneficiary.

Sec. 5. Act not retroactive.—This act shall not apply to the distribution of the property of a person who has died before it takes effect.

Sec. 6. Application of act.—This act shall not apply in the case of wills, living trusts, deeds, or contracts of insurance wherein provision has been made for distribution of property different from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. May be cited as the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act.—This act may be cited as the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act.

Approved April 1, 1943.

CHAPTER 249—H. F. No. 687.

An act relating to the giving of notices of the filing of commissioners' report in condemnation proceedings in certain cities.