

schools by taxation upon the aggregate valuation of the whole county an amount at least equal to two hundred fifty dollars for each public elementary teacher employed in the county as certified by the county superintendent and shall fail to apportion to each district or city such amount for each elementary teacher employed, the aid for the schools of that county shall be withheld from the next succeeding apportionment; *provided that until July 1, 1935, the emergency board may authorize distribution of aid to any county whose failure to meet the requirements of this paragraph was caused by inability to collect taxes assessed for this purpose after, in good faith, making every effort to do so.*

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved July 14, 1933.

No. 279, A.]

[Published July 15, 1933.]

CHAPTER 413.

AN ACT to amend subsection (7) of section 231.11 of the statutes, relating to uses and trusts.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subsection (7) of section 231.11 of the statutes is amended to read: (231.11) (7) (a) No trust for charitable or public purposes, whether in real or personal property, shall be invalid for indefiniteness or uncertainty where power to designate the particular charitable or public purpose or purposes to be promoted thereby is given by the instrument creating the same to the trustees, or to any other person or persons.

(b) *No trust or other gift for charitable or public purposes whether in real or personal property shall be invalid because of failure by the donor to indicate the method by which the purpose of the trust or gift is to be accomplished.*

(c) *In the absence of a clearly expressed intention to the contrary, no trust or other gift for charitable or public purposes whether in real or personal property shall be invalid because the specific method provided by the donor for the accomplishment of the general purpose indicated by him is or becomes for any reason impracticable, impossible or unlawful.*

(d) *Where the fulfillment of the special purpose expressed in a trust or other gift for charitable or public purposes is or be-*

comes impracticable, impossible or unlawful, it shall be the duty of the courts by a liberal construction of the trust or gift to ascertain the general purpose of the donor and to carry it into effect in the nearest practicable manner to the expressed special purpose; provided, however, that the right of visitation of a living donor shall not be held to be impaired by anything contained in this subsection.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved July 14, 1933.

No. 340, A.]

[Published July 15, 1933.]

CHAPTER 414.

AN ACT to amend paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 85.01 of the statutes, relating to registration fees for motor trucks.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 85.01 of the statutes is amended to read: (85.01) (4) (c) For the registration of each motor truck or motor delivery wagon having a gross weight of one and one-half tons or less, a fee of ten dollars; * * * having a gross weight of more than one and one-half tons and less than two and one-quarter tons, a fee of fifteen dollars; having a gross weight of two and one-quarter tons, or more, and less than three tons, a fee of twenty dollars; having a gross weight of three tons or more and less than four tons, a fee of thirty-five dollars; having a gross weight of four tons or more and less than five tons, a fee of sixty dollars; if the gross weight is five tons, or more, a fee of sixty dollars, plus a fee of twenty-five dollars for each ton or fraction thereof in excess of five tons. *The registration fee for any motor truck or motor delivery wagon, having a gross weight of two tons or less, owned and operated by a farmer for farm use and not for commercial purposes, shall be five dollars.* The gross weight in tons shall be in every case arrived at by adding together the weight in pounds of the motor truck or motor delivery wagon when equipped ready to carry a load and the maximum load carried by the vehicle in pounds, and then dividing the sum of the two by two thousand. This section, however, shall not be construed