

ply to a slaughtering or packing house that has a state or United States government inspection system.

Sec. 2. Not to be killed until inspected.—That section 4697, General Statutes Minnesota 1913 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

4697. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, neither cattle affected with tuberculosis or foot-and-mouth disease nor glandered horses shall be killed as such until they have been inspected by a veterinarian appointed by the state board, and are pronounced by him to be so diseased. And whenever any animal is killed because it is afflicted with either of said diseases, its cash value immediately before the killing, and the cash value of the carcass, if any, shall be fixed, within twenty-four hours thereafter, by appraisers chosen in the manner prescribed in Section 4695. The value of the carcass shall be deducted from that of the living animal, and *two thirds* ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the remainder shall be paid to the owner by the state: Provided, that in no case shall the appraised value of glandered horse exceed seventy-five dollars, nor that of a tuberculous cow thirty-five dollars, nor shall any such animal be so appraised or paid for unless it be at least one year old, and have been, in good faith, owned and kept within the state for one year next before the *date of condemnation by the board or a duly authorized representative of the board.*

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1921.

CHAPTER 486—S. F. No. 474.

An act to amend Sections 8786 General Statutes of Minnesota 1913, relating to the disposal of the carcasses of deceased animals.

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

Section 1. Owners of diseased animals to have carcasses buried.—That section 8786 General Statutes of Minnesota 1913, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

8786. Every person owning or having in charge any domestic animal that has died or been killed on account of disease shall immediately bury the carcass thereof at least three feet deep in the ground or cause the same to be consumed by fire. *Provided, however, that the state live stock sanitary board or its duly authorized representative may authorize and direct such person by special permit after detailed report made to said board or representative to otherwise dispose of the said carcass.* No person shall sell or offer to sell, or give away such carcass when the animal died or was killed on account of disease, nor convey the same along any public road or upon any land not his own; *unless in accordance with a special*

permit as hereinbefore provided. Nor shall any person negligently or wilfully permit diseased animals owned or controlled by him to escape his control or to run at large. Every violation of any provision of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1921.

CHAPTER 487—S. F. No. 491.

An act to make uniform the law of partnerships.

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

PART I.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

Section 1. Name of act.—This act may be cited as Uniform Partnership Act.

Sec. 2. Definition of terms.—In this act, "Court" includes every court and judge having jurisdiction in the case.

"Business" includes every trade, occupation, or profession.

"Person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and other associations.

"Bankrupt" includes bankrupt under the Federal Bankruptcy Act or insolvent under any state insolvent act.

"Conveyance" includes every assignment, lease, mortgage, or encumbrance.

"Real property" includes land and any interest or estate in land.

Sec. 3. Interpretation of knowledge and notice.—(1) A person has "knowledge" of a fact within the meaning of this act not only when he has actual knowledge thereof, but also when he has knowledge of such other facts as in the circumstances shows bad faith.

(2) A person has "notice" of a fact within the meaning of this act when the person who claims the benefit of the notice

(a) States the fact to such person, or

(b) Delivers through the mail, or by other means of communication, a written statement of the fact to such person or to a proper person at his place of business or residence.

Sec. 4. Rules of construction.—(1) The rule that statutes in derogation of the common law are to be strictly construed shall have no application to this act.

(2) The law of estoppel shall apply under this act.

(3) The law of agency shall apply under this act.

(4) This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effect its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

(5) This act shall not be construed so as to impair the obliga-