

license only by hunting with a firearm or other lawful weapon. Protected fur-bearing animals may be taken under a trapping license only with lawful traps. Fish may be taken under fishing license only by angling, or by spearing, or netting by residents only, when possessing the required additional license so to do.

(D) All persons who engage in selling bait to be used for fishing shall be designated as bait dealers."

Sec. 2. **Shipping out of the state.**—The 1938 Supplement to Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 5505, Subdivision 7, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"(7) A non-resident duly licensed to fish in this state, may, however, ship by common carrier as provided by this Act to a point outside this state *in any one season* not to exceed 24 pounds of fish of any variety or one fish lawfully caught by him in this state, *and as provided by this act*; but not more than 12 pounds may be shipped on one coupon.

Such non-resident shall further be authorized to transport or carry with him to any point beyond the boundaries of the state, not to exceed one daily limit of fish of any variety.

Only undressed fish may be shipped.

Such shipment shall be made by the licensee to himself only."

Approved March 24, 1939.

CHAPTER 77—H. F. No. 627

An act relating to the judicial notice of the laws of other jurisdictions and for proof thereof.

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

Section 1. **Courts to take judicial notice.**—Every court of this state shall take judicial notice of the common law and statutes of every state, territory and other jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. **Courts may obtain information—how.**—The court may inform itself of such laws in such manner as it may deem proper, and the court may call upon counsel to aid it in obtaining such information.

Sec. 3. Determination to be made by court.—The determination of such laws shall be made by the court and not by the jury, and shall be reviewable.

Sec. 4. Evidence.—Any party may also present to the trial court any admissible evidence of such laws, but, to enable a party to offer evidence of the law in another jurisdiction or to ask that judicial notice be taken thereof, reasonable notice shall be given to the adverse parties either in the pleadings or otherwise.

Sec. 5. To be issued for court.—The law of a jurisdiction other than those referred to in Section 1 shall be an issue for the court, but shall not be subject to the foregoing provisions concerning judicial notice.

Sec. 6. Interpretation of act.—This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of these states which enact it.

Sec. 7. Title of act.—This act may be cited as the Uniform Judicial Notice of Foreign Law Act.

Approved March 24, 1939.

CHAPTER 78—H. F. No. 598

An act relating to business records as evidence and repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

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

Section 1. Definitions.—The term “business” shall include every kind of business, profession, occupation, calling or operation of institutions, whether carried on for profit or not.

Sec. 2. Business records as evidence.—A record of an act, condition or event, shall, in so far as relevant, be competent evidence if the custodian or other qualified witness testifies to its identity and the mode of its preparation, and if it was made in the regular course of business, at or near the time of the act, condition or event, and if, in the opinion of the court, the sources of information, method and time of preparation were such as to justify its admission.

Sec. 3. Interpretation of act.—This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.