

CHAPTER 121.

UNIFORM SALES ACT.

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Cross Reference: For definitions, see 121.76.

121.01 Contracts to sell and sales. (1) A contract to sell goods is a contract whereby the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

(2) A sale of goods is an agreement whereby the seller transfers the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

(3) A contract to sell or a sale may be absolute or conditional.

(4) There may be a contract to sell or a sale between one part owner and another.

Where an article is bought, the fact that the seller may have to install it does not prevent there being a sale of goods; but a contract to furnish labor and material on a certain job does not bring into existence a sale of the material so supplied, within the meaning of the uniform sales act. A plumbing contract to furnish all labor and material and install bathroom and kitchen fixtures and a septic tank with sewer pipe and fittings in the construction of the defendant's residence, for a lump-sum price, was not a contract of sale, and hence, in an action by the contractor to recover thereon, the defendant's failure to notify the contractor of intention to claim damages, as required by 121.43, in the case of a sale, did not apply so as to bar the defendant's counterclaim for damages allegedly caused by the contractor's negligent construction of the cesspool. (*Ace Engineering Co. v. West Bend Malting Co.*, 244 W 91; *Simon v. Brockman*, 249 W 50; *Lumbermen's Mut. Cas. Co v. S. Morgan Smith Co.*, 251 W 218, distinguished.) *Stammer v. Mulvaney*, 264 W 244, 58 NW (2d) 671.

121.02 Capacity; liability for necessities. (1) Capacity to buy and sell is regulated by the general law concerning capacity to contract, and to transfer and acquire property.

(2) Where necessities are sold and delivered to an infant, or to a person who by reason of mental incapacity or drunkenness is incompetent to contract, he must pay a reasonable price therefor.

(3) Necessaries in this section mean goods suitable to the condition in life of such infant or other person, and to his actual requirements at the time of delivery.

121.03 Form of contract or sale. Subject to the provisions of this act and of any statute in that behalf, a contract to sell or a sale may be made in writing (either with or without seal), or by word of mouth, or partly in writing and partly by word of mouth, or may be inferred from the conduct of the parties.

121.04 Statute of frauds. (1) A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action of the value of fifty dollars or upwards shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract or sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.

(2) The provisions of this section apply to every such contract or sale, notwithstanding that the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time or may not at the time of such contract or sale be actually made, procured or provided, or fit or ready for delivery, or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the same fit for delivery; but if the goods are to be manufactured by the seller especially for the buyer, and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(3) There is an acceptance of goods within the meaning of this section when the buyer, either before or after delivery of the goods, expresses by words or conduct his assent to becoming the owner of those specified goods.

The words "shall not be enforceable" as used in (1) is equivalent to that of the words "shall be void" as used in former sec. 2303, which was repealed in the course of revisions of the sections in respect to contracts relating to personalty. *Holtan v. Bjornson*, 260 W 514, 51 NW (2d) 719.

The defendant's omission to claim and plead the benefit of the statute of frauds does not constitute a waiver of that defense where it is sufficiently pleaded under a general denial. *Holtan v. Bjornson*, 260 W 514, 51 NW (2d) 719.

In order to constitute an "acceptance and receipt" so as to take an alleged oral contract for the sale of a quantity of lumber out of the statute of frauds, there would have to be both a delivery by the seller and an acceptance by the buyer of a part thereof, but the evidence warranted a find-

ing that there was no agency of a third person for the seller in respect to delivery and no delivery by the seller, so that, in the absence of any payment of earnest money by the buyer, the oral contract was not enforceable against the buyer. *Holtan v. Bjornson*, 260 W 514, 51 NW (2d) 719.

Viewing an alleged contract as one for the sale of personal property, viz., corporate stock, to the plaintiff, the contract was not void under the statute of frauds, for not being in writing, since the plaintiff's performance of the personal services required of him under the contract, as alleged in the complaint, constituted a "payment" within the meaning of the provision taking an oral contract for the sale of personal property out of the statute where the buyer gives something in "part payment." *Conway v. Marachowsky*, 262 W 540, 55 NW (2d) 909.

121.05 Existing and future goods. (1) The goods which form the subject of a contract to sell may be either existing goods, owned or possessed by the seller, or goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract to sell, in this act called "future goods."

(2) There may be a contract to sell goods, the acquisition of which by the seller depends upon a contingency which may or may not happen.

(3) Where the parties purport to effect a present sale of future goods, the agreement operates as a contract to sell the goods.

See note to 185.08, citing *Cash Crop Co-operative v. Green Giant Co.* 263 W 353, 57 NW (2d) 376.

121.06 Undivided shares. (1) There may be a contract to sell or a sale of an undivided share of goods. If the parties intend to effect a present sale, the buyer, by force of the agreement, becomes an owner in common with the owner or owners of the remaining shares.

(2) In the case of fungible goods, there may be a sale of an undivided share of a specific mass, though the seller purports to sell and the buyer to buy a definite number, weight or measure of the goods in the mass, and though the number, weight or measure of the goods in the mass is undetermined. By such a sale the buyer becomes owner in common of such a share of the mass as the number, weight or measure bought bears to the number, weight or measure of the mass. If the mass contains less than the number weight or measure bought, the buyer becomes the owner of the whole mass and the seller is bound to make good the deficiency from similar goods unless a contrary intent appears.

121.07 Destruction of goods sold. (1) Where the parties purport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have wholly perished at the time when the agreement is made, the agreement is void.

(2) Where the parties purport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have perished in part or have wholly or in a material part so deteriorated in quality as to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may at his option treat the sale:

(a) As avoided, or

(b) As transferring the property in all of the existing goods or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay the full agreed price if the sale was indivisible, or to pay the agreed price for the goods in which the property passes if the sale was divisible.

121.08 Destruction of goods contracted to be sold. (1) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk passes to the buyer, without any fault on the part of the seller or the buyer, the goods wholly perish, the contract is thereby avoided.

(2) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk passes to the buyer, without any fault of the seller or the buyer, part of the goods perish or the whole or a material part of the goods so deteriorated in quality as to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may at his option treat the contract:

(a) As avoided, or

(b) As binding the seller to transfer the property in all of the existing goods or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay the full agreed price if the contract was indivisible, or to pay the agreed price for so much of the goods as the seller, by the buyer's option, is bound to transfer if the contract was divisible.

121.09 Definition and ascertainment of price. (1) The price may be fixed by the contract, or may be left to be fixed in such manner as may be agreed, or it may be determined by the course of dealing between the parties.

(2) The price may be made payable in any personal property.

(3) Where transferring or promising to transfer any interest in real estate constitutes the whole or part of the consideration for transferring or for promising to transfer the property in goods, this act shall not apply.

(4) Where the price is not determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions the buyer must pay a reasonable price. What is a reasonable price is a question of fact dependent on the circumstances of each particular case.

121.10 Sale at a valuation. (1) Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods at a price or on terms to be fixed by a third person, and such third person without fault of the seller or the buyer, cannot or does not fix the price or terms, the contract or the sale is thereby avoided; but if the goods or any part thereof have been delivered to and appropriated by the buyer he must pay a reasonable price therefor.

(2) Where such third person is prevented from fixing the price or terms by fault of the seller or the buyer, the party not in fault may have such remedies against the party in fault as are allowed by sections 121.52 to 121.70, inclusive, of the statutes.

121.11 Effect of conditions. (1) Where the obligation of either party to a contract to sell or a sale is subject to any condition which is not performed, such party may refuse to proceed with the contract or sale or he may waive performance of the condition. If the other party has promised that the condition should happen or be performed, such first-mentioned party may also treat the nonperformance of the condition as a breach of warranty.

(2) Where the property in the goods has not passed, the buyer may treat the fulfilment by the seller of his obligation to furnish goods as described and as warranted expressly or by implication in the contract to sell as a condition of the obligation of the buyer to perform his promise to accept and pay for the goods.

121.12 Definition of express warranty. Any affirmation of fact or any promise by the seller relating to the goods is an express warranty if the natural tendency of such affirmation or promise is to induce the buyer to purchase the goods, and if the buyer purchases the goods relying thereon. No affirmation of the value of the goods, nor any statement purporting to be a statement of the seller's opinion only shall be construed as a warranty.

121.13 Implied warranties of title. In a contract to sell or a sale, unless a contrary intention appears, there is:

(1) An implied warranty on the part of the seller that in case of a sale he has a right to sell the goods, and that in case of a contract to sell he will have a right to sell the goods at the time when the property is to pass;

(2) An implied warranty that the buyer shall have and enjoy quiet possession of the goods as against any lawful claims existing at the time of the sale;

(3) An implied warranty that the goods shall be free at the time of the sale from any charge or incumbrance in favor of any third person, not declared or known to the buyer before or at the time when the contract or sale is made.

(4) This section shall not, however, be held to render liable a sheriff, auctioneer, mortgagee or other person professing to sell by virtue of authority in fact or law goods in which a third person has a legal or equitable interest.

121.14 Implied warranty in sale by description. Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods by description, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall correspond with the description and if the contract or sale be by sample, as well as by description, it is not sufficient that the bulk of the goods corresponds with the sample if the goods do not also correspond with the description.

121.15 Implied warranties of quality and fitness. Subject to the provisions of this act and of any statute in that behalf, there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract to sell or a sale, except as follows:

(1) Where the buyer, expressly or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose.

(2) Where the goods are bought by the description from a seller who deals in goods of that description (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be of merchantable quality.

(3) If the buyer has examined the goods, there is no implied warranty as regards defects which such examination ought to have revealed.

(4) In the case of a contract to sell or a sale of a specified article under its patent or other trade name, there is no implied warranty as to its fitness for any particular purpose.

(5) An implied warranty or condition as to quality or fitness for a particular purpose may be annexed by the usage of trade.

(6) An express warranty or condition does not negative a warranty or condition implied under this act unless inconsistent therewith.

To permit recovery for breach of warranty by an ultimate buyer against the manufacturer or processor of an article of food, there must be privity of contractual relations between them. A complaint for damages sustained as a result of the plaintiff feeding to his mink a feed mixture sold to him by the defendant mink breeder, and containing allegedly contaminated pork livers sold to the defendant mink breeder by the defendant processor, did not show any privity of contract between the plaintiff and the defendant processor, and hence did not state a cause of action for breach of warranty against the latter. *Cohan v. Associated Fur Farms, Inc.* 261 W 584, 53 NW (2d) 788.

Where a subvendor had recovered damages from a processor for loss of mink to which the subvendor had fed allegedly contaminated pork livers sold to him by the processor, and a subvendee subsequently brought an action for damages for loss of mink to which he had fed a liver mixture sold to him by such subvendor, the judgment which the subvendor had obtained in his own prior action was res adjudicata as to his cross complaint seeking recovery over against the impleaded defendant processor in the present action in case of judgment obtained by the plaintiff subvendee against the defendant subvendor, especially where the subvendor, at the time of bringing his own action against the processor, had notice of the subvendee's having suf-

fered loss on account of feeding the pork livers, and the subvendor, in his own action, might have also recovered any loss sustained by him on account of his resale of the livers. *Cohan v. Associated Fur Farms, Inc.* 261 W 584, 53 NW (2d) 788.

A written contract between a dealer and the purchasers of a power shovel to be used in the latter's excavating business, which consisted of a lease and conditional sales agreement providing that the purchaser took the property "as is", and that no representation, agreement, or warranty with respect thereto had been made or was implied, expressly negated the existence of any warranty, and the purchasers had no cause of action for alleged breach of implied warranty that the power shovel was reasonably fit for the particular purpose for which it was required. *Hyland v. GCA Tractor & Equipment Co.* 274 W 586, 80 NW (2d) 771.

Implied warranties existed in the common law of Wisconsin before the adoption of the uniform sales act. Under the common law, there was generally no warranty implied in the sale of secondhand goods. The Wisconsin statutes restricting implied warranties do not manifest legislative intent to exclude secondhand items from coverage of the statute. An implied warranty arises as a matter of law and hence is not barred by the parol evidence rule. *Standard Brands Incorporated v. Consolidated Badger Cooperative,* 89 F Supp. 5.

121.16 Implied warranty in sale by sample. In the case of a contract to sell or a sale by sample:

(1) There is an implied warranty that the bulk shall correspond with the sample in quality.

(2) There is an implied warranty that the buyer shall have a reasonable opportunity

of comparing the bulk with the sample, except so far as otherwise provided in section 121.47.

(3) If the seller is a dealer in goods of that kind, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be free from any defect rendering them unmerchantable which would not be apparent on reasonable examination of the sample.

121.17 No property passes until goods are ascertained. Where there is a contract to sell unascertained goods no property in the goods is transferred to the buyer unless and until the goods are ascertained, but property in an undivided share of ascertained goods may be transferred as provided in section 121.06.

121.18 Property in specific goods passes when parties so intend. (1) Where there is a contract to sell specific or ascertained goods, the property in them is transferred to the buyer at such time as the parties to the contract intend it to be transferred.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the parties, regard shall be had to the terms of the contract, the conduct of the parties, usages of trade and the circumstances of the case.

121.19 Rules for ascertaining intention. Unless a different intention appears, the following are rules for ascertaining the intention of the parties as to the time at which the property in the goods is to pass to the buyer.

(1) Where there is an unconditional contract to sell specific goods, in a deliverable state, the property in the goods passes to the buyer when the contract is made and it is immaterial whether the time of payment, or the time of delivery, or both, be postponed.

(2) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods and the seller is bound to do something to the goods, for the purpose of putting them into a deliverable state, the property does not pass until such thing be done.

(3) (a) When goods are delivered to the buyer "on sale or return," or on other terms indicating an intention to make a present sale, but to give the buyer an option to return the goods instead of paying the price, the property passes to the buyer on delivery, but he may revert the property in the seller by returning or tendering the goods within the time fixed in the contract, or, if no time has been fixed, within a reasonable time.

(b) When goods are delivered to the buyer on approval or on trial or on satisfaction, or other similar terms, the property therein passes to the buyer:

1. When he signifies his approval or acceptance to the seller or does any other act adopting the transaction;

2. If he does not signify his approval or acceptance to the seller, but retains the goods without giving notice of rejection, then if a time has been fixed for the return of the goods, on the expiration of such time, and, if no time has been fixed, on the expiration of a reasonable time. What is a reasonable time is a question of fact.

(4) (a) Where there is a contract to sell unascertained or future goods by description, and goods of that description and in a deliverable state are unconditionally appropriated to the contract, either by the seller with the assent of the buyer, or by the buyer with the assent of the seller, the property in the goods thereupon passes to the buyer. Such assent may be expressed or implied, and may be given either before or after the appropriation is made.

(b) Where, in pursuance of a contract to sell, the seller delivers the goods to the buyer, or to a carrier or other bailee (whether named by the buyer or not) for the purpose of transmission to or holding for the buyer, he is presumed to have unconditionally appropriated the goods to the contract, except in the cases provided for in the next rule and in section 121.20. This presumption is applicable, although by the terms of the contract, the buyer is to pay the price before receiving delivery of the goods, and the goods are marked with the words "collect on delivery" or their equivalents.

(5) If the contract to sell requires the seller to deliver the goods to the buyer, or at a particular place, or to pay the freight or cost of transportation to the buyer, or to a particular place, the property does not pass until the goods have been delivered to the buyer or reached the place agreed upon.

A buyer obtained a binder of insurance on the purchased property (trucks used in hauling milk under contract with a third party), paid for the trucks on the afternoon of June 15th, and received the certificate of title, and a bill of sale. The bill of sale transferred all licenses and authorities pertaining to the seller in relation to such third party, stated that the buyer should take possession of the trucks at midnight of June 15th, and that the trucks were located at the seller's place of business. The seller, his insurance not canceled, continued to exercise the usual rights of an owner on that day by

dispatching 2 of the trucks, driven by his own employes, on his own business of hauling milk, and he received and retained compensation for the truck which completed its errand; the other truck was wrecked after midnight of June 15th while still on its errand and before reaching the seller's premises. Property in the wrecked truck had not passed to the buyer at the time of the accident; hence the seller was liable to the buyer for its loss. *Liner v. Mittelstadt*, 257 W 70, 42 NW (2d) 504.

A sale of oil heaters and air conditioners by a distributor, to be shipped to the buyer,

was a sale of unspecified goods in which, under (4) (a), title passed to the buyer when the goods were appropriated to the contract, which occurred at the latest when the goods were delivered to a trucking firm for transportation to the buyer. *Breneman v. Reddick*, 263 W 454, 57 NW (2d) 718.

Where property has passed under rules of this section failure to comply with auto registration law does not invalidate sale. Question of passing of property is for jury. *Hofslund v. Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.* of N. Y. 188 F (2d) 188.

121.20 Reservation of rights when goods shipped. (1) Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, or where goods are subsequently appropriated to the contract, the seller may, by the terms of the contract or appropriation, reserve the right of possession or property in the goods until certain conditions have been fulfilled. The right of possession or property may be thus reserved notwithstanding the delivery of the goods to the buyer or to a carrier or to other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer.

(2) Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the seller or his agent, or to the order of the seller or of his agent, the seller thereby reserves the property in the goods. But if, except for the form of the bill of lading, the property would have passed to the buyer on shipment of the goods, the seller's property in the goods shall be deemed to be only for the purpose of securing performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract.

(3) Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the order of the buyer or of his agent, but possession of the bill of lading is retained by the seller or his agent, the seller thereby reserves a right to the possession of the goods as against the buyer.

(4) Where the seller of goods draws on the buyer for the price and transmits the bill of exchange and bill of lading together to the buyer to secure acceptance or payment of the bill of exchange, the buyer is bound to return the bill of lading if he does not honor the bill of exchange, and if he wrongfully retains the bill of lading he acquires no added right thereby. If, however, the bill of lading provides that the goods are deliverable to the buyer or to the order of the buyer, or is indorsed in blank, or to the buyer by the consignee named therein, one who purchases in good faith, for value, the bill of lading, or goods from the buyer will obtain the property in the goods, although the bill of exchange has not been honored; provided, that such purchaser has received delivery of the bill of lading indorsed by the consignee named therein, or of the goods, without notice of the facts making the transfer wrongful.

Where a wholesaler in Minneapolis, Minnesota, selling a car of mixed bulk screenings f.o.b. Minneapolis to a retail feed dealer in Wisconsin, with payment to be made on an order bill of lading issued to the seller with sight draft attached, had the car shipped to the point of destination in Wisconsin and forwarded the sight draft with bill of lading, indorsed in blank, to a bank at such Wisconsin point, the act of

sale was not completed until the order bill of lading was delivered over to the buyer by the bank as the seller's agent at such Wisconsin point, so that the sale was one in Wisconsin and hence was subject to 94.72 making it a misdemeanor to sell feeds mixed or adulterated with any substance injurious to the health of livestock. *McAleavy v. Lowe*, 259 W 463, 49 NW (2d) 487.

121.21 Sale by auction. In the case of sale by auction:

(1) Where goods are put up for sale by auction in lots, each lot is the subject of a separate contract of sale.

(2) A sale by auction is complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer, or in other customary manner. Until such announcement is made, any bidder may retract his bid; and the auctioneer may withdraw the goods from sale unless the auction has been announced to be without reserve.

(3) A right to bid may be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller.

(4) Where notice has not been given that a sale by auction is subject to a right to bid on behalf of the seller, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid himself or to employ or induce any person to bid at such sale on his behalf, or for the auctioneer to employ or induce any person to bid at such sale on behalf of the seller or knowingly to take any bid from the seller or any person employed by him. Any sale contravening this rule may be treated as fraudulent by the buyer.

121.22 Risk of loss. Unless otherwise agreed, the goods remain at the seller's risk until the property therein is transferred to the buyer, but when the property is transferred to the buyer the goods are at the buyer's risk, whether delivery has been made or not, except that:

(1) Where delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or to a bailee for the buyer, in pursuance of the contract and the property in the goods has been retained by the seller merely to secure performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract, the goods are at the buyer's risk from the time of such delivery.

(2) Where delivery has been delayed through the fault of either buyer or seller the goods are at the risk of the party in fault as regards any loss which might not have occurred but for such fault.

121.23 Sale by a person not the owner. (1) Subject to the provisions of this act, where goods are sold by a person who is not the owner thereof, and who does not sell them under the authority or with the consent of the owner, the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had, unless the owner of the goods is by his conduct precluded from denying the seller's authority to sell.

(2) Nothing in this act, however, shall affect:

(a) The provisions of any factors' acts, recording acts, or any enactment enabling the apparent owner of goods to dispose of them as if he were the true owner thereof.

(b) The validity of any contract to sell or sale under any special common law or statutory power of sale or under the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

121.24 Sale by one having a voidable title. Where the seller of goods has a voidable title thereto, but his title has not been avoided at the time of the sale, the buyer acquires a good title to the goods; provided, he buys them in good faith, for value, and without notice of the seller's defect of title.

121.25 Sale by a seller in possession of goods already sold. Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the goods, the delivery or transfer by that person, or by an agent acting for him, of the goods or documents of title under any sale, pledge or other disposition thereof, to any person receiving and paying value for the same in good faith and without notice of the previous sale, shall have the same effect as if the person making the delivery or transfer were expressly authorized by the owner of the goods to make the same.

121.26 Creditor's rights against sold goods in seller's possession. Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the goods, and such retention of possession is fraudulent in fact, or is deemed fraudulent under any rule of law, a creditor or creditors of the seller may treat the sale as void.

121.27 Definition of negotiable documents of title. A document of title in which it is stated that the goods referred to therein will be delivered to the bearer, or to the order of any person named in such document, is a negotiable document of title.

121.28 Negotiation of negotiable documents by delivery. (1) A negotiable document of title may be negotiated by delivery:

(a) Where by the terms of the document the carrier, warehouseman or other bailee issuing the same, undertakes to deliver the goods to the bearer, or

(b) Where by the terms of the document the carrier, warehouseman or other bailee issuing the same, undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or a subsequent indorsee of the document has indorsed it in blank or to bearer.

(2) Where by the terms of a negotiable document of title the goods are deliverable to bearer, or where a negotiable document of title has been indorsed in blank or to bearer, any holder may indorse the same to himself or to any other specified person, and in such case the document shall thereafter be negotiated only by the indorsement of such indorsee.

121.29 Negotiation of negotiable documents by indorsement. A negotiable document of title may be negotiated by the indorsement of the person to whose order the goods are by the terms of the document deliverable. Such indorsement may be in blank, to bearer or to a specified person. If indorsed, to a specified person, it may be again negotiated by the indorsement of such person in blank, to bearer or to another specified person. Subsequent negotiation may be made in like manner.

121.30 Negotiable documents of title marked "not negotiable." If a document of title which contains an undertaking by a carrier, warehouseman or other bailee to deliver the goods to the bearer, to a specified person or order, or to the order of a specified person, or which contains words of like import, has placed upon it the words "not negotiable," "nonnegotiable" or the like, such a document may nevertheless be negotiated by the holder and is a negotiable document of title within the meaning of this act.

121.31 Transfer of nonnegotiable documents. A document of title which is not in such form that it can be negotiated by delivery may be transferred by the holder by delivery to a purchaser or donee. A nonnegotiable document cannot be negotiated and the indorsement of such document gives the transferee no additional right.

121.32 Who may negotiate a document. A negotiable document of title may be negotiated by any person in possession of the same, however such possession may have been acquired if, by the terms of the document, the bailee issuing it undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of such person or if at the time of negotiation the document is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery.

121.33 Rights of person to whom document has been negotiated. A person to whom a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:

(1) Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the document to him had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and also such title to the goods as the person to whose order the goods were to be delivered by the terms of the document had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and

(2) The direct obligation of the bailee issuing the document to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the document as fully as if such bailee had contracted directly with him.

121.34 Rights of person to whom document has been transferred. (1) A person to whom a document of title has been transferred, but not negotiated, acquires thereby, as against the transferor, the title to the goods, subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferor.

(2) If the document is nonnegotiable, such person also acquires the right to notify the bailee who issues the document of the transfer thereof, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of such bailee to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the document.

(3) Prior to the notification of such bailee by the transferor or transferee of a non-negotiable document of title, the title of the transferee to the goods and the right to acquire the obligation of such bailee may be defeated by the levy of an attachment or execution upon the goods by a creditor of the transferor, or by a notification to such bailee by the transferor or a subsequent purchaser from the transferor of a subsequent sale of the goods by the transferor.

121.35 Transfer of negotiable document without indorsement. Where a negotiable document of title is transferred for value by delivery, and the indorsement of the transferor is essential for negotiation, the transferee acquires a right against the transferor to compel him to indorse the document unless a contrary intention appears. The negotiation shall take effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made.

121.36 Warranties on sale of document. A person who for value negotiates or transfers a document of title by indorsement or delivery, including one who assigns for value a claim secured by a document of title unless a contrary intention appears, warrants:

(1) That the document is genuine;

(2) That he has a legal right to negotiate or transfer it;

(3) That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the document, and

(4) That he has a right to transfer the title to the goods, and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose, whenever such warranties would have been implied if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a document of title the goods represented thereby.

121.37 Indorser not a guarantor. The indorsement of a document of title shall not make the indorser liable for any failure on the part of the bailee who issued the document or previous indorsers thereof to fulfill their respective obligations.

121.38 When negotiation not impaired by fraud, mistake or duress. The validity of the negotiation of a negotiable document of title is not impaired by the fact that the negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the negotiation, or by the fact that the owner of the document was deprived of the possession of the same by loss, theft, fraud, accident, mistake, duress or conversion, if the person to whom the document was negotiated or a person to whom the document was subsequently negotiated paid value therefor, in good faith without notice of the breach of duty or loss, theft, fraud, accident, mistake, duress or conversion.

121.39 Attachment or levy upon goods for which a negotiable document has been issued. If goods are delivered to a bailee by the owner or by a person whose act in conveying the title to them to a purchaser in good faith for value would bind the owner, and a negotiable document of title is issued for them, they cannot thereafter, while in the possession of such bailee, be attached by garnishment or otherwise or be levied upon under execution unless the document be first surrendered to the bailee or its negotiation enjoined. The bailee shall in no case be compelled to deliver up the actual possession of the goods until the document is surrendered to him or impounded by the court.

121.40 Creditor's remedies to reach negotiable documents. A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a negotiable document of title shall be entitled to such aid from courts of appropriate jurisdiction by injunction and otherwise in attaching such document or in satisfying the claim by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity in regard to property which cannot readily be attached or levied upon by ordinary legal process.

121.41 Seller must deliver and buyer accept goods. It is the duty of the seller to deliver the goods, and of the buyer to accept and pay for them, in accordance with the terms of the contract to sell or sale.

See note to 121.47, citing *Alpirn v. Williams Steel and Supply Co.* 199 F (2d) 734.

121.42 Delivery and payment are concurrent conditions. Unless otherwise agreed, delivery of the goods and payment of the price are concurrent conditions; that is to say, the seller must be ready and willing to give possession of the goods to the buyer in exchange for the price and the buyer must be ready and willing to pay the price in exchange for possession of the goods.

121.43 Place, time and manner of delivery. (1) Whether it is for the buyer to take possession of the goods or for the seller to send them to the buyer is a question depending in each case on the contract, express or implied, between the parties. Apart from any such contract, express or implied, or usage of trade to the contrary, the place of delivery is the seller's place of business if he have one, and if not, his residence; but in case of a contract to sell or a sale of specific goods, which to the knowledge of the parties when the contract or the sale was made were in some other place, then that place is the place of delivery.

(2) Where by a contract to sell or a sale the seller is bound to send the goods to the buyer, but no time for sending them is fixed, the seller is bound to send them within a reasonable time.

(3) Where the goods at the time of sale are in the possession of a third person, the seller has not fulfilled his obligation to deliver to the buyer unless and until such third person acknowledges to the buyer that he holds the goods on the buyer's behalf; but as against all others than the seller the buyer shall be regarded as having received delivery from the time when such third person first has notice of the sale. Nothing in this section, however, shall affect the operation of the issue or transfer of any document of title to goods.

(4) Demand or tender of delivery may be treated as ineffectual unless made at a reasonable hour. What is a reasonable hour is a question of fact.

(5) Unless otherwise agreed, the expenses of and incidental to putting the goods into a deliverable state must be borne by the seller.

121.44 Delivery of wrong quantity. (1) When the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods less than he contracted to sell, the buyer may reject them, but if the buyer accepts or retains the goods so delivered, knowing that the seller is not going to perform the contract in full, he must pay for them at the contract rate. If, however, the buyer has used or disposed of the goods delivered before he knows that the seller is not going to perform his contract in full, the buyer shall not be liable for more than the fair value to him of the goods so received.

(2) Where the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods larger than he contracted to sell, the buyer may accept the goods included in the contract and reject the rest, or he may reject the whole. If the buyer accepts the whole of the goods so delivered he must pay for them at the contract rate.

(3) Where the seller delivers to the buyer the goods he contracted to sell mixed with goods of a different description not included in the contract, the buyer may accept the goods which are in accordance with the contract and reject the rest, or he may reject the whole.

(4) The provisions of this section are subject to any usage of trade, special agreement or course of dealing between the parties.

121.45 Delivery in instalments. (1) Unless otherwise agreed, the buyer of goods is not bound to accept delivery thereof by instalments.

(2) Where there is a contract to sell goods to be delivered by stated instalments, which are to be separately paid for, and the seller makes defective deliveries in respect of one or more instalments, or the buyer neglects or refuses to take delivery of or pay for one or more instalments, it depends in each case on the terms of the contract and the circumstances of the case, whether the breach of contract is so material as to justify the injured party in refusing to proceed further and suing for damages for breach of the entire contract, or whether the breach is severable, giving rise to a claim for compensation, but not to a right to treat the whole contract as broken.

121.46 Delivery to a carrier on behalf of the buyer. (1) Where, in pursuance of a contract to sell or a sale, the seller is authorized or required to send the goods to the buyer, delivery of the goods to a carrier, whether named by the buyer or not, for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, is deemed to be a delivery of the goods to the buyer, except in the cases provided for in section 121.19, subsection (5), unless a contrary intent appears.

(2) Unless otherwise authorized by the buyer, the seller must make such contract with the carrier on behalf of the buyer as may be reasonable, having regard to the nature of the goods and the other circumstances of the case. If the seller omit so to do, and the goods are lost or damaged in course of transit, the buyer may decline to treat the delivery to the carrier as a delivery to himself, or may hold the seller responsible in damages.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are sent by the seller to the buyer under circumstances in which the seller knows or ought to know that it is usual to insure, the seller must give such notice to the buyer as may enable him to insure them during their transit, and, if the seller fails to do so, the goods shall be deemed to be at his risk during such transit.

See note to 121.20, citing *McAleavy v. Lowe*, 259 W 463, 49 NW (2d) 487.

121.47 Right to examine the goods. (1) Where goods are delivered to the buyer, which he has not previously examined, he is not deemed to have accepted them unless and until he has had a reasonable opportunity of examining them for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed, when the seller tenders delivery of goods to the buyer, he is bound, on request, to afford the buyer a reasonable opportunity of examining the goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

(3) Where goods are delivered to a carrier by the seller, in accordance with an order from or agreement with the buyer, upon the terms that the goods shall not be delivered by the carrier to the buyer until he has paid the price, whether such terms are indicated by marking the goods with the words "collect on delivery," or otherwise, the buyer is not entitled to examine the goods before payment of the price in the absence of agreement permitting such examination.

Where plaintiff saw that pipe which he had ordered with balance of purchase price c.o.d. did not meet specifications or correspond to sample, he was neither bound to accept delivery or to pay balance of purchase price. *Alpirn v. Williams Steel and Supply Co.* 199 F (2d) 734.

121.48 What constitutes acceptance. The buyer is deemed to have accepted the goods when he intimates to the seller that he has accepted them, or when the goods have been delivered to him, and he does any act in relation to them which is inconsistent with the ownership of the seller, or when, after the lapse of a reasonable time, he retains the goods without intimating to the seller that he has rejected them.

121.49 Acceptance does not bar action for damages. In the absence of express or implied agreement of the parties, acceptance of the goods by the buyer shall not discharge the seller from liability in damages or other legal remedy for breach of any promise or warranty in the contract to sell or the sale. But, if, after acceptance of the goods, the buyer fails to give notice to the seller of the breach of any promise or warranty within a reasonable time after the buyer knows, or ought to know, of such breach, the seller shall not be liable therefor.

The requirement of notice of breach of warranty by the buyer to the seller within a reasonable time after the buyer knows of or ought to know of the breach is imposed as a condition precedent to the right of recovery for the breach, but there may be estoppel to set up want of notice as a defense. *Cohan v. Associated Fur Farms, Inc.* 261 W 584, 53 NW (2d) 788.

The giving of notice by the plaintiff buyer to the defendant seller was a condition precedent to the plaintiff's recovery of damages for the defendant's breach of its promise or warranty to deliver a complete generating unit to the plaintiff, and where there was no finding that the notice was given and the record contained no evidence on which such a finding could be made, a judgment for the plaintiff is reversed for a new trial to determine such matter, as well as other issues not fully tried, although the defendant did not demur or answer in respect to the omission of the plaintiff to plead that such notice had been given by him to the defendant, and raised the point for the first time on appeal. (*Simon v. Brockman*, 249 W 50, applied.) *Erickson v. Westfield Milling and Electric Light Co.* 263 W 580, 58 NW (2d) 437.

See note to 121.01, citing *Stammer v. Mulvaney*, 264 W 244, 58 NW (2d) 671.

121.50 Buyer is not bound to return goods wrongly delivered. Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are delivered to the buyer, and he refuses to accept them, having the right so to do, he is not bound to return them to the seller, but it is sufficient if he notifies the seller that he refuses to accept them.

Delay by buyer of some 5 months before notifying seller that she was looking to seller for damages in connection with sale of cattle was unreasonable. Ordinarily the question of what constitutes a reasonable time is a question of fact for the jury, but the delay may be so long that as a matter of law the court must hold that notice was not given within a reasonable time. *Schaefer v. Weber*, 265 W 160, 60 NW (2d) 696.

Where complaint in action by buyer of cattle against seller alleged a cause of action in tort for fraud and deceit, rather than in contract for breach of warranty, it was not necessary that buyer prove, as a condition precedent to recovery, that any prior notice of intention to hold seller liable for alleged falsity of material representation was given to seller. *Schaefer v. Weber*, 265 W 160, 60 NW (2d) 696.

Whether the buyer accepted the ice-making machine and, if he did accept, whether he gave timely notice of breach of warranty would be questions of fact for the jury. *Arctic Engineering Corp. v. Harrison*, 272 W 129, 74 NW (2d) 627.

A delay of 7 months in notifying a seller of claimed breach of warranty in the sale of hogs prevents recovery. *Schroeder v. Drees*, 1 W (2d) 106, 83 NW (2d) 707.

121.51 Buyer's liability for failing to accept delivery. When the seller is ready and willing to deliver the goods, and requests the buyer to take delivery, and the buyer does not within a reasonable time after such request take delivery of the goods, he is liable to the seller for any loss occasioned by his neglect or refusal to take delivery, and also for reasonable charge for the care and custody of the goods. If the neglect or refusal of the buyer to take delivery amounts to a repudiation or breach of the entire contract, the seller shall have the rights against the goods and on the contract hereinafter provided in favor of the seller when the buyer is in default.

121.52 Definition of unpaid seller. (1) The seller of goods is deemed to be an unpaid seller within the meaning of this act:

- (a) When the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered.
 - (b) When a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument has been received as conditional payment, and the condition on which it was received has been broken by reason of the dishonor of the instrument, the insolvency of the buyer, or otherwise.
- (2) In this part of this act the term "seller" includes an agent of the seller to whom the bill of lading has been indorsed, or a consignor or agent who has himself paid, or is directly responsible for, the price, or any other person who is in the position of a seller.

121.53 Remedies of an unpaid seller. (1) Subject to the provisions of this act, notwithstanding that the property in the goods may be passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller of goods, as such, has:

- (a) A lien on the goods or right to retain them for the price while he is in possession of them;
 - (b) In case of the insolvency of the buyer, a right of stopping the goods in transitu after he has parted with the possession of them;
 - (c) A right of resale as limited by this act;
 - (d) A right to rescind the sale as limited by this act.
- (2) Where the property in goods has not passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller has, in addition to his other remedies, a right of withholding delivery similar to and coextensive with his rights of lien and stoppage in transitu where the property has passed to the buyer.

121.54 When right of lien may be exercised. (1) Subject to the provisions of this act, the unpaid seller of goods who is in possession of them is entitled to retain possession of them until payment or tender of the price in the following cases, namely:

- (a) Where the goods have been sold without any stipulation as to credit;
 - (b) Where the goods have been sold on credit, but the term of credit has expired;
 - (c) Where the buyer becomes insolvent.
- (2) The seller may exercise his right of lien notwithstanding that he is in possession of the goods as agent or bailee for the buyer.

121.55 Lien after part delivery. Where an unpaid seller has made part delivery of the goods, he may exercise his right of lien on the remainder, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an intent to waive the lien or right of retention.

121.56 When lien is lost. (1) The unpaid seller of goods loses his lien thereon:

- (a) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the property in the goods or the right to the possession thereof;
 - (b) When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods;
 - (c) By waiver thereof.
- (2) The unpaid seller of goods, having a lien thereon, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained judgment or decree for the price of the goods.

121.57 Seller may stop goods on buyer's insolvency. Subject to the provisions of this act, when the buyer of goods is or becomes insolvent, the unpaid seller who has parted with the possession of the goods has the right of stopping them in transitu, that is to say, he may resume possession of the goods at any time while they are in transitu, and he will then become entitled to the same rights in regard to the goods as he would have had if he had never parted with the possession.

121.58 When goods are in transit. (1) Goods are in transit within the meaning of section 121.57:

- (a) From the time they are delivered to a carrier by land or water, or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, until the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee;
- (b) If the goods are rejected by the buyer, and the carrier or other bailee continues in possession of them, even if the seller has refused to receive them back.

(2) Goods are no longer in transit within the meaning of section 121.57:

(a) If the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, obtains delivery of the goods before their arrival at the appointed destination;

(b) If, after the arrival of the goods at the appointed destination, the carrier or other bailee acknowledges to the buyer or his agent that he holds the goods on his behalf and continues in possession of them as bailee for the buyer or his agent; and it is immaterial that a further destination for the goods may have been indicated by the buyer;

(c) If the carrier or other bailee wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer or his agent in that behalf.

(3) If goods are delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer, it is a question depending on the circumstances of the particular case, whether they are in the possession of the master as a carrier or as agent of the buyer.

(4) If part delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, the remainder of the goods may be stopped in transitu, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement with the buyer to give up possession of the whole of the goods.

121.59 Ways of exercising the right to stop. (1) The unpaid seller may exercise his right of stoppage in transitu either by obtaining actual possession of the goods or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other bailee in whose possession the goods are. Such notice may be given either to the person in actual possession of the goods or to his principal. In the latter case the notice, to be effectual, must be given at such time and under such circumstances that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may prevent a delivery to the buyer.

(2) When notice of stoppage in transitu is given by the seller to the carrier, or other bailee in possession of the goods, he must redeliver the goods to, or according to the direction of, the seller. The expenses of such delivery must be borne by the seller. If, however, a negotiable document of title representing the goods has been issued by the carrier or other bailee, he shall not be obliged to deliver or justified in delivering the goods to the seller unless such document is first surrendered for cancellation.

121.60 When and how resale may be made. (1) Where the goods are of a perishable nature, or where the seller expressly reserves the right of resale in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price an unreasonable time, an unpaid seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods in transitu may resell the goods. He shall not thereafter be liable to the original buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale or for any profit made by such resale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

(2) Where a resale is made, as authorized in this section, the buyer acquires a good title as against the original buyer.

(3) It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of an intention to resell the goods be given by the seller to the original buyer. But where the right to resell is not based on the perishable nature of the goods or upon an express provision of the contract or the sale, the giving or failure to give such notice shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the resale was made.

(4) It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of the time and place of such resale should be given by the seller to the original buyer.

(5) The seller is bound to exercise reasonable care and judgment in making a resale, and subject to this requirement may make a resale either by public or private sale.

121.61 When and how the seller may rescind the sale. (1) An unpaid seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods in transitu, may rescind the transfer of title and resume the property in the goods, where he expressly reserved the right to do so in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price an unreasonable time. The seller shall not thereafter be liable to the buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

(2) The transfer of title shall not be held to have been rescinded by an unpaid seller until he has manifested by notice to the buyer or by some other overt act an intention to rescind. It is not necessary that such overt act should be communicated to the buyer, but the giving or failure to give notice to the buyer of the intention to rescind shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the right of rescission was asserted.

121.62 Effect of sale of goods subject to lien or stoppage in transitu. (1) Subject to the provisions of this act, the unpaid seller's right of lien or stoppage in transitu is

not affected by any sale, or other disposition of the goods which the buyer may have made, unless the seller has assented thereto.

(2) If, however, a negotiable document of title has been issued for goods, no seller's lien or right of stoppage in transitu shall defeat the right of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such document has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior or subsequent to the notification to the carrier, or other bailee who issued such document, of the seller's claim to a lien or right of stoppage in transitu.

121.63 Action for the price. (1) Where, under a contract to sell or a sale, the property in the goods has passed to the buyer, and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay for the goods according to the terms of the contract or the sale, the seller may maintain an action against him for the price of the goods.

(2) Where, under a contract to sell or a sale, the price is payable on a day certain, irrespective of delivery or of transfer of title, and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay such price, the seller may maintain an action for the price, although the property in the goods has not passed, and the goods have not been appropriated to the contract. But it shall be a defense to such an action that the seller at any time before judgment in such action has manifested an inability to perform the contract or the sale on his part or an intention not to perform it.

(3) Although the property in the goods has not passed, if they cannot readily be resold for a reasonable price, and if the provisions of subsection (4) of section 121.64 are not applicable, the seller may offer to deliver the goods to the buyer, and, if the buyer refuses to receive them, may notify the buyer that the goods are thereafter held by the seller as bailee for the buyer. Thereafter the seller may treat the goods as the buyer's and may maintain an action for the price.

On the buyer's unwarranted refusal to accept the tavern fixtures and stock of merchandise contracted for, the property in which had not passed to the buyer, the seller could not maintain an action for the balance of the price without notice to the buyer that the goods were being held by the seller as bailee for the buyer and without proof that the goods could not readily be resold for a reasonable price; and on his counterclaim the buyer was properly allowed to recover his down payment. *Kampmann v. Mc-*

Inerney, 258 W 432, 46 NW (2d) 205.

What constitutes a reasonable time for the performance of a contract within the facts of a given case presents a question of fact. Whether the buyer's failure to make payment pursuant to the terms of a sales contract is a material breach of the agreement, so as to operate as a discharge of the seller's duty to perform, presents a question of fact. *Shy v. Industrial Salvage Material Co.* 264 W 118, 58 NW (2d) 452.

121.64 Action for damages for nonacceptance of the goods. (1) Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods, the seller may maintain an action against him for damages for nonacceptance.

(2) The measure of damages is the estimated loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the buyer's breach of contract.

(3) Where there is an available market for the goods in question, the measure of damages is, in the absence of special circumstances, showing proximate damage of a greater amount, the difference between the contract price and market or current price at the time or times when the goods ought to have been accepted, or, if no time was fixed for acceptance, then at the time of the refusal to accept.

(4) If, while labor or expense of material amount are necessary on the part of the seller to enable him to fulfill his obligations under the contract to sell or the sale, the buyer repudiates the contract or the sale, or notifies the seller to proceed no further therewith, the buyer shall be liable to the seller for no greater damages than the seller would have suffered if he did nothing towards carrying out the contract or the sale after receiving notice of the buyer's repudiation or countermand. The profit the seller would have made if the contract or the sale had been fully performed shall be considered in estimating such damages.

In an action to recover a down payment made under a contract for the purchase of a hardware business, stock and equipment, which contract the defendant seller had terminated for failure of the plaintiff buyers to pay the balance of the purchase price by the date specified therefor in the contract the defendant seller's right under his counterclaim for damages by reason of the failure of the plaintiff buyers to pay the balance of the purchase price by the date specified therefor in the contract were governed by 121.64 (3), 121.76 (1), and not by the asserted rule that one who has advanced money in part performance of an agreement relating to real estate and then refuses to fulfill such agreement will not

be permitted to recover what has been advanced. *Iverson v. Schnack*, 263 W 266, 57 NW (2d) 400.

Where the plaintiff seller, in suing for damages for breach of contract by the defendant buyer in failing to remove the cut crop from the plaintiff's field by a certain date, did not present either in his complaint or otherwise in the trial court any question of whether he was entitled to damages for nonacceptance of goods under 121.64, or whether he was entitled to damages for loss of a second crop, or whether he was entitled to double damages under 98.24, such questions cannot be presented for the first time on appeal. *Heuer v. Wiese*, 270 W 541, 72 NW (2d) 332.

121.65 When seller may rescind contract or sale. Where the goods have not been delivered to the buyer, and the buyer has repudiated the contract to sell or sale, or has manifested his inability to perform his obligations thereunder, or has committed a mate-

rial breach thereof, the seller may totally rescind the contract or the sale by giving notice of his election so to do to the buyer.

121.66 Action for converting or detaining goods. Where the property in the goods has passed to the buyer and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain any action allowed by law to the owner of goods of similar kind when wrongfully converted or withheld.

121.67 Action for failing to deliver goods. (1) Where the property in the goods has not passed to the buyer, and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain an action against the seller for damages for nondelivery.

(2) The measure of damages is the loss directly and naturally resulting in the ordinary course of events, from the seller's breach of contract.

(3) Where there is an available market for the goods in question, the measure of damages, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damages of a greater amount, is the difference between the contract price and the market or current price of the goods at the time or times when they ought to have been delivered, or, if no time was fixed, then at the time of the refusal to deliver.

121.68 Specific performance. Where the seller has broken a contract to deliver specific or ascertained goods, a court having the powers of a court of equity may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the buyer, by its judgment or decree direct that the contract shall be performed specifically, without giving the seller the option of retaining the goods on payment of damages. The judgment or decree may be unconditional, or upon such terms and conditions as to damages, payment of the price and otherwise, as to the court may seem just.

121.69 Remedies for breach of warranty. (1) Where there is a breach of warranty by the seller, the buyer may, at his election:

(a) Accept or keep the goods and set up against the seller, the breach of warranty by way of recoupment in diminution or extinction of the price;

(b) Accept or keep the goods and maintain an action against the seller, for damages for the breach of warranty;

(c) Refuse to accept the goods, if the property therein has not passed, and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty;

(d) Rescind the contract to sell or the sale and refuse to receive the goods, or if the goods have already been received, return them or offer to return them to the seller and recover the price or any part thereof which has been paid.

(2) When the buyer has claimed and been granted a remedy in any one of these ways, no other remedy can thereafter be granted.

(3) Where the goods have been delivered to the buyer, he cannot rescind the sale if he knew of the breach of warranty when he accepted the goods, or if he fails to notify the seller within a reasonable time of the election to rescind, or if he fails to return or to offer to return the goods to the seller in substantially as good condition as they were in at the time the property was transferred to the buyer. But if deterioration or injury of the goods is due to the breach of warranty, such deterioration or injury shall not prevent the buyer from returning or offering to return the goods to the seller and rescinding the sale.

(4) Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, the buyer shall cease to be liable for the price upon returning or offering to return the goods. If the price or any part thereof has already been paid, the seller shall be liable to repay so much thereof as has been paid, concurrently with the return of the goods, or immediately after an offer to return the goods in exchange for repayment of the price.

(5) Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, if the seller refuses to accept an offer of the buyer to return the goods, the buyer shall thereafter be deemed to hold the goods as bailee for the seller, but subject to a lien to secure the repayment of any portion of the price which has been paid, and with the remedies for the enforcement of such lien allowed to an unpaid seller by section 121.53.

(6) The measure of damages for breach of warranty is the loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the breach of warranty.

(7) In the case of breach of warranty of quality, such loss, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damage of a greater amount, is the difference between the value of the goods at the time of delivery to the buyer and the value they would have had if they had answered to the warranty.

A buyer purchased 2 wagon boxes with hydraulic lifts expressly warranted to lift 4 tons. On September 23d, when he first used the equipment he discovered that the lifts would not lift even 2 tons, and he promptly notified the seller's agents of the defect and of a desire to have it remedied. He was not informed until October 9th that the seller would do nothing about the matter, and the buyer then returned the boxes to the seller on October 10th. The buyer did not fail to rescind within a reasonable period of time

by continuing to use the equipment from September 23d to October 9th under the circumstances. If intervening circumstances for which the seller is responsible induced the buyer to postpone rescission, the time for rescission must be regulated or modified by a consideration of those facts which created the circumstances affecting the postponement of rescission. The time within which a defrauded buyer may rescind must necessarily vary with the circumstances of the case. *Kloppstein v. Fries*, 257 W 628, 44 NW (2d) 530.

When the buyers, who had relied on the superior knowledge of the seller to provide only such equipment as would be needed by the buyers in their operations, discovered that too much equipment had been supplied by the seller, the buyers' remedy was to offer to return the unneeded equipment promptly and recover the purchase price, but where, instead, the buyers slept on their rights by taking no steps to return or offer to return the unneeded equipment, they were not entitled to recover the purchase price thereof. *Pressure Cast Products Corp. v. Page*, 261 W 197, 52 NW (2d) 898.

Under (7), if an oven sold to be used in manufacturing pressure castings was so defective as to have no value except for scrap, the direct damages recoverable by the buyers for breach of warranty would be the cost price less the scrap value. As to equipment sold which, while defective, could be remedied and made usable at an outlay of expense much less than the original purchase price, the direct damages recoverable by the buyers for breach of warranty would be the difference between what the articles would have been worth if as warranted and what they were actually worth as delivered. Under (6), the buyers would be entitled to recover for breach of warranty any damages directly and naturally resulting in the ordinary course of events from the seller's breach of contract, which might include loss of profits. *Pressure Cast Products Corp. v. Page*, 261 W 197, 52 NW (2d) 898.

Even though the buyers' notice of rescission of a contract for the sale of certain equipment was ineffective for that purpose under 121.69 (3), because the purchaser never returned or offered to return any of the equipment furnished, such notice, pointing out defects in the equipment, was sufficient notice to entitle the buyers to recover damages for breach of warranty. *Pressure Cast Products Corp. v. Page*, 261 W 197, 51 NW (2d) 898.

Where the complaint of a buyer, in an action for damages against a seller of oil heaters and air conditioners for resale, charged fraud, and questions concerning fraud were asked of the jury and there was ample evidence to sustain the jury's answers except one, the action must be con-

sidered as one founded on fraud, and it cannot be disposed of as merely one for breach of warranty, not maintainable because of the buyer's failure to comply with notice requirements of 121.49, 121.69 (3). *Brenne-man v. Reddick*, 263 W 454, 57 NW (2d) 718.

In an action by a seller to recover the price of materials sold, wherein the buyer, who had kept the materials, counterclaimed for damages alleging breach of warranty, the buyer's procedure was not that of rescission but was an action for damages sustained by the breach of warranty, as authorized by (1) (b), so that the measure of damages was governed by (6) and (7). Where the buyer was charged with the actual value of the materials, including salvage value, the seller was not entitled to offset the purchase price of the materials against the items of damage found by the jury. *Roddis Plywood Corp. v. Dorchester Furniture Co.* 268 W 17, 66 NW (2d) 702.

The right to rescind a contract must be exercised in toto, and the party who wishes to rescind must place the opposite party in status quo. Where a buyer of barrels had disposed of some of the barrels at the time when he notified the seller of a claimed breach of warranty as to kind, quality, and suitability for use as storage containers for curing pickles, and tendered the return of the balance of the barrels, his failure to offer to compensate the seller for the barrels disposed of was fatal to an effective rescission of the contract by him. *Maslow Cooperage Corp. v. Weeks Pickle Co.* 270 W 179, 70 NW (2d) 577.

Where no special damages were shown, the correct measure of damages for claimed breach of warranty as to kind, quality, and suitability of barrels sold for use as storage containers for curing pickles was the difference between the contract price and the actual value of the barrels at the time of delivery. *Maslow Cooperage Corp. v. Weeks Pickle Co.* 270 W 179, 70 NW (2d) 577.

In an action by a seller to recover the price of an ice-making machine from the buyer, wherein the buyer answered claiming rescission for breach of warranty, and counterclaimed for damages for the breach, the trial court's dismissal of the counterclaim did not grant to the buyer a "remedy" so as to preclude the buyer, by virtue of (2), from being granted any other remedy. He should have been required or at least have been given the opportunity to elect between the 2 remedies. *Arctic Engineering Corp. v. Harrison*, 272 W 129, 74 NW (2d) 627.

See note to 218.01, citing *Chapman v. Zakzaska*, 273 W 64, 76 NW (2d) 537.

Loss of prospective profits held proper measure of damages for breach of warranty. *Alpirn v. Williams Steel and Supply Co.* 199 F (2d) 734.

121.70 Interest and special damages. Nothing in this act shall affect the right of the buyer or the seller to recover interest or special damages in any case where by law interest or special damages may be recoverable, or to recover money paid where the consideration for the payment of it has failed.

121.71 Interpretation. Where the right, duty or liability would arise under a contract to sell or a sale by implication of law, it may be negated or varied by express agreement or by the course of dealing between the parties, or by custom, if the custom be such as to bind both parties to the contract or the sale.

See note to 121.15, citing *Hyland v. GCA Tractor & Equipment Co.* 274 W 586, 80 NW (2d) 771.

121.72 Rights may be enforced by action. Where any right, duty or liability is declared by this act, it may, unless otherwise by this act provided, be enforced by action.

121.73 Rules for cases not provided for by this act. In any case not provided for in this act, the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress or coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, or other invalidating cause, shall continue to apply to contracts to sell and to sales of goods.

121.74 Interpretation shall give effect to purpose of uniformity. This act shall be so interpreted and construed, as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those states which enact it.

121.75 Provisions not applicable to mortgages. The provisions of this act relating to contracts to sell and to sales do not apply, unless so stated, to any transaction in the form of a contract to sell or a sale which is intended to operate by way of mortgage, pledge, charge or other security.

121.76 Definitions. (1) In this act, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

"Action" includes counterclaim, set-off and suit in equity.

"Buyer" means a person who buys or agrees to buy goods or any legal successor in interest of such person.

"Defendant" includes a plaintiff against whom a right of set-off or counterclaim is asserted.

"Delivery" means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another.

"Divisible contract to sell or sale" means a contract to sell or a sale in which by its terms the price for a portion or portions of the goods less than the whole is fixed or ascertainable by computation.

"Documents of title to goods" includes any bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business in the sale or transfer of goods, as proof of the possession or control of the goods, or authorizing or purporting to authorize the possessor of the document to transfer or receive, either by indorsement or by delivery, goods represented by such document.

"Fault" means wrongful act or default.

"Fungible goods" means goods of which any unit is from its nature or by mercantile usage treated as the equivalent of any other unit.

"Future goods" means goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract of sale.

"Goods" include all chattels personal other than things in action and money. The term includes emblements, industrial growing crops, and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale.

"Order" in sections of this act relating to documents of title means an order by indorsement on the document.

"Person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

"Plaintiff" includes defendant asserting a right of set-off or counterclaim.

"Property" means the general property in goods, and not merely a special property.

"Purchaser" includes mortgagee and pledgee.

"Purchases" includes taking as a mortgagee or as a pledgee.

"Quality of goods" includes their state or condition.

"Sale" includes a bargain and sale as well as a sale and delivery.

"Seller" means a person who sells or agrees to sell goods, or any legal successor in the interest of such person.

"Specific goods" means goods identified and agreed upon at the time a contract to sell or a sale is made.

"Value" is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or pre-existing claim, whether for money or not, constitutes value where goods or documents of title are taken either in satisfaction thereof or as security therefor.

(2) A thing is done "in good faith" within the meaning of this act when it is in fact done honestly, whether it be done negligently or not.

(3) A person is "insolvent" within the meaning of this act who either has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his debts as they become due, whether he has committed an act of bankruptcy or not, and whether he is insolvent within the meaning of the federal bankruptcy law or not.

(4) Goods are in a "deliverable state" within the meaning of this act when they are in such a state that the buyer would, under the contract, be bound to take delivery of them.

Industrial growing crops, growing trees of sale, are to be considered "goods," and are and other nursery stock, attached to or consequently personal property rather than forming part of the land and agreed to be part of the realty. *Jens v. Habeck*, 259 W severed before sale or under the contract 328, 48 NW (2d) 473.

121.77 Act not retroactive. None of the provisions of this act shall apply to any sale, or to any contract to sell, made prior to January 1, 1912.

121.78 Warehouse receipts act not affected. Nothing in this act or in any repealing clause thereof shall be construed to repeal or limit any of the provisions of chapter 119 of the statutes.

121.79 Citation. This act may be cited as the "Uniform Sales Act."