

## LIENS ON FRUIT ACT, 1923-1932.

BEING

LIENS ON FRUIT ACT, 1923, No. 1597 OF 1923 [ASSENTED TO  
6TH DECEMBER, 1923.]

AS AMENDED BY

LIENS ON FRUIT ACT, 1932, No. 2071 OF 1932 [ASSENTED TO  
27TH OCTOBER, 1932.]

### An Act to provide for preferable liens on fruit, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the State of South  
Australia, with the advice and consent of the Parliament  
thereof, as follows:

Short title.

**1.** This Act may be cited as the “Liens on Fruit Act, 1923-1932.”

Interpreta-  
tion.  
Cf. Vic.  
3706, 1928,  
s. 57.

**2.** In the construction of this Act and of all agreements hereunder unless some other meaning is clearly intended—

“fruit crop” means a crop growing, or not harvested, of fruit of any kind:

“orchard” means any land used wholly or in part for the purpose of growing any fruit crop, or means when thereto limited any part of such land specifically described in the agreement hereinafter mentioned:

“landlord” includes the Crown:

“produce” includes all fruit and other result of the harvesting of a fruit crop:

“rent” includes licence fees under the Crown Lands Act, 1929, or any Act incorporated therewith:

“to harvest” (in whatever mood, tense, or voice the word is used) includes picking, gathering, bagging, and doing all other things necessary to bring a fruit crop into a marketable condition, and “harvest” means a crop so harvested.

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s. 2. “Crown Lands Act, 1929,” substituted for “Crown Lands Act, 1915,” pursuant to Acts Republication Act, 1934.

3. In all cases where any person *bona fide* makes any advance of money or gives any negotiable security, or supplies any chattels to any proprietor of a fruit crop on condition of receiving the produce of the then next ensuing harvest of such proprietor as absolutely purchased by or in payment of or to secure the payment of any such money or negotiable security, or for any such chattels (as the case may be), and where the agreement relating thereto is made in the form of the schedule hereto, or in a form to the like effect, and is registered within ten days after the date of such agreement by leaving in the office of the Registrar-General of Deeds a true copy thereof, verified on oath before any person authorised to take affidavits, the person making such purchase or advance or giving such negotiable security, or supplying such chattels, shall be entitled to the whole of the fruit crop mentioned in such agreement, whether such advance of money or the giving such negotiable security, or the supply of such chattels, be before, at, or after the granting of any such preferable lien, so long as the registered agreement relating thereto has been made in payment or to secure the payment of such money or negotiable security, or for such chattels; and possession of such fruit crop by the said proprietor, his executors or administrators, shall be to all intents and purposes in the law the possession of the person making such purchase or advancing such money, or giving such negotiable security, or supplying such chattels; and after such advance has been repaid, or such negotiable security satisfied, or such chattels paid for, with such interest and commission as may be specified in any such agreement, the possession and property of the said fruit crop shall, if such agreement was made by way of security, re-vest in such proprietor, subject, nevertheless, to any charge in the meantime created by the proprietor and which then affects the same.

Right of  
lienee to fruit  
crops.

Cf. Vic.  
3706, 1928

4. After such agreement as aforesaid has been registered as aforesaid, the preferable lien of the lienee on the fruit crop of the then next ensuing harvest of such proprietor shall not be in anywise extinguished, suspended, impaired, or otherwise prejudicially affected by any subsequent sale, mortgage, or other incumbrance whatsoever of the orchard on which such fruit crop then is growing or not harvested, and which is mentioned and described in the registered agreement relating to any such preferable lien, nor by the subsequent insolvency of the lienor, his executors or administrators, nor by any execution against his or their property, but shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes

Lienee  
protected  
against sales,  
etc., of  
orchard.

Vic. 3706,  
1928, s. 59.

whatsoever against any such subsequent purchaser, mortgagee, incumbrancer, lessee, or other claimant or possessor of the said land, and against the assignees of such insolvent lienor, his executors or administrators, and against any execution creditor, as against the original proprietor thereof who granted such lien. And if any such lienor, subsequent purchaser, mortgagee, incumbrancer, lessee, or other claimant or possessor, assignee, or execution creditor neglects or refuses to harvest at the usual season and deliver forthwith thereafter the fruit crop for which any such preferable lien has been granted as aforesaid, in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in such registered agreement, it shall be lawful for the lienee, his executors or administrators to take possession of the orchard bearing such fruit crop for the purpose of harvesting such fruit crop, and (if authorised by such registered agreement in that behalf) to sell the same; and all expenses attending such harvesting and the conveyance of the produce thereof to the place of abode or business of such lienee, or to the nearest place of shipment, and of any sale as aforesaid, shall be incorporated with and be deemed in law part of the amount secured by such lien.

Payments of  
rent and  
Crown instal-  
ments by  
lienee.

Vic. 3706,  
1928, s. 60.

5. (1) If the lienor is a tenant then the lienee shall before carrying away such fruit crop pay to the landlord of the orchard whereon such fruit crop has been or is growing or not harvested such sum of money not exceeding one year's rent as is due to him for rent at the time of carrying away such fruit crop, and the lienee may repay himself the sum so paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such fruit crop before paying over the balance to the lienor.

Subsec. (2)  
inserted by  
2071, 1932,  
s. 3.

(2) If the lienor holds the orchard whereon such fruit crop has been or is growing or not harvested under an agreement for sale and purchase from the Crown, the lienee shall, before carrying away such fruit crop, pay to the person to whom instalments under the agreement are payable such sum of money not exceeding one year's instalments as is due under the agreement at the time of carrying away such fruit crop, and the lienee may repay himself the sum so paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such fruit crop before paying over the balance to the lienor.

Liens by  
mortgagors.  
Vic. 3706,  
1928, s. 61.

6. If at the time of the granting of such lien there is in force a mortgage of the orchard whereon such fruit crop is growing or not harvested such lienee shall before carrying away such fruit crop pay to the mortgagee the amount of interest not, however, exceeding twelve months' interest due

upon such mortgage at the time of carrying away such fruit crop, and such lienee may repay himself the sum so paid for interest out of the proceeds of the sale of such fruit crop before paying over the balance to the lienor.

**6a.** (1) If at the time of carrying away such fruit crop any money is due and payable by the lienor to any Minister of the Crown, Irrigation Trust, or other public authority for water rates in respect of the orchard whereon such fruit crop has been or is growing or not harvested, or for the price of water supplied by measure to such orchard the lienee shall before carrying away such fruit crop pay to the said Minister, Trust, or other public authority the money so due and payable by the lienor, and the lienee may repay himself the sum so paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such fruit crop before paying over the balance to the lienor: Provided that the lienee shall not be required to pay under this section any water rates in excess of the amount due and payable by the lienor in respect of the last period of twelve months, or the last two periods of six months for which water rates were declared before the carrying away of the fruit crop, nor any sum of water supplied by measure in excess of the amount due and payable by the lienor for water so supplied during the period of twelve months immediately before the said carrying away.

Provision as  
to payment of  
water rates.

Inserted  
by 2071,  
1932, s. 4.

(2) The provision enacted by this section shall apply only where the lien is granted after the commencement of the Liens on Fruit Act, 1932.

**7.** Every such registered lien of fruit crop shall be assignable at law by writing; and the assignee thereof respectively may bring every such action thereupon or in respect thereof in his own name, and shall have and may exercise the same right, title, and interest, powers, and authorities as the original lienee could have brought, would have had, or might have exercised if no assignment had been made by him.

Transfer of  
liens.  
Vic. 3706,  
1928, s. 62.

**8.** The Registrar-General of Deeds shall keep a separate and distinct register from year to year of all such agreements as are referred to in this Act, and shall be entitled to demand for every registration thereof a fee of five shillings; and all persons shall have access to the said registers and may search the same during the usual hours of business on paying a fee of one shilling for every search for each agreement for a purchase of fruit crop or advance thereon. At the end of twelve months next after the expiration of the year for which any such preferable lien upon fruit crop has been

Registration.  
Vic. 3706,  
1928, s. 63.

given as aforesaid, the Registrar-General of Deeds shall remove from the records of his office such preferable lien, and shall destroy or cancel the same, or at any time at the request of both parties to any such preferable lien, and upon payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence shall enter satisfaction on the same.

Frauds by  
lienor.  
Vic. 3706,  
1928, s. 64.

9. Any grantor of any preferable lien on a fruit crop and any servant of such grantor who afterwards sells or delivers the fruit crop under any such lien to any purchaser or other person without the written consent of the lienor, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or who sells, disposes of, leases, or otherwise incumbers or causes to be sold or disposed of, leased, or otherwise incumbered without such written consent as aforesaid, any of the land whereon such fruit crop is growing or not harvested, with intent to defraud such lienor of any of such fruit crop or of the value thereof, or to defraud in any of the cases aforesaid, the purchaser, mortgagee, lessee, or other incumbrancer of the said land, or who in any way or by any means whatsoever or howsoever directly or indirectly destroys, defeats, invalidates, or impairs the right of property of any lienor in the fruit crop mentioned and described in any such registered agreement as aforesaid; and any purchaser of the interest of any grantor of any preferable lien on fruit crop or the executors or administrators of any such grantor, and any overseer or servant of such person respectively who in any way or by any means whatsoever directly or indirectly destroys, defeats, invalidates, or impairs, or any other person or persons who wilfully and knowingly incites, aids, or abets any such purchaser, overseer, or servant directly or indirectly to defeat, destroy, invalidate, or impair the right or property of any such lienor as aforesaid, his executors, administrators, or assigns respectively in any fruit crop comprised in any such lien, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment; such fine may be of an amount not exceeding two hundred pounds, and such imprisonment may in either case be for a term of not more than five years.

Affidavits,  
before whom  
sworn.

10. Any affidavit referred to in this Act may be taken or made within the State before any commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court or before any justice of the peace for the State, and outside the State in the manner provided by the Evidence Act, 1929.

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s. 10. The expression "Evidence Act, 1929," substituted for "Supreme Court Act, 1867, or the Oaths and Notarial Acts (in Foreign Countries) Act, 1915," pursuant to the Acts Republishment Act, 1934.

## THE SCHEDULE.

In consideration of £.....*bona fide* value which I admit to have received Section 3.  
in [money or negotiable securities or chattels or all or any of these as the case  
may be] from C. D., of....., I do hereby give the  
said C. D. a preferable lien (to the extent of the said sum and the interest and  
commission hereinafter mentioned) on the fruit crop growing and not har-  
vested on my orchard at.....containing.....acres  
and being allotment.....of section.....hundred.....  
[or other substantial description].

It is agreed that the said C. D. shall be entitled to interest at the rate of  
.....per centum per annum from.....on the sum of.....  
and to a commission on such sum at the rate of.....per centum. And it is  
further agreed that the said fruit crop shall be harvested by me or at my  
expense and shall be delivered at.....to the order of the  
said C. D. [If the parties intend that the licensee should have power to sell, add  
the words "and that the said C. D. may sell the said fruit crop so delivered and  
retain the expenses of sale and the moneys due to him on this security from the  
proceeds of sale" ].

Dated.....day of.....A.D. 19.....  
Witness— (Signed).....A. B.

N.B.—If the money or negotiable security or chattels advanced or supplied be  
for the absolute purchase of the crop over which the lien is given instead of the  
words "to the extent of the said sum and the interest and commission herein-  
after mentioned" insert the words "for the absolute purchase and the whole  
value hereof."

## LIENS, ON WOOL

see Stock Mortgages and Wool Liens.

## LIENS, WORKMEN'S

see Workmen's Liens.