

MERCANTILE LAW ACT 1908

1908/117 (NZ) – 4 August 1908

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To consolidate certain enactments relating to trade and commerce**1 Short title**

This is the Mercantile Law Act 1908.

PART I**MERCANTILE AGENTS****2 Interpretation**

(1) In this Part –

“document of title” includes any bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse keeper’s certificate, and warrant or order for the delivery of goods, and any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise, either by endorsement or by delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented;

“goods” includes wares and merchandise;

“mercantile agent” means an agent having in the customary course of his business as such agent authority either to sell goods, or to consign goods for the purpose of sale, or to buy goods, or to consign goods for the purpose of sale, or to buy goods, or to raise money on the security of goods;

“pledge” includes any contract pledging or giving a lien or security on goods, whether in consideration of an original advance, or of any further or continuing advance, or of any pecuniary liability.

(2) A person shall be deemed to be in possession of goods, or of the documents of title of goods, where the goods or documents are in his actual custody, or are held by any other person subject to his control or for him on his behalf.

3 Powers of mercantile agent with respect to disposition of goods

(1) Where a mercantile agent is, with the consent of the owner, in possession of goods or of the documents of title to goods, any sale, pledge, or other disposition of the goods made by him when acting in the ordinary course of business of a mercantile agent shall, subject to this Part be as valid as if he were expressly authorised by the owner of the goods to make the same; provided that the person taking under the disposition acts in good faith, and has not at the time of the disposition notice that the person making the disposition has not authority to make the same.

(2) Where a mercantile agent has, with the consent of the owner, been in possession of goods or of the documents of title to goods, any sale, pledge, or other disposition which would have been valid if the consent had continued to be valid notwithstanding the determination of the consent, provided that the person taking under the disposition has not at the time thereof notice that the consent has been determined.

(3) Where a mercantile agent has obtained possession of any documents of title to goods by reason of his being or having been, with the consent of the owner, in possession of the goods represented by it, or any other documents of title to the goods, his possession of the first mentioned documents shall, for the purposes of this Part be deemed to be with the consent of the owner.

(4) For the purposes of this Part, the consent of the owner shall be presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

4 Effect of pledges of documents

A pledge of the documents of title to goods shall be deemed to be a pledge of the goods.

5 Pledge for antecedent debt

Where a mercantile agent pledges goods as security for debt or liability due from the pledgor to the pledgee before the time of the pledge, the pledgee shall acquire no further right to the goods than could have been enforced by the pledgor at the time of the pledge.

6 Rights acquired by exchange of goods or documents

The consideration necessary for the validity of a sale, pledge, or other disposition of goods under this Part may be either a payment in cash, or the delivery or transfer of other goods, or of a document of title to goods, or of a negotiable security, or any other valuable consideration; but where goods are pledged by a mercantile agent in consideration of the delivery or transfer of other goods, or of a document of title to goods, or of a negotiable security, the pledgee shall acquire no right or interest in the goods so pledged in excess of the value of the goods, documents, or security when so delivered or transferred in exchange.

7 Agreements through clerks

For the purpose of this Part an agreement made with a mercantile agent through a clerk or other person authorised in the ordinary course of business to make contracts of sale or pledge on his behalf shall be deemed to be an agreement with the agent.

8 Provisions as to consignors and consignees

(1) Where the owner of goods has given possession of the goods to another person for the purpose of consignment or sale, or has shipped the goods in the name of another person, and the consignee of the goods has not had notice that such person is not the owner of the goods, the consignee shall, in respect of advances made to or for the use of such person, have the same lien on the goods as if such person were the owner of the goods, and may transfer any such lien to another person.

(2) Nothing in this section shall limit or affect the validity of any sale, pledge, or disposition by a mercantile agent.

9 Effect of transfer of document of title to goods on vendor's lien and right of stoppage *in transitu*

(1) Where a document of title to goods has been lawfully transferred to a person as a buyer or owner of the goods, and that person transfers the document to a person who takes the document in good faith and for valuable consideration, the last mentioned transfer shall have the same effect for defeating any vendor's lien or right of stoppage *in transitu* as the transfer of a bill of lading has for defeating the right of stoppage *in transitu*.

(2) This section shall be construed subject to section 48 of the Sale of Goods Act 1908.

10 Mode of transferring documents

For the purposes of this Part the transfer of a document may be by endorsement, or where the document is by custom or by its express terms transferable by delivery, or makes the goods deliverable to the bearer, then by delivery.

11 Saving of rights of true owner

Nothing in this Part shall –

- (a) Authorise a mercantile agent to exceed or depart from his authority as between himself and his principal, or exempt him from any liability, civil or criminal, for so doing; or
- (b) Prevent the owner of goods from recovering the goods from a mercantile agent or his trustee in bankruptcy at any time before the sale or pledge; or
- (c) Prevent the owner of goods pledged by a mercantile agent from having the right to redeem the goods at any time before the sale of it on satisfying the claim for which the goods were pledged and paying to the mercantile agent, if by him required, any money in respect of which such agent would by law be entitled to retain the goods or the documents of title thereto, or any of them, by way of lien as against the owner, or from recovering from any person with whom the goods have been pledged any balance of money remaining in his hands as the produce of the sale of the goods after deducting the amount of his lien; or
- (d) Prevent the owner of goods sold by a mercantile agent from recovering from the buyer the price agreed to be paid for the same, or any part of that price, subject to any right of set-off on the part of the buyer against such agent.

12 Saving for common law powers of mercantile agent

This Part shall be construed in amplification and not in derogation of the powers exercisable by a mercantile agent independently of this Part.

PART 2**BILLS OF LADING****13 Rights of action and liabilities to vest in consignees and endorsees**

Every consignee of goods named in a bill of lading, and every endorsee of a bill of lading, to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned passes on or by reason of such consignment or endorsement, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of action, and be subject to the same liabilities, in respect of such goods as if the contract contained in the bill of lading had been made with himself.

14 Right of stoppage *in transitu* or claims for freight not affected

Nothing herein shall prejudice or affect any right of stoppage *in transitu*, or any right to claim freight against the original shipper or owner, or any liability of the consignee or endorsee by reason or in consequence of his being such consignee or endorsee or of his receipt of the goods by reason or in consequence of such consignment or endorsement.

15 Bill of lading in hands of consignee

Every bill of lading in the hands of the shipper or of a consignee or endorsee for valuable consideration, representing goods to have been shipped on board a vessel, shall be conclusive evidence of such shipment as against the master or other person signing the same, notwithstanding that such goods or some part thereof may not have been so shipped, unless such holder of the bill of lading has had actual notice at the time of receiving the same that the goods were not in fact laden on board.

15A "Received for shipment" bills of lading

(1) In this section "received for shipment" bill of lading means a shipping document issued under this section, signed by a person purporting to be authorised to sign the same, and acknowledging that the goods to which the document relates have been received for shipment.

(2) No "received for shipment" bill of lading shall be issued –

- (a) Until the goods are in possession of the owner of the ship or of some person duly authorised on his behalf;
- (b) Except for a named ship in which space has been actually reserved;
- (c) Earlier than 21 days before the time when the ship is expected to be in port in readiness to load,

but the issue of a "received for shipment" bill of lading shall be sufficient evidence until the contrary is proved that the requirements of this subsection have been complied with.

(3) Every "received for shipment" bill of lading shall contain a provision that, in the event of the goods being unavoidably shut out from the named ship, the shipowner shall forward the goods by his next available ship, or, at his option, by a ship of some other owner, or by a ship sailing within a specified number of days, but otherwise on the same terms and conditions, *mutatis mutandis*, as if the goods were actually shipped by the named ship.

(4) Every "received for shipment" bill of lading shall for all purposes be deemed to be a valid bill of lading with the same effect and capable of negotiation in all respects and with the same consequences as if it were a bill of lading acknowledging that the goods to which it relates had been actually shipped on board.

16 When master may be exonerated from liability

The master or other person so signing any bill of lading may exonerate himself in respect of such misrepresentation by showing that it was caused without any default on his part, and wholly by the fraud of the shipper or of the holder, or some person under whom the holder claims.

PART 3

17–20 [Repealed]

PART 4

DELIVERY OF GOODS, AND LIEN FOR FREIGHT

21 Interpretation

In this Part –

- "entry" means the entry required by the customs laws to be made for the landing or discharge of goods from an importing ship;
- "goods" includes every description of wares and merchandise;

- “owner of goods” includes every person who is for the time being entitled, either as owner or agent for the owner, to the possession of the goods, subject in the case of a lien to such a lien;
- “report” means the report required by the customs laws to be made by the master of any importing ship;
- “shipowner” includes the master of the ship and every other person authorised to act as agent for the owner or entitled to receive the freight, demurrage, or other charges payable in respect of such ship;
- “warehouse” includes all warehouses, buildings and premises in which goods when landed from ships may be lawfully placed;
- “warehouse owner” means the occupier of any warehouse as earlier defined;
- “wharf” includes all wharves, quays, docks, and premises in or upon which any goods when landed from ships may be lawfully placed;
- “wharf owner” means the occupier of any wharf.

22 Power to shipowner to enter and land goods in default of entry and landing by owner of goods

Where the owner of goods imported from foreign parts into Niue fails to make entry of it, or, having made entry of it, to land the same or take delivery of it, and to proceed with all convenient speed by the times severally mentioned in this section, the shipowner may make entry of and land or unship the said goods at the times, in the manner, and subject to the conditions following:

- (a) If a time for the delivery of the goods is expressed in the charterparty, bill of lading, or agreement, then at any time after the time so expressed:
- (b) If no time for the delivery of the goods is expressed in the charterparty, bill of lading, or agreement, then at any time after the expiration of 72 hours exclusive of a holiday, after the report of the ship:
- (c) If any wharf or warehouse is named in the charterparty, bill of lading, or agreement as the wharf or warehouse where the goods are to be placed, and if they can be conveniently there received, the shipowner in landing them by virtue of this enactment shall cause them to be placed on such a wharf or in such a warehouse;
- (d) In other cases the shipowner, in landing goods by virtue of this enactment, shall place them on or in some wharf or warehouse on or in which goods of a like nature are usually placed, such wharf or warehouse being, if the goods are dutiable, a wharf or warehouse duly approved by the Minister of Customs for the landing of dutiable goods;
- (e) If at any time before the goods are landed or unshipped the owner of the goods is ready and offers to land and take delivery of the same, he shall be allowed so to do, and his entry shall in such case be preferred to any entry made by the shipowner;
- (f) If any goods are for the purpose of convenience in assorting the same landed at the wharf where the ship is discharged, and the owner of the goods at the time of such landing has made entry and is ready and offers to take delivery of it and to convey the same to some other wharf or warehouse, such goods shall be assorted at landing; and shall if demanded, be delivered to the owner of it within 24 hours after assortment, and the expense of and consequent

- on such landing and assortment shall be borne by the shipowner;
- (g) If at any time before the goods are landed or unshipped the owner of it has made entry for the landing and warehousing of it at any particular wharf or warehouse other than that at which the ship is discharging and has offered and been ready to take delivery of it, and the shipowner has failed to make such delivery, and has also failed at the time of such offer to give the owner of the goods correct information of the time at which such goods can be delivered, then the shipowner shall, before landing or unshipping such goods under the power hereby given to him, give the owner of the goods or of such wharf or warehouse as last mentioned 24 hours' notice in writing of his readiness to deliver the goods, and shall, if he lands or unships the same without such notice, do so at his own risk and expense.

23 Continuation of lien for freight if shipowner gives notice

(1) If at any time when any goods are landed from any ship and placed in the custody of any person as a wharf or warehouse owner the shipowner gives to the wharf or warehouse owner notice in writing that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight or other charges payable to the shipowner to an amount to be mentioned in such notice, the goods so landed shall in the hands of the wharf or warehouse owner continue liable to the same lien, if any, for such charges as they were subject to before the landing.

(2) The wharf or warehouse owner receiving such goods shall retain them until the lien is discharged as mentioned, and if he fails so to do shall make good to the shipowner any loss thereby occasioned to him.

(3) On production to the wharf or warehouse owner of a receipt for the amount claimed as due, and delivery to the wharf or warehouse owner of a copy of it or a release of freight from the shipowner, the said lien shall be discharged.

24 Lien to be discharged on deposit with warehouse owner

The owner of the goods may deposit with the wharf or warehouse owner a sum of money equal in amount to the sum so claimed by the shipowner and thereupon the lien shall be discharged, but without prejudice to any other remedy which the shipowner may have for the recovery of the freight.

25 Right of warehouse owner, if no notice is given, to pay deposit to shipowner

If such deposit is made with the wharf or warehouse owner and the person making the same does not within 15 days after making it give the wharf or warehouse owner notice in writing to retain it, stating in such notice the sum, if any, which he admits to be payable to the shipowner, or that he does not admit any sum to be so payable, the wharf or warehouse owner may at the expiration of such 15 days pay the sum so deposited over to the shipowner, and shall by such payment be discharged from all liability in respect of it.

26 Course to be taken if notice to retain is given

If such deposit is made with the wharf or warehouse owner, and the person making the same does within 15 days after making it give to the wharf or warehouse owner notice as aforesaid;

- (a) The wharf or warehouse owner shall immediately apprise the shipowner of such notice, and shall pay or tender to him out of the sum deposited the sum admitted by such notice to be payable, and shall retain the balance or, if no sum is admitted to be payable, the whole of the sum deposited for 30 days from the date of the said notice;
- (b) At the expiration of such 30 days, unless legal proceedings have in the meantime been instituted by the shipowner against the owner of the goods to recover the said balance or sum, or otherwise for the settlement of any disputes between them concerning such freight or other charges as aforesaid, and notice in writing of such proceedings has been served on him, the wharf or warehouse owner shall pay the said balance or sum over to the owner of the goods, and shall by such payment be discharged from all liability in respect of it.

26A Arbitration deemed to be legal proceedings

(1) In section 26(b) "legal proceedings" shall be deemed to include arbitration.

(2) For the purposes of section 26, as affected by subsection (1), an arbitration shall be deemed to be commenced when one party to the submission serves on the other party or parties a notice requiring him or them to appoint an arbitrator, or, where the submission provides that the reference shall be to a person named or designated in the submission, requiring him or them to submit the dispute to the person so named or designated.

(3) Any such notice as is mentioned in subsection (2) may be served either –

- (a) By delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served; or
- (b) By leaving it at the usual or last known place of abode in Niue of that person; or
- (c) By sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to that person at his usual or last known place of abode in Niue,

as well as in any other manner provided in the submission; and where a notice is sent by post in manner prescribed by paragraph (c) service of it shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been effected at the time at which the letter would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post.

27 After 90 days warehouse owner may sell goods by public auction

If the lien is not discharged and no deposit is made as earlier mentioned, the wharf or warehouse owner may, and if required by the shipowner shall, at the expiry of 90 days from the time when the goods were placed in his custody, or, if the goods are of a perishable nature, at such earlier period as may be fixed by Lloyd's Agent or any surveyor to be appointed by such wharf or warehouse owner, sell by public auction either for home use or exportation, the said goods, or so much of it as may be necessary to satisfy the charges earlier mentioned.

28 Notices of sale to be given

(1) Before making such sale the wharf or warehouse owner shall give notice of it by advertisement in one newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood, a copy of which shall be kept posted up in some conspicuous part of the said wharf or warehouse.

(2) If the address of the owner of the goods has been stated on the manifest of the cargo, or on any of the documents in the possession of the wharf or warehouse owner, or is otherwise known to him, such wharf or warehouse owner shall give notice of the sale to the owner of the goods by letter sent by post.

(3) But the title of a *bona fide* purchaser of such goods shall not be invalidated by reason of the omission to send notice as earlier mentioned, nor shall any such purchaser be bound to inquire whether such notice has been sent.

29 Moneys arising from sale, how to be applied

In every case of any such sale as aforesaid the wharf or warehouse owner shall apply the moneys received from the sale in the following order:

- (a) If the goods are sold for home use, in payment of any Customs or excise duties owing in respect thereof;
- (b) In payment of the expenses of the sale;
- (c) In the absence of any agreement between the wharf or warehouse owner and the shipowner concerning the priority of their respective charges, in payment of the rent, rates, and other charges due to the wharf or warehouse owner in respect of the said goods;
- (d) In payment of the amount claimed by the shipowner as due for freight or other charges in respect of the said goods;
- (e) But in the case of any agreement between the wharf or warehouse owner and the shipowner concerning the priority of their respective charges, then such charges shall have priority according to the terms of such agreement; and
- (f) The surplus, if any shall be paid to the owner of the goods.

30 Warehouse owner's rent and expenses

Where goods are placed in the custody of a wharf or warehouse owner under the authority of this Part, the said owner shall be entitled to rent in respect of the same, and shall also have power at the expense of the owner of the goods to do all such reasonable acts as in the judgment of the said wharf or warehouse owner are necessary for the proper custody and preservation of such goods, and shall have a lien on it for the said rent and expenses.

31 Warehouse owner's protection

Nothing in this Part shall compel any wharf or warehouse owner to take charge of any goods which he would not be liable to take charge of if this Part has not passed, nor shall he be bound to see to the validity of any lien claimed by any shipowner under this Part.

PART 5

UNPAID VENDORS OF WAREHOUSED GOODS

32 Interpretation

In this Part –

“bonded warehouse” means a building approved and appointed by the Minister of Customs for the warehousing of goods without payment of duty on the first entry;

“free warehouse” means a building licensed by the Minister of Customs to be used exclusively for the storage of any goods not liable to the payment of the Customs duties, or whereon such duties have been paid previously to storage;

“goods” includes wares and merchandise of every description;

- “pledge” means any deposit and delivery of warrants or certificates with intent that the holder of it may dispose to the goods to which such warrants or certificates relate in the event of the terms of the deposit not being fulfilled by the persons making the same;
- “pledgee” means the person in whose favour the deposit or the warrants or certificates is made;
- “sale” means—any absolute disposition of goods, whether for payment to be made in cash or upon credit;
- “subpurchaser” means any person purchasing from or under the person to whom the original bonder or storer of goods in a bonded or free warehouse sold the same and delivered the warrants or certificates relating to it;
- “warehouse keeper” means the person having the management of any bonded or free warehouse, whether the warehouseman himself or a person employed by him;
- “warehouse keeper’s book” means the book in which the warehouse keeper enters a list of all goods received in and delivered out of the warehouse managed by him;
- “warehouseman” means the person for whose immediate benefit and under whose control the storage of goods in a bonded or free warehouse is carried on;
- “warrants” or “certificates” means any receipt or undertaking issued by or on behalf of the warehouseman, and signed by him or on his behalf, acknowledging the receipt in a specified warehouse of goods to be held on behalf of a person named and described, giving the particulars of the goods stored, the marks or brands (if any) on it, the terms upon which the goods are stored, and containing an undertaking on the part of the warehouseman to deliver the same to the endorsee, holder, or bearer of the warrant or certificate.

33 Unpaid vendor’s lien determined on delivery of bond warrants to *bona fide* holder for value

In all cases where warrants or certificates for goods liable to the payment of Customs duties are issued, importing a receipt of such goods by or on behalf of any bonded warehouseman and an undertaking to deliver the same to the holder of the warrants or certificates on presentation and demand, and on payment of the duties, rents, and charges lawfully demandable, and such warrants or certificates are delivered over on a sale of the goods by the person to whom the said warrants or certificates are issued by or on behalf of the warehouseman, the rights legal and equitable, of such person, as an unpaid vendor, to stop actual delivery of the goods comprised in and affected by such warrants or certificates shall be deemed at an end when such warrants or certificates are delivered over *bona fide* and for value, on either a sale or pledge of the said goods by any person purchasing from the original bonder of it.

34 Possession of warrants *prima facie* evidence of ownership

On a sale or pledge of goods stored in any bonded warehouse, the possession of warrants or certificates importing a receipt and undertaking to deliver as aforesaid shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of the holder of the said warrants or certificates in the goods and merchandise affected by it.

35 Holder of warrant entitled to delivery

Any holder of a warrant or certificate importing the obligations mentioned shall be entitled on request and on compliance with the terms of the contract implied by such warrants or certificates between the warehouseman and the original bonder of the goods, to have delivery of it, or to have his name entered upon the books of the warehouse keeper as the owner of the said goods.

36 Registered holder of warrant deemed to be owner

Save in the event of fraud being proved in the procurement of the entry of the name of the holder of the certificates or warrants in the warehouse keeper's books, the person whose name is so entered shall be conclusively deemed the then owner in possession of the said goods, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

37 Lien of registered transferee of warrant determined on delivery of warrant *bona fide* and for value

In the event of any transfer being entered in the books of the warehouse keeper, and the then owner of bonded goods delivers over the warrants or certificates relating to or affecting the same to any other person on a sale or pledge of the said goods, and such warrants or certificates are afterwards delivered over *bona fide* and for value to any subpurchaser or pledgee by the person receiving the same from the owner whose name is entered as aforesaid, the rights legal and equitable of the said owner as an unpaid vendor to stop the actual delivery of the goods comprised in and affected by such warrants or certificates shall be deemed at an end as from the time of the *bona fide* delivery of the warrants or certificates to the first subpurchaser or pledgee for value.

38 Warrants of free goods put on the same footing as bond warrants

Where goods are stored in any free warehouse, and warrants or certificates, importing on behalf of the warehouseman a receipt of the goods and an undertaking to deliver the same on presentation and demand and on payment of the rents and charges lawfully demandable, are delivered to and accepted by the person originally warehousing such goods, the respective rights and liabilities of the warehouseman and warehouse keeper, and of the persons to whom the said warrants or certificates were originally issued, or are afterwards delivered or redelivered upon a resale or pledge *bona fide* and for value of the goods, or in whose name the ownership may be transferred in the books of the warehouse keeper, or who afterwards acquires possession *bona fide* and for value of the said warrants or certificates, shall be the same in all respects as is provided with regard to goods liable to the payment of customs duties and stored in a bonded warehouse.

39 Provisions same in respect of bonded and free warehouses

The provisions herein relative to the rights of or incident to the ownership of goods stored in a bonded warehouse shall be as applicable to the ownership of goods stored in a free warehouse as if such provisions had been respectively repeated and expressly applied thereto.

40 Vendor's lien not prejudiced save as against bona fide subpurchaser or pledgee for value

Nothing herein shall in any way prejudice the rights of an unpaid vendor of goods to stop delivery of it until payment of the price payable to him whenever such rights may be lawfully exercised without detriment or injury to any subpurchaser or pledgee *bona fide* and for value, or to the rights of any trustee in bankruptcy claiming under the purchaser from the unpaid vendor.

41 Goods not to be transferred in books of warehouseman except on production of warrant

(1) No entry shall be made in the books of any warehouseman or keeper of any bonded or free warehouse transferring the ownership or possession of any goods, unless the person applying for such entry to be made produces and delivers up the warrants or certificates originally issued.

(2) Thereupon the warehouseman or the keeper of his warehouse may cancel the said warrants or certificates and issue others in lieu and such new warrants or certificates may in like manner be cancelled and others issued in substitution of it.

42 Special contracts restraining negotiability of warrants

(1) Notwithstanding anything herein the person originally storing goods in any bonded or free warehouse, and the warehouseman thereof, may enter into a special contract restraining the negotiability of the warrants or certificates issued in respect of the said goods, or providing some special method of transfer of the property in and possession of such goods.

(2) In every such case the terms of such special contract shall be incorporated in and made to appear upon the face of the said warrants or certificates, so that the holder of it may have his attention expressly directed to it.

43 Warehouseman's lien not prejudiced by sale or transfer of goods

No transfer of the ownership or possession of the goods stored in any bonded or free warehouse shall in any way prejudicially affect the lien or rights of the warehouseman in respect of any rent or charges previously incurred or become payable on account of the goods the ownership or possession whereof may be so transferred as aforesaid.

PART 6**BOOK PURCHASERS PROTECTION****44 Validity of agreements for purchase of books**

(1) Every agreement for the purchase of any book or part of a book, or of engravings, lithographs, or pictures, or of any other like matter, whether illustrated or not ("printed matter"), shall be absolutely void in every case where such printed matter is not to be delivered to the purchaser at the date of such agreement in a completed form, and so as to embrace the whole of the volumes or numbers of the printed matter, unless the purchaser of such printed matter first signs an agreement on a form in which, in red capital letters not less than great primer, the following words and figures are printed – namely, "The total liability of the purchaser under this agreement is [inserting the amount in similar printed letters and also printed figures of like size]" and unless such form is printed or written in black, wholly or partly, across and subsequent to the printing of such red letters and figures.

(2) The vendor of such printed matter, or his agent, shall at the time of signing of the agreement aforesaid also hand over to the purchaser a duplicate of the agreement, having printed on it in addition the words "Duplicate to be kept by purchaser", and the name and address in full of the vendor; and the vendor shall not be entitled to recover under such agreement unless he produces an acknowledgement by the purchaser that he has received such duplicate of the agreement as aforesaid.

(3) In any action in any court on any contract for the purchase of such printed matter, the court may determine the value of the said printed matter, proof of which shall be on the vendor.