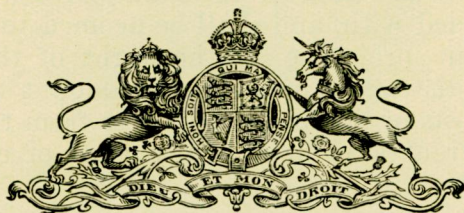


New South Wales.



ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO

GEORGII V REGIS.

Act No. 49, 1930.

An Act to abolish distress for rent ; to afford relief to tenants in certain other regards ; to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1899, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 19th December, 1930.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the “Landlord and Tenant Amendment (Distress Abolition) Act, 1930.”

Short title
and com-
mencement.

(2) This Act shall be deemed to commence on the tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

2.

Landlord and Tenant Amendment (Distress Abolition).

Abolition of
distress for
rent due.

2. (1) After the commencement of this Act no distress for rent shall be levied or made.

(2) Where prior to the date upon which His Majesty's Assent to this Act is signified, any person has levied or made any distress for rent, the distress shall not be proceeded with, and shall be deemed to be withdrawn without prejudice to the right of the person making the distress to recover the amount distrained for and the costs of making the distress from the person liable for the rent as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Amendment of
Act No. 18, 1899.

3. The Landlord and Tenant Act of 1899 is amended—

Sec. 23 (2)
(c).

(a) (i) by inserting at the end of paragraph (c) of subsection two of section twenty-three the words "Provided that the period referred to may be in excess of thirty days if the justices are satisfied that thirty days is not an adequate period in the circumstances";

Sec. 23 (6).

(ii) by omitting from subsection six of the same section the words "by themselves, their counsel, or attorneys";

Ibid.

(iii) by inserting at the end of the same subsection the words "such right may be exercised by themselves, their counsel, or attorneys, or if the justices think fit, by their agents";

Sec. 24.

(b) by omitting from section twenty-four the words "not exceeding fifteen clear days from the day of such adjudication" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "which seems in the circumstances of the case just and reasonable";

Sec. 8.
(Consequen-
tial.)

(c) by omitting from subsection two of section eight the words "and that no sufficient distress was to be found on the demised premises countervailing the arrears then due";

Sec. 18 (3).

(d) by omitting from subsection three of section eighteen the words "and that no sufficient distress was then to be found on the premises to satisfy such arrear."

Landlord and Tenant Amendment (Distress Abolition).

4. In lieu of the power of distress contained in sub-section two of section one hundred and forty-six of the Conveyancing Act, 1919-1930, for arrears of any annual sum therein referred to, the person to whom such sum is due may recover the same as a debt from the person in possession of the land in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Rent charges and other annual sums.
Act No. 6, 1919, s. 146.

5. Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or affect the right of a person to whom rent is due to recover the same as a debt from the person liable to pay the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Saving of right to recover by action.

By Authority :

ALFRED JAMES KENT, I.S.O., Government Printer, Sydney, 1930.

[3d.]

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1. The first of the two main divisions of the book is devoted to the history of the library from its foundation in 1824 to the present time. The second division is devoted to the description of the library and its collections. The first division is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the early history of the library, the second part deals with the history of the library from 1824 to 1850, and the third part deals with the history of the library from 1850 to the present time. The second division is divided into two parts: the first part deals with the general description of the library and its collections, and the second part deals with the description of the various departments of the library.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

I certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

*W. R. McCOURT,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 17 December, 1930.*

New South Wales.



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(2) This Act shall be deemed to commence on the tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

2.

I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.

*H. J. CONNELL,
Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.*

Landlord and Tenant Amendment (Distress Abolition).

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distress for
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(Consequential.)

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Rent charges
and other
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Saving of
right to
recover by
action.

In the name and on behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.

PHILIP GAME,

Government House,

Governor.

Sydney, 19th December, 1930.

ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

1. The first of the three volumes of the series is devoted to the history of the city of New York from its first settlement in 1624 to the present time. The second volume is devoted to the history of the State of New York from its first settlement in 1614 to the present time. The third volume is devoted to the history of the United States from its first settlement in 1607 to the present time.

2. The second of the three volumes of the series is devoted to the history of the city of New York from its first settlement in 1624 to the present time.

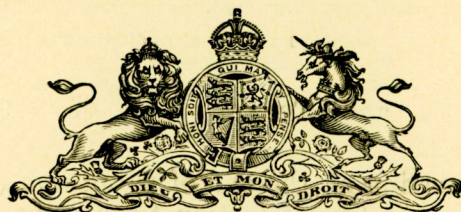
3. The third of the three volumes of the series is devoted to the history of the State of New York from its first settlement in 1614 to the present time.

4. The fourth of the three volumes of the series is devoted to the history of the United States from its first settlement in 1607 to the present time.

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

*W. R. McCOURT,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 17 December, 1930.*

New South Wales.



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2. (1) After the commencement of this Act no distress for rent shall be levied or made. Abolition of distress for rent due.

(2) Where prior to the date upon which His Majesty's Assent to this Act is signified, any person has levied or made any distress for rent, the distress shall not be proceeded with, and shall be deemed to be withdrawn without prejudice to the right of the person making the distress to recover the amount distrained for and the costs of making the distress from the person liable for the rent as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

3. The Landlord and Tenant Act of 1899 is amended— Amendment of Act No. 18, 1899.

- 15 (a) (i) by inserting at the end of paragraph (c) of subsection two of section twenty-three the words "Provided that the period referred to may be in excess of thirty days if the justices are satisfied that thirty days is not an adequate period in the circumstances"; Sec. 23 (2) (c).
- 20 (ii) by omitting from subsection six of the same section the words "by themselves, their counsel, or attorneys"; Sec. 23 (6).
- 25 (iii) by inserting at the end of the same subsection the words "such right may be exercised by themselves, their counsel, or attorneys, or if the justices think fit, by their agents"; Ibid.
- 30 (b) by omitting from section twenty-four the words "not exceeding fifteen clear days from the day of such adjudication" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "which seems in the circumstances of the case just and reasonable"; Sec. 24.
- 35 (c) by omitting from subsection two of section eight the words "and that no sufficient distress was to be found on the demised premises countervailing the arrears then due"; Sec. 8. (Consequential.)
- 40 (d) by omitting from subsection three of section eighteen the words "and that no sufficient distress was then to be found on the premises to satisfy such arrear." Sec. 18 (3).

Landlord and Tenant Amendment (Distress Abolition).

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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Published weekly, except on Sundays, and on the first of each month. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Entered as second-class matter, May 2, 1902, under post office number 384, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of post office and postmaster. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1968.

Postmaster: This journal is published weekly, except on Sundays, and on the first of each month.