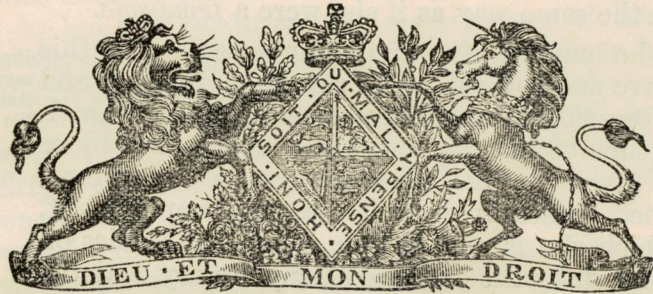


This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for its concurrence.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 26th June, 1889. }

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. .

An Act to amend the law relating to the Rights and Liabilities of Married Women.

WHEREAS it is desirable to assimilate as far as practicable the statute law of this Colony relating to property and contract, so far as relates to married women, to the statute law of England. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen'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. (I) A married woman shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing, by will or otherwise, of any real or personal property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were a *feme sole*, without the intervention of any trustee.

Preamble.

Married women to be capable of holding property and of contracting as a *feme sole*.

(II) A married woman shall be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate property on any contract, and of suing and being sued, either in contract or in tort, or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*, and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or defendant,

Married Women's Property.

defendant, or be made a party to any action or other legal proceeding brought by or taken against her; and any damages or costs recovered by her in any such action or proceeding shall be her separate property, and any damages or costs recovered against her in any such action or
 5 proceeding shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise.

(III) Every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown.

10 (IV) Every contract entered into by a married woman with respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire.

15 (v) Every married woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband shall, in respect of her separate property, be subject to the bankruptcy laws in the same way as if she were a *feme sole*.

2. Every woman who marries after the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold as her separate property, and
 20 to dispose of in manner aforesaid, all real and personal property which shall belong to her at the time of marriage, or shall be acquired by or devolve upon her after marriage, including any wages, earnings, money, and property gained or acquired by her in any employment, trade, or occupation in which she is engaged, or which she carries on
 25 separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill.

Property of a woman married after the Act, to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

3. Any money or other estate of the wife, lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate
 30 in case of his bankruptcy, under reservation of the wife's claim to a dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money or other estate, after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

Loans by wife to husband.

35 4. The execution of a general power by will by a married woman shall have the effect of making the property appointed liable for her debts and other liabilities, in the same manner as her separate estate is made liable under this Act.

Execution of general power.

5. Every woman married before the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold, and to dispose of in manner
 40 aforesaid, as her separate property all real and personal property, her title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, shall accrue after the commencement of this Act, including any wages, earnings, money, and property so
 45 gained or acquired by her as aforesaid.

Property acquired after the Act by a woman married before the Act to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

6. All deposits in any post office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, all annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, and all sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank,
 50 which at the commencement of this Act are standing in the sole name of a married woman, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or of or in any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, which at the
 55 commencement of this Act are standing in her name, shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be the separate property of such married woman; and the fact that any such deposit, annuity, sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks

As to stock, &c., to which a married woman is entitled.

or

Married Women's Property.

or funds transferable in the books of any bank, share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other interest as aforesaid, is standing in the sole name of a married woman, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence that she is beneficially entitled thereto for her separate use, so as to
 5 authorize and empower her to receive or transfer the same, and to receive the dividends, interest, and profits thereof, without the concurrence of her husband, and to indemnify the Postmaster-General, the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, and all directors, managers, and trustees of every such bank, corporation, company,
 10 public body, or society as aforesaid, in respect thereof.

7. All sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, and all such deposits and annuities respectively as are mentioned in the last preceding section, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 15 stock, and other interests of or in such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be allotted to or placed, registered, or transferred in or into or made to stand in the sole name of any married woman shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be her separate
 20 property, in respect of which so far as any liability may be incident thereto her separate estate shall alone be liable, whether the same shall be so expressed in the document whereby her title to the same is created or certified, or in the books or register wherein her title is entered or recorded, or not. Provided always that nothing in this Act
 25 shall require or authorize any corporation or joint stock company to admit any married woman to be a holder of any shares or stock therein to which any liability may be incident, contrary to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, charter, by-law, articles of association, or deed of settlement regulating such corporation or company.

8. All the provisions hereinbefore contained as to deposits in any post-office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 35 stock, or other interests of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid respectively, which at the commencement of this Act shall be standing in the sole name of a married woman, or which, after that time, shall be allotted to, or placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the sole name of a married
 40 woman, shall respectively extend and apply, so far as relates to the estate, right, title, or interest of the married woman, to any of the particulars aforesaid which, at the commencement of this Act, or at any time afterwards, shall be standing in, or shall be allotted to, placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the
 45 name of any married woman jointly with any persons or person other than her husband.

9. It shall not be necessary for the husband of any married woman, in respect of her interest, to join in the transfer of any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the
 50 public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which is now or shall at any time hereafter be standing in the sole name of any married
 55 woman, or in the joint names of such married woman and any other person or persons not being her husband.

10. If any investment in any such deposit or annuity as aforesaid, or in any of the public stocks or funds, or in any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or in any share, stock,
 debenture,

As to stock, &c., to be transferred, &c., to a married woman.

Investments in joint names of married women and others.

As to stock, &c., standing in the joint names of a married woman and others.

Fraudulent investments with money of husband.

Married Women's Property.

debenture, or debenture stock of any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or in any share, debenture, benefit, right, or claim whatsoever in, to, or upon the funds of any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, shall
 5 have been made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband, without his consent, the Court may, upon an application under section eighteen of this Act, order such investment, and the dividends thereof, or any part thereof, to be transferred and paid respectively to the husband; and nothing in this Act contained shall
 10 give validity as against creditors of the husband to any gift, by a husband to his wife, of any property, which, after such gift, shall continue to be in the order and disposition or reputed ownership of the husband, or to any deposit or other investment of moneys of the husband made by or in the name of his wife in fraud of his creditors,
 15 but any moneys so deposited or invested may be followed as if this Act had not passed.

11. A married woman may, by virtue of the power of making contracts hereinbefore contained, effect a policy upon her own life or the life of her husband for her separate use; and the same and all
 20 benefit thereof shall enure accordingly. A policy of assurance effected by any man on his own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his children, or of his wife and children, or any of them, or by any woman on her own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of her husband, or of her children, or any of them, shall create a trust
 25 in favour of the objects therein named, and the moneys payable under any such policy shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains unperformed, form part of the estate of the insured, or be subject to his or her debts. Provided that if it shall be proved that the policy was effected and the premiums paid with intent to defraud the credi-
 30 tors of the insured, they shall be entitled to receive, out of the moneys payable under the policy, a sum equal to the premiums so paid. The insured may by the policy, or by any memorandum under his or her hand, appoint a trustee or trustees of the moneys payable under the policy, and from time to time to appoint a new trustee or new trustees
 35 thereof, and may make provision for the appointment of a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and for the investment of the moneys payable under any such policy. In default of any such appointment of a trustee, such policy, immediately on its being effected, shall vest in the insured and his or her legal personal representatives, in trust for the
 40 purposes aforesaid. If, at the time of the death of the insured, or at any time afterwards, there shall be no trustee, or it shall be expedient to appoint a new trustee or new trustees, a trustee or trustees or a new trustee or new trustees may be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the "Trustee Act, 1852," or the
 45 Acts amending and extending the same. The receipt of a trustee or trustees duly appointed, or in default of any such appointment, or in default of notice to the insurance office, the receipt of the legal personal representative of the insured shall be a discharge to the office for the sum secured by the policy, or for the value thereof, in whole or in
 50 part.

12. Every woman, whether married before or after this Act, shall have in her own name against all persons whomsoever, including her husband, the same civil remedies, and also (subject, as regards her husband, to the proviso hereinafter contained) the same remedies and
 55 redress by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property, as if such property belonged to her as a *feme sole*; but, except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort. In any indictment or other proceeding under this section it shall be sufficient to allege such property
 to

Moneys payable under policy of assurance not to form part of estate of the insured.

Remedies of married woman for protection and security of separate property.

Married Women's Property.

to be her property; and in any proceeding under this section a husband or wife shall be competent to give evidence against each other, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always that no criminal proceeding shall be taken by any
 5 wife against her husband by virtue of this Act while they are living together as to or concerning any property claimed by her, nor while they are living apart, as to or concerning any act done by the husband while they were living together, concerning property claimed by the wife, unless such property shall have been wrongfully taken or such
 10 act done by the husband when leaving or deserting, or about to leave or desert his wife. And for the purposes of this Act a wife compelled to leave her husband's residence, under reasonable apprehension of danger to her person, or under other circumstances which may reasonably justify her withdrawal from such residence, shall be deemed and
 15 taken to have been left and deserted by her husband.

13. A woman after her marriage shall continue to be liable in respect and to the extent of her separate property for all debts contracted, and contracts entered into or wrongs committed by her before her marriage including any sums for which she may be liable as a
 20 contributory, either before or after she has been placed on the list of contributories, under and by virtue of the Acts relating to joint stock companies; and she may be sued for any such debt and for any liability in damages or otherwise under any such contract, or in respect of any such wrong; and all sums recovered against her in respect thereof, or
 25 for any costs relating thereto, shall be payable out of her separate property; and, as between her and her husband, unless there be any contract between them to the contrary, her separate property shall be deemed to be primarily liable for all such debts, contracts, or wrongs, and for all damages or costs recovered in respect thereof: Provided
 30 always, that nothing in this Act shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any woman married before the commencement of this Act for any such debt, contract, or wrong as aforesaid, except as to any separate property to which she may become entitled by virtue of this Act, and to which she would not have been entitled for her
 35 separate use under the Act hereby repealed or otherwise, if this Act had not passed.

Wife's ante-nuptial debts and liabilities.

14. A husband shall be liable for the debts of his wife contracted, and for all contracts entered into and wrongs committed by her, before marriage, including any liabilities to which she may be so
 40 subject under the Acts relating to joint stock companies as aforesaid, to the extent of all property whatsoever belonging to his wife which he shall have acquired or become entitled to from or through his wife, after deducting therefrom any payments made by him, and any sums for which judgment may have been *bonâ fide* recovered against him in
 45 any proceeding at law, in respect of any such debts, contracts, or wrongs, for or in respect of which his wife was liable before her marriage as aforesaid; but he shall not be liable for the same any further or otherwise, and any Court in which a husband shall be sued for any such debt shall have power to direct any inquiry or proceedings
 50 which it may think proper for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, amount, or value of such property: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any husband married before the commencement of this Act for or in respect of any such debt or other liability of his wife as aforesaid.

Husband to be liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage to a certain extent.

55 15. A husband and wife may be jointly sued in respect of any such debt or other liability (whether by contract or for any wrong) contracted or incurred by the wife before marriage as aforesaid, if the plaintiff in the action shall seek to establish his claim, either wholly or in part, against both of them; and if in any such action, or in any
 action

Suits for ante-nuptial liabilities.

Married Women's Property.

action brought in respect of any such debt or liability against the husband alone, it is not found that the husband is liable in respect of any property of the wife so acquired by him, or to which he shall have become so entitled as aforesaid, he shall have judgment for his
 5 costs of defence, whatever may be the result of the action against the wife if jointly sued with him; and in any such action against husband and wife jointly, if it appears that the husband is liable for the debt or damages recovered, or any part thereof, the judgment to the extent
 10 of the amount for which the husband is liable shall be a joint judgment against the husband personally and against the wife as to her separate property; and as to the residue, if any, of such debt and damages, the judgment shall be a separate judgment against the wife as to her separate property only.

16. A wife doing any act with respect to any property of her
 15 husband, which, if done by the husband with respect to property of the wife, would make the husband liable to criminal proceedings by the wife under this Act, shall in like manner be liable to criminal proceedings by her husband. Act of wife liable to criminal proceedings.

17. In any such criminal proceeding against a husband or a wife
 20 as is authorized by this Act, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and admissible witnesses, and, except when defendant, compellable to give evidence. Husband or wife competent witness in criminal proceedings.

18. In any question between husband and wife as to the title
 25 to or possession of property, either party, or any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, in whose books any stocks, funds or shares of either party are standing, may apply, by summons or otherwise in a summary way, to any Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or (if the value of the property in dispute shall not exceed two hundred pounds) to any Judge of the
 30 District Court within whose jurisdiction the property shall be, and the Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court (as the case may be) may make such order with respect to the property in dispute, and as to the costs of and consequent on the application, as he thinks fit, or may direct such application to stand over from time to time, and
 35 any inquiry touching the matters in question to be made in such manner as he shall think fit. Provided always that any order of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as an order made by the same Judge in a suit or action pending in the said Court would be;
 40 and any order of a District Court or Judge thereof under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as any other order made by the same Court or Judge would be. Provided also that the Judge of the Supreme Court or District Court if either party so require, may hear any such application in his private room.
 45 Provided also that any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid shall, in the matter of any such application for the purposes of the costs or otherwise be treated as a stakeholder only. Questions between husband and wife as to property to be decided in a summary way.

19. A married woman who is an executrix or administratrix
 50 alone or jointly with any other person or persons of the estate of any deceased person, or a trustee alone or jointly as aforesaid of property subject to any trust, may sue or be sued, and may transfer or join in transferring any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or
 55 funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society in that character, without her husband, as if she were a *feme sole*. Married woman as an executrix or trustee.

Married Women's Property.

20. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement or agreement for a settlement made or to be made, whether before or after marriage, respecting the property of any married woman, or shall interfere with or render inoperative any restriction against anticipation at present attached or to be hereafter attached to the enjoyment of any property or income by a woman under any settlement, agreement for a settlement, will, or other instrument; but no restriction against anticipation contained in any settlement or agreement for a settlement of a woman's own property to be made or entered into by herself shall have any validity against debts contracted by her before her marriage, and no settlement or agreement for a settlement shall have any greater force or validity against creditors of such woman than a like settlement or agreement for settlement made or entered into by a man would have against his creditors.

Saving of existing settlements and the power to make future settlements.

21. A married woman having separate property shall be subject to all such liability for the maintenance of her children as the husband is now by law subject to for the maintenance of her children. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall relieve her husband from any liability imposed upon him by law to maintain her children.

Married woman to be liable to the parish for the maintenance of her children.

22. The "Married Women's Property Act" forty-two Victoria, number eleven, and an Act to amend the "Married Women's Property Act" fifty Victoria, number nine, are hereby repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any act done or right acquired while such Acts were in force, or any right or liability of any husband or wife married before the commencement of this Act, to sue or be sued under the provisions of the said repealed Acts, for or in respect of any debt, contract, wrong, or other matter or thing whatsoever, for or in respect of which any such right or liability shall have accrued to or against such husband or wife before the commencement of this Act.

Repeal of 42 Vic. No. 11, and 50 Vic. No. 9.

23. For the purposes of this Act the legal personal representative of any married woman shall in respect of her separate estate and as a trustee thereof have the same rights and liabilities as she would have and be subject to the same jurisdiction as she would be if she were living.

Legal representative of married woman.

24. The word "contract" in this Act shall include the acceptance of any trust, or of the office of executrix or administratrix, and the provisions of this Act as to liabilities of married women shall extend to all liabilities by reason of any breach of trust or devastavit committed by any married woman being a trustee or executrix or administratrix either before or after her marriage, and her husband shall not be subject to such liabilities unless he has acted or intermeddled in the trust or administration. The word "property" in this Act includes a thing in action.

Interpretation of terms.

25. This Act may be cited as the "Married Women's Property Act, 1889."

Short title.

Married Women's Property

30. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement or agreement for a settlement made or to be made whether before or after marriage, respecting the property of any married woman or shall interfere with or render inoperative any restriction against attachment of present attached or to be attached attached to the enjoyment of any property or income by a woman under any settlement, agreement for a settlement, will or other instrument; but no restriction against attachment contained in any settlement or agreement for a settlement of a woman's own property shall be made or entered into by herself or any other person or persons in any debt contracted by her before her marriage, and no settlement or agreement for a settlement shall have any greater force or validity against creditors of such woman than a like settlement or agreement for settlement made or entered into by a man would have against his creditors.

31. A married woman having separate property shall be subject to all such liability for the maintenance of her children as the husband is now by law subject to for the maintenance of his children, which always that nothing in this Act shall relieve her husband from any liability imposed upon him by law to maintain his children.

32. The "Married Women's Property Act," thirty-two Victoria number eleven, and any act to amend the "Married Women's Property Act," thirty-two Victoria, and any act passed or to be passed in any colony shall not affect any right or liability of any husband or wife who were in force or any right or liability of the Act to sue or be sued married before the commencement of this Act, for or in respect of any debt, contract, wrong, or other matter or thing whatsoever, in or in respect of which any such right or liability shall have accrued or accrued against such husband or wife before the commencement of this Act.

33. For the purpose of this Act, the separate property of any married woman shall include any property which she would have as a trustee thereof, and any rights and liabilities as she would have and be subject to the same jurisdiction as she would hold, and were living.

34. The word "contract" in this Act shall include the acceptance of any trust or the office of executor or administrator, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to any such contract.

35. Nothing in this Act shall prevent a married woman from being included in the trust or administration. The word "property" in this Act includes a thing in action.

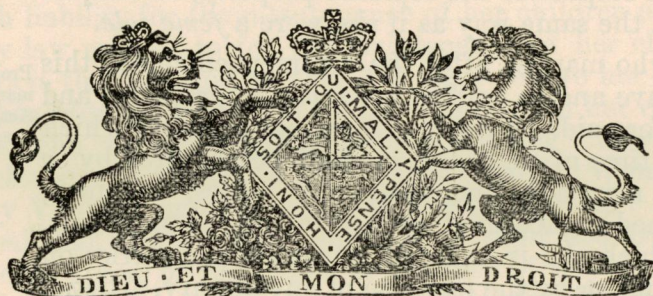
36. This Act may be cited as the "Married Women's Property Act, 1880."

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

Legislative Council Chamber, }
Sydney, 26th June, 1889. }

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. .

An Act to amend the law relating to the Rights and Liabilities
of Married Women.

WHEREAS it is desirable to assimilate as far as practicable the Preamble.
statute law of this Colony relating to property and contract,
so far as relates to married women, to the statute law of England.
Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by
5 and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legis-
lative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by
the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. (I) A married woman shall, in accordance with the provisions Married women to be
capable of holding
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of this Act, be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing, by will or
10 otherwise, of any real or personal property as her separate property,
in the same manner as if she were a *feme sole*, without the intervention
of any trustee.

(II) A married woman shall be capable of entering into and
rendering herself liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate
15 property on any contract, and of suing and being sued, either in
contract or in tort, or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a *feme
sole*, and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or
defendant,

Married Women's Property.

defendant, or be made a party to any action or other legal proceeding brought by or taken against her; and any damages or costs recovered by her in any such action or proceeding shall be her separate property, and any damages or costs recovered against her in any such action or
5 proceeding shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise.

(III) Every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown.

10 (IV) Every contract entered into by a married woman with respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire.

15 (v) Every married woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband shall, in respect of her separate property, be subject to the bankruptcy laws in the same way as if she were a *feme sole*.

2. Every woman who marries after the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold as her separate property, and
20 to dispose of in manner aforesaid, all real and personal property which shall belong to her at the time of marriage, or shall be acquired by or devolve upon her after marriage, including any wages, earnings, money, and property gained or acquired by her in any employment, trade, or occupation in which she is engaged, or which she carries on
25 separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill.

Property of a woman married after the Act, to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

3. Any money or other estate of the wife, lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate
30 in case of his bankruptcy, under reservation of the wife's claim to a dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money or other estate, after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

Loans by wife to husband.

35 4. The execution of a general power by will by a married woman shall have the effect of making the property appointed liable for her debts and other liabilities, in the same manner as her separate estate is made liable under this Act.

Execution of general power.

5. Every woman married before the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold, and to dispose of in manner
40 aforesaid, as her separate property all real and personal property, her title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, shall accrue after the commencement of this Act, including any wages, earnings, money, and property so
45 gained or acquired by her as aforesaid.

Property acquired after the Act by a woman married before the Act to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

6. All deposits in any post office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, all annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, and all sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank,
50 which at the commencement of this Act are standing in the sole name of a married woman, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or of or in any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, which at the
55 commencement of this Act are standing in her name, shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be the separate property of such married woman; and the fact that any such deposit, annuity, sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks

As to stock, &c., to which a married woman is entitled.

OR

Married Women's Property.

or funds transferable in the books of any bank, share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other interest as aforesaid, is standing in the sole name of a married woman, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence that she is beneficially entitled thereto for her separate use, so as to
 5 authorize and empower her to receive or transfer the same, and to receive the dividends, interest, and profits thereof, without the concurrence of her husband, and to indemnify the Postmaster-General, the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, and all directors, managers, and trustees of every such bank, corporation, company,
 10 public body, or society as aforesaid, in respect thereof.

7. All sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, and all such deposits and annuities respectively as are mentioned in the last preceding section, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 15 stock, and other interests of or in such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be allotted to or placed, registered, or transferred in or into or made to stand in the sole name of any married woman shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be her separate
 20 property, in respect of which so far as any liability may be incident thereto her separate estate shall alone be liable, whether the same shall be so expressed in the document whereby her title to the same is created or certified, or in the books or register wherein her title is entered or recorded, or not. Provided always that nothing in this Act
 25 shall require or authorize any corporation or joint stock company to admit any married woman to be a holder of any shares or stock therein to which any liability may be incident, contrary to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, charter, by-law, articles of association, or deed of settlement regulating such corporation or company.

8. All the provisions hereinbefore contained as to deposits in any post-office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 35 stock, or other interests of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid respectively, which at the commencement of this Act shall be standing in the sole name of a married woman, or which, after that time, shall be allotted to, or placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the sole name of a married
 40 woman, shall respectively extend and apply, so far as relates to the estate, right, title, or interest of the married woman, to any of the particulars aforesaid which, at the commencement of this Act, or at any time afterwards, shall be standing in, or shall be allotted to, placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the
 45 name of any married woman jointly with any persons or person other than her husband.

9. It shall not be necessary for the husband of any married woman, in respect of her interest, to join in the transfer of any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the
 50 public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which is now or shall at any time hereafter be standing in the sole name of any married
 55 woman, or in the joint names of such married woman and any other person or persons not being her husband.

10. If any investment in any such deposit or annuity as aforesaid, or in any of the public stocks or funds, or in any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or in any share, stock,
 debenture,

As to stock, &c., to be transferred, &c., to a married woman.

Investments in joint names of married women and others.

As to stock, &c., standing in the joint names of a married woman and others.

Fraudulent investments with money of husband.

Married Women's Property.

debtenture, or debtenture stock of any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or in any share, debtenture, benefit, right, or claim whatsoever in, to, or upon the funds of any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, shall
 5 have been made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband, without his consent, the Court may, upon an application under section eighteen of this Act, order such investment, and the dividends thereof, or any part thereof, to be transferred and paid
 10 respectively to the husband; and nothing in this Act contained shall give validity as against creditors of the husband to any gift, by a husband to his wife, of any property, which, after such gift, shall continue to be in the order and disposition or reputed ownership of the husband, or to any deposit or other investment of moneys of the husband made by or in the name of his wife in fraud of his creditors,
 15 but any moneys so deposited or invested may be followed as if this Act had not passed.

11. A married woman may, by virtue of the power of making contracts hereinbefore contained, effect a policy upon her own life or the life of her husband for her separate use; and the same and all
 20 benefit thereof shall enure accordingly. A policy of assurance effected by any man on his own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his children, or of his wife and children, or any of them, or by any woman on her own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of her husband, or of her children, or any of them, shall create a trust
 25 in favour of the objects therein named, and the moneys payable under any such policy shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains unperformed, form part of the estate of the insured, or be subject to his or her debts. Provided that if it shall be proved that the policy was effected and the premiums paid with intent to defraud the credi-
 30 tors of the insured, they shall be entitled to receive, out of the moneys payable under the policy, a sum equal to the premiums so paid. The insured may by the policy, or by any memorandum under his or her hand, appoint a trustee or trustees of the moneys payable under the policy, and from time to time to appoint a new trustee or new trustees
 35 thereof, and may make provision for the appointment of a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and for the investment of the moneys payable under any such policy. In default of any such appointment of a trustee, such policy, immediately on its being effected, shall vest in the insured and his or her legal personal representatives, in trust for the
 40 purposes aforesaid. If, at the time of the death of the insured, or at any time afterwards, there shall be no trustee, or it shall be expedient to appoint a new trustee or new trustees, a trustee or trustees or a new trustee or new trustees may be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the "Trustee Act, 1852," or the
 45 Acts amending and extending the same. The receipt of a trustee or trustees duly appointed, or in default of any such appointment, or in default of notice to the insurance office, the receipt of the legal personal representative of the insured shall be a discharge to the office for the sum secured by the policy, or for the value thereof, in whole or in
 50 part.

12. Every woman, whether married before or after this Act, shall have in her own name against all persons whomsoever, including her husband, the same civil remedies, and also (subject, as regards her husband, to the proviso hereinafter contained) the same remedies and
 55 redress by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property, as if such property belonged to her as a *feme sole*; but, except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort. In any indictment or other proceeding under this section it shall be sufficient to allege such property
 to

Moneys payable under policy of assurance not to form part of estate of the insured.

Remedies of married woman for protection and security of separate property.

Married Women's Property.

to be her property; and in any proceeding under this section a husband or wife shall be competent to give evidence against each other, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always that no criminal proceeding shall be taken by any
 5 wife against her husband by virtue of this Act while they are living together as to or concerning any property claimed by her, nor while they are living apart, as to or concerning any act done by the husband while they were living together, concerning property claimed by the wife, unless such property shall have been wrongfully taken or such
 10 act done by the husband when leaving or deserting, or about to leave or desert his wife. And for the purposes of this Act a wife compelled to leave her husband's residence, under reasonable apprehension of danger to her person, or under other circumstances which may reasonably justify her withdrawal from such residence, shall be deemed and
 15 taken to have been left and deserted by her husband.

13. A woman after her marriage shall continue to be liable in respect and to the extent of her separate property for all debts contracted, and contracts entered into or wrongs committed by her before her marriage including any sums for which she may be liable as a
 20 contributory, either before or after she has been placed on the list of contributories, under and by virtue of the Acts relating to joint stock companies; and she may be sued for any such debt and for any liability in damages or otherwise under any such contract, or in respect of any such wrong; and all sums recovered against her in respect thereof, or
 25 for any costs relating thereto, shall be payable out of her separate property; and, as between her and her husband, unless there be any contract between them to the contrary, her separate property shall be deemed to be primarily liable for all such debts, contracts, or wrongs, and for all damages or costs recovered in respect thereof: Provided
 30 always, that nothing in this Act shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any woman married before the commencement of this Act for any such debt, contract, or wrong as aforesaid, except as to any separate property to which she may become entitled by virtue of this Act, and to which she would not have been entitled for her
 35 separate use under the Act hereby repealed or otherwise, if this Act had not passed.

14. A husband shall be liable for the debts of his wife contracted, and for all contracts entered into and wrongs committed by her, before marriage, including any liabilities to which she may be so
 40 subject under the Acts relating to joint stock companies as aforesaid, to the extent of all property whatsoever belonging to his wife which he shall have acquired or become entitled to from or through his wife, after deducting therefrom any payments made by him, and any sums for which judgment may have been *bonâ fide* recovered against him in
 45 any proceeding at law, in respect of any such debts, contracts, or wrongs, for or in respect of which his wife was liable before her marriage as aforesaid; but he shall not be liable for the same any further or otherwise, and any Court in which a husband shall be sued for any such debt shall have power to direct any inquiry or proceedings
 50 which it may think proper for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, amount, or value of such property: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any husband married before the commencement of this Act for or in respect of any such debt or other liability of his wife as aforesaid.

15. A husband and wife may be jointly sued in respect of any such debt or other liability (whether by contract or for any wrong) contracted or incurred by the wife before marriage as aforesaid, if the plaintiff in the action shall seek to establish his claim, either wholly or in part, against both of them; and if in any such action, or in any
 action

Wife's ante-nuptial debts and liabilities.

Husband to be liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage to a certain extent.

Suits for ante-nuptial liabilities.

Married Women's Property.

action brought in respect of any such debt or liability against the husband alone, it is not found that the husband is liable in respect of any property of the wife so acquired by him, or to which he shall have become so entitled as aforesaid, he shall have judgment for his
 5 costs of defence, whatever may be the result of the action against the wife if jointly sued with him; and in any such action against husband and wife jointly, if it appears that the husband is liable for the debt or damages recovered, or any part thereof, the judgment to the extent of the amount for which the husband is liable shall be a joint judg-
 10 ment against the husband personally and against the wife as to her separate property; and as to the residue, if any, of such debt and damages, the judgment shall be a separate judgment against the wife as to her separate property only.

16. A wife doing any act with respect to any property of her
 15 husband, which, if done by the husband with respect to property of the wife, would make the husband liable to criminal proceedings by the wife under this Act, shall in like manner be liable to criminal proceedings by her husband. Act of wife liable to criminal proceedings.

17. In any such criminal proceeding against a husband or a wife
 20 as is authorized by this Act, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and admissible witnesses, and, except when defendant, compellable to give evidence. Husband or wife competent witness in criminal proceedings.

18. In any question between husband and wife as to the title
 to or possession of property, either party, or any such bank, corpo-
 25 ration, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, in whose books any stocks, funds or shares of either party are standing, may apply, by summons or otherwise in a summary way, to any Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or (if the value of the property in dispute shall not exceed two hundred pounds) to any Judge of the
 30 District Court within whose jurisdiction the property shall be, and the Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court (as the case may be) may make such order with respect to the property in dispute, and as to the costs of and consequent on the application, as he thinks fit, or may direct such application to stand over from time to time, and
 35 any inquiry touching the matters in question to be made in such manner as he shall think fit. Provided always that any order of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as an order made by the same Judge in a suit or action pending in the said Court would be;
 40 and any order of a District Court or Judge thereof under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as any other order made by the same Court or Judge would be. Provided also that the Judge of the Supreme Court or District Court if either party so require, may hear any such application in his private room.
 45 Provided also that any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid shall, in the matter of any such application for the purposes of the costs or otherwise be treated as a stakeholder only. Questions between husband and wife as to property to be decided in a summary way.

19. A married woman who is an executrix or administratrix
 50 alone or jointly with any other person or persons of the estate of any deceased person, or a trustee alone or jointly as aforesaid of property subject to any trust, may sue or be sued, and may transfer or join in transferring any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or
 55 funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society in that character, without her husband, as if she were a *feme sole*. Married woman as an executrix or trustee.

Married Women's Property.

20. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement or agreement for a settlement made or to be made, whether before or after marriage, respecting the property of any married woman, or shall interfere with or render inoperative any
 5 restriction against anticipation at present attached or to be hereafter attached to the enjoyment of any property or income by a woman under any settlement, agreement for a settlement, will, or other instrument; but no restriction against anticipation contained in any
 10 settlement or agreement for a settlement of a woman's own property to be made or entered into by herself shall have any validity against debts contracted by her before her marriage, and no settlement or agreement for a settlement shall have any greater force or validity against creditors of such woman than a like settlement or agreement for settlement made or entered into by a man would have against his
 15 creditors.

Saving of existing settlements and the power to make future settlements.

21. A married woman having separate property shall be subject to all such liability for the maintenance of her children as the husband is now by law subject to for the maintenance of her children. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall relieve her husband from
 20 any liability imposed upon him by law to maintain her children.

Married woman to be liable to the parish for the maintenance of her children.

22. The "Married Women's Property Act" forty-two Victoria, number eleven, and an Act to amend the "Married Women's Property Act" fifty Victoria, number nine, are hereby repealed: Provided that
 25 such repeal shall not affect any act done or right acquired while such Acts were in force, or any right or liability of any husband or wife married before the commencement of this Act, to sue or be sued under the provisions of the said repealed Acts, for or in respect of any debt, contract, wrong, or other matter or thing whatsoever, for or in respect of which any such right or liability shall have accrued to or
 30 against such husband or wife before the commencement of this Act.

Repeal of 42 Vic. No. 11, and 50 Vic. No. 9.

23. For the purposes of this Act the legal personal representative of any married woman shall in respect of her separate estate and as a trustee thereof have the same rights and liabilities as she would have and be subject to the same jurisdiction as she would be if she
 35 were living.

Legal representative of married woman.

24. The word "contract" in this Act shall include the acceptance of any trust, or of the office of executrix or administratrix, and the provisions of this Act as to liabilities of married women shall extend to all liabilities by reason of any breach of trust or devastavit
 40 committed by any married woman being a trustee or executrix or administratrix either before or after her marriage, and her husband shall not be subject to such liabilities unless he has acted or intermeddled in the trust or administration. The word "property" in this Act includes a thing in action.

Interpretation of terms.

45 25. This Act may be cited as the "Married Women's Property Act, 1889."

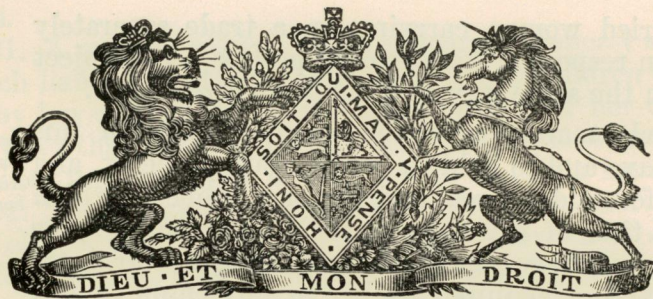
Short title.

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

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, June, 1889. }

Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. .

An Act to amend the law relating to the Rights and Liabilities of Married Women.

WHEREAS it is desirable to assimilate as far as practicable the Preamble. statute law of this Colony relating to property and contract, so far as relates to married women, to the statute law of England. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by 5 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. (I) A married woman shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing, by will or 10 otherwise, of any real or personal property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were a *feme sole*, without the intervention of any trustee. Married women to be capable of holding property and of contracting as a *feme sole*.

(II) A married woman shall be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate 15 property on any contract, and of suing and being sued, either in contract or in tort, or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*, and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or defendant,

Married Women's Property.

defendant, or be made a party to any action or other legal proceeding brought by or taken against her; and any damages or costs recovered by her in any such action or proceeding shall be her separate property, and any damages or costs recovered against her in any such action or proceeding shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise.

(III) Every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown.

10 (IV) Every contract entered into by a married woman with respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire.

15 (V) Every married woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband shall, in respect of her separate property, be subject to the bankruptcy laws in the same way as if she were a *feme sole*.

2. Every woman who marries after the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold as her separate property, and to dispose of in manner aforesaid, all real and personal property which shall belong to her at the time of marriage, or shall be acquired by or devolve upon her after marriage, including any wages, earnings, money, and property gained or acquired by her in any employment, trade, or occupation in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill.

Property of a woman married after the Act, to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

3. Any money or other estate of the wife, lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate in case of his bankruptcy, under reservation of the wife's claim to a dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money or other estate, after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

Loans by wife to husband.

35 4. The execution of a general power by will by a married woman shall have the effect of making the property appointed liable for her debts and other liabilities, in the same manner as her separate estate is made liable under this Act.

Execution of general power.

40 5. Every woman married before the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold, and to dispose of in manner aforesaid, as her separate property all real and personal property, her title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, shall accrue after the commencement of this Act, including any wages, earnings, money, and property so gained or acquired by her as aforesaid.

Property acquired after the Act by a woman married before the Act to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

45 6. All deposits in any post office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, all annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, and all sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, which at the commencement of this Act are standing in the sole name of a married woman, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or of or in any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, which at the commencement of this Act are standing in her name, shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be the separate property of such married woman; and the fact that any such deposit, annuity, sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks

As to stock, &c., to which a married woman is entitled.

or

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or funds transferable in the books of any bank, share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other interest as aforesaid, is standing in the sole name of a married woman, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence that she is beneficially entitled thereto for her separate use, so as to
 5 authorize and empower her to receive or transfer the same, and to receive the dividends, interest, and profits thereof, without the concurrence of her husband, and to indemnify the Postmaster-General, the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, and all directors, managers, and trustees of every such bank, corporation, company,
 10 public body, or society as aforesaid, in respect thereof.

7. All sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, and all such deposits and annuities respectively as are mentioned in the last preceding section, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 15 stock, and other interests of or in such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be allotted to or placed, registered, or transferred in or into or made to stand in the sole name of any married woman shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be her separate
 20 property, in respect of which so far as any liability may be incident thereto her separate estate shall alone be liable, whether the same shall be so expressed in the document whereby her title to the same is entered or certified, or in the books or register wherein her title is entered or recorded, or not. Provided always that nothing in this Act
 25 shall require or authorize any corporation or joint stock company to admit any married woman to be a holder of any shares or stock therein to which any liability may be incident, contrary to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, charter, by-law, articles of association, or deed of settlement regulating such corporation or company.

8. All the provisions hereinbefore contained as to deposits in any post-office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 35 stock, or other interests of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid respectively, which at the commencement of this Act shall be standing in the sole name of a married woman, or which, after that time, shall be allotted to, or placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the sole name of a married
 40 woman, shall respectively extend and apply, so far as relates to the estate, right, title, or interest of the married woman, to any of the particulars aforesaid which, at the commencement of this Act, or at any time afterwards, shall be standing in, or shall be allotted to, placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the
 45 name of any married woman jointly with any persons or person other than her husband.

9. It shall not be necessary for the husband of any married woman, in respect of her interest, to join in the transfer of any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the
 50 public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which is now or shall at any time hereafter be standing in the sole name of any married
 55 woman, or in the joint names of such married woman and any other person or persons not being her husband.

10. If any investment in any such deposit or annuity as aforesaid, or in any of the public stocks or funds, or in any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or in any share, stock, debenture,

As to stock, &c., to be transferred, &c., to a married woman.

Investments in joint names of married women and others.

As to stock, &c., standing in the joint names of a married woman and others.

Fraudulent investments with money of husband.

Married Women's Property.

debenture, or debenture stock of any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or in any share, debenture, benefit, right, or claim whatsoever in, to, or upon the funds of any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, shall
 5 have been made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband, without his consent, the Court may, upon an application under section eighteen of this Act, order such investment, and the dividends thereof, or any part thereof, to be transferred and paid respectively to the husband; and nothing in this Act contained shall
 10 give validity as against creditors of the husband to any gift, by a husband to his wife, of any property, which, after such gift, shall continue to be in the order and disposition or reputed ownership of the husband, or to any deposit or other investment of moneys of the husband made by or in the name of his wife in fraud of his creditors,
 15 but any moneys so deposited or invested may be followed as if this Act had not passed.

11. A married woman may, by virtue of the power of making contracts hereinbefore contained, effect a policy upon her own life or the life of her husband for her separate use; and the same and all
 20 benefit thereof shall enure accordingly. A policy of assurance effected by any man on his own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his children, or of his wife and children, or any of them, or by any woman on her own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of her husband, or of her children, or any of them, shall create a trust
 25 in favour of the objects therein named, and the moneys payable under any such policy shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains unperformed, form part of the estate of the insured, or be subject to his or her debts. Provided that if it shall be proved that the policy was effected and the premiums paid with intent to defraud the credi-
 30 tors of the insured, they shall be entitled to receive, out of the moneys payable under the policy, a sum equal to the premiums so paid. The insured may by the policy, or by any memorandum under his or her hand, appoint a trustee or trustees of the moneys payable under the policy, and from time to time to appoint a new trustee or new trustees
 35 thereof, and may make provision for the appointment of a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and for the investment of the moneys payable under any such policy. In default of any such appointment of a trustee, such policy, immediately on its being effected, shall vest in the insured and his or her legal personal representatives, in trust for the
 40 purposes aforesaid. If, at the time of the death of the insured, or at any time afterwards, there shall be no trustee, or it shall be expedient to appoint a new trustee or new trustees, a trustee or trustees or a new trustee or new trustees may be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the "Trustee Act, 1852," or the
 45 Acts amending and extending the same. The receipt of a trustee or trustees duly appointed, or in default of any such appointment, or in default of notice to the insurance office, the receipt of the legal personal representative of the insured shall be a discharge to the office for the sum secured by the policy, or for the value thereof, in whole or in
 50 part.

12. Every woman, whether married before or after this Act, shall have in her own name against all persons whomsoever, including
 her husband, the same civil remedies, and also (subject, as regards her husband, to the proviso hereinafter contained) the same remedies and
 55 redress by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property, as if such property belonged to her as a *feme sole*; but, except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort. In any indictment or other proceeding under this section it shall be sufficient to allege such property
 to

Moneys payable under policy of assurance not to form part of estate of the insured.

Remedies of married woman for protection and security of separate property.

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to be her property; and in any proceeding under this section a husband or wife shall be competent to give evidence against each other, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always that no criminal proceeding shall be taken by any
 5 wife against her husband by virtue of this Act while they are living together as to or concerning any property claimed by her, nor while they are living apart, as to or concerning any act done by the husband while they were living together, concerning property claimed by the
 10 act done by the husband when leaving or deserting, or about to leave or desert his wife. And for the purposes of this Act a wife compelled to leave her husband's residence, under reasonable apprehension of danger to her person, or under other circumstances which may reasonably justify her withdrawal from such residence, shall be deemed and
 15 taken to have been left and deserted by her husband.

13. A woman after her marriage shall continue to be liable in respect and to the extent of her separate property for all debts contracted, and contracts entered into or wrongs committed by her before her marriage including any sums for which she may be liable as a
 20 contributory, either before or after she has been placed on the list of contributories, under and by virtue of the Acts relating to joint stock companies; and she may be sued for any such debt and for any liability in damages or otherwise under any such contract, or in respect of any such wrong; and all sums recovered against her in respect thereof, or
 25 for any costs relating thereto, shall be payable out of her separate property; and, as between her and her husband, unless there be any contract between them to the contrary, her separate property shall be deemed to be primarily liable for all such debts, contracts, or wrongs, and for all damages or costs recovered in respect thereof: Provided
 30 always, that nothing in this Act shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any woman married before the commencement of this Act for any such debt, contract, or wrong as aforesaid, except as to any separate property to which she may become entitled by virtue of this Act, and to which she would not have been entitled for her
 35 separate use under the Act hereby repealed or otherwise, if this Act had not passed.

Wife's ante-nuptial debts and liabilities.

14. A husband shall be liable for the debts of his wife contracted, and for all contracts entered into and wrongs committed by her, before marriage, including any liabilities to which she may be so
 40 subject under the Acts relating to joint stock companies as aforesaid, to the extent of all property whatsoever belonging to his wife which he shall have acquired or become entitled to from or through his wife, after deducting therefrom any payments made by him, and any sums for which judgment may have been *bonâ fide* recovered against him in
 45 any proceeding at law, in respect of any such debts, contracts, or wrongs, for or in respect of which his wife was liable before her marriage as aforesaid; but he shall not be liable for the same any further or otherwise, and any Court in which a husband shall be sued for any such debt shall have power to direct any inquiry or proceedings
 50 which it may think proper for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, amount, or value of such property: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any husband married before the commencement of this Act for or in respect of any such debt or other liability of his wife as aforesaid.

Husband to be liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage to a certain extent.

55 15. A husband and wife may be jointly sued in respect of any such debt or other liability (whether by contract or for any wrong) contracted or incurred by the wife before marriage as aforesaid, if the plaintiff in the action shall seek to establish his claim, either wholly or in part, against both of them; and if in any such action, or in any
 action

Suits for ante-nuptial liabilities.

Married Women's Property.

action brought in respect of any such debt or liability against the husband alone, it is not found that the husband is liable in respect of any property of the wife so acquired by him, or to which he shall have become so entitled as aforesaid, he shall have judgment for his
5 costs of defence, whatever may be the result of the action against the wife if jointly sued with him; and in any such action against husband and wife jointly, if it appears that the husband is liable for the debt or damages recovered, or any part thereof, the judgment to the extent
10 of the amount for which the husband is liable shall be a joint judgment against the husband personally and against the wife as to her separate property; and as to the residue, if any, of such debt and damages, the judgment shall be a separate judgment against the wife as to her separate property only.

16. A wife doing any act with respect to any property of her
15 husband, which, if done by the husband with respect to property of the wife, would make the husband liable to criminal proceedings by the wife under this Act, shall in like manner be liable to criminal proceedings by her husband. Act of wife liable to criminal proceedings.

17. In any such criminal proceeding against a husband or a wife
20 as is authorized by this Act, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and admissible witnesses, and, except when defendant, compellable to give evidence. Husband or wife competent witness in criminal proceedings.

18. In any question between husband and wife as to the title
25 to or possession of property, either party, or any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, in whose books any stocks, funds or shares of either party are standing, may apply, by summons or otherwise in a summary way, to any Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or (if the value of the property in dispute shall not exceed two hundred pounds) to any Judge of the
30 District Court within whose jurisdiction the property shall be, and the Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court (as the case may be) may make such order with respect to the property in dispute, and as to the costs of and consequent on the application, as he thinks fit, or may direct such application to stand over from time to time, and
35 any inquiry touching the matters in question to be made in such manner as he shall think fit. Provided always that any order of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as an order made by the same Judge in a suit or action pending in the said Court would be;
40 and any order of a District Court or Judge thereof under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as any other order made by the same Court or Judge would be. Provided also that the Judge of the Supreme Court or District Court if either party so require, may hear any such application in his private room.
45 Provided also that any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid shall, in the matter of any such application for the purposes of the costs or otherwise be treated as a stakeholder only. Questions between husband and wife as to property to be decided in a summary way.

19. A married woman who is an executrix or administratrix
50 alone or jointly with any other person or persons of the estate of any deceased person, or a trustee alone or jointly as aforesaid of property subject to any trust, may sue or be sued, and may transfer or join in transferring any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or
55 funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society in that character, without her husband, as if she were a *feme sole*. Married woman as an executrix or trustee.

Married Women's Property.

20. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement or agreement for a settlement made or to be made, whether before or after marriage, respecting the property of any married woman, or shall interfere with or render inoperative any restriction against anticipation at present attached or to be hereafter attached to the enjoyment of any property or income by a woman under any settlement, agreement for a settlement, will, or other instrument; but no restriction against anticipation contained in any settlement or agreement for a settlement of a woman's own property to be made or entered into by herself shall have any validity against debts contracted by her before her marriage, and no settlement or agreement for a settlement shall have any greater force or validity against creditors of such woman than a like settlement or agreement for settlement made or entered into by a man would have against his creditors.

Saving of existing settlements and the power to make future settlements.

21. A married woman having separate property shall be subject to all such liability for the maintenance of her children as the husband is now by law subject to for the maintenance of her children. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall relieve her husband from any liability imposed upon him by law to maintain her children.

Married woman to be liable to the parish for the maintenance of her children.

22. The "Married Women's Property Act" forty-two Victoria, number eleven, and an Act to amend the "Married Women's Property Act" fifty Victoria, number nine, are hereby repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any act done or right acquired while such Acts were in force, or any right or liability of any husband or wife married before the commencement of this Act, to sue or be sued under the provisions of the said repealed Acts, for or in respect of any debt, contract, wrong, or other matter or thing whatsoever, for or in respect of which any such right or liability shall have accrued to or against such husband or wife before the commencement of this Act.

Repeal of 42 Vic. No. 11, and 50 Vic. No. 9.

23. For the purposes of this Act the legal personal representative of any married woman shall in respect of her separate estate and as a trustee thereof have the same rights and liabilities as she would have and be subject to the same jurisdiction as she would be if she were living.

Legal representative of married woman.

24. The word "contract" in this Act shall include the acceptance of any trust, or of the office of executrix or administratrix, and the provisions of this Act as to liabilities of married women shall extend to all liabilities by reason of any breach of trust or devastavit committed by any married woman being a trustee or executrix or administratrix either before or after her marriage, and her husband shall not be subject to such liabilities unless he has acted or intermeddled in the trust or administration. The word "property" in this Act includes a thing in action.

Interpretation of terms.

25. This Act may be cited as the "Married Women's Property Act, 1889."

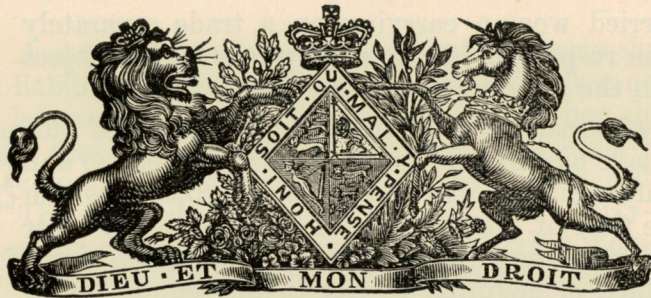
Short title.

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

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, June, 1889. }

Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. .

An Act to amend the law relating to the Rights and Liabilities of Married Women.

WHEREAS it is desirable to assimilate as far as practicable the Preamble. statute law of this Colony relating to property and contract, so far as relates to married women, to the statute law of England. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by
5 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. (I) A married woman shall, in accordance with the provisions Married women to be capable of holding property and of contracting as a feme sole. of this Act, be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing, by will or
10 otherwise, of any real or personal property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were a *feme sole*, without the intervention of any trustee.

(II) A married woman shall be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate
15 property on any contract, and of suing and being sued, either in contract or in tort, or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*, and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or defendant,

Married Women's Property.

defendant, or be made a party to any action or other legal proceeding brought by or taken against her; and any damages or costs recovered by her in any such action or proceeding shall be her separate property, and any damages or costs recovered against her in any such action or
5 proceeding shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise.

(III) Every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown.

10 (IV) Every contract entered into by a married woman with respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire.

15 (V) Every married woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband shall, in respect of her separate property, be subject to the bankruptcy laws in the same way as if she were a *feme sole*.

2. Every woman who marries after the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold as her separate property, and
20 to dispose of in manner aforesaid, all real and personal property which shall belong to her at the time of marriage, or shall be acquired by or devolve upon her after marriage, including any wages, earnings, money, and property gained or acquired by her in any employment, trade, or occupation in which she is engaged, or which she carries on
25 separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill.

Property of a woman married after the Act, to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

3. Any money or other estate of the wife, lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate
30 in case of his bankruptcy, under reservation of the wife's claim to a dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money or other estate, after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

Loans by wife to husband.

35 4. The execution of a general power by will by a married woman shall have the effect of making the property appointed liable for her debts and other liabilities, in the same manner as her separate estate is made liable under this Act.

Execution of general power.

5. Every woman married before the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold, and to dispose of in manner
40 aforesaid, as her separate property all real and personal property, her title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, shall accrue after the commencement of this Act, including any wages, earnings, money, and property so
45 gained or acquired by her as aforesaid.

Property acquired after the Act by a woman married before the Act to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

6. All deposits in any post office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, all annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, and all sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank,
50 which at the commencement of this Act are standing in the sole name of a married woman, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or of or in any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, which at the
55 commencement of this Act are standing in her name, shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be the separate property of such married woman; and the fact that any such deposit, annuity, sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks

As to stock, &c., to which a married woman is entitled.

OR

Married Women's Property.

or funds transferable in the books of any bank, share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other interest as aforesaid, is standing in the sole name of a married woman, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence that she is beneficially entitled thereto for her separate use, so as to
 5 authorize and empower her to receive or transfer the same, and to receive the dividends, interest, and profits thereof, without the concurrence of her husband, and to indemnify the Postmaster-General, the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, and all directors, managers, and trustees of every such bank, corporation, company,
 10 public body, or society as aforesaid, in respect thereof.

7. All sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, and all such deposits and annuities respectively as are mentioned in the last preceding section, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 15 stock, and other interests of or in such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be allotted to or placed, registered, or transferred in or into or made to stand in the sole name of any married woman shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be her separate
 20 property, in respect of which so far as any liability may be incident thereto her separate estate shall alone be liable, whether the same shall be so expressed in the document whereby her title to the same is created or certified, or in the books or register wherein her title is entered or recorded, or not. Provided always that nothing in this Act
 25 shall require or authorize any corporation or joint stock company to admit any married woman to be a holder of any shares or stock therein to which any liability may be incident, contrary to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, charter, by-law, articles of association, or deed of settlement regulating such corporation or company.

8. All the provisions hereinbefore contained as to deposits in any post-office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 35 stock, or other interests of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid respectively, which at the commencement of this Act shall be standing in the sole name of a married woman, or which, after that time, shall be allotted to, or placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the sole name of a married
 40 woman, shall respectively extend and apply, so far as relates to the estate, right, title, or interest of the married woman, to any of the particulars aforesaid which, at the commencement of this Act, or at any time afterwards, shall be standing in, or shall be allotted to, placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the
 45 name of any married woman jointly with any persons or person other than her husband.

9. It shall not be necessary for the husband of any married woman, in respect of her interest, to join in the transfer of any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the
 50 public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which is now or shall at any time hereafter be standing in the sole name of any married
 55 woman, or in the joint names of such married woman and any other person or persons not being her husband.

10. If any investment in any such deposit or annuity as aforesaid, or in any of the public stocks or funds, or in any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or in any share, stock,
 debenture,

As to stock, &c., to be transferred, &c., to a married woman.

Investments in joint names of married women and others.

As to stock, &c., standing in the joint names of a married woman and others.

Fraudulent investments with money of husband.

Married Women's Property.

debenture, or debenture stock of any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or in any share, debenture, benefit, right, or claim whatsoever in, to, or upon the funds of any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, shall
 5 have been made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband, without his consent, the Court may, upon an application under section eighteen of this Act, order such investment, and the dividends thereof, or any part thereof, to be transferred and paid respectively to the husband; and nothing in this Act contained shall
 10 give validity as against creditors of the husband to any gift, by a husband to his wife, of any property, which, after such gift, shall continue to be in the order and disposition or reputed ownership of the husband, or to any deposit or other investment of moneys of the husband made by or in the name of his wife in fraud of his creditors,
 15 but any moneys so deposited or invested may be followed as if this Act had not passed.

11. A married woman may, by virtue of the power of making contracts hereinbefore contained, effect a policy upon her own life or the life of her husband for her separate use; and the same and all
 20 benefit thereof shall enure accordingly. A policy of assurance effected by any man on his own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his children, or of his wife and children, or any of them, or by any woman on her own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of her husband, or of her children, or any of them, shall create a trust
 25 in favour of the objects therein named, and the moneys payable under any such policy shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains unperformed, form part of the estate of the insured, or be subject to his or her debts. Provided that if it shall be proved that the policy was effected and the premiums paid with intent to defraud the credi-
 30 tors of the insured, they shall be entitled to receive, out of the moneys payable under the policy, a sum equal to the premiums so paid. The insured may by the policy, or by any memorandum under his or her hand, appoint a trustee or trustees of the moneys payable under the policy, and from time to time to appoint a new trustee or new trustees
 35 thereof, and may make provision for the appointment of a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and for the investment of the moneys payable under any such policy. In default of any such appointment of a trustee, such policy, immediately on its being effected, shall vest in the insured and his or her legal personal representatives, in trust for the
 40 purposes aforesaid. If, at the time of the death of the insured, or at any time afterwards, there shall be no trustee, or it shall be expedient to appoint a new trustee or new trustees, a trustee or trustees or a new trustee or new trustees may be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the "Trustee Act, 1852," or the
 45 Acts amending and extending the same. The receipt of a trustee or trustees duly appointed, or in default of any such appointment, or in default of notice to the insurance office, the receipt of the legal personal representative of the insured shall be a discharge to the office for the sum secured by the policy, or for the value thereof, in whole or in
 50 part.

Moneys payable under policy of assurance not to form part of estate of the insured.

12. Every woman, whether married before or after this Act, shall have in her own name against all persons whomsoever, including
 her husband, the same civil remedies, and also (subject, as regards her husband, to the proviso hereinafter contained) the same remedies and
 55 redress by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property, as if such property belonged to her as a *feme sole*; but, except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort. In any indictment or other proceeding under this section it shall be sufficient to allege such property
 to

Remedies of married woman for protection and security of separate property.

Married Women's Property.

to be her property; and in any proceeding under this section a husband or wife shall be competent to give evidence against each other, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always that no criminal proceeding shall be taken by any wife against her husband by virtue of this Act while they are living together as to or concerning any property claimed by her, nor while they are living apart, as to or concerning any act done by the husband while they were living together, concerning property claimed by the wife, unless such property shall have been wrongfully taken or such act done by the husband when leaving or deserting, or about to leave or desert his wife. And for the purposes of this Act a wife compelled to leave her husband's residence, under reasonable apprehension of danger to her person, or under other circumstances which may reasonably justify her withdrawal from such residence, shall be deemed and taken to have been left and deserted by her husband.

13. A woman after her marriage shall continue to be liable in respect and to the extent of her separate property for all debts contracted, and contracts entered into or wrongs committed by her before her marriage including any sums for which she may be liable as a contributory, either before or after she has been placed on the list of contributories, under and by virtue of the Acts relating to joint stock companies; and she may be sued for any such debt and for any liability in damages or otherwise under any such contract, or in respect of any such wrong; and all sums recovered against her in respect thereof, or for any costs relating thereto, shall be payable out of her separate property; and, as between her and her husband, unless there be any contract between them to the contrary, her separate property shall be deemed to be primarily liable for all such debts, contracts, or wrongs, and for all damages or costs recovered in respect thereof: Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any woman married before the commencement of this Act for any such debt, contract, or wrong as aforesaid, except as to any separate property to which she may become entitled by virtue of this Act, and to which she would not have been entitled for her separate use under the Act hereby repealed or otherwise, if this Act had not passed.

Wife's ante-nuptial debts and liabilities.

14. A husband shall be liable for the debts of his wife contracted, and for all contracts entered into and wrongs committed by her, before marriage, including any liabilities to which she may be so subject under the Acts relating to joint stock companies as aforesaid, to the extent of all property whatsoever belonging to his wife which he shall have acquired or become entitled to from or through his wife, after deducting therefrom any payments made by him, and any sums for which judgment may have been *bonâ fide* recovered against him in any proceeding at law, in respect of any such debts, contracts, or wrongs, for or in respect of which his wife was liable before her marriage as aforesaid; but he shall not be liable for the same any further or otherwise, and any Court in which a husband shall be sued for any such debt shall have power to direct any inquiry or proceedings which it may think proper for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, amount, or value of such property: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any husband married before the commencement of this Act for or in respect of any such debt or other liability of his wife as aforesaid.

Husband to be liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage to a certain extent.

15. A husband and wife may be jointly sued in respect of any such debt or other liability (whether by contract or for any wrong) contracted or incurred by the wife before marriage as aforesaid, if the plaintiff in the action shall seek to establish his claim, either wholly or in part, against both of them; and if in any such action, or in any action

Suits for ante-nuptial liabilities.

Married Women's Property.

action brought in respect of any such debt or liability against the husband alone, it is not found that the husband is liable in respect of any property of the wife so acquired by him, or to which he shall have become so entitled as aforesaid, he shall have judgment for his 5 costs of defence, whatever may be the result of the action against the wife if jointly sued with him; and in any such action against husband and wife jointly, if it appears that the husband is liable for the debt or damages recovered, or any part thereof, the judgment to the extent 10 of the amount for which the husband is liable shall be a joint judgment against the husband personally and against the wife as to her separate property; and as to the residue, if any, of such debt and damages, the judgment shall be a separate judgment against the wife as to her separate property only.

16. A wife doing any act with respect to any property of her 15 husband, which, if done by the husband with respect to property of the wife, would make the husband liable to criminal proceedings by the wife under this Act, shall in like manner be liable to criminal proceedings by her husband. Act of wife liable to criminal proceedings.

17. In any such criminal proceeding against a husband or a wife 20 as is authorized by this Act, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and admissible witnesses, and, except when defendant, compellable to give evidence. Husband or wife competent witness in criminal proceedings.

18. In any question between husband and wife as to the title 25 to or possession of property, either party, or any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, in whose books any stocks, funds or shares of either party are standing, may apply, by summons or otherwise in a summary way, to any Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or (if the value of the property in dispute shall not exceed two hundred pounds) to any Judge of the 30 District Court within whose jurisdiction the property shall be, and the Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court (as the case may be) may make such order with respect to the property in dispute, and as to the costs of and consequent on the application, as he thinks fit, or may direct such application to stand over from time to time, and 35 any inquiry touching the matters in question to be made in such manner as he shall think fit. Provided always that any order of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as an order made by the same Judge in a suit or action pending in the said Court would be; 40 and any order of a District Court or Judge thereof under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as any other order made by the same Court or Judge would be. Provided also that the Judge of the Supreme Court or District Court if either party so require, may hear any such application in his private room. 45 Provided also that any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid shall, in the matter of any such application for the purposes of the costs or otherwise be treated as a stakeholder only. Questions between husband and wife as to property to be decided in a summary way.

19. A married woman who is an executrix or administratrix 50 alone or jointly with any other person or persons of the estate of any deceased person, or a trustee alone or jointly as aforesaid of property subject to any trust, may sue or be sued, and may transfer or join in transferring any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or 55 funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society in that character, without her husband, as if she were a *feme sole*. Married woman as an executrix or trustee.

Married Women's Property.

20. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement or agreement for a settlement made or to be made, whether before or after marriage, respecting the property of any married woman, or shall interfere with or render inoperative any
 5 restriction against anticipation at present attached or to be hereafter attached to the enjoyment of any property or income by a woman under any settlement, agreement for a settlement, will, or other instrument; but no restriction against anticipation contained in any settlement or agreement for a settlement of a woman's own property
 10 to be made or entered into by herself shall have any validity against debts contracted by her before her marriage, and no settlement or agreement for a settlement shall have any greater force or validity against creditors of such woman than a like settlement or agreement for settlement made or entered into by a man would have against his
 15 creditors.

Saving of existing settlements and the power to make future settlements.

21. A married woman having separate property shall be subject to all such liability for the maintenance of her children as the husband is now by law subject to for the maintenance of her children. Pro-
 20 vided always that nothing in this Act shall relieve her husband from any liability imposed upon him by law to maintain her children.

Married woman to be liable to the parish for the maintenance of her children.

22. The "Married Women's Property Act" forty-two Victoria, number eleven, and an Act to amend the "Married Women's Property Act" fifty Victoria, number nine, are hereby repealed: Provided that
 25 such repeal shall not affect any act done or right acquired while such Acts were in force, or any right or liability of any husband or wife married before the commencement of this Act, to sue or be sued under the provisions of the said repealed Acts, for or in respect of any debt, contract, wrong, or other matter or thing whatsoever, for or in respect of which any such right or liability shall have accrued to or
 30 against such husband or wife before the commencement of this Act.

Repeal of 42 Vic. No. 11, and 50 Vic. No. 9.

23. For the purposes of this Act the legal personal representa-
 35 tive of any married woman shall in respect of her separate estate and as a trustee thereof have the same rights and liabilities as she would have and be subject to the same jurisdiction as she would be if she were living.

Legal representative of married woman.

24. The word "contract" in this Act shall include the accept-
 40 ance of any trust, or of the office of executrix or administratrix, and the provisions of this Act as to liabilities of married women shall extend to all liabilities by reason of any breach of trust or devastavit committed by any married woman being a trustee or executrix or
 45 administratrix either before or after her marriage, and her husband shall not be subject to such liabilities unless he has acted or intermeddled in the trust or administration. The word "property" in this Act includes a thing in action.

Interpretation of terms.

25. This Act may be cited as the "Married Women's Property
 Act, 1889."

Short title.

Legislative Council.

52^o VICTORIÆ, 1889.

A BILL

To amend the law relating to the Rights and Liabilities of Married Women.

[MR. PIGOTT;—17 April, 1889.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to assimilate as far as practicable the Preamble. statute law of this Colony relating to property and contract, so far as relates to married women, to the statute law of England, and to amend the "Married Women's Property Act." Be it therefore **5** enacted by the Queen'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:—

10 1. (I) A married woman shall, in accordance with the provisions Married women to be capable of holding property and of contracting as a feme sole. of this Act, be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing, by will or otherwise, of any real or personal property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were a *feme sole*, without the intervention of any trustee.

15 (II) A married woman shall be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate property on any contract, and of suing and being sued, either in contract or in tort, or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*, and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or defendant,

defendant, or be made a party to any action or other legal proceeding brought by or taken against her; and any damages or costs recovered by her in any such action or proceeding shall be her separate property, and any damages or costs recovered against her in any such action or proceeding shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise. 5

(III) Every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown.

(IV) Every contract entered into by a married woman with respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire. 10

(v) Every married woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband shall, in respect of her separate property, be subject to the bankruptcy laws in the same way as if she were a *feme sole*. 15

Property of a woman, married after the Act, to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

2. Every woman who marries after the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold as her separate property, and to dispose of in manner aforesaid, all real and personal property which shall belong to her at the time of marriage, or shall be acquired by or devolve upon her after marriage, including any wages, earnings, money, and property gained or acquired by her in any employment, trade, or occupation in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill. 20

Loans by wife to husband.

3. Any money or other estate of the wife, lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate in case of his bankruptcy, under reservation of the wife's claim to a dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money or other estate, after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied. 30

Execution of general power.

4. The execution of a general power by will by a married woman shall have the effect of making the property appointed liable for her debts and other liabilities, in the same manner as her separate estate is made liable under this Act. 35

Property acquired after the Act by a woman married before the Act to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

5. Every woman married before the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold, and to dispose of in manner aforesaid, as her separate property all real and personal property, her title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, shall accrue after the commencement of this Act, including any wages, earnings, money, and property so gained or acquired by her as aforesaid. 40

As to stock, &c., to which a married woman is entitled.

6. All deposits in any post office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, all annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, and all sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, which at the commencement of this Act are standing in the sole name of a married woman, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or of or in any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, which at the commencement of this Act are standing in her name, shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be the separate property of such married woman; and the fact that any such deposit, annuity, sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks 55
or

or funds transferable in the books of any bank, share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other interest as aforesaid, is standing in the sole name of a married woman, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence that she is beneficially entitled thereto for her separate use, so as to
 5 authorize and empower her to receive or transfer the same, and to receive the dividends, interest, and profits thereof, without the concurrence of her husband, and to indemnify the Postmaster-General, the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, and all directors, managers, and trustees of every such bank, corporation, company,
 10 public body, or society as aforesaid, in respect thereof.

7. All sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of
 any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, and
 all such deposits and annuities respectively as are mentioned in the
 last preceding section, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 15 stock, and other interests of or in such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be allotted to or placed, registered, or transferred in or into
 or made to stand in the sole name of any married woman shall be
 deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be her separate
 20 property, in respect of which so far as any liability may be incident thereto her separate estate shall alone be liable, whether the same shall be so expressed in the document whereby her title to the same is created or certified, or in the books or register wherein her title is entered or recorded, or not. Provided always that nothing in this Act
 25 shall require or authorize any corporation or joint stock company to admit any married woman to be a holder of any shares or stock therein to which any liability may be incident, contrary to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, charter, by-law, articles of association, or deed of settlement regulating such corporation or company.

As to stock, &c., to be transferred, &c., to a married woman.

8. All the provisions hereinbefore contained as to deposits in
 any post-office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, annuities
 granted by any person, company, or corporation, sums forming part
 of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable
 35 in the books of any bank, shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid respectively, which at the commencement of this Act shall be standing in the sole name of a married woman, or
 which, after that time, shall be allotted to, or placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the sole name of a married
 40 woman, shall respectively extend and apply, so far as relates to the estate, right, title, or interest of the married woman, to any of the particulars aforesaid which, at the commencement of this Act, or at any time afterwards, shall be standing in, or shall be allotted to, placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the
 45 name of any married woman jointly with any persons or person other than her husband.

Investments in joint names of married women and others.

9. It shall not be necessary for the husband of any married
 woman, in respect of her interest, to join in the transfer of any such
 annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the
 50 public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which is now or shall
 at any time hereafter be standing in the sole name of any married
 55 woman, or in the joint names of such married woman and any other person or persons not being her husband.

As to stock, &c., standing in the joint names of a married woman and others.

10. If any investment in any such deposit or annuity as
 aforesaid, or in any of the public stocks or funds, or in any other
 stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or in any share, stock,
 debenture,

Fraudulent investments with money of husband.

debenture, or debenture stock of any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or in any share, debenture, benefit, right, or claim whatsoever in, to, or upon the funds of any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, shall have been made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband, without his consent, the Court may, upon an application under section seventeen of this Act, order such investment, and the dividends thereof, or any part thereof, to be transferred and paid respectively to the husband; and nothing in this Act contained shall give validity as against creditors of the husband to any gift, by a husband to his wife, of any property, which, after such gift, shall continue to be in the order and disposition or reputed ownership of the husband, or to any deposit or other investment of moneys of the husband made by or in the name of his wife in fraud of his creditors, but any moneys so deposited or invested may be followed as if this Act had not passed.

Moneys payable under policy of assurance not to form part of estate of the insured.

11. A married woman may, by virtue of the power of making contracts hereinbefore contained, effect a policy upon her own life or the life of her husband for her separate use; and the same and all benefit thereof shall enure accordingly. A policy of assurance effected by any man on his own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his children, or of his wife and children, or any of them, or by any woman on her own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of her husband, or of her children, or any of them, shall create a trust in favour of the objects therein named, and the moneys payable under any such policy shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains unperformed, form part of the estate of the insured, or be subject to his or her debts. Provided that if it shall be proved that the policy was effected and the premiums paid with intent to defraud the creditors of the insured, they shall be entitled to receive, out of the moneys payable under the policy, a sum equal to the premiums so paid. The insured may by the policy, or by any memorandum under his or her hand, appoint a trustee or trustees of the moneys payable under the policy, and from time to time to appoint a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and may make provision for the appointment of a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and for the investment of the moneys payable under any such policy. In default of any such appointment of a trustee, such policy, immediately on its being effected, shall vest in the insured and his or her legal personal representatives, in trust for the purposes aforesaid. If, at the time of the death of the insured, or at any time afterwards, there shall be no trustee, or it shall be expedient to appoint a new trustee or new trustees, a trustee or trustees or a new trustee or new trustees may be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the "Trustee Act, 1850," or the Acts amending and extending the same. The receipt of a trustee or trustees duly appointed, or in default of any such appointment, or in default of notice to the insurance office, the receipt of the legal personal representative of the insured shall be a discharge to the office for the sum secured by the policy, or for the value thereof, in whole or in part.

Remedies of married woman for protection and security of separate property.

12. Every woman, whether married before or after this Act, shall have in her own name against all persons whomsoever, including her husband, the same civil remedies, and also (subject, as regards her husband, to the proviso hereinafter contained) the same remedies and redress by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property, as if such property belonged to her as a *feme sole*; but, except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort. In any indictment or other proceeding under this section it shall be sufficient to allege such property to

to be her property; and in any proceeding under this section a husband or wife shall be competent to give evidence against each other, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always that no criminal proceeding shall be taken by any
 5 wife against her husband by virtue of this Act while they are living together as to or concerning any property claimed by her, nor while they are living apart, as to or concerning any act done by the husband while they were living together, concerning property claimed by the wife, unless such property shall have been wrongfully taken by the
 10 husband when leaving or deserting, or about to leave or desert his wife.

13. A woman after her marriage shall continue to be liable in respect and to the extent of her separate property for all debts contracted, and contracts entered into or wrongs committed by her before
 15 her marriage including any sums for which she may be liable as a contributory, either before or after she has been placed on the list of contributories, under and by virtue of the Acts relating to joint stock companies; and she may be sued for any such debt and for any liability in damages or otherwise under any such contract, or in respect of any
 20 such wrong; and all sums recovered against her in respect thereof, or for any costs relating thereto, shall be payable out of her separate property; and, as between her and her husband, unless there be any contract between them to the contrary, her separate property shall be deemed to be primarily liable for all such debts, contracts, or wrongs,
 25 and for all damages or costs recovered in respect thereof: Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any woman married before the commencement of this Act for any such debt, contract, or wrong as aforesaid, except as to any separate property to which she may become entitled by virtue of
 30 this Act, and to which she would not have been entitled for her separate use under the Act hereby repealed or otherwise, if this Act had not passed.

Wife's ante-nuptial debts and liabilities.

14. A husband shall be liable for the debts of his wife contracted, and for all contracts entered into and wrongs committed by
 35 her, before marriage, including any liabilities to which she may be so subject under the Acts relating to joint stock companies as aforesaid, to the extent of all property whatsoever belonging to his wife which he shall have acquired or become entitled to from or through his wife, after deducting therefrom any payments made by him, and any sums
 40 for which judgment may have been *bonâ fide* recovered against him in any proceeding at law, in respect of any such debts, contracts, or wrongs, for or in respect of which his wife was liable before her marriage as aforesaid; but he shall not be liable for the same any further or otherwise, and any Court in which a husband shall be sued
 45 for any such debt shall have power to direct any inquiry or proceedings which it may think proper for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, amount, or value of such property: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any husband married before the commencement of this Act for or in
 50 respect of any such debt or other liability of his wife as aforesaid.

Husband to be liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage to a certain extent.

15. A husband and wife may be jointly sued in respect of any such debt or other liability (whether by contract or for any wrong) contracted or incurred by the wife before marriage as aforesaid, if the plaintiff in the action shall seek to establish his claim, either wholly
 55 or in part, against both of them; and if in any such action, or in any action brought in respect of any such debt or liability against the husband alone, it is not found that the husband is liable in respect of any property of the wife so acquired by him, or to which he shall have become so entitled as aforesaid, he shall have judgment for his
 costs

Suits for ante-nuptial liabilities.

costs of defence, whatever may be the result of the action against the wife if jointly sued with him; and in any such action against husband and wife jointly, if it appears that the husband is liable for the debt or damages recovered, or any part thereof, the judgment to the extent of the amount for which the husband is liable shall be a joint judgment against the husband personally and against the wife as to her separate property; and as to the residue, if any, of such debt and damages, the judgment shall be a separate judgment against the wife as to her separate property only.

Act of wife liable to criminal proceedings.

16. A wife doing any act with respect to any property of her husband, which, if done by the husband with respect to property of the wife, would make the husband liable to criminal proceedings by the wife under this Act, shall in like manner be liable to criminal proceedings by her husband.

Husband or wife competent witness in criminal proceedings.

17. In any such criminal proceeding against a husband or a wife as is authorized by this Act, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and admissible witnesses, and, except when defendant, compellable to give evidence.

Questions between husband and wife as to property to be decided in a summary way.

18. In any question between husband and wife as to the title to or possession of property, either party, or any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, in whose books any stocks, funds or shares of either party are standing, may apply, by summons or otherwise in a summary way, to any Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or (if the value of the property in dispute shall not exceed two hundred pounds) to any Judge of the District Court within whose jurisdiction the property shall be, and the Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court (as the case may be) may make such order with respect to the property in dispute, and as to the costs of and consequent on the application, as he thinks fit, or may direct such application to stand over from time to time, and any inquiry touching the matters in question to be made in such manner as he shall think fit. Provided always that any order of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as an order made by the same Judge in a suit or action pending in the said Court would be; and any order of a District Court or Judge thereof under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as any other order made by the same Court or Judge would be. Provided also that the Judge of the Supreme Court or District Court if either party so require, may hear any such application in his private room. Provided also that any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid shall, in the matter of any such application for the purposes of the costs or otherwise be treated as a stakeholder only.

Married woman as an executrix or trustee.

19. A married woman who is an executrix or administratrix alone or jointly with any other person or persons of the estate of any deceased person, or a trustee alone or jointly as aforesaid of property subject to any trust, may sue or be sued, and may transfer or join in transferring any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society in that character, without her husband, as if she were a *feme sole*.

Saving of existing settlements and the power to make future settlements.

20. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement or agreement for a settlement made or to be made, whether before or after marriage, respecting the property of any married woman, or shall interfere with or render inoperative any restriction against anticipation at present attached or to be hereafter attached

- attached to the enjoyment of any property or income by a woman under any settlement, agreement for a settlement, will, or other instrument; but no restriction against anticipation contained in any settlement or agreement for a settlement of a woman's own property to be made or entered into by herself shall have any validity against
- 5 debts contracted by her before her marriage, and no settlement or agreement for a settlement shall have any greater force or validity against creditors of such woman than a like settlement or agreement for settlement made or entered into by a man would have against his creditors.
- 10 21. A married woman having separate property shall be subject to all such liability for the maintenance of her children as the husband is now by law subject to for the maintenance of her children. Married woman to be liable to the parish for the maintenance of her children. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall relieve her husband from any liability imposed upon him by law to maintain her children.
- 15 22. The "Married Women's Property, 1879," is hereby repealed: Repeal of 42 Vic. No. 11. Provided that such repeal shall not affect any act done or right acquired while such Act was in force, or any right or liability of any husband or wife married before the commencement of this Act, to
- 20 sue or be sued under the provisions of the said repealed Act, for or in respect of any debt, contract, wrong, or other matter or thing whatsoever, for or in respect of which any such right or liability shall have accrued to or against such husband or wife before the commencement of this Act.
- 25 23. For the purposes of this Act the legal personal representative of any married woman shall in respect of her separate estate and as a trustee thereof have the same rights and liabilities as she would have and be subject to the same jurisdiction as she would be if she were living. Legal representative of married woman.
- 30 24. The word "contract" in this Act shall include the acceptance of any trust, or of the office of executrix or administratrix, and the provisions of this Act as to liabilities of married women shall extend to all liabilities by reason of any breach of trust or devastavit committed by any married woman being a trustee or executrix or administratrix either before or after her marriage, and her husband shall
- 35 not be subject to such liabilities unless he has acted or intermeddled in the trust or administration. The word "property" in this Act includes a thing in action. Interpretation of terms.
- 40 25. This Act shall come into operation immediately on the passing thereof. Commencement of Act.
26. This Act may be cited as the "Married Women's Property Act, 1889." Short title.

Legislative Council.

52° VICTORIÆ, 1889.

A BILL

To amend the law relating to the Rights and Liabilities of Married Women.

[MR. PIGOTT;—17 April, 1889.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to assimilate as far as practicable the statute law of this Colony relating to property and contract, so far as relates to married women, to the statute law of England, and to amend the "Married Women's Property Act." Be it therefore enacted by the Queen'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. (I) A married woman shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing, by will or otherwise, of any real or personal property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were a *feme sole*, without the intervention of any trustee.

(II) A married woman shall be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate property on any contract, and of suing and being sued, either in contract or in tort, or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*, and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or defendant,

Preamble.

Married women to be capable of holding property and of contracting as a *feme sole*.

defendant, or be made a party to any action or other legal proceeding brought by or taken against her; and any damages or costs recovered by her in any such action or proceeding shall be her separate property, and any damages or costs recovered against her in any such action or proceeding shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise. 5

(III) Every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown.

(IV) Every contract entered into by a married woman with 10 respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire.

(v) Every married woman carrying on a trade separately 15 from her husband shall, in respect of her separate property, be subject to the bankruptcy laws in the same way as if she were a *feme sole*.

Property of a woman, married after the Act, to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

2. Every woman who marries after the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold as her separate property, and to dispose of in manner aforesaid, all real and personal property which 20 shall belong to her at the time of marriage, or shall be acquired by or devolve upon her after marriage, including any wages, earnings, money, and property gained or acquired by her in any employment, trade, or occupation in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic, 25 or scientific skill.

Loans by wife to husband.

3. Any money or other estate of the wife, lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate in case of his bankruptcy, under reservation of the wife's claim to a 30 dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money or other estate, after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

Execution of general power.

4. The execution of a general power by will by a married 35 woman shall have the effect of making the property appointed liable for her debts and other liabilities, in the same manner as her separate estate is made liable under this Act.

Property acquired after the Act by a woman married before the Act to be held by her as a *feme sole*.

5. Every woman married before the commencement of this Act shall be entitled to have and to hold, and to dispose of in manner 40 aforesaid, as her separate property all real and personal property, her title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, shall accrue after the commencement of this Act, including any wages, earnings, money, and property so gained or acquired by her as aforesaid.

As to stock, &c., to which a married woman is entitled.

6. All deposits in any post office or other savings bank, or in 45 any other bank, all annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, and all sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, which at the commencement of this Act are standing in the sole name 50 of a married woman, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other interests of or in any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or of or in any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, which at the commencement of this Act are standing in her name, shall be deemed, 55 unless and until the contrary be shown, to be the separate property of such married woman; and the fact that any such deposit, annuity, sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks

or

or funds transferable in the books of any bank, share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other interest as aforesaid, is standing in the sole name of a married woman, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence that she is beneficially entitled thereto for her separate use, so as to
 5 authorize and empower her to receive or transfer the same, and to receive the dividends, interest, and profits thereof, without the concurrence of her husband, and to indemnify the Postmaster-General, the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, and all directors, managers, and trustees of every such bank, corporation, company,
 10 public body, or society as aforesaid, in respect thereof.

7. All sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, and all such deposits and annuities respectively as are mentioned in the last preceding section, and all shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 15 stock, and other interests of or in such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be allotted to or placed, registered, or transferred in or into or made to stand in the sole name of any married woman shall be deemed, unless and until the contrary be shown, to be her separate
 20 property, in respect of which so far as any liability may be incident thereto her separate estate shall alone be liable, whether the same shall be so expressed in the document whereby her title to the same is created or certified, or in the books or register wherein her title is entered or recorded, or not. Provided always that nothing in this Act
 25 shall require or authorize any corporation or joint stock company to admit any married woman to be a holder of any shares or stock therein to which any liability may be incident, contrary to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, charter, by-law, articles of association, or deed of settlement regulating such corporation or company.

8. All the provisions hereinbefore contained as to deposits in any post-office or other savings bank, or in any other bank, annuities granted by any person, company, or corporation, sums forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable in the books of any bank, shares, stock, debentures, debenture
 35 stock, or other interests of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid respectively, which at the commencement of this Act shall be standing in the sole name of a married woman, or which, after that time, shall be allotted to, or placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the sole name of a married
 40 woman, shall respectively extend and apply, so far as relates to the estate, right, title, or interest of the married woman, to any of the particulars aforesaid which, at the commencement of this Act, or at any time afterwards, shall be standing in, or shall be allotted to, placed, registered, or transferred to or into, or made to stand in, the
 45 name of any married woman jointly with any persons or person other than her husband.

9. It shall not be necessary for the husband of any married woman, in respect of her interest, to join in the transfer of any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the
 50 public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, which is now or shall at any time hereafter be standing in the sole name of any married
 55 woman, or in the joint names of such married woman and any other person or persons not being her husband.

10. If any investment in any such deposit or annuity as aforesaid, or in any of the public stocks or funds, or in any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or in any share, stock, debenture,

As to stock, &c., to be transferred, &c., to a married woman.

Investments in joint names of married women and others.

As to stock, &c., standing in the joint names of a married woman and others.

Fraudulent investments with money of husband.

debenture, or debenture stock of any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, or in any share, debenture, benefit, right, or claim whatsoever in, to, or upon the funds of any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society, shall have been made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband, without his consent, the Court may, upon an application under section seventeen of this Act, order such investment, and the dividends thereof, or any part thereof, to be transferred and paid respectively to the husband; and nothing in this Act contained shall give validity as against creditors of the husband to any gift, by a husband to his wife, of any property, which, after such gift, shall continue to be in the order and disposition or reputed ownership of the husband, or to any deposit or other investment of moneys of the husband made by or in the name of his wife in fraud of his creditors, but any moneys so deposited or invested may be followed as if this Act had not passed.

Moneys payable under policy of assurance not to form part of estate of the insured.

11. A married woman may, by virtue of the power of making contracts hereinbefore contained, effect a policy upon her own life or the life of her husband for her separate use; and the same and all benefit thereof shall enure accordingly. A policy of assurance effected by any man on his own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his children, or of his wife and children, or any of them, or by any woman on her own life, and expressed to be for the benefit of her husband, or of her children, or any of them, shall create a trust in favour of the objects therein named, and the moneys payable under any such policy shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains unperformed, form part of the estate of the insured, or be subject to his or her debts. Provided that if it shall be proved that the policy was effected and the premiums paid with intent to defraud the creditors of the insured, they shall be entitled to receive, out of the moneys payable under the policy, a sum equal to the premiums so paid. The insured may by the policy, or by any memorandum under his or her hand, appoint a trustee or trustees of the moneys payable under the policy, and from time to time to appoint a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and may make provision for the appointment of a new trustee or new trustees thereof, and for the investment of the moneys payable under any such policy. In default of any such appointment of a trustee, such policy, immediately on its being effected, shall vest in the insured and his or her legal personal representatives, in trust for the purposes aforesaid. If, at the time of the death of the insured, or at any time afterwards, there shall be no trustee, or it shall be expedient to appoint a new trustee or new trustees, a trustee or trustees or a new trustee or new trustees may be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the "Trustee Act, 1850," or the Acts amending and extending the same. The receipt of a trustee or trustees duly appointed, or in default of any such appointment, or in default of notice to the insurance office, the receipt of the legal personal representative of the insured shall be a discharge to the office for the sum secured by the policy, or for the value thereof, in whole or in part.

Remedies of married woman for protection and security of separate property.

12. Every woman, whether married before or after this Act, shall have in her own name against all persons whomsoever, including her husband, the same civil remedies, and also (subject, as regards her husband, to the proviso hereinafter contained) the same remedies and redress by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property, as if such property belonged to her as a *feme sole*; but, except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort. In any indictment or other proceeding under this section it shall be sufficient to allege such property to

to be her property; and in any proceeding under this section a husband or wife shall be competent to give evidence against each other, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always that no criminal proceeding shall be taken by any
 5 wife against her husband by virtue of this Act while they are living together as to or concerning any property claimed by her, nor while they are living apart, as to or concerning any act done by the husband while they were living together, concerning property claimed by the wife, unless such property shall have been wrongfully taken by the
 10 husband when leaving or deserting, or about to leave or desert his wife.

13. A woman after her marriage shall continue to be liable in respect and to the extent of her separate property for all debts contracted, and contracts entered into or wrongs committed by her before
 15 her marriage including any sums for which she may be liable as a contributory, either before or after she has been placed on the list of contributories, under and by virtue of the Acts relating to joint stock companies; and she may be sued for any such debt and for any liability in damages or otherwise under any such contract, or in respect of any
 20 such wrong; and all sums recovered against her in respect thereof, or for any costs relating thereto, shall be payable out of her separate property; and, as between her and her husband, unless there be any contract between them to the contrary, her separate property shall be deemed to be primarily liable for all such debts, contracts, or wrongs,
 25 and for all damages or costs recovered in respect thereof: Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of any woman married before the commencement of this Act for any such debt, contract, or wrong as aforesaid, except as to
 30 this Act, and to which she would not have been entitled for her separate use under the Act hereby repealed or otherwise, if this Act had not passed.

Wife's ante-nuptial debts and liabilities.

14. A husband shall be liable for the debts of his wife contracted, and for all contracts entered into and wrongs committed by
 35 her, before marriage, including any liabilities to which she may be so subject under the Acts relating to joint stock companies as aforesaid, to the extent of all property whatsoever belonging to his wife which he shall have acquired or become entitled to from or through his wife, after deducting therefrom any payments made by him, and any sums
 40 for which judgment may have been *bonâ fide* recovered against him in any proceeding at law, in respect of any such debts, contracts, or wrongs, for or in respect of which his wife was liable before her marriage as aforesaid; but he shall not be liable for the same any
 45 further or otherwise, and any Court in which a husband shall be sued for any such debt shall have power to direct any inquiry or proceedings which it may think proper for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, amount, or value of such property: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall operate to increase or diminish the liability of
 50 any husband married before the commencement of this Act for or in respect of any such debt or other liability of his wife as aforesaid.

Husband to be liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage to a certain extent.

15. A husband and wife may be jointly sued in respect of any such debt or other liability (whether by contract or for any wrong) contracted or incurred by the wife before marriage as aforesaid, if the plaintiff in the action shall seek to establish his claim, either wholly
 55 or in part, against both of them; and if in any such action, or in any action brought in respect of any such debt or liability against the husband alone, it is not found that the husband is liable in respect of any property of the wife so acquired by him, or to which he shall have become so entitled as aforesaid, he shall have judgment for his
 costs

Suits for ante-nuptial liabilities.

costs of defence, whatever may be the result of the action against the wife if jointly sued with him; and in any such action against husband and wife jointly, if it appears that the husband is liable for the debt or damages recovered, or any part thereof, the judgment to the extent of the amount for which the husband is liable shall be a joint judgment against the husband personally and against the wife as to her separate property; and as to the residue, if any, of such debt and damages, the judgment shall be a separate judgment against the wife as to her separate property only.

Act of wife liable to criminal proceedings.

16. A wife doing any act with respect to any property of her husband, which, if done by the husband with respect to property of the wife, would make the husband liable to criminal proceedings by the wife under this Act, shall in like manner be liable to criminal proceedings by her husband.

Husband or wife competent witness in criminal proceedings.

17. In any such criminal proceeding against a husband or a wife as is authorized by this Act, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and admissible witnesses, and, except when defendant, compellable to give evidence.

Questions between husband and wife as to property to be decided in a summary way.

18. In any question between husband and wife as to the title to or possession of property, either party, or any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid, in whose books any stocks, funds or shares of either party are standing, may apply, by summons or otherwise in a summary way, to any Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or (if the value of the property in dispute shall not exceed two hundred pounds) to any Judge of the District Court within whose jurisdiction the property shall be, and the Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court (as the case may be) may make such order with respect to the property in dispute, and as to the costs of and consequent on the application, as he thinks fit, or may direct such application to stand over from time to time, and any inquiry touching the matters in question to be made in such manner as he shall think fit. Provided always that any order of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as an order made by the same Judge in a suit or action pending in the said Court would be; and any order of a District Court or Judge thereof under the provisions of this section shall be subject to appeal in the same way as any other order made by the same Court or Judge would be. Provided also that the Judge of the Supreme Court or District Court if either party so require, may hear any such application in his private room. Provided also that any such bank, corporation, company, public body, or society as aforesaid shall, in the matter of any such application for the purposes of the costs or otherwise be treated as a stakeholder only.

Married woman as an executrix or trustee.

19. A married woman who is an executrix or administratrix alone or jointly with any other person or persons of the estate of any deceased person, or a trustee alone or jointly as aforesaid of property subject to any trust, may sue or be sued, and may transfer or join in transferring any such annuity or deposit as aforesaid, or any sum forming part of the public stocks or funds, or of any other stocks or funds transferable as aforesaid, or any share, stock, debenture, debenture stock, or other benefit, right, claim, or other interest of or in any such corporation, company, public body, or society in that character, without her husband, as if she were a *feme sole*.

Saving of existing settlements and the power to make future settlements.

20. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement or agreement for a settlement made or to be made, whether before or after marriage, respecting the property of any married woman, or shall interfere with or render inoperative any restriction against anticipation at present attached or to be hereafter attached

attached to the enjoyment of any property or income by a woman under any settlement, agreement for a settlement, will, or other instrument; but no restriction against anticipation contained in any settlement or agreement for a settlement of a woman's own property to be made or entered into by herself shall have any validity against
 5 debts contracted by her before her marriage, and no settlement or agreement for a settlement shall have any greater force or validity against creditors of such woman than a like settlement or agreement for settlement made or entered into by a man would have against his creditors.

10 21. A married woman having separate property shall be subject to all such liability for the maintenance of her children as the husband is now by law subject to for the maintenance of her children. Married woman to be liable to the parish for the maintenance of her children. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall relieve her husband from any liability imposed upon him by law to maintain her children.

15 22. The "Married Women's Property, 1879," is hereby repealed: Repeal of 42 Vic. No. 11. Provided that such repeal shall not affect any act done or right acquired while such Act was in force, or any right or liability of any husband or wife married before the commencement of this Act, to
 20 sue or be sued under the provisions of the said repealed Act, for or in respect of any debt, contract, wrong, or other matter or thing whatsoever, for or in respect of which any such right or liability shall have accrued to or against such husband or wife before the commencement of this Act.

25 23. For the purposes of this Act the legal personal representative of any married woman shall in respect of her separate estate and as a trustee thereof have the same rights and liabilities as she would have and be subject to the same jurisdiction as she would be if she were living. Legal representative of married woman.

30 24. The word "contract" in this Act shall include the acceptance of any trust, or of the office of executrix or administratrix, and the provisions of this Act as to liabilities of married women shall extend to all liabilities by reason of any breach of trust or devastavit committed by any married woman being a trustee or executrix or administratrix either before or after her marriage, and her husband shall
 35 not be subject to such liabilities unless he has acted or intermeddled in the trust or administration. The word "property" in this Act includes a thing in action. Interpretation of terms.

40 25. This Act shall come into operation immediately on the passing thereof. Commencement of Act.

26. This Act may be cited as the "Married Women's Property Act, 1889." Short title.

