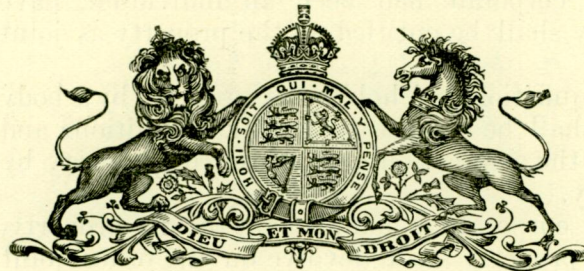


This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for its concurrence.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 12th July, 1905.* }

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINTO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

Act No. , 1905.

An Act to validate certain payments made and acts done under powers of attorney ; to enable corporations to acquire and hold property in joint tenancy ; and for other purposes.

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

5 **1.** This Act may be cited as the "Conveyancing (Amendment) Short title.
Act, 1905."

10 **2.** Where any payment is made or any act is done in pursuance of a power of attorney created or purporting to be created by an instrument executed before or after the commencement of this Act, such payment or act shall not be invalid by reason only that the donor of the power was at the time of the execution of the instrument a lunatic or of unsound mind (whether such lunacy or unsoundness of mind was or was not at the said time known to the donee of the power)

Exercise of power
of attorney not
invalidated by
lunacy of donor.

Conveyancing (Amendment).

if at the time when the payment was made or the act was done, the person to or in favour of whom such payment was made or act was done did not know of such lunacy or unsoundness of mind.

5 **3.** (1) A body corporate shall be capable of acquiring and holding any real or personal property in joint tenancy in the same manner as if it were an individual; and where a body corporate and an individual, or two or more bodies corporate have, before the commencement of this Act, become entitled to and at such commencement hold, or have after such commencement become entitled to any
10 such property under circumstances or by virtue of any instrument which would, if the body corporate had been an individual, have created a joint tenancy, they shall be entitled to the property as joint tenants :

Corporations may hold property as joint tenants. 62 & 63 Vic., c. 20.

15 Provided that the acquisition and holding of property by a body corporate in joint tenancy shall be subject to the like conditions and restrictions which attach to the acquisition and holding of property by a body corporate in severalty.

(2) Where a body corporate is joint tenant of any property, then on its dissolution, the property shall devolve on the other joint
20 tenant.

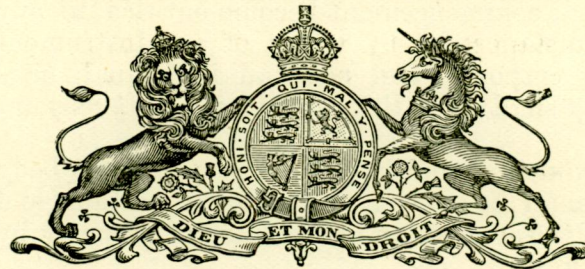
Devolution on dissolution of corporation.

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, July, 1905.* }

Clerk of the Parliaments.

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Exercise of power of attorney not invalidated by lunacy of donor.

Conveyancing (Amendment).

if at the time when the payment was made or the act was done, the person to or in favour of whom such payment was made or act was done did not know of such lunacy or unsoundness of mind.

3. (1) A body corporate shall be capable of acquiring and holding any real or personal property in joint tenancy in the same manner as if it were an individual; and where a body corporate and an individual, or two or more bodies corporate have, before the commencement of this Act, become entitled to and at such commencement hold, or have after such commencement become entitled to any such property under circumstances or by virtue of any instrument which would, if the body corporate had been an individual, have created a joint tenancy, they shall be entitled to the property as joint tenants :

Corporations may hold property as joint tenants.
62 & 63 Vic., c. 20.

Provided that the acquisition and holding of property by a body corporate in joint tenancy shall be subject to the like conditions and restrictions which attach to the acquisition and holding of property by a body corporate in severalty.

(2) Where a body corporate is joint tenant of any property, then on its dissolution, the property shall devolve on the other joint tenant.

Devolution on dissolution of corporation.

A BILL

To validate certain payments made and acts done under powers of attorney; to enable corporations to acquire and hold property in joint tenancy; and for other purposes.

[MR. HUGHES;—29 June, 1905.]

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

5 1. This Act may be cited as the "Conveyancing (Amendment) Short title.
Act, 1905."

2. Where any payment is made or any act is done in pursuance Exercise of power
of a power of attorney created or purporting to be created by an of attorney not
instrument executed before or after the commencement of this Act, invalidated by
lunacy of donor.
10 such payment or act shall not be invalid by reason only that the
donor of the power was at the time of the execution of the instrument
a lunatic or of unsound mind (whether such lunacy or unsoundness of
mind was or was not at the said time known to the donee of the power)
if at the time when the payment was made or the act was done, the
15 person to or in favour of whom such payment was made or act was
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manner as if it were an individual; and where a body corporate and joint tenants.
62 & 63 Vic. c. 20.
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Provided that the acquisition and holding of property by a body
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restrictions which attach to the acquisition and holding of property by
30 a body corporate in severalty.

(2) Where a body corporate is joint tenant of any property, Devolution on
then on its dissolution, the property shall devolve on the other joint dissolution of
tenant. corporation.

W. B. E. L. D.

In order to secure the most complete and reliable information regarding the various corporations to which the following names are referred, and for other purposes.

Filed for record, 20th June 1905.

The following is a list of the names of the corporations mentioned in the foregoing report, and of the names of the persons who are the owners and managers of the same.

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