

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE (ADMINISTRATION) ACT, 1924.

---

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO INDICTMENTS IN CRIMINAL CASES AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL OR SIMILAR THERETO. [5th August, 1924.]

BE IT ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS OF SAORSTÁT EIREANN AS FOLLOWS:—

Rules as to indictments.

1.—The rules contained in the [First Schedule](#) to this Act with respect to indictments shall have effect as if enacted in this Act, but those rules may be added to, varied, or annulled by further rules made under this Act.

Making of rules under this Act.

2.—(1) Rules made under this Act shall be made by and with the concurrence of the same persons as those by whom and with whose concurrence the Rules of Court mentioned in [section 36](#) of the [Courts of Justice Act, 1924](#) (No. 10 of 1924), are by that section authorised or required to be made.

(2) [Section 101](#) of the [Courts of Justice Act, 1924](#) (No. 10 of 1924), shall apply to all rules made under this Act.

Rules which may be made under this Act.

3.—(1) Rules may from time to time be made under this Act varying or annulling all or any of the rules contained in the [First Schedule](#) to this Act.

(2) In addition to the rules contained in the [First Schedule](#) to this Act, further rules may be made under this Act in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the said rules contained in the [First Schedule](#) to this Act.

(3) The rules contained in the [First Schedule](#) to this Act shall have effect subject to any modifications or additions made therein or thereto by rules made under this Act.

General provisions as to indictments.

4.—(1) Every indictment shall contain, and shall be sufficient if it contains, a statement of the specific offence or offences with which the accused person is charged, together with such particulars as may be necessary for giving reasonable information as to the nature of the charge.

(2) Notwithstanding any rule of law or practice, an indictment shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, not be open to objection in respect of its form or contents if it is framed in accordance with the rules under this Act.

Joinder of charges in the same indictment.

5.—Subject to the provisions of the rules under this Act, charges for more than one felony or for more than one misdemeanour, and charges for both felonies and misdemeanours, may be joined in the same indictment, but where a felony is tried together with any misdemeanour, the jury shall be sworn and the person accused shall have the same right of challenging jurors as if all the offences charged in the indictment were felonies.

Orders for amendment of indictment, separate trial, and postponement of trial.

6.—(1) Where, before trial, or at any stage of a trial, it appears to the court that the indictment is defective, the court shall make such order for the amendment of the indictment as the court thinks necessary to meet the circumstances of the case, unless the required amendments cannot in the opinion of the court be made without injustice, and may make such order as to the payment of any costs incurred owing to the necessity for amendment as the court thinks fit.

(2) Where an indictment is so amended, a note of the order for amendment shall be endorsed on the indictment, and the indictment shall be treated for the purposes of the trial and for the purposes of all proceedings in connection therewith as having been preferred to the jury in the amended form.

(3) Where, before trial, or at any stage of a trial, the court is of opinion that a person accused may be prejudiced or embarrassed in his defence by reason of being charged with more than one offence in the same indictment, or that for any other reason it is desirable to direct that the person should be tried separately for any one or more offences charged in an indictment, the court may order a separate trial of any count or counts of such indictment.

(4) Where, before trial, or at any stage of a trial, the court is of opinion that the postponement of the trial of a person accused is expedient as a consequence of the exercise of any power of the court under this Act to amend an indictment or to order a separate trial of a count, the court shall make such order as to the postponement of the trial as appears necessary.

(5) Where an order of the court is made under this section for a separate trial or for the postponement of a trial—

(a) if such an order is made during a trial the court may order that the jury are to be discharged from giving a verdict on the count or counts the trial of which is postponed or on the indictment, as the case may be; and

(b) the procedure on the separate trial of a count shall be the same in all respects as if the count had been preferred in a separate indictment, and the procedure on the postponed trial shall be the same in all respects (if the jury has been discharged) as if the trial had not commenced; and

(c) the court may make such order as to costs and as to admitting the accused person to bail, and as to the enlargement of recognizances and otherwise as the court thinks fit.

(6) Any power of the court under this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other power of the court for the same or similar purposes.

Costs of defective or redundant indictments.

**7.**—Where it appears to the court that an indictment contains unnecessary matter, or is of unnecessary length, or is materially defective in any respect, the court may make such order as to the payment of that part of the costs of the prosecution which has been incurred by reason of the indictment so containing unnecessary matter, or being of unnecessary length, or being materially defective as the court thinks fit.

Provision as to Vexatious Indictments Act.

**8.**—Nothing in this Act shall prevent an indictment being open to objection if it contravenes or fails to comply with the Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859.

Prosecutions to be at suit of Attorney-General.

**9.**—(1) All criminal charges prosecuted upon indictment in any court shall be prosecuted at the suit of the Attorney-General of Saorstát Eireann.

(2) Save where a criminal prosecution in a court of summary jurisdiction is prosecuted by a Minister, Department of State, or person (official or unofficial) authorised in that behalf by the law for the time being in force, all prosecutions in any court of summary jurisdiction shall be prosecuted at the suit of the Attorney-General of Saorstát Eireann.

Form of oath on issue of competence to plead.

**10.**—The Oath to be administered to the jurors empanelled to try whether a prisoner is competent to plead or not shall be in the following form, that is to say:—

“I do swear by Almighty God that I will well and diligently inquire whether A.B., the prisoner at the bar, be insane or not, and a true verdict give according to the best of my understanding.”

Form of oath where prisoner stands mute.

**11.**—The oath to be administered to the jurors empanelled to try the issue as to whether a prisoner who stands mute is mute of malice or by the visitation of God shall be in the following form, that is to say:—

“I do swear by Almighty God that I will well and truly try whether A.B., the prisoner at the bar, is mute of malice or by the visitation of God and a true verdict give according to the evidence.”

*Nolle prosequi* and form thereof.

**12.**—At the trial of a prisoner on indictment at the prosecution of the Attorney-General of Saorstát Eireann a *nolle prosequi* may be entered at the instance of the Attorney-General of Saorstát Eireann at any time after the indictment is preferred to the jury and before a verdict is found thereon, and every such *nolle prosequi* shall be in the following form, that is to say:—

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_, at the trial of A.B. on the prosecution of the Attorney-General of Saorstát Eireann on an indictment for \_\_\_\_\_ the said Attorney-General in his proper person (or by his counsel) stated to the court that he would not further prosecute the said A.B. on the said indictment, whereupon it was ordered by the court that the said A.B. be discharged of and from the indictment aforesaid.

Form of recognizance.

**13.**—Every recognizance entered into by way of bail before a District Justice or a Justice of the District Court or a Peace Commissioner shall be in the following form, or in such similar form as the circumstances may require:—

Be it remembered that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_, A. B., of \_\_\_\_\_ (labourer), C. D., of \_\_\_\_\_ (grocer), and E. F., of \_\_\_\_\_ (butcher), personally came before me the undersigned, a District Justice in Saorstát Eireann (*or* a Justice of the District Court of Saorstát Eireann *or* a Peace Commissioner) for the District of \_\_\_\_\_, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to Saorstát Eireann the several sums following, that is to say, the said A. B. the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, and the said C. D. and E. F. the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ each, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of the Minister for Finance of Saorstát Eireann, if he the said A. B. fail in the condition endorsed. Taken and acknowledged the day and year first above mentioned, at \_\_\_\_\_ before me, \_\_\_\_\_

The condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas the said A. B. was this day charged before me, the Justice *or* Peace Commissioner within mentioned for that (etc., as in the warrant); if, therefore, the said A. B. will appear at the next sitting of the District Court (*or* of the Circuit Court, *or* of the High Court *or* of the Central Criminal Court, as the case may be) to be holden in and for the District (*or* as the case may be) and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the (common gaol) there, and plead to such charge or indictment as may be preferred against him, and take his trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

Form of juror's oath in criminal cases.

**14.**—The oath to be administered to the jurors empanelled for the trial of any criminal charge or issue shall be in the following form, that is to say:—

“I do swear by Almighty God that I will well and truly try the issue as to whether the accused is guilty or not guilty of the offence charged in the indictment preferred against him (*or her*) and that I will give a true verdict according to the evidence.”

Savings and interpretation.

**15.**—(1) Nothing in this Act or the rules thereunder shall affect the law or practice relating to the jurisdiction of a court or the place where an accused person can be tried, nor prejudice or diminish in any respect the obligation to establish by evidence according to law any acts, omissions, or intentions which are legally necessary to constitute the offence with which the person accused is charged, nor otherwise affect the laws of evidence in criminal cases.

(2) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression “*the court*” means the court before which any indictable offence is tried or prosecuted.

(3) The provisions of this Act relating to indictments shall apply to criminal informations in the High Court and inquisitions, and also to any plea, replication, or other criminal pleading, with such modifications as may be made by rules made under this Act.

Repeal, extent, and short title.

**16.**—(1) The enactments specified in the [Second Schedule](#) to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Criminal Justice (Administration) Act, 1924.

(3) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Minister for Justice shall by order appoint.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

### RULES.

[Sections 1, 2](#) (2).

Material, etc., for indictments.

**1.**—(1) An indictment may be on parchment or durable paper, and may be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed.

(2) Each sheet on which an indictment is set out shall be not more than 12 and not less than 6 inches in length, and not more than 14 and not less than 12 inches in width, and if more than one sheet is required, the sheets shall be fastened together in book form.

(3) A proper margin not less than 3 inches in width shall be kept on the left-hand side of each sheet.

(4) Figures and abbreviations may be used in an indictment for expressing anything which is commonly expressed thereby.

(5) An indictment shall not be open to objection by reason only of any failure to comply with this rule.

Commencement of the indictment.

**2.**—The commencement of the indictment shall be in the following form:—

The Attorney-General of Saorstát Eireann v. A.B.

Court of Trial (e.g. *Central Criminal Court*, (or) *Court of the High Court Circuit*, (or) *The Circuit Court of Justice in Saorstát Eireann*, (or) *The Court of the County Court Judge of Waterford*, (or) *The Court of the Recorder of Cork*).

## Charge preferred to the Jury.

A.B. is charged with the following offence (offences):—

### Joining of charges in one indictment.

**3.**—Charges for any offences, whether felonies or misdemeanours, may be joined in the same indictment if those charges are founded on the same facts, or form or are a part of a series of offences of the same or a similar character.

### Mode in which offences are to be charged.

**4.**—(1) A description of the offence charged in an indictment, or where more than one offence is charged in an indictment, of each offence so charged, shall be set out in the indictment in a separate paragraph called a count.

(2) A count of an indictment shall commence with a statement of the offence charged, called the statement of offence.

(3) The statement of offence shall describe the offence shortly in ordinary language, avoiding as far as possible the use of technical terms, and without necessarily stating all the essential elements of the offence, and if the offence charged is one created by statute, shall contain a reference to the section of the statute creating the offence.

(4) After the statement of the offence, particulars of such offence shall be set out in ordinary language, in which the use of technical terms shall not be necessary:

Provided that where any rule of law or any statute limits the particulars of an offence which are required to be given in an indictment, nothing in this rule shall require any more particulars to be given than those so required.

(5) The forms set out in the appendix to these rules or forms conforming thereto as nearly as may be shall be used in cases to which they are applicable, and in other cases forms to the like effect or conforming thereto as nearly as may be shall be used, the statement of offence and the particulars of offence being varied according to the circumstances in each case.

(6) Where an indictment contains more than one count, the counts shall be numbered consecutively.

### Provisions as to statutory offences.

**5.**—(1) Where an enactment constituting an offence states the offence to be the doing or the omission to do any one of any different acts in the alternative, or the doing or the omission to do any act in any one of any different capacities, or with any one of any different intentions, or states any part of the offence in the alternative, the acts, omissions, capacities, or intentions, or other matters stated in the alternative in the enactment, may be stated in the alternative in the count charging the offence.

(2) It shall not be necessary, in any count charging a statutory offence, to negative any exception or exemption from or qualification to the operation of the statute creating the offence.

#### Description of property.

**6.**—(1) The description of property in a count in an indictment shall be in ordinary language and such as to indicate with reasonable clearness the property referred to, and if the property is so described it shall not be necessary (except when required for the purpose of describing an offence depending on any special ownership of property or special value of property) to name the person to whom the property belongs or the value of the property.

(2) Where property is vested in more than one person, and the owners of the property are referred to in an indictment it shall be sufficient to describe the property as owned by one of those persons by name with others, and if the persons owning the property are a body of persons with a collective name, such as “*Inhabitants*,” “*Trustees*,” “*Commissioners*,” or “*Club*” or other such name, it shall be sufficient to use the collective name without naming any individual.

#### Description of persons.

**7.**—The description or designation in an indictment of the accused person, or of any other person to whom reference is made therein, shall be such as is reasonably sufficient to identify him, without necessarily stating his correct name, or his abode, style, degree, or occupation; and if, owing to the name of the person not being known, or for any other reason, it is impracticable to give such a description or designation, such description or designation shall be given as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances, or such person may be described as “*a person unknown*.”

#### Description of document.

**8.**—Where it is necessary to refer to any document or instrument in an indictment, it shall be sufficient to describe it by any name or designation by which it is usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy thereof.

#### General rule as to description.

**9.**—Subject to any other provisions of these rules, it shall be sufficient to describe any place, time, thing, matter, act, or omission whatsoever to which it is necessary to refer in any indictment, in ordinary language in such a manner as to indicate with reasonable clearness the place, time, thing, matter, act or omission referred to.

#### Statement of intent.

**10.**—It shall not be necessary in stating any intent to defraud, deceive or injure, to state an intent to defraud, deceive or injure any particular person where the statute creating the offence does not make an intent to defraud, deceive or injure a particular person an essential ingredient of the offence.

#### Charge of previous convictions, etc.

**11.**—Any charge of a previous conviction of an offence or of being a habitual criminal or a habitual drunkard shall be charged at the end of the indictment by means of a statement—in the case of a previous conviction that the person accused has been previously convicted of that offence at a certain time and place without stating the particulars of the offence, and in the case of a habitual criminal or habitual drunkard, that the offender is a habitual criminal or a habitual drunkard, as the case may be.

Saving for s. 32 (4) of the Children Act, 1908.

**12.**—Nothing in these rules or in any rules made under section two of this Act shall affect the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 32 of the Children Act, 1908.

Duty to furnish copy of indictment.

**13.**—(1) It shall be the duty of the registrar of the court to supply to the accused person, on request, a copy of the indictment free of charge.

(2) In the application of this rule to county courts, the clerk of the peace shall be substituted for the registrar of the court.

Interpretation.

**14.**—The [Interpretation Act, 1923](#) (No. 46 of 1923) applies for the interpretation of these rules as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of the Oireachtas.

Short title.

**15.**—These rules may be cited as the Indictment Rules, 1924, and these rules, together with any rules made under this Act, may be cited together by such collective title as may be prescribed by the last-mentioned rules.

## **APPENDIX TO RULES.**

### **FORMS OF INDICTMENT.**

1.

#### **STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.**

Murder.

#### **PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.**

A.B., on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, murdered J.S.

---

2.

#### **STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.**

Accessory after the fact to murder.

#### **PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.**



A.B., between the      day of      and the      day of      , in the County of      , being a person over the age of sixteen years having the custody, charge, or care of C.D., a child, ill-treated or neglected the said child, or caused or procured the said child to be ill-treated or neglected in a manner likely to cause the said child unnecessary suffering or injury to its health.

---

7.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Larceny, contrary to section 17 (1) (a) of the Larceny Act, 1916.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B.,      on the day of      , in the County of      , being clerk or servant to M.N., stole from the said M.N. ten yards of cloth.

---

8.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Robbery, with violence, contrary to section 23 (1) (b) of the Larceny Act, 1916.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B.,      on the day of      , in the County of      robbed C.D. of a watch, and at the time of or immediately before or immediately after such robbery did use personal violence to the said C.D.

---

9.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

First Count.

Larceny after a previous conviction.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , in the County of      , stole a bag, the property of C.D. A.B. has been previously convicted of burglary on the      day of      at the Court sitting at Galway.

---

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Second Count.

Receiving stolen goods, contrary to section 33 (1) of the Larceny Act, 1916.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B.,      on the day of      , in the County of      , did receive a bag, the property of C.D., knowing the same to have been stolen.

---

10.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Larceny, contrary to section 13 of the Larceny Act, 1916.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., in the night of the     day of     , in the County of     , did break and enter the dwelling-house of C.D. with intent to steal therein, and did steal therein one watch, the property of S.T., the said watch being of the value of ten pounds.

---

11.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Threatening to publish a libel, contrary to section 31 of the Larceny Act, 1916.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the     day of     , in the County of     , sent, delivered or uttered to or caused to be received by C.D., a letter accusing or threatening to accuse the said C.D. of an infamous crime with intent to extort money from the said C.D.

---

12.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Obtaining goods by false pretences, contrary to section 32 (1) of the Larceny Act, 1916.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the day of     , in the County of     , with intent to defraud, obtained from S.P. five yards of cloth by falsely pretending that he, the said A.B., was a servant to J.S., and that he, the said A.B., had been sent by the said J.S. to S.P. for the said cloth, and that he, the said A.B., was then authorised by the said J.S. to receive the said cloth on behalf of the said J.S.

---

13.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Conspiracy to defraud.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., and C.D., on the     day of     and on divers days between that day and the day of     in the County of     , conspired together with intent to defraud by means of an advertisement inserted by them, the said A.B. and C.D., in the H.S. newspaper, falsely representing that A.B. and C.D. were then carrying on a genuine business as jewellers at     , in the County of     , and that they were then able to supply certain articles of jewellery to whomsoever would remit to them the sum of two pounds.

---

14.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

First Count.

Arson, contrary to section 2 of the Malicious Damage Act, 1861.

**PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.**

A.B., on the day of , in the County of , maliciously set fire to a dwelling house, one F.G. being therein.

**STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.**

**Second Count.**

Arson, contrary to section 3 of the Malicious Damage Act, 1861.

**PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.**

A.B., on the day of , in the County of , maliciously set fire to a house with intent to injure or defraud.

---

15.

**STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.**

A.B., arson, contrary to section 3 of the Malicious Damage Act, 1861; C.D., accessory before the fact to same offence.

**PARTICULARS OF OFFENCES.**

A.B., on the day of , in the County of , set fire to a house with intent to injure or defraud. C.D., on the same day, in the County of , did counsel, procure, and command the said A.B. to commit the said offence.

---

16.

**STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.**

**First Count.**

Offence under section 35 of the Malicious Damage Act, 1861.

**PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.**

A.B., on the day of , in the County of , displaced a sleeper belonging to the Great Southern and Western Railway with intent to obstruct, upset, overthrow, injure, or destroy any engine, tender, carriage or truck using the said railway.

**STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.**

**Second Count.**

Obstructing railway, contrary to section 36 of the Malicious Damage Act, 1861.

**PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.**

A.B., on the day of , in the County of , by unlawfully displacing a sleeper belonging to the Great Southern and Western Railway did obstruct or cause to be obstructed an engine or carriage using the said railway.

---

17.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Damaging trees, contrary to section 22 of the Malicious Damage Act, 1861.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , in the County of      , maliciously damaged an oak tree there growing.

A.B. has been twice previously convicted of an offence under section 22 of the Malicious Damage Act, 1861, namely at      , on the day of      , and at      , on the day of      .

---

18.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

First Count.

Forgery, contrary to section 2 (1) (a) of the Forgery Act, 1913.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , in the County of      , with intent to defraud, forged a certain will purporting to be the will of C.D.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Second Count.

Uttering forged document, contrary to section 6 of the Forgery Act, 1913.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , in the County of      , uttered a certain forged will purporting to be the will of C.D., knowing the same to be forged and with intent to defraud.

---

19.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Uttering counterfeit coin, contrary to section 9 of the Coinage Offences Act, 1861.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , at the shop kept by C.D. in the County of      , uttered a counterfeit half-crown, knowing the same to be counterfeit.

---

20.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Uttering counterfeit coin, contrary to section 12 of the Coinage Offences Act, 1861.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , at the shop kept by C.D. in the County of      , uttered a counterfeit sovereign, knowing the same to be counterfeit.

A B. has been previously convicted of a misdemeanour under section 9 of the Coinage Offences Act, 1861, on the     day of     at.

---

21.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Libel.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the     day of     , in the County of     , published a defamatory libel concerning E.F., in the form of a letter (book, pamphlet, picture, or as the case may be). (Innuendo should be stated where necessary).

---

22.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

First Count.

Publishing obscene libel.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

E.M., on the     day of     , in the County of     , sold, uttered, and published and caused or procured to be sold, uttered, and published an obscene libel the particulars of which are deposited with this indictment.

(Particulars to specify pages and lines complained of where necessary, as in a book.)

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Second Count.

Procuring obscene libel (or thing) with intent to sell or publish.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

E.M., on the     day of     , in the County of     , procured an obscene libel (or thing), the particulars of which are deposited with this indictment, with intent to sell, utter or publish such obscene libel (or thing).

---

23.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

First Count.

Falsification of accounts, contrary to section I of Falsification of Accounts Act, 1875.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the     day of     , in the County of     , being clerk or servant to C.D., with intent to defraud, made or concurred in making a false entry in a cash-book belonging to the said C.D., his employer, purporting to show that on the said day £100 had been paid to L.M.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Second Count.

Same as first count.

### PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , in the County of      being clerk or servant to C.D., with intent to defraud, omitted or concurred in omitting from or in a cash book belonging to the said C.D., his employer, a material particular, that is to say, the receipt on the said day of £50 from H.S.

---

24.

### STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

#### First Count.

Fraudulent conversion of property, contrary to section 20 (1) (*iv.*) (*a*) of Larceny Act, 1916.

### PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , in the County of      , fraudulently converted to his own use and benefit certain property, that is to say £100, entrusted to him by H.S., in order that he, the said A.B., might retain the same in safe custody.

### STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

#### Second Count.

Fraudulent conversion of property, contrary to section 20 (1) (*iv.*) (*b*) of Larceny Act, 1916.

### PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the      day of      , in the County of      , fraudulently converted to his own use and benefit certain property, that is to say, the sum of £200, received by him for and on account of L.M.

### SECOND SCHEDULE.

#### ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 12.	The Treason Felony Act, 1848.	Section five.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 46.	The Criminal Procedure Act, 1848	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 100.	The Criminal Procedure Act, 1851.	Sections one, two, three, five, seven, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 96.	The Larceny Act, 1861.	Section twenty-eight from “and in any indictment” to the end of the section, and section one hundred and sixteen from the beginning of the section to “offences; and.”
24 & 25 Vict. c. 97.	The Malicious Damage Act, 1861.	Section sixty, down to “alleging an intent to injure or defraud any particular person; and.”

24 & 25 Vict. c. 98.	The Forgery Act, 1861	Sections forty-two and forty-three, and section forty-four down to “any particular person; and.”
24 & 25 Vict. c. 99.	The Coinage Offences Act, 1861.	Section thirty-seven, from “it shall be sufficient to conviction for the previous offence; and.”
24 & 25 Vict. c. 100.	The Offences against the Person Act, 1861.	Section 6.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 29.	The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1863.	Section six, down to “require; and.”
38 & 39 Vict. c. 24.	The Falsification of Accounts Act, 1875.	Section two.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.	The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.	Section twenty-nine, from “and in any information” to the end of the section.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 3	The Explosive Substances Act, 1883.	Sub-section (2) of section seven.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 64.	The Law of Libel Amendment Act, 1888.	Section seven.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 60.	The Inebriates Act, 1898.	In sub-section (2) of section one the words “in any indictment under this section, it shall be sufficient, after charging the offence, to state that the offender is a habitual drunkard.”
8 Edw. VII., c. 48.	The Post Office Act, 1908.	Section seventy-three so far as respects indictments.
8 Edw. VII., c	The Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.	Sub-section (3) of section ten.