

Indictments Act, 1915.

[5 & 6 GEO. 5. CH. 90.]



ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

A.D. 1915.

Section.

1. Rules as to indictments.
2. Powers of rule committee.
3. General provisions as to indictments.
4. Joinder of charges in the same indictment.
5. Orders for amendment of indictment, separate trial, and postponement of trial.
6. Costs of defective or redundant indictments.
7. Provision as to Vexatious Indictments Acts.
8. Savings and interpretation.
9. Repeal, extent, short title, and commencement.

SCHEDULES.





CHAPTER 90.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Indictments in Criminal Cases, and matters incidental or similar thereto. A.D. 1915.
 [23rd December 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

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 by the rule committee under this Act. Rules as to indictments.

2.—(1) There shall be established for the purposes of this Act a rule committee consisting of the Lord Chief Justice of England for the time being, and of a judge of the High Court, a chairman of quarter sessions, a recorder, a clerk of assize, a clerk of the peace, and another person having experience in criminal procedure, appointed in each case by the Lord Chief Justice. Powers of rule committee.

(2) The rule committee shall have power from time to time, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor, to make rules varying or annulling the rules contained in the First Schedule to this Act and to make further rules with respect to the matters dealt with in those rules, and those rules shall have effect subject to any modifications or additions so made.

(3) Any rules made by the rule committee shall be laid, as soon as may be, before both Houses of Parliament, and, if within forty days on which either House has sat since the rules were so laid before the House a petition is presented to His Majesty by that House praying that the rules or any part of them may be annulled, His Majesty may thereupon by Order in Council annul the same, and the same shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything done thereunder.

(4) The term of office of any person who is a member of the committee by virtue of appointment shall be such as may be specified in the appointment.

A.D. 1915.

General provisions as to indictments.

3.—(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.

4. 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.

5.—(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, having regard to the merits of the case, the required amendments cannot 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 found by the grand 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; A.D., 1915.
and

- (b) the procedure on the separate trial of a count shall be the same in all respects as if the count had been found 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.

6. 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.

Costs of defective or redundant indictments.

7. 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, as amended by section one of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1867, or any other enactment: Provided that an indictment shall not be open to objection under those Acts on the ground that a count is joined with the rest of the indictment which could not at the time of the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1867, be lawfully joined, if that count can be lawfully joined under the law for the time being in force.

Provision as to Vexatious Indictments Acts.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 17.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 35.

8.—(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.

Savings and interpretation.

(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 under this Act.

A.D. 1915.

Repeal, extent,
short title, and
commence-
ment.

9.—(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 shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

(3) This Act may be cited as the Indictments Act, 1915.

(4) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April nineteen hundred and sixteen, but shall not apply to indictments in the case of persons committed for trial before that date, or to the trial of any such person.

SCHEDULES.

A.D. 1915.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Sections 1,
2 (2).

RULES.

1.—(1) An indictment may be on parchment or durable paper, and may be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed. Material, &c.
for indict-
ments.

(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) There shall be endorsed on the back of an indictment the name of every witness examined or intended to be examined by the grand jury, and the foreman of the grand jury shall write his initials against the name of each witness so examined.

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

2. The commencement of the indictment shall be in the following form :— Commence-
ment of the
indictment.

The King v. *A.B.*

COURT OF TRIAL [e.g., *Central Criminal Court*, [or] *In the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division*, [or] *Durham County Assizes held at Durham*, [or] *Hants Quarter Sessions held at Winchester*].

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

A.B. is charged with the following offence [offences] :—

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. Joining of
charges in one
indictment.

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. Mode in which
offences are to
be charged.

(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,

A.D. 1915. 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.

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.

A.D. 1915.
Charge of previous convictions, &c.

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

Saving for s. 32 (4) of 8 Edw. 7. c. 67.

13.--(1) It shall be the duty of the clerk of assize, after a true bill has been found on any indictment, to supply to the accused person, on request, a copy of the indictment free of charge.

Duty to furnish copy of indictment.

(2) The cost of any copy supplied to the accused person whether under this rule or otherwise shall be treated as part of the costs of the prosecution for the purpose of section one of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1908.

8 Edw. 7. c. 15.

(3) In the application of this rule to quarter sessions, the clerk of the peace shall be substituted for the clerk of assize.

14. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of these rules, as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Interpretation. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

15. These rules may be cited as the Indictment rules, 1915, and these rules, together with any rules made under section two of this Act, may be cited together by such collective title as may be prescribed by the last-mentioned rules.

Short title.

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., well knowing that one, *H.C.*, did on the _____ day of _____ in the county of _____ murder *C.C.*, did on the _____ day of _____ in the county of _____ and on other days thereafter receive, comfort, harbour, assist and maintain the said *H.C.*

A.D. 1915.

3.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Manslaughter.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the _____ day of _____, in the county of _____,
unlawfully killed *J.S.*

4.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Rape.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the _____ day of _____, in the county of _____,
had carnal knowledge of *E.F.* without her consent.

5.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

First Count.

Wounding with intent, contrary to section 18 of the Offences against
the Person Act, 1861.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the _____ day of _____, in the county of _____,
wounded *C.D.*, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, or to
maim, disfigure, or disable him, or to resist the lawful apprehension of
him the said *A.B.*

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Second Count.

Wounding, contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person
Act, 1861.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the _____ day of _____, in the county of _____,
maliciously wounded *C.D.*

6.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Cruelty to a child, contrary to section 12 of the Children Act, 1908.

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. A.D. 1915.

7.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Larceny, contrary to section 67 of the Larceny Act, 1861.

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 42 of the Larceny Act, 1861.

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 assizes held at Reading.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Second Count.

Receiving stolen goods, contrary to section 91 of the Larceny Act, 1861.

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.

A.D. 1915.

10.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

Burglary and larceny, contrary to section 60 of the Larceny Act, 1861.

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.

Sending threatening letter, contrary to section 46 of the Larceny Act, 1861.

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 88 of the Larceny Act, 1861.

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 then 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.

A.D. 1915.

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 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.

A.D. 1915.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the _____ day of _____, in the county of _____, by unlawfully displacing a sleeper belonging to the Great 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 (1) (2) 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 public-house called "The Red Lion," in the county of _____, uttered a counterfeit half-crown, knowing the same to be counterfeit.

20.

A.D. 1915.

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 a public-house called "The Red Lion," 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.

Perjury, contrary to section (1) (i) of the Perjury Act, 1911.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE.

A.B., on the day of , in the county of , being a witness upon the trial of an action in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England, in which one, , was plaintiff, and one, , was defendant, knowingly falsely swore that he saw one, *M.N.*, in the street called the Strand, London, on the day of .

22.

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.]

23.

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.]

A.D. 1915.

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].

24.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

A.B., undischarged bankrupt obtaining credit, contrary to section 155 (a) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 ;

C.D., being accessory to same offence.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCES.

A.B., on the _____ day of _____, in the county of _____, being an undischarged bankrupt obtained credit to the extent of twelve pounds from *H.S.* without informing the said *H.S.* that he then was an undischarged bankrupt.

C.D. at the same time and place did aid, abet, counsel, and procure *A.B.* to commit the said offence.

25.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

First Count.

Falsification of accounts, contrary to section 1 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*l.* 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*l.* from *H.S.*

26.

A.D. 1915.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCE.

First Count.

Fraudulent conversion of property, contrary to section 1 (1) (a) of Larceny Act, 1901.

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*l.* 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 1 (1) (b) of Larceny Act, 1901.

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*l.* received by him for and on account of *L.M.*

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Section 9.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
5 Geo. 4. c. 84	The Transportation Act, 1824.	Section twenty-three.
7 Geo. 4. c. 16	The Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals Act, 1826.	Section thirty-five from "and in " all indictments" to the end of the section.
7 Geo. 4. c. 46	The Country Bankers Act, 1826.	Section nine from "and in all " indictments" down to "crime, or offence."
7 Geo. 4. c. 64	The Criminal Law Act. 1826.	Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, eighteen and nineteen.
7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 28.	The Criminal Law Act, 1827.	Section eleven from "and in an " indictment" to "describing " the previous felony."
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 69.	The Union and Parish Property Act, 1835.	In section seven the words "and " indictment."
11 & 12 Vict. c. 12.	The Treason Felony Act, 1848.	Section five.

A.D. 1915.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 46.	The Criminal Procedure Act, 1848.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 45.	The Quarter Sessions Act, 1849.	Section ten.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 103.	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1849.	Section fifteen from "and shall be so" to the end of the section.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 100.	The Criminal Procedure Act, 1851.	Sections one, two, three, five, seven, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 54.	The Grand Juries Act, 1856.	In section one the words "and the name of every witness examined or intended to be so examined shall be endorsed on such bill of indictment and the foreman of such grand jury shall write his initials against the name of each witness so sworn and examined touching such bill of indictment."
24 & 25 Vict. c. 96.	The Larceny Act, 1861	Section five; section twenty-eight, from "and in any indictment" to the end of the section; section seventy-one; in section seventy-four the words "and in either case to lay the property in the owner or person letting to hire"; section eighty-eight from "it shall be sufficient" to "of the chattel, money, or valuable security; and"; 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 six.

A.D. 1915.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 29.	The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1863.	Section six, down to "require ; " and "
30 & 31 Vict. c. 35.	The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1867.	In section one the word "now."
32 & 33 Vict. c. 62.	The Debtors Act, 1869 -	Section nineteen.
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.	Subsection (2) of section seven.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 71.	The Coroner's Act, 1887	In paragraph (2) of section eighteen the words "except in " the case of murder or man- " slaughter."
51 & 52 Vict. c. 64.	The Law of Libel Amendment Act, 1888.	Section seven.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 60.	The Inebriates Act, 1898	In subsection (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. 7. c. 48	The Post Office Act, 1908	Section seventy-three so far as respects indictments.
8 Edw. 7. c. 59	The Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.	Subsection (3) of section ten.

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