

THE CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1934.

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Proceedings may be taken to make administrator accountable before property reverts to convict.

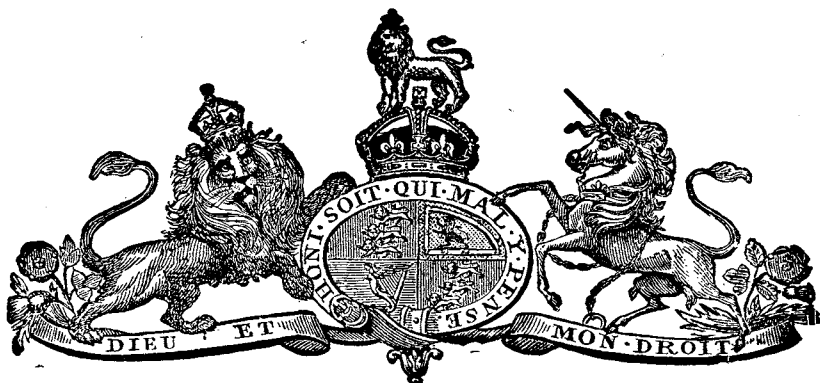
Administrator to be accountable to convict when property reverts.

Appendix D.

Second schedule.

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TASMANIA.



1934.

ANNO VICESIMO QUINTO

GEORGII V. REGIS.

No. 43.

AN ACT to amend the *Criminal Code Act*
1924. [13 December, 1934.]

A.D.
1934.

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania,
by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council
and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1 This Act may be cited as the *Criminal Code Act* 1934.

2 The Principal Act is hereby amended by inserting after
subsection (4) of section five thereof the following new sub-
section (5):—

“(5) The provisions of this section shall apply only in respect
of offences which were intended by the Act constituting the
same to be prosecuted upon information or indictment, and in
respect of which no other mode of proceeding is provided by
such Act or any other Act.”

Short
title.
Amend-
ment of
14 Geo. V.
No. 69.

3 The Code is hereby amended—

I. By deleting the words “its” and “if” to “inter-
rupted” in the last line of subsection (1) of section
two and by inserting the words—

(a) “if it were not interrupted” after “which”
in the second line:

Amend-
ment of
Criminal
Code.

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- (b) "the" after "constitute" in the third line:
and
(c) "of the crime" after "commission":
- Section 47 (2). II. By expunging subsection (2) of section forty-seven and substituting therefor the following new subsection (2):—
" (2) This section shall not protect any person who—
I. Assaults, or provokes an assault from, another person—
(a) With intent to cause death or grievous bodily harm: or
(b) Unless, before the necessity for preserving himself arises, he declines further conflict and quits or retreats from it as far as practicable: or
II. Endeavours to cause death or grievous bodily harm before the necessity for preserving himself arises.":
- Section 49 (2). III. By deleting the word "insult" in subsection (2) of section forty-nine and substituting therefor the word "assault":
- Section 132 (2). IV. By deleting the word "became" in the fourth line of subsection (2) of section one hundred and thirty-two and substituting therefor the word "become":
- Section 152. V. By inserting after the word "of" in the third line of section one hundred and fifty-two the words "or grievous bodily harm to,":
- Section 160. VI. By inserting after the word "fact," in subsection (3) of section one hundred and sixty, the words "and the question whether any matter alleged is, or is not, capable of constituting provocation is a matter of law":
- New section 165A. VII. By inserting after section one hundred and sixty-five the following new section one hundred and sixty-five A:—
"165A Any woman who, by any wilful act or omission, causes the death of her newly-born child, being at the time not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to such child, and the balance of her mind being, by reason thereof, disturbed, is guilty of a crime, which is called infanticide, although the

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offence would, but for this section, have amounted to murder.

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Charge: Infanticide.”:

VIII. By deleting the word “whether” in the first line of paragraph II. of subsection (1) of section two hundred and twenty-six thereof and substituting therefor the word “either”:

IX. As to section two hundred and twenty-nine thereof—
(a) By expunging subsection (1) and substituting therefor the following new subsection (1):—

“(1) Any person who—

I. Being entrusted either solely or jointly with any other person with any property in order that he may retain in safe custody or apply, pay or deliver, for any purpose or to any person, the property or any part thereof or any proceeds thereof: or

II. Having either solely or jointly with any other person received any property for or on account of any other person—

fraudulently converts to his own use or benefit, or to the use or benefit of any other person, the property or any part thereof, or any proceeds thereof, is deemed to steal the property so converted:

(b) By deleting from subsection (2) the words “said” (in the first line) to “received” in the second line and substituting therefor the words “terms on which such property is so entrusted or received that the same”: and

(c) By inserting after subsection (3) the following new subsection (4):—

“(4) The provisions of subsection (1) hereof shall not apply to or affect any trustee under any express trust created by a deed or will or any mortgagee of any property, real or personal, in respect of any act done by the trustee or mortgagee in relation to the property comprised in or affected by such trust or mortgage.”:

Section
229.

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A.D.1934. Section
231.

X. By inserting after the word "direction" in the third line of section two hundred and thirty-one thereof the words "express or implied":

Section
243.

XI. By deleting the word "window-shutter" in the third line of paragraph III. of section two hundred and forty-three, and substituting therefor the words "window, shutter":

Section
245.

XII. By repealing section two hundred and forty-five and substituting therefor the following new section two hundred and forty-five—

"245 Any person who—

- I. Breaks and enters the dwelling-house of another by day with intent to commit a crime therein: or
- II. Breaks by day and enters by night, or breaks by night and enters by day, the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit a crime therein: or
- III. Breaks out of a dwelling-house by day after—

(a) Committing a crime therein:
or

(b) Having entered the same by day or by night with intent to commit a crime therein—

is guilty of a crime which is called housebreaking.

Charge: Housebreaking."

Section
247.

XIII. As to section two hundred and forty-seven:—

(a) By deleting the words—

(i) "of the" to "mentioned" and substituting "building": and

(ii) "at night"—

in subsection (1) and by inserting after the word "burglary" in the fourth line, the words "or housebreaking": and

(b) By expunging subsection (2) and substituting the following new subsection (2):—

"(2) For the purposes of this section "building" means any enclosed building (not being a dwelling) in which any property is usually kept."

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- XIV. As to section two hundred and fifty-eight— Section A.D. 1934.
258.
- (a) By deleting the word “inclusive,” wherever occurring, and substituting therefor in each case the words “or of this chapter”: and
- (b) By inserting after the word “in” in the first line of subsection (4) thereof the words and numeral “paragraph II. of”:
- XV. By inserting after paragraph III. of subsection (2) of section two hundred and seventy-seven the words— Section 277 (2).
- “or if for any reason other than those hereinbefore enumerated the document is so made as to be calculated to mislead”—
- (in continuation of the subsection but not of the said paragraph):
- XVI. By deleting the words “Roman Catholic Church in” in the sixth line of section three hundred and twenty-two. and substituting therefor the words “Grand Lodge of”; and deleting the words “The” to “Fisheries”: Section 322.
- XVII. By deleting the word “same” in the sixth line of section three hundred and thirty-two and substituting therefor the words “such other crime, if such attempt is established as aforesaid”: Section 332.
- XVIII. As to section three hundred and thirty-three— Section 333.
- (a) By deleting the word “or” after paragraph II.:
- (b) By inserting the word “or” after paragraph III.: and
- (c) By inserting after paragraph III. the following new paragraph IV.:—
- “IV. Infanticide.”:
- XIX. By inserting after section three hundred and thirty-seven the following new section three hundred and thirty-seven A:— New section 337A.
- “**337A** Upon an indictment for—
- I. Burglary:
- II. Housebreaking:
- III. Unlawfully entering (or being in) a dwelling-house with intent to commit a crime: or
- IV. Breaking a building other than a dwelling-house—
- the accused person may be convicted of any of such crimes respectively.”:

Burglary,
house-
breaking,
entering
with
intent,
and
breaking
a build-
ing.

Criminal Code.

- A.D.1934. Section 341. XX. By deleting from section three hundred and forty-one the words "subject" to "contained":
- Section 355. XXI. By deleting the word "plea" secondly occurring in the first line of subsection (4) of section three hundred and fifty-five and substituting therefor the word "pleas"; and by inserting before the word "not" in the same line the words "guilty or":
- Section 365. XXII. By inserting after the word "they" in the second line of section three hundred and sixty-five the words "or such of them as have not already done so":
- Section 370. XXIII. As to section three hundred and seventy—
 (a) By inserting after the word "tendered" in the second line the words "or about to be tendered";
 (b) By deleting the word "by" in the fourth line and substituting therefor the words "if the evidence is given or"; and
 (c) By deleting the word "taking" in the same line and substituting therefor the word "takes":
- Section 372 (2). XXIV. By inserting after the word "court" in the second line of subsection (2) of section three hundred and seventy-two the words "or police officers":
- Section 376 (2). XXV. By deleting the words "of the court" in the first line of subsection (2) of section three hundred and seventy-six:
- Section 377. XXVI. As to section three hundred and seventy-seven—
 (a) By inserting after the word "court" in the last line of subsection (1) the words "or police officers":
 (b) By inserting after the word "persons" in the first line of subsection (2) thereof the words "or, if the accused person declines to ask for a shower, one person": and
 (c) By deleting the word "hereto" at the end thereof:
- Section 378. XXVII. By deleting from subsection (5) of section three hundred and seventy-eight the words "upon" in the third line to "Crown" in the fourth line:
- Section 386 (1). XXVIII. As to subsection (1) of section three hundred and eighty-six—
 (a) By deleting from paragraph II. the words and figures "first" to "1898" and substituting "*Probation of Offenders Act 1934*":

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(b) By inserting after the word "sureties" in the second line of paragraph III. the words "if any":

(c) By deleting the word "or" at the end of paragraph III. and inserting thereafter the following new paragraph IV.:—

"IV. Pass sentence upon the convicted person, but suspend the execution of such sentence upon such conditions as the judge may think fit: or"; and

(d) By deleting the numeral "IV." at the beginning of the next paragraph, and substituting therefor the numeral "V.":

XXIX. By deleting the words "sentence shall" in the second line of subsection (7) of section three hundred and eighty-nine and substituting therefor the words "a separate sentence may"; and by adding after the word "counts" in the same line the words "but if only one sentence is passed upon him it shall be deemed to have been passed in respect of each of such counts":

XXX. By inserting after section four hundred and twenty-nine thereof the following new sections four hundred and thirty to four hundred and fifty-two:—

"430—(1) Except where otherwise provided, every person who attends before the Supreme Court to give evidence against an accused person on a charge of an indictable offence shall be entitled to be paid expenses and compensation therefor if he so attends—

I. In obedience to a subpoena served on him for that purpose: or

II. Without subpoena if the accused person is tried and the Court so orders—

in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(2) Where any person is bound by recognisance to appear and give evidence for an accused person and appears and gives evidence in pursuance thereof, the court before which such accused person is tried may, in its discretion, order the payment of expenses and compensation to the person so appearing.

"(3) The amount of any expenses and compensation payable to any person under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be ascertained by

Expenses
of
witnesses.

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the Registrar of the Supreme Court in accordance with the prescribed scale.

“(4) Upon production of a certificate from the examining justices before whom an accused person has been charged with an indictable offence that any person who has given evidence before them against such accused person or any person bound by recognisance to appear and give evidence for such accused person upon his trial, is entitled to payment of the expenses and compensation (calculated in accordance with the prescribed scale) specified in such certificate, such person, subject to the provisions of subsections (5) and (6) hereof, shall be entitled to receive the amount mentioned in such certificate in addition to the amount, if any, to which he may be entitled under subsection (1) or subsection (2) hereof.

“(5) If upon the trial of the accused person the Court has reason to believe that any such person as aforesaid has—

- I. Attempted to evade service of the subpoena:
- II. Failed to appear in obedience to the subpoena or in pursuance of his recognisance: or
- III. If in the opinion of the Court the conduct or demeanour of such person before the Court is unsatisfactory or improper—

the Court may order that such person shall be deprived of all or any of the moneys payable to him under this section.

“(6) In any case where the Court is of opinion that the amount certified by the examining justices to be payable as provided by this section to any such person is excessive, the Court may order the payment of such reduced amount as it thinks fit, and the same shall be payable accordingly.

“(7) Every amount payable as provided by this section shall be paid by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the person entitled thereto or upon his written order out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for that purpose.

“(8) No expenses or compensation shall be allowed to any witness for attending before the examining justices unless he produces to the Registrar the certificate mentioned in subsection (4) hereof.

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“431—(1) If any person—

I. Charged with any crime and admitted to bail upon recognisance to surrender himself and plead to any indictment that may be filed against him: or

II. Bound by recognisance to appear and give evidence—

at the court named in such recognisance, or for whose appearance in either case any other person is so bound, fails to appear, or fails to appear and give evidence, as the case may be, in pursuance of such recognisance, the court, upon the production of such recognisance, may order and adjudge that any sum or sums of money in which such recognisance is acknowledged shall be forfeited, and thereupon the proper officer of such court shall enter on a roll the particulars of such recognisance and the sum or sums ordered and adjudged to be forfeited as aforesaid, and shall, after such time as the court appoints, send an extract from the said roll containing the particulars of such recognisance with a writ of *distringas* and *capias* or *feri facias* and *capias* in the form in Appendix F to the Sheriff, which shall be his authority for levying the sum or sums of money so ordered and adjudged forfeited as aforesaid on the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the several persons bound in any such recognisance, or for taking into custody the bodies of such persons in case sufficient goods and chattels, lands and tenements cannot be found whereon distress can be made for the recovery of such sum or sums of money, and every person so taken shall be lodged in the nearest gaol there to abide the judgment of the court.

“(2) Any person bound by any such recognisance as aforesaid may, within the time appointed by the court as aforesaid, show cause before a judge why the condition of such recognisance should not be enforced, and thereupon such judge shall enquire into the circumstances of the case, and, if he sees fit, may order the discharge of the whole or any part of the sum or sums of money ordered and adjudged to be forfeited as aforesaid; and the proper officer of the court shall, upon such order being made, abstain from sending to the Sheriff the extract from the said roll with such writ or writs as aforesaid, or shall send the same for the whole or such part of such forfeited

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Forfeiture of recognisances.

Person bound may apply to judge for relief.

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Recog-
nizance of
witness
not to be
forfeited
unless
subpœna
served.

Upon
proof of
convic-
tion, a
recog-
nizance to
keep the
peace, &c.,
may be
declared
forfeited.

Mode of
proceed-
ing upon
forfeited
recog-
nizances
generally.

sum or sums of money as is ordered by such judge, and shall otherwise act in accordance with such order.

“432 Nothing herein contained shall be held to render any person bound by recognizance to appear as a witness at any court liable or subject to have the sum in which he is so bound ordered and adjudged forfeited as aforesaid, unless a subpœna is issued for the appearance of such witness at the court at which the accused person appears, or is bound to appear, and proof is given to the satisfaction of the court that such subpœna has been duly served, or that the person intended to be served therewith has kept out of the way to avoid service thereof.

“433—(1) Where any recognizance to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour is entered into by any person, as principal or surety, before the Supreme Court, or before any justice, it shall be lawful for a judge, upon—

- I. Application made to him:
- II. Production of such recognizance: and
- III. Proof of a conviction of the party bound by such recognizance of any offence which is in law a breach of the condition of the same; and that a notice in writing, signed by the person seeking to put such recognizance in force, has, seven clear days before such application is made, been personally served upon or left at the usual place of abode of the party or each of the parties (if more than one) who entered into such recognizance, that an application will be made to the said judge that the said recognizance shall be declared forfeited—

to declare such recognizance to be forfeited.

(2) If such recognizance is declared forfeited the same shall be enforced as a forfeited recognizance as provided by section four hundred and thirty-one.

“434 Where no mode for enforcing the condition of any recognizance is provided in any Act, all such proceedings shall be had and taken in the manner hereinbefore directed for enforcing the condition of any recognizance to keep the peace or be of good behaviour.

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“435 In the provisions hereinafter contained—

‘Convict’ shall mean any person against whom judgment of death or of any term of imprisonment exceeding two years has been or shall hereafter be pronounced or recorded by any court of criminal jurisdiction.

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“Convict”
defined.

“436 When any convict shall die or be made bankrupt, or shall have suffered any punishment to which sentence of death if pronounced or recorded against him may have been commuted, or shall have served the full term of imprisonment for which judgment shall have been pronounced or recorded against him, or shall have received a free pardon for the crime of which he may have been convicted, he shall thenceforth, so far as relates to the provisions hereinafter contained, cease to be subject to the operation of this Act.

When
convict
shall
cease to
be sub-
ject to the
operation
of this
Act.

“437 No proceeding for the recovery of any property, debt, or damage whatsoever shall be brought by any convict against any person; and every convict shall be incapable of alienating or charging any property or of making any contract save as hereinafter provided.

Convict
disabled
to sue for
or to
alienate
property,
&c.

“438—(1) It shall be lawful for a judge, upon the application of any relative or other person interested in the care and management of the property of any convict, to commit the custody and management thereof during the imprisonment of the convict to an administrator to be appointed by the judge; and every such appointment made by a judge may be revoked by a judge.

The
Supreme
Court
may
appoint
an admin-
istrator
of any
convict's
property.

(2) Upon vacation of the office of an administrator by death or revocation of his appointment a judge may appoint a new administrator.

(3) Every new administrator shall, upon his appointment, be the successor-in-law of the former administrator; and all property vested in and all powers given to such former administrator by virtue of this Act shall thereupon devolve to and become vested in such successor, who shall be bound by all acts lawfully done by such former administrator during the continuance of his office; and the provisions hereinafter contained with reference to any administrator shall, in the case of the appointment of more than one person, apply to such administrators jointly.

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Convict's
property
to vest in
adminis-
trator on
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Remun-
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adminis-
trators.

Powers of
adminis-
trator.

Adminis-
trator to
pay out of
property,
costs of
prosecu-
tion and
costs of
executing
this Act.

Adminis-
trator
may pay
out of
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debts or
liabilities
of convict.

Adminis-
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of prop-
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persons
defrauded
by crim-
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of con-
vict.

"439 Upon the appointment of any such administrator in manner aforesaid, all the real and personal property, including choses in actions, to which the convict named in such appointment was at the time of his conviction, or shall afterwards while he shall continue to be a convict, become or be entitled, shall vest in such administrator for all the estate and interest of such convict therein.

"440 If in the instrument by which any such administrator is appointed provision shall be made for the remuneration of such administrator out of the property of the convict, the said administrator may receive and retain for his own benefit such remuneration accordingly.

"441 The administrator shall have absolute power to let, mortgage, sell, convey, and transfer any part of such property as to him shall seem fit.

"442 It shall be lawful for the administrator to pay or cause to be paid, out of such property or the proceeds thereof, all costs and expenses which the convict may have been condemned to pay; and also all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by such convict in and about his defence; and also all such costs, charges, and expenses as the said administrator may incur or be put to in or about the execution of his office with reference to such property, or with reference to any claims which may be made thereon.

"443 The administrator may cause payment or satisfaction to be made out of such property of any debt or liability of such convict which may be established in due course of law, or may otherwise be proved to his satisfaction; and may also cause any property which may come to his hands to be delivered to any person claiming to be justly entitled thereto, upon the right of such person being established in due course of law, or otherwise to his satisfaction.

"444—(1) The administrator may cause to be paid or satisfied out of such property such sum of money by way of satisfaction or compensation for any loss of property or other injury alleged to have been suffered by any person, through or by means of any alleged criminal or fraudulent act of such convict, as to the administrator shall seem just, although no proof of such alleged criminal or fraudulent act may have been made in any court; and

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all claims to any such satisfaction or compensation may be investigated in such manner as the administrator shall think fit, and the decision of the administrator thereon shall be binding.

“(2) Nothing in this Act shall take away or prejudice any right, title, or remedy to which any person alleging himself to have suffered any such loss or injury would have been entitled by law if this Act had not been passed.

“**445** The administrator may cause such payments and allowances for the support or maintenance of any wife or child or reputed child of such convict, or of any other relative or reputed relative of such convict dependent upon him for support, as to such administrator shall seem fit, to be made out of such property, or the income thereof.

“**446** The several powers hereinbefore given to the administrator, or any of them, may be exercised by him in such order and course as to priority of payments or otherwise as he shall think fit; and all contracts of letting or sale, mortgages, conveyances, or transfers of property, *bona fide* made by the administrator under the powers of this Act, and all payments or deliveries over of property *bona fide* made by or under the authority of the administrator for any of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, shall be binding; and the propriety thereof, and the sufficiency of the grounds on which the administrator may have exercised his judgment or discretion in respect thereof, shall not be in any manner called in question by such convict, or by any person claiming an interest in such property.

“**447** Subject to the powers and provisions hereinbefore contained, all such property and the income thereof shall be preserved and held in trust by the administrator, and the income thereof may, if and when the said administrator shall think proper, be invested and accumulated in such securities as he shall think fit, for the use and benefit of the convict and his legal personal representatives, or of such other persons as may be lawfully entitled thereto according to the nature thereof; and the same and the possession, administration, and management thereof shall re-vest in and be restored to the convict upon his ceasing to be a convict, or in and to his legal personal representatives, or such other persons as may be law-

A.D.1934.

Adminis-
trator
may make
allow-
ances out
of prop-
erty for
support
of family
of con-
vict.

Exercise
of admin-
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power
as to
priority
of pay-
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payments
by admin-
istrator
for pur-
poses of
Act not to
be called
in ques-
tion.

Property
to be pre-
served for
convict,
and to
revert to
him or to
his repre-
sentatives
on com-
pletion of
sentence,
pardon,
or death.

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Adminis-
trators
not to be
liable
except
for what
they
receive.

Adminis-
trator to
receive
costs of
suits of
property
as
between
solicitor
and
client.

Execution
of judg-
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against
convict
provided
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fully entitled thereto; and all the powers and authorities by this Act given to the administrator shall from thenceforth cease and determine, except so far as the continuance thereof may be necessary for the care and preservation of such property or any part thereof, until the same shall be claimed by some person lawfully entitled thereto, or for obtaining payment out of such property, or of the proceeds thereof, of any liabilities, or any costs, charges, or expenses for which provision is made by this Act; for which purposes such powers and authorities shall continue to be in force until possession of such property shall be delivered up by the administrator to some person being or claiming to be lawfully entitled thereto.

"448 The administrator shall not be answerable to any person for any property which shall not actually have come to his hands by virtue of this Act, nor for any loss or damage which may happen through any mere omission or nonfeasance on his part to any property vested in him by virtue hereof.

"449 The costs as between solicitor and client of every action or suit which may be brought against the said administrator with reference to any such property as aforesaid, whether while the same shall be and continue vested in him under this Act or after the same shall cease to be so vested, and all charges and expenses properly incurred by him with reference thereto, shall be a first charge upon and shall be paid out of such property, unless the court before which such action is tried or such suit is heard shall think fit otherwise to order.

"450 Any judgment or order for the payment of money against a convict, which shall have been duly recovered or made either before or after his conviction, may be executed against any property of such convict under the care and management of any such administrator as aforesaid, or in the hands of any person who may have taken upon himself the possession or management thereof without legal authority, in the same manner as if such property were in the possession or power of such convict; and any such judgment or order may likewise be executed by writ of *scire facias* or otherwise against any such property which may be vested in any administrator of the property of such convict under this Act.

Criminal Code.

“451 The Attorney-General, or any person claiming to be entitled to the property of such convict or any share thereof, may institute in the Supreme Court against any such administrator or against any person who, without legal authority, shall have possessed himself of any part of the property of such convict, the like proceedings as might be taken by a person claiming an interest in the estate of a deceased person against the administrator of such estate, and the provisions of the *Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932*, relating to proceedings by a person claiming such interest as aforesaid, shall apply to proceedings under this section.

“452 Subject to the provisions of this Act, every such administrator and other person as aforesaid shall, from and after the time when the convict shall cease to be subject to the operation of this Act, be accountable to such convict for all property of such convict which shall by him be possessed or received and not duly administered, in the same manner in which any guardian or trustee is now accountable to his ward or *cestui que* trust, but subject nevertheless and without prejudice to the administration and application of such property under and according to the provisions of this Act.”:

XXXI. As to Appendix D—

- (a) By deleting the words “in some private room” in the third line of Form IV., and substituting therefor the words “in accordance with section three hundred and seventy-two of the Code”; and
- (b) By inserting after the word “them” secondly occurring in the third line of Form V. the words “or, if the court has adjourned, as soon as the court resumes the trial (whichever is the later.)”:

XXXII. As to the second schedule thereto—

- (a) By expunging therefrom the whole of the respective items therein commencing with the regnal years and numbers—21 Vict. No. 44, 24 Vict. No. 2, 24 Vict. No. 3, 27 Vict. No. 5, 27 Vict. No. 7, 27 Vict. No. 8, 29 Vict. No. 8, 34 Vict. No. 3, 38 Vict. No. 1, 39 Vict. No. 20, 41 Vict. No. 13, 46 Vict. No. 34, 55 Vict. No. 20, 57 Vict. No. 11, 57 Vict.

A.D.1934.

Proceedings may be taken to make administrator accountable before property reverts to convict.

Administrator to be accountable to convict when property reverts.

Appendix D.

Second schedule.

Criminal Code.

A.D.1934.

No. 25, 59 Vict. No. 10, 60 Vict. No. 31, 63 Vict. No. 3, 5 Ed. VII. No. 27, 5 Geo. V. No. 43, 6 Geo. V. No. 66, 7 Geo. V. No. 44, 7 Geo. V. No. 62, 8 Geo. V. No. 40, 11 Geo. V. No. 3, and 11 Geo. V. No. 33—respectively:

- (b) By deleting the word “inclusive” wherever occurring therein: and
- (c) By deleting from the third column thereof all the words and figures in the items commencing “37 Vict. No. 6” and “45 Vict. No. 14” respectively and substituting therefor in each case the words “The whole Act.”