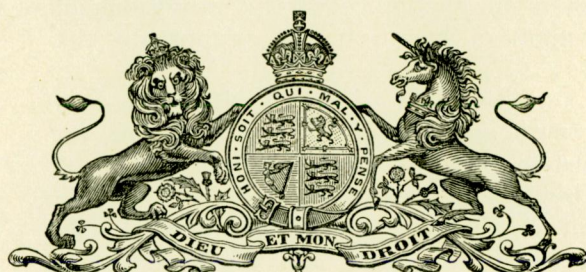


This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for its concurrence.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 25th August, 1909. }

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO NONO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

Act No. , 1909.

An Act to consolidate the Acts for the prevention of Vagrancy.

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

Preliminary and Interpretation.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Vagrancy Act, 1909." Short title.
2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto are to the Repeal.
extent therein indicated repealed.
3. In this Act, unless the context or subject matter otherwise Interpretation.
indicates or requires,— No: 74, 1902, s. 3.
 - "Aboriginal" means an aboriginal native of New South Wales, or No. 12, 1908, s. 3.
of any other State of the Commonwealth of Australia.
 - "Idle or disorderly person" means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection one of section four.

Vagrancy.

“Incorrigible rogue” means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection three of section four.

“Justice” means justice of the peace.

“Rogue and vagabond” means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection two of section four.

Offences.

4. (1) Whosoever—

- (a) having no visible lawful means of support, or insufficient lawful means, does not, on being required by or summoned to appear or brought before a justice in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, give a good account of his means of support to the satisfaction of the justice;
- (b) not being an aboriginal, or the child of an aboriginal, lodges or wanders in company with any aboriginal, and does not, on being required by a justice, give to his satisfaction a good account that he has a lawful fixed place of residence in New South Wales and lawful means of support, and that he so lodged or wandered for some temporary and lawful occasion only, and did not continue so to do beyond such occasion.;
- (c) being a common prostitute, wanders in any street or public highway, or is in any place of public resort, and in either case behaves in a riotous or indecent manner;
- (d) being a habitual drunkard, thrice convicted of drunkenness within the preceding twelve months, behaves in a riotous or indecent manner in any street, public highway, or place of public resort;
- (e) is the holder of a house frequented by reputed thieves or persons who have no visible lawful means of support, or by common prostitutes;
- (f) is found in a house frequented by reputed thieves or persons who have no visible lawful means of support in company with reputed thieves or such persons, and does not on being required by a justice give to his satisfaction a good account of his lawful means of support, and of his being in such house on a lawful occasion;
- (g) wanders abroad, or places himself in a public place, street, highway, court, or passage to beg or gather alms;
- (h) causes, procures, or encourages any child to wander abroad, or place himself in a public place, street, highway, court, or passage to beg or gather alms,
- (i) being a common prostitute, solicits or importunes for immoral purposes, any person who is in any public street, thoroughfare, or place,

Punishment of idle
and disorderly
persons.
No. 74, 1902, s. 4.
No. 12, 1903, s. 5.

shall

Vagrancy.

shall, on conviction before any justice, by his own view or otherwise, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding six months :

Provided that when a female is arrested for any offence included under paragraph (i) of this subsection, the convicting justice may—

- (i) commit the female to be detained for any period not exceeding twelve months in an institution established by the Governor as a reformatory for the purposes of this Act; or
- (ii) impose imprisonment as aforesaid; or
- (iii) by his sentence impose either of the above penalties, and suspend the execution of such sentence upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, which he shall embody in his recorded decision of the case for transmission to the Minister.

If any female whose sentence has been so suspended fails to observe any of such terms and conditions she may be arrested by any officer of police and brought before any justice, and on proof of such failure on her part being given to his satisfaction such justice may direct that the original sentence be put into force, and may give all orders and grant such warrants as may be necessary for such enforcement.

(2) Whosoever—

- (a) having been convicted under this or any former Act of any such offence as is mentioned in the last preceding subsection afterwards commits any offence in the said subsection mentioned; Punishment of rogues and vagabonds. No. 74, 1902, s. 4, subs. (2). N.J. 12, 1903, s. 4.
- (b) goes about gathering alms under false pretence of loss by fire or other casualty, or as collector under any false pretence;
- (c) imposes or endeavours to impose upon any charitable institution or private individual, by false or fraudulent representations, with a view to obtain money or other benefit or advantage;
- (d) wilfully and obscenely exposes his person in or in view of any street, road, or public highway, or in any place of public resort;
- (e) plays or bets at any unlawful game;
- (f) gives or sells any ticket or chance or share in any ticket or chance in any game of fan-tan, pak-a-pu, two-up, or in any similar game of chance, or in the disposal of money by lottery or chance; No. 35, 1905, s. 3. No. 12, 1908, s. 7 (2).
- (g) plays or bets in any street, road, highway, or other open and public place, at or with any table or instrument of gaming, at any game or pretended game of chance;
- (h) has in his custody or possession any implement with intent feloniously to break into any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach-house, stable or out-building; (i)

Vagrancy.

- (i) is armed with any offensive weapon, or has upon him any instrument, with intent to commit any felonious act;
- (j) having any unlawful purpose is found in any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach, house-stable, or outhouse, or in any enclosed yard, garden, or area, or on board any ship or vessel in any port, harbour, or place within New South Wales;
- (k) being a suspected person or reputed thief is found in or on any river, canal, or navigable stream, dock, or basin, or any quay, wharf or warehouse near or adjoining thereto, or any street, highway, or avenue leading thereto, or any place of public resort, or any avenue leading thereto, or any street, highway, or place adjacent, with intent to commit felony;
- (l) on being apprehended as an idle and disorderly person, violently resists the constable or peace officer apprehending him, and is subsequently convicted of the offence for which he was apprehended,
- (m) in or near any public place or place of public resort, or in or near any house or premises licensed under the Liquor Act, 1898, or the Billiards and Bagatelle Act, 1902, or any Acts amending the same, engages in playing or betting, or solicits or encourages any other person to play or bet—
- (i) at or with any table or instrument of gaming at any game or pretended game of chance; or
- (ii) at or on any game or trick of sleight of hand; or
- (iii) at or on any game or trick played with any instrument which in the opinion of the adjudicating justice is constructed or used as a means of cheating;
- (n) being a known or reputed cheat, loiters in or near any public place or place of public resort, or in or near any premises licensed under the Liquor Act, 1898, or the Billiards and Bagatelle Act, 1902, or any Acts amending the same, and has in his possession any instrument of gaming, or any instrument which in the opinion of the adjudicating justice, is constructed or used as a means of cheating, unless such person accounts for his having such instrument in his possession, to the satisfaction of the adjudicating justice;
- (o) pretends or professes to tell fortunes, or uses any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose on any person; Fortune telling.
5 Geo. IV, c. 83, s. 4.
Proof.
- (p) being a male person—
- (i) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution; or Persons trading
upon prostitution.
South Australian
Act of 1899, No. 715,
s. 10.
- (ii) in any public place solicits or importunes for immoral purposes. shall,

Vagrancy.

shall, on conviction before any justice, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and every such implement, offensive weapon, and instrument as aforesaid shall, by the conviction of the offender, become forfeited to the King's Majesty.

For the purpose of paragraph (p), where a male person is proved Proof. to live with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute, and has South Australian Act of 1899, No. 715, s. 12. no visible means of subsistence, he shall, unless he satisfies the adjudicating justice to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

(3) Whosoever—

- (a) breaks or escapes out of any place of legal confinement before the expiration of the term for which he was committed or ordered to be confined by virtue of this Act;
- (b) having been convicted under this or any former Act of any such offence as is mentioned in the last preceding subsection, afterwards commits any offence in the said subsection mentioned;
- (c) on being apprehended as a rough and vagabond violently resists the constable apprehending him, and is subsequently convicted, of the offence for which he was apprehended,

Punishment of incorrigible rogues. No. 74, 1902, s. 4 (3).

shall, on conviction before any justice, be liable to be committed to prison with hard labour until the next Court of Quarter Sessions is held in the district within or nearest to which the offence was committed.

5. The Court of Quarter Sessions may examine into the circumstances of the case, and, upon conviction, order the offender to be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months from the time of making such order. Powers of Quarter Sessions. Ibid. s. 5.

6. Whenever a justice commits an incorrigible rogue to prison until the holding of a Court of Quarter Sessions, he shall require the person by whom the offender was apprehended, and every person whose evidence appears material to prove the offence, to become bound by recognizance to appear at the Court of Quarter Sessions to give evidence against the offender touching the offence, and may commit to prison any such person who refuses to enter into a recognizance until he does so, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law. Witnesses may be bound over to Quarter Sessions. Ibid. s. 6.

7. Whosoever, in any public street, thoroughfare, or place, or within the view or hearing of a person passing therein— Obscene language or writing in a public street. Ibid. s. 7.

- (a) sings any obscene song or ballad;
- (b) writes or draws any indecent or obscene word, figure, or representation; or

(c) uses any profane, indecent, or obscene language, shall be liable, on conviction before a justice, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. Whosoever, in any public street, thoroughfare, or place, uses any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, shall, on conviction before a justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Abusive or threatening words or behaviour in a public street. Ibid. s. 8.

9.

Vagrancy.

9. Every person who, in or near any public street, thoroughfare, or place, or within the view or hearing of any person passing therein—

(a) behaves in a riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening, or insulting manner; or

(b) uses any threatening, abusive, or insulting words,

Insulting
behaviour, &c.
Vict. Act, 1891, No.
1241, s. 7.
Act No. 12, 1908,
s. 6.

shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and may, in addition there to or in substitution therefor, be required by the adjudicating justice to enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, to be of good behaviour for a term not exceeding twelve months, and, in default of its being entered into forthwith, the defendant may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months, unless such recognizance is sooner entered into.

10. If any person, being the owner, occupier, or agent of any house, room, or place, or being a manager or assistant in the management thereof, induces or suffers any female whom he knows to be a common prostitute to be in that house, room, or place for the purpose of prostitution, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or, in the discretion of the justices, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months.

Penalty on owner,
occupier, or agent of
house for permitting
prostitution therein.
29 Vic., c. 35, s. 36.
Act No. 12, 1908,
s. 6.

If any owner of a house, room, or other place has reasonable grounds to suspect that the same is used in contravention of this section, he may serve on the occupier a notice to quit.

Owner may evict
occupier of house.

The serving of such notice shall determine as from the seventh day after the date of such service any tenancy under which the occupier may hold, whether as tenant or subtenant, as if the same had expired by effluxion of time. The owner may thereupon, without any authority other than this Act, take legal proceedings to evict, and may evict, such occupier.

Such notice shall be served personally on the occupier, but if he cannot be found, service may be effected by posting a copy of the notice on some conspicuous part of the said house, room, or place.

Any such notice to quit may be cancelled by the Court before whom the proceedings are heard, subject to such terms as it thinks fit, on the hearing, on proof that the occupier has not at any time allowed the house, room, or place to be used in contravention of this section.

No conviction under this section shall exempt the offender from any penalty or other punishment to which he may be liable for keeping or being concerned in keeping a brothel or disorderly house, or for the nuisance thereby occasioned.

11. Where any person is accused of being an idle or disorderly person on the ground that he has no visible lawful means of support, or that he has insufficient lawful means of support, proof that he possesses money or property shall not be a defence unless it is also proved by the defendant that such money or property was obtained by him honestly and in a bona fide manner.

Persons charged with
being idle and
disorderly, having
money in their
possession.
South Aust. Act
1899, No. 715, s. 3,
and Vict. Act, No.
1241, of 1891, s. 11.
Act No. 12, 1908, s. 6.

Apprehension

*Vagrancy.**Apprehension of offenders and suspected persons.*

12. (1) Any person found offending against this Act may be apprehended by a constable or other person, and forthwith taken before a justice to be dealt with as directed by this Act.

Constable or other person may apprehend offender.]
No. 74, 1902, s. 9.

(2) Whenever a person other than a constable apprehends an offender he may deliver him to a constable to be taken before a justice.

Offender may be handed over to constable.
Ibid.

(3) Every constable who refuses or wilfully neglects to take into his custody, or take before a justice, a person so delivered to him, or does not use his best endeavours to apprehend and convey before a justice any person whom he finds offending against this Act, shall be deemed to have neglected his duty within the meaning of section thirteen.

Constable to take offender before a justice.
Ibid.

13. Any justice upon information on oath before him made that an idle and disorderly person, a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue is, or is reasonably suspected to be, harboured or concealed in any house kept, or purporting to be kept, for the reception, lodging, or entertainment of travellers or others, may by warrant under his hand and seal authorise any constable or other person to enter at any time into such house, and apprehend and bring before him or some other justice every idle and disorderly person, rogue and vagabond, or incorrigible rogue found therein to be dealt with in the manner directed by this Act.

Lodging-houses may be entered and offenders found therein apprehended.
Ibid. s. 10.

Seizure and disposal of property of offenders.

14. Any constable or other person apprehending a person charged with being an idle and disorderly person, rogue and vagabond, or incorrigible rogue, may take any horse, cattle, vehicle, or goods, in the possession or use of the person apprehended, and convey them before a justice.

Powers to seize goods found in possession of offender.
Ibid. s. 11.

15. Whenever a person is adjudged to be an idle and disorderly person, or a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue, the convicting justice may order—

Powers to search offender.
Ibid. s. 12.

- (a) the offender to be searched, and
- (b) his trunks, boxes, bundles, parcels, or packages to be inspected in the presence of the justice and the offender, and
- (c) any vehicle found in the offender's possession or use to be searched in the offender's presence, and
- (d) any money which is then found with or upon the offender to be paid and applied towards the expense of apprehending the offender and conveying him to prison and maintaining him during the term for which he is committed, and the overplus of such money to be returned to the offender, and

Application of money found.
Ibid.

- (e) in the event of sufficient money for the purposes aforesaid not being found upon such search that the part, or if necessary

the *Ibid.*

Vagrancy.

the whole, of the offender's other effects then found, be sold and the produce of the sale paid and applied as aforesaid, and the overplus of such effects returned to the offender after deducting the charges for the sale.

Neglect of duty by constable.

16. Every constable who neglects his duty in anything required of him by this Act shall, on conviction before one or more justices, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Penalty. No. 74, 1902, s. 13.

Hindering constable in execution of duty.

17. Every person who disturbs or hinders any constable or other person in the execution of this Act, or aid, abets, or assists in so doing shall, on conviction before one or more justices, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Penalty. Ibid. s. 14.

Actions against justices and others.

18. (1) Every action brought against a justice, constable, or other person for any matter or thing, done or committed by him or in execution of his duty or office under this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the cause of action or complaint arose. Limitation of actions. Ibid. s. 15.

(2) If any person is sued for any matter or thing done in the execution of this Act, he may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

(3) The defendant in any such action shall, if judgment be given in his favour, have treble costs awarded to him by the Court, unless the Judge certifies that there was a reasonable cause for such action. Successful defendant to have treble costs. Ibid.

Application of penalties.

19. All penalties or forfeitures imposed by this Act shall, when recovered, be paid as follows, that is to say, one moiety into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the other moiety into the Police Reward Fund. Half penalty to go to revenue, half to Police Reward Fund. Ibid. s. 16.

SCHEDULE.

Reference to Act.	Title or short title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. 74, 1902	Vagrancy Act, 1902	The whole.
Act No. 35, 1905	Vagrancy (Amendment) Act, 1905	Section 3.
Act No. 12, 1908	Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908	Part II, with the exception of subsection (1) of section 7.

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

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, August, 1909. }

Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



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An Act to consolidate the Acts for the prevention of Vagrancy.

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

Preliminary and Interpretation.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Vagrancy Act, 1909." Short title.
2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto are to the Repeal.
extent therein indicated repealed.
3. In this Act, unless the context or subject matter otherwise Interpretation.
indicates or requires,—
 - "Aboriginal" means an aboriginal native of New South Wales, or No. 74, 1902, s. 3.
of any other State of the Commonwealth of Australia. No. 12, 1908, s. 3.
 - "Idle or disorderly person" means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection one of section four.

Vagrancy.

- “Incorrigible rogue” means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection three of section four.
- “Justice” means justice of the peace.
- “Rogue and vagabond” means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection two of section four.

Offences.

4. (1) Whosoever—
- (a) having no visible lawful means of support, or insufficient lawful means, does not, on being required by or summoned to appear or brought before a justice in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, give a good account of his means of support to the satisfaction of the justice;
- (b) not being an aboriginal, or the child of an aboriginal, lodges or wanders in company with any aboriginal, and does not, on being required by a justice, give to his satisfaction a good account that he has a lawful fixed place of residence in New South Wales and lawful means of support, and that he so lodged or wandered for some temporary and lawful occasion only, and did not continue so to do beyond such occasion.;
- (c) being a common prostitute, wanders in any street or public highway, or is in any place of public resort, and in either case behaves in a riotous or indecent manner;
- (d) being a habitual drunkard, thrice convicted of drunkenness within the preceding twelve months, behaves in a riotous or indecent manner in any street, public highway, or place of public resort;
- (e) is the holder of a house frequented by reputed thieves or persons who have no visible lawful means of support, or by common prostitutes;
- (f) is found in a house frequented by reputed thieves or persons who have no visible lawful means of support in company with reputed thieves or such persons, and does not on being required by a justice give to his satisfaction a good account of his lawful means of support, and of his being in such house on a lawful occasion;
- (g) wanders abroad, or places himself in a public place, street, highway, court, or passage to beg or gather alms;
- (h) causes, procures, or encourages any child to wander abroad, or place himself in a public place, street, highway, court, or passage to beg or gather alms,
- (i) being a common prostitute, solicits or importunes for immoral purposes, any person who is in any public street, thoroughfare, or place,

Punishment of idle
and disorderly
persons.
No. 74, 1902, s. 4.
No. 12, 1908, s. 5.

shall

Vagrancy.

shall, on conviction before any justice, by his own view or otherwise, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding six months :

Provided that when a female is arrested for any offence included under paragraph (i) of this subsection, the convicting justice may—

- (i) commit the female to be detained for any period not exceeding twelve months in an institution established by the Governor as a reformatory for the purposes of this Act; or
- (ii) impose imprisonment as aforesaid; or
- (iii) by his sentence impose either of the above penalties, and suspend the execution of such sentence upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, which he shall embody in his recorded decision of the case for transmission to the Minister.

If any female whose sentence has been so suspended fails to observe any of such terms and conditions she may be arrested by any officer of police and brought before any justice, and on proof of such failure on her part being given to his satisfaction such justice may direct that the original sentence be put into force, and may give all orders and grant such warrants as may be necessary for such enforcement.

(2) Whosoever—

- (a) having been convicted under this or any former Act of any such offence as is mentioned in the last preceding subsection afterwards commits any offence in the said subsection mentioned; Punishment of rogues and vagabonds.
No. 74, 1902, s. 4, subs. (2).
No. 12, 1908, s. 4.
- (b) goes about gathering alms under false pretence of loss by fire or other casualty, or as collector under any false pretence;
- (c) imposes or endeavours to impose upon any charitable institution or private individual, by false or fraudulent representations, with a view to obtain money or other benefit or advantage;
- (d) wilfully and obscenely exposes his person in or in view of any street, road, or public highway, or in any place of public resort;
- (e) plays or bets at any unlawful game;
- (f) gives or sells any ticket or chance or share in any ticket or chance in any game of fan-tan, pak-a-pu, two-up, or in any similar game of chance, or in the disposal of money by lottery or chance; No. 35, 1905, s. 3.
No. 12, 1908, s. 7 (2).
- (g) plays or bets in any street, road, highway, or other open and public place, at or with any table or instrument of gaming, at any game or pretended game of chance;
- (h) has in his custody or possession any implement with intent feloniously to break into any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach-house, stable or out-building; (i)

Vagrancy.

- (i) is armed with any offensive weapon, or has upon him any instrument, with intent to commit any felonious act;
- (j) having any unlawful purpose is found in any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach, house-stable, or outhouse, or in any enclosed yard, garden, or area, or on board any ship or vessel in any port, harbour, or place within New South Wales;
- (k) being a suspected person or reputed thief is found in or on any river, canal, or navigable stream, dock, or basin, or any quay, wharf or warehouse near or adjoining thereto, or any street, highway, or avenue leading thereto, or any place of public resort, or any avenue leading thereto, or any street, highway, or place adjacent, with intent to commit felony;
- (l) on being apprehended as an idle and disorderly person, violently resists the constable or peace officer apprehending him, and is subsequently convicted of the offence for which he was apprehended,
- (m) in or near any public place or place of public resort, or in or near any house or premises licensed under the Liquor Act, 1898, or the Billiards and Bagatelle Act, 1902, or any Acts amending the same, engages in playing or betting, or solicits or encourages any other person to play or bet—
- (i) at or with any table or instrument of gaming at any game or pretended game of chance; or
- (ii) at or on any game or trick of sleight of hand; or
- (iii) at or on any game or trick played with any instrument which in the opinion of the adjudicating justice is constructed or used as a means of cheating;
- (n) being a known or reputed cheat, loiters in or near any public place or place of public resort, or in or near any premises licensed under the Liquor Act, 1898, or the Billiards and Bagatelle Act, 1902, or any Acts amending the same, and has in his possession any instrument of gaming, or any instrument which in the opinion of the adjudicating justice, is constructed or used as a means of cheating, unless such person accounts for his having such instrument in his possession, to the satisfaction of the adjudicating justice;
- (o) pretends or professes to tell fortunes, or uses any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose on any person; Fortune telling.
5 Geo. IV, c. 83, s. 4.
Proof.
- (p) being a male person—
- (i) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution; or
- (ii) in any public place solicits or importunes for immoral purposes. Persons trading
upon prostitution.
South Australian
Act of 1899, No. 715,
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- shall,

Vagrancy.

shall, on conviction before any justice, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and every such implement, offensive weapon, and instrument as aforesaid shall, by the conviction of the offender, become forfeited to the King's Majesty.

For the purpose of paragraph (p), where a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute, and has no visible means of subsistence, he shall, unless he satisfies the adjudicating justice to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

(3) Whosoever—

- (a) breaks or escapes out of any place of legal confinement before the expiration of the term for which he was committed or ordered to be confined by virtue of this Act;
- (b) having been convicted under this or any former Act of any such offence as is mentioned in the last preceding subsection, afterwards commits any offence in the said subsection mentioned;
- (c) on being apprehended as a rough and vagabond violently resists the constable apprehending him, and is subsequently convicted, of the offence for which he was apprehended,

shall, on conviction before any justice, be liable to be committed to prison with hard labour until the next Court of Quarter Sessions is held in the district within or nearest to which the offence was committed.

5. The Court of Quarter Sessions may examine into the circumstances of the case, and, upon conviction, order the offender to be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months from the time of making such order.

6. Whenever a justice commits an incorrigible rogue to prison until the holding of a Court of Quarter Sessions, he shall require the person by whom the offender was apprehended, and every person whose evidence appears material to prove the offence, to become bound by recognizance to appear at the Court of Quarter Sessions to give evidence against the offender touching the offence, and may commit to prison any such person who refuses to enter into a recognizance until he does so, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law.

7. Whosoever, in any public street, thoroughfare, or place, or within the view or hearing of a person passing therein—

- (a) sings any obscene song or ballad;
- (b) writes or draws any indecent or obscene word, figure, or representation; or

(c) uses any profane, indecent, or obscene language, shall be liable, on conviction before a justice, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. Whosoever, in any public street, thoroughfare, or place, uses any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, shall, on conviction before a justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

9.

Proof.
South Australian
Act of 1899, No. 715,
s. 12.

Punishment of
incorrigible rogues.
No. 74, 1902, s. 4 (c).

Powers of Quarter
Sessions.
Ibid. s. 5.

Witnesses may be
bound over to
Quarter Sessions.
Ibid. s. 6.

Obscene language or
writing in a public
street.
Ibid. s. 7.

Abusive or
threatening words
or behaviour in a
public street.
Ibid. s. 8.

Vagrancy.

9. Every person who, in or near any public street, thoroughfare, or place, or within the view or hearing of any person passing therein—
 (a) behaves in a riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening, or insulting manner; or
 (b) uses any threatening, abusive, or insulting words,
 shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and may, in addition there to or in substitution therefor, be required by the adjudicating justice to enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, to be of good behaviour for a term not exceeding twelve months, and, in default of its being entered into forthwith, the defendant may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months, unless such recognizance is sooner entered into.

Insulting
behaviour, &c.
Vict. Act, 1891, No.
1241, s. 7.
Act No. 12, 1908,
s. 6.

10. If any person, being the owner, occupier, or agent of any house, room, or place, or being a manager or assistant in the management thereof, induces or suffers any female whom he knows to be a common prostitute to be in that house, room, or place for the purpose of prostitution, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or, in the discretion of the justices, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months.

Penalty on owner,
occupier, or agent of
house for permitting
prostitution therein.
29 Vic., c. 35, s. 36.
Act No. 12, 1908,
s. 6.

If any owner of a house, room, or other place has reasonable grounds to suspect that the same is used in contravention of this section, he may serve on the occupier a notice to quit.

Owner may evict
occupier of house.

The serving of such notice shall determine as from the seventh day after the date of such service any tenancy under which the occupier may hold, whether as tenant or subtenant, as if the same had expired by effluxion of time. The owner may thereupon, without any authority other than this Act, take legal proceedings to evict, and may evict, such occupier.

Such notice shall be served personally on the occupier, but if he cannot be found, service may be effected by posting a copy of the notice on some conspicuous part of the said house, room, or place.

Any such notice to quit may be cancelled by the Court before whom the proceedings are heard, subject to such terms as it thinks fit, on the hearing, on proof that the occupier has not at any time allowed the house, room, or place to be used in contravention of this section.

No conviction under this section shall exempt the offender from any penalty or other punishment to which he may be liable for keeping or being concerned in keeping a brothel or disorderly house, or for the nuisance thereby occasioned.

11. Where any person is accused of being an idle or disorderly person on the ground that he has no visible lawful means of support, or that he has insufficient lawful means of support, proof that he possesses money or property shall not be a defence unless it is also proved by the defendant that such money or property was obtained by him honestly and in a bona fide manner.

Persons charged with
being idle and
disorderly, having
money in their
possession.
South Aust. Act.
1899, No. 715, s. 3,
and Vict. Act, No.
1241, of 1891, s. 11.
Act No. 12, 1908, s. 6.

Apprehensi n

Vagrancy.

Apprehension of offenders and suspected persons.

12. (1) Any person found offending against this Act may be apprehended by a constable or other person; and forthwith taken before a justice to be dealt with as directed by this Act. Constable or other person may apprehend offender. No. 74, 1902, s. 9.

(2) Whenever a person other than a constable apprehends an offender he may deliver him to a constable to be taken before a justice. Offender may be handed over to constable. *Ibid.*

(3) Every constable who refuses or wilfully neglects to take into his custody, or take before a justice, a person so delivered to him, or does not use his best endeavours to apprehend and convey before a justice any person whom he finds offending against this Act, shall be deemed to have neglected his duty within the meaning of section thirteen. Constable to take offender before a justice. *Ibid.*

13. Any justice upon information on oath before him made that an idle and disorderly person, a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue is, or is reasonably suspected to be, harboured or concealed in any house kept, or purporting to be kept, for the reception, lodging, or entertainment of travellers or others, may by warrant under his hand and seal authorise any constable or other person to enter at any time into such house, and apprehend and bring before him or some other justice every idle and disorderly person, rogue and vagabond, or incorrigible rogue found therein to be dealt with in the manner directed by this Act. Lodging-houses may be entered and offenders found therein apprehended. *Ibid.* s. 10.

Seizure and disposal of property of offenders.

14. Any constable or other person apprehending a person charged with being an idle and disorderly person, rogue and vagabond, or incorrigible rogue, may take any horse, cattle, vehicle, or goods, in the possession or use of the person apprehended, and convey them before a justice. Powers to seize goods found in possession of offender. *Ibid.* s. 11.

15. Whenever a person is adjudged to be an idle and disorderly person, or a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue, the convicting justice may order— Powers to search offender. *Ibid.* s. 12.

- (a) the offender to be searched, and
- (b) his trunks, boxes, bundles, parcels, or packages to be inspected in the presence of the justice and the offender, and
- (c) any vehicle found in the offender's possession or use to be searched in the offender's presence, and
- (d) any money which is then found with or upon the offender to be paid and applied towards the expense of apprehending the offender and conveying him to prison and maintaining him during the term for which he is committed, and the overplus of such money to be returned to the offender, and Application of money found. *Ibid.*
- (e) in the event of sufficient money for the purposes aforesaid not being found upon such search that the part, or if necessary the Sale of effects where sufficient money not found. *Ibid.*

Vagrancy.

the whole, of the offender's other effects then found, be sold and the produce of the sale paid and applied as aforesaid, and the overplus of such effects returned to the offender after deducting the charges for the sale.

Neglect of duty by constable.

16. Every constable who neglects his duty in anything required of him by this Act shall, on conviction before one or more justices, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Penalty. No. 74, 1902, s. 13.

Hindering constable in execution of duty.

17. Every person who disturbs or hinders any constable or other person in the execution of this Act, or aid, abets, or assists in so doing shall, on conviction before one or more justices, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Penalty. Ibid. s. 14.

Actions against justices and others.

18. (1) Every action brought against a justice, constable, or other person for any matter or thing, done or committed by him or in execution of his duty or office under this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the cause of action or complaint arose. Limitation of actions. Ibid. s. 15.

(2) If any person is sued for any matter or thing done in the execution of this Act, he may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

(3) The defendant in any such action shall, if judgment be given in his favour, have treble costs awarded to him by the Court, unless the Judge certifies that there was a reasonable cause for such action. Successful defendant to have treble costs. Ibid.

Application of penalties.

19. All penalties or forfeitures imposed by this Act shall, when recovered, be paid as follows, that is to say, one moiety into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the other moiety into the Police Reward Fund. Half penalty to go to revenue, half to Police Reward Fund. Ibid. s. 16.

SCHEDULE.

Reference to Act.	Title or short title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. 74, 1902	Vagrancy Act, 1902	The whole.
Act No. 35, 1905	Vagrancy (Amendment) Act, 1905	Section 3.
Act No. 12, 1908	Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908	Part II, with the exception of subsection (1) of section 7.

Legislative Council.

No. , 1909.

A BILL

To consolidate the Acts for the prevention of Vagrancy.

[MR. JOHN HUGHES ;—12 August, 1909.]

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

Preliminary and Interpretation.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Vagrancy Act, 1909." Short title.
2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto are to the extent therein indicated repealed. Repeal.
3. In this Act, unless the context or subject matter otherwise indicates or requires,— Interpretation.
 - "Aboriginal" means an aboriginal native of New South Wales, or of any other State of the Commonwealth of Australia. No. 74, 1902, s. 3.
 - "Idle or disorderly person" means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection one of section four. No. 12, 1908, s. 3.

“Incorrigible rogue” means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection three of section four.

“Justice” means justice of the peace.

“Rogue and vagabond” means every person who commits any offence mentioned in subsection two of section four.

Offences.

4. (1) Whosoever—

- (a) having no visible lawful means of support, or insufficient lawful means, does not, on being required by or summoned to appear or brought before a justice in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, give a good account of his means of support to the satisfaction of the justice;
- (b) not being an aboriginal, or the child of an aboriginal, lodges or wanders in company with any aboriginal, and does not, on being required by a justice, give to his satisfaction a good account that he has a lawful fixed place of residence in New South Wales and lawful means of support, and that he so lodged or wandered for some temporary and lawful occasion only, and did not continue so to do beyond such occasion;
- (c) being a common prostitute, wanders in any street or public highway, or is in any place of public resort, and in either case behaves in a riotous or indecent manner;
- (d) being a habitual drunkard, thrice convicted of drunkenness within the preceding twelve months, behaves in a riotous or indecent manner in any street, public highway, or place of public resort;
- (e) is the holder of a house frequented by reputed thieves or persons who have no visible lawful means of support, or by common prostitutes;
- (f) is found in a house frequented by reputed thieves or persons who have no visible lawful means of support in company with reputed thieves or such persons, and does not on being required by a justice give to his satisfaction a good account of his lawful means of support, and of his being in such house on a lawful occasion;
- (g) wanders abroad, or places himself in a public place, street, highway, court, or passage to beg or gather alms;
- (h) causes, procures, or encourages any child to wander abroad, or place himself in a public place, street, highway, court, or passage to beg or gather alms,
- (i) being a common prostitute, solicits or importunes for immoral purposes, any person who is in any public street, thoroughfare, or place,

shall

Punishment of idle and disorderly persons.

No. 74, 1902, s. 4.

No. 12, 1908, s. 5.

shall, on conviction before any justice, by his own view or otherwise, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding six months :

Provided that when a female is arrested for any offence included under paragraph (i) of this subsection, the convicting justice may—

- (i) commit the female to be detained for any period not exceeding twelve months in an institution established by the Governor as a reformatory for the purposes of this Act; or
- (ii) impose imprisonment as aforesaid; or
- (iii) by his sentence impose either of the above penalties, and suspend the execution of such sentence upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit, which he shall embody in his recorded decision of the case for transmission to the Minister.

If any female whose sentence has been so suspended fails to observe any of such terms and conditions she may be arrested by any officer of police and brought before any justice, and on proof of such failure on her part being given to his satisfaction such justice may direct that the original sentence be put into force, and may give all orders and grant such warrants as may be necessary for such enforcement.

(2) Whosoever—

- (a) having been convicted under this or any former Act of any such offence as is mentioned in the last preceding subsection afterwards commits any offence in the said subsection mentioned; Punishment of rogues and vagabonds. No. 74, 1902, s. 4, subs. (2). No. 12, 1908, s. 4.
- (b) goes about gathering alms under false pretence of loss by fire or other casualty, or as collector under any false pretence;
- (c) imposes or endeavours to impose upon any charitable institution or private individual, by false or fraudulent representations, with a view to obtain money or other benefit or advantage;
- (d) wilfully and obscenely exposes his person in or in view of any street, road, or public highway, or in any place of public resort;
- (e) plays or bets at any unlawful game;
- (f) gives or sells any ticket or chance or share in any ticket or chance in any game of fan-tan, pak-a-pu, two-up, or in any similar game of chance, or in the disposal of money by lottery or chance; No. 35, 1905, s. 3. No. 12, 1908, s. 7 (2).
- (g) plays or bets in any street, road, highway, or other open and public place, at or with any table or instrument of gaming, at any game or pretended game of chance;
- (h) has in his custody or possession any implement with intent feloniously to break into any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach-house, stable or out-building; (i)

- (i) is armed with any offensive weapon, or has upon him any instrument, with intent to commit any felonious act;
- (j) having any unlawful purpose is found in any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach, house-stable, or outhouse, or in any enclosed yard, garden, or area, or on board any ship or vessel in any port, harbour, or place within New South Wales;
- (k) being a suspected person or reputed thief is found in or on any river, canal, or navigable stream, dock, or basin, or any quay, wharf or warehouse near or adjoining thereto, or any street, highway, or avenue leading thereto, or any place of public resort, or any avenue leading thereto, or any street, highway, or place adjacent, with intent to commit felony;
- (l) on being apprehended as an idle and disorderly person, violently resists the constable or peace officer apprehending him, and is subsequently convicted of the offence for which he was apprehended,
- (m) in or near any public place or place of public resort, or in or near any house or premises licensed under the Liquor Act, 1898, or the Billiards and Bagatelle Act, 1902, or any Acts amending the same, engages in playing or betting, or solicits or encourages any other person to play or bet—
- (i) at or with any table or instrument of gaming at any game or pretended game of chance; or
- (ii) at or on any game or trick of sleight of hand; or
- (iii) at or on any game or trick played with any instrument which in the opinion of the adjudicating justice is constructed or used as a means of cheating;
- (n) being a known or reputed cheat, loiters in or near any public place or place of public resort, or in or near any premises licensed under the Liquor Act, 1898, or the Billiards and Bagatelle Act, 1902, or any Acts amending the same, and has in his possession any instrument of gaming, or any instrument which in the opinion of the adjudicating justice, is constructed or used as a means of cheating, unless such person accounts for his having such instrument in his possession, to the satisfaction of the adjudicating justice;
- (o) pretends or professes to tell fortunes, or uses any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose on any person;
- (p) being a male person—
- (i) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution; or
- (ii) in any public place solicits or importunes for immoral purposes.
- shall,

Fortune telling.
5 Geo. IV, c. 83, s. 4.
Proof.

Persons trading
upon prostitution.
South Australian
Act of 1899, No. 715,
s. 10.

shall, on conviction before any justice, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and every such implement, offensive weapon, and instrument as aforesaid shall, by the conviction of the offender, become forfeited to the King's Majesty.

For the purpose of paragraph (p), where a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute, and has no visible means of subsistence, he shall, unless he satisfies the adjudicating justice to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

Proof.
South Australian
Act of 1899, No. 715,
s. 12.

(3) Whosoever—

- (a) breaks or escapes out of any place of legal confinement before the expiration of the term for which he was committed or ordered to be confined by virtue of this Act;
- (b) having been convicted under this or any former Act of any such offence as is mentioned in the last preceding subsection, afterwards commits any offence in the said subsection mentioned;
- (c) on being apprehended as a rough and vagabond violently resists the constable apprehending him, and is subsequently convicted, of the offence for which he was apprehended,

Punishment of
incorrigible rogues.
No. 74, 1902, s. 4 (3).

shall, on conviction before any justice, be liable to be committed to prison with hard labour until the next Court of Quarter Sessions is held in the district within or nearest to which the offence was committed.

5. The Court of Quarter Sessions may examine into the circumstances of the case, and, upon conviction, order the offender to be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months from the time of making such order.

Powers of Quarter
Sessions.
Ibid. s. 5.

6. Whenever a justice commits an incorrigible rogue to prison until the holding of a Court of Quarter Sessions, he shall require the person by whom the offender was apprehended, and every person whose evidence appears material to prove the offence, to become bound by recognizance to appear at the Court of Quarter Sessions to give evidence against the offender touching the offence, and may commit to prison any such person who refuses to enter into a recognizance until he does so, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Witnesses may be
bound over to
Quarter Sessions.
Ibid. s. 6.

7. Whosoever, in any public street, thoroughfare, or place, or within the view or hearing of a person passing therein—

- (a) sings any obscene song or ballad;
- (b) writes or draws any indecent or obscene word, figure, or representation; or

Obscene language or
writing in a public
street.
Ibid. s. 7.

(c) uses any profane, indecent, or obscene language, shall be liable, on conviction before a justice, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. Whosoever, in any public street, thoroughfare, or place, uses any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, shall, on conviction before a justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Abusive or
threatening words
or behaviour in a
public street.
Ibid. s. 8.

9.

Insulting
behaviour, &c.
Vict. Act, 1891, No.
1241, s. 7.
Act No. 12, 1908,
s. 6.

9. Every person who, in or near any public street, thoroughfare, or place, or within the view or hearing of any person passing therein—

(a) behaves in a riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening, or insulting manner; or

(b) uses any threatening, abusive, or insulting words,

shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and may, in addition there to or in substitution therefor, be required by the adjudicating justice to enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, to be of good behaviour for a term not exceeding twelve months, and, in default of its being entered into forthwith, the defendant may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months, unless such recognizance is sooner entered into.

Penalty on owner,
occupier, or agent of
house for permitting
prostitution therein.
29 Vic., c. 35, s. 36.
Act No. 12, 1908,
s. 6.

10. If any person, being the owner, occupier, or agent of any house, room, or place, or being a manager or assistant in the management thereof, induces or suffers any female whom he knows to be a common prostitute to be in that house, room, or place for the purpose of prostitution, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or, in the discretion of the justices, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months.

Owner may evict
occupier of house.

If any owner of a house, room, or other place has reasonable grounds to suspect that the same is used in contravention of this section, he may serve on the occupier a notice to quit.

The serving of such notice shall determine as from the seventh day after the date of such service any tenancy under which the occupier may hold, whether as tenant or subtenant, as if the same had expired by effluxion of time. The owner may thereupon, without any authority other than this Act, take legal proceedings to evict, and may evict, such occupier.

Such notice shall be served personally on the occupier, but if he cannot be found, service may be effected by posting a copy of the notice on some conspicuous part of the said house, room, or place.

Any such notice to quit may be cancelled by the Court before whom the proceedings are heard, subject to such terms as it thinks fit, on the hearing, on proof that the occupier has not at any time allowed the house, room, or place to be used in contravention of this section.

No conviction under this section shall exempt the offender from any penalty or other punishment to which he may be liable for keeping or being concerned in keeping a brothel or disorderly house, or for the nuisance thereby occasioned.

Persons charged with
being idle and
disorderly, having
money in their
possession.

South Aust. Act.
1899, No. 715, s. 3,
and Vict. Act, No.
1241, of 1891, s. 11.
Act No. 12, 1908, s. 6.

11. Where any person is accused of being an idle or disorderly person on the ground that he has no visible lawful means of support, or that he has insufficient lawful means of support, proof that he possesses money or property shall not be a defence unless it is also proved by the defendant that such money or property was obtained by him honestly and in a bona fide manner.

Apprehension

Apprehension of offenders and suspected persons.

12. (1) Any person found offending against this Act may be apprehended by a constable or other person, and forthwith taken before a justice to be dealt with as directed by this Act.

Constable or other person may apprehend offender. No. 74, 1902, s. 9.

(2) Whenever a person other than a constable apprehends an offender he may deliver him to a constable to be taken before a justice.

Offender may be handed over to constable.

Ibid.

(3) Every constable who refuses or wilfully neglects to take into his custody, or take before a justice, a person so delivered to him, or does not use his best endeavours to apprehend and convey before a justice any person whom he finds offending against this Act, shall be deemed to have neglected his duty within the meaning of section thirteen.

Constable to take offender before a justice.

Ibid.

13. Any justice upon information on oath before him made that an idle and disorderly person, a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue is, or is reasonably suspected to be, harboured or concealed in any house kept, or purporting to be kept, for the reception, lodging, or entertainment of travellers or others, may by warrant under his hand and seal authorise any constable or other person to enter at any time into such house, and apprehend and bring before him or some other justice every idle and disorderly person, rogue and vagabond, or incorrigible rogue found therein to be dealt with in the manner directed by this Act.

Lodging-houses may be entered and offenders found therein apprehended.

Ibid. s. 10.

Seizure and disposal of property of offenders.

14. Any constable or other person apprehending a person charged with being an idle and disorderly person, rogue and vagabond, or incorrigible rogue, may take any horse, cattle, vehicle, or goods, in the possession or use of the person apprehended, and convey them before a justice.

Powers to seize goods found in possession of offender.

Ibid. s. 11.

15. Whenever a person is adjudged to be an idle and disorderly person, or a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue, the convicting justice may order—

Powers to search offender.

Ibid. s. 12.

- (a) the offender to be searched, and
- (b) his trunks, boxes, bundles, parcels, or packages to be inspected in the presence of the justice and the offender, and
- (c) any vehicle found in the offender's possession or use to be searched in the offender's presence, and
- (d) any money which is then found with or upon the offender to be paid and applied towards the expense of apprehending the offender and conveying him to prison and maintaining him during the term for which he is committed, and the overplus of such money to be returned to the offender, and

Application of money found.

Ibid.

- (e) in the event of sufficient money for the purposes aforesaid not being found upon such search that the part, or if necessary the

Sale of effects where sufficient money not found.

Ibid.

the whole, of the offender's other effects then found, be sold and the produce of the sale paid and applied as aforesaid, and the overplus of such effects returned to the offender after deducting the charges for the sale.

Penalty.
No. 74, 1902, s. 13.

Neglect of duty by constable.

16. Every constable who neglects his duty in anything required of him by this Act shall, on conviction before one or more justices, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Hindering constable in execution of duty.

Penalty.
Ibid. s. 14.

17. Every person who disturbs or hinders any constable or other person in the execution of this Act, or aid, abets, or assists in so doing shall, on conviction before one or more justices, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Actions against justices and others.

Limitation of
actions.
Ibid. s. 15.

18. (1) Every action brought against a justice, constable, or other person for any matter or thing, done or committed by him or in execution of his duty or office under this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the cause of action or complaint arose.

(2) If any person is sued for any matter or thing done in the execution of this Act, he may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

Successful defendant
to have treble costs.
Ibid.

(3) The defendant in any such action shall, if judgment be given in his favour, have treble costs awarded to him by the Court, unless the Judge certifies that there was a reasonable cause for such action.

Application of penalties.

Half penalty to go
to revenue, half to
Police Reward
Fund.
Ibid. s. 16.

19. All penalties or forfeitures imposed by this Act shall, when recovered, be paid as follows, that is to say, one moiety into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the other moiety into the Police Reward Fund.

SCHEDULE.

Reference to Act.	Title or short title.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. 74, 1902	Vagrancy Act, 1902	The whole.
Act No. 35, 1905	Vagrancy (Amendment) Act, 1905	Section 3.
Act No. 12, 1908	Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908	Part II, with the exception of subsection (1) of section 7.

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[Gd.]