



ANNO TRICESIMO QUINTO ET TRICESIMO SEXTO

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

A.D. 1872.

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## No. 26.

*An Act to repeal the "Destitute Persons Relief Act, 1866," to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and to provide for the establishment and management of Industrial and Reformatory Schools.*

[Assented to, 27th November, 1872.]

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to repeal the "Destitute Persons Relief Act, 1866," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof—Be it therefore Enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows: Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Destitute Persons Relief and Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act, 1872." Short title of Act.

2. The "Destitute Persons Relief Act, 1866," is hereby repealed: Repeal.  
Provided always that no Acts or Ordinances by the said last-mentioned Act repealed shall be hereby revived; and that no things done, appointments made, contracts entered into, orders or mandates made, offences committed, and penalties incurred shall, by reason of such repeal, become invalidated or condoned; and that all orders, mandates, convictions, or other proceedings, acts, and deeds made, taken, pending, or executed under and by virtue of the said hereby repealed Act shall and may be supported and maintained by virtue thereof; and also that all proceedings that may have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation, may be continued and completed under the said repealed Act.

3. In

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Interpretation.

3. In the construction of this Act, unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter, the following words shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:—

“Judge” shall mean any Judge of the Supreme Court of the said Province:

“Justices” shall mean any two or more Justices of the Peace for the said Province, and shall also mean any Special Magistrate of the said Province:

“The Board” shall mean the Destitute Board hereinafter mentioned:

“Child,” except in Part I. of this Act, shall mean any boy or girl under the age of sixteen years; and, in the absence of positive evidence as to age, shall mean under the apparent age of sixteen years:

“Inmate” shall mean any destitute child, neglected child, or convicted child admitted into or detained in any Industrial or Reformatory School; and also any person admitted into any Destitute Asylum, or institution, or place under the control of the Board:

“Destitute Child” shall mean any child who shall have no sufficient means of subsistence apparent to the Board, or whose parents or other relatives who, by this Act are made chargeable with the support and maintenance of such child, are in indigent circumstances and unable to support such child, or who, at the time of coming into operation of this Act, shall be an inmate of any Destitute Asylum under the control of the Board:

“Neglected Child” shall mean—

- I. Any child found begging or receiving alms, or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms:
- II. Any child who shall be found wandering about or frequenting any street, thoroughfare, tavern, or place of public resort, or sleeping in the open air, and who shall not have any home or settled place of abode:
- III. Any child who shall reside in any brothel, or with any known or reputed prostitute, whether such prostitute shall be the parent of such child or not:
- IV. Any child who shall associate or dwell with any person not being the parent of such child, known or reputed to be a thief or drunkard, or with any such person convicted of vagrancy:
- V. Any child who, having been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment, or some less punishment, ought, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Justices, regard being had

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had to his age and the circumstances of his case, to be sent to an Industrial or to a Reformatory School :

VI. Any child whose parent represents that he is unable to control such child, and that he wishes him to be sent to an Industrial or Reformatory School :

“Convicted Child” shall mean any child who shall be convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment :

And every word importing the singular number only shall extend to and include the plural number, and every word importing the plural number shall apply to and include the singular number; and every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend to and include the feminine gender, unless the contrary shall appear from the context.

4. This Act shall be divided into four parts, as follows :

Act divided into parts.

PART I.—The Maintenance of Indigent Poor by their Relations :

PART II.—The Destitute Board ; its duties and functions :

PART III.—Industrial and Reformatory Schools ; and binding their inmates as apprentices :

PART IV.—Protection to Officers, and general matters.

PART I.— The Maintenance of Indigent Poor by their Relatives :

PART I.

5. The father, grandfather, mother, and grandmother, and the children and grandchildren of every poor and destitute person who is not able to support himself, shall, and at his and their own costs and charges, according to his and their several abilities, relieve and maintain every such destitute person, and in default of so doing shall be subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Destitute persons to be maintained by relatives.

6. Every husband whose wife shall have a child or children at the time of his marriage, whether such child or children shall be legitimate or illegitimate, shall be liable to maintain such child or children as a part of his family, until such child or children shall respectively attain the age of sixteen years, and such child or children shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to constitute part of such husband's family.

Husband to maintain wife's children.

7. Upon application or complaint made by or on behalf of any destitute person, any Justice of the Peace for the said Province may issue a summons requiring the relative or relatives therein named to appear before any Justices, at a time and place to be named in such summons, to show cause why he or they should not relieve and maintain, or contribute to the relief and maintenance, of such destitute person.

On application of destitute persons Justice to issue summons.

8. At the time and place appointed for hearing such summons, any

Two Justices to hear such application in a

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summary way, and to make order thereon.

any two Justices may hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way, and upon such hearing, the Justices shall inquire as to the person or persons who, by this Act are bound to maintain his or their destitute relatives, and as to his or their means and ability; and, if they shall see fit, shall adjourn the further hearing of the said application and complaint, and may summon and require any other such person or persons who have not been summoned, to appear at the day appointed for the adjourned hearing, and may, at the original or any adjourned hearing, dismiss the said application, either entirely or as regards such one or more person or persons so summoned as they may consider not of sufficient ability to maintain or contribute to maintenance of such destitute person; and, in case they shall find any person or persons so able, shall fix such a moderate sum or rate as in their discretion ought to be allowed for the maintenance of such destitute person, and the periods at which the same is to be payable, and shall appoint a person to whom and a place where such payment shall be made; and in case two or more persons shall be found so able, the Justices shall assess the several proportions upon the said persons according to their respective abilities, and thereupon shall make an order in writing, directing the payment of the said rate or sum or sums so assessed accordingly.

Husband or father deserting wife or children may be summoned.

9. When any husband unlawfully deserts his wife, or leaves her without adequate means of support, or where any father deserts his children, whether illegitimate or born in wedlock, or his wife's children, as referred to in section 6, or leaves them, or any of them, without adequate means of support, any Justice of the Peace may, upon application or complaint thereof made by or on behalf of such wife or children, issue a summons to such husband or father to show cause why he should not support his wife or children, and such Justice, if a Special Magistrate, may, in his discretion, issue his warrant for the apprehension of such husband or father in the first instance.

Such complaint to be heard by Justices in a summary way, and order to be made thereon.

10. Upon the day appointed for the hearing, any Justices may hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way; and if they be satisfied that the wife or the children, as the case may be, are in fact without adequate means of support, and that the husband or the father is able to maintain her or them, or to contribute to her or their maintenance, such Justices shall make an order in writing, directing him to pay either weekly or monthly, at their discretion, and to such person and in such manner, for her or their use, as such Justices may think fit, such moderate sum or allowance as they may consider proper.

Justices may, during currency of order, make further order to increase, lessen, or entirely remit amount ordered to be paid.

11. Any Justices, on the complaint of any person liable upon any order for the periodical payment of any sum of money as aforesaid, and during the period such order continues in force, may make further inquiry as to the ability of the person upon whom such order shall have been made, and increase or lessen, or entirely remit the amount so ordered to be paid.

12. If

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12. If it shall be made to appear to any Justices that any person endeavors to evade compliance with any order hereinbefore authorized to be made, or if any such person shall wilfully make default in any payment, such Justices may require such person, either immediately or at some adjournment, to find such good and sufficient surety or security, to the satisfaction of the Justices then present, or present at any adjourned hearing, that he will comply with such order of maintenance, or that he will not desert or leave without adequate means of support, his said wife or children; and such Justices may, in default of such surety or security being found, commit such person to gaol for any period not exceeding six months, if such order be not sooner complied with: Provided that it shall be lawful for any Justices to determine upon the sufficiency of any proposed surety or security, and to whom and in what manner the same shall be made; and any one Justice of the Peace, upon being satisfied that the same has been duly made and perfected, may order the discharge of such person from gaol or custody.

Justices may require security for compliance with order, and in default may commit to gaol.

13. The wife of any husband shall be competent and compellable to give evidence for or against her husband in all matters and complaints under this Act; and any husband shall be a competent witness on his own behalf.

Wife and husband competent and compellable to give evidence.

14. The provisions of this Act shall extend to and may be made use of by and on behalf of illegitimate children, as against the father or mother of such children: Provided that no man shall be taken to be the father of any illegitimate child upon the oath of the mother only: Provided also that no man shall be adjudged to be the father of an illegitimate child upon the evidence of the mother, unless such evidence be corroborated in some material particular by other and independent testimony: And provided also, that if it shall be shown that, at the time such child was begotten, the mother was a common prostitute, no order shall be made hereunder, as against the alleged father of such child.

Provision as to illegitimate children.

15. In any case where it shall appear to the Justices that the mother of an illegitimate child is able to contribute to its support, it shall be lawful for them to direct that she shall so contribute as well as the father, in such proportions respectively and in such manner as such Justices shall think fit; and if in any such case it shall appear that the mother only is of such ability, it shall be lawful for the Justices to make an order in respect of her alone.

Mother of bastard may be ordered to contribute.

16. It shall be lawful for any Justices from time to time to make such orders in writing for better securing the payment and regulating the receipt of any allowance under this Act, or for insuring the due application of such allowance to the *bonâ fide* purposes of maintenance, or for causing any child or children to be properly brought up and educated.

Proceedings for enforcing orders.

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**PART II.—Establishment of Destitute Board, its duties and functions:**

Appointment of Destitute Board.

17. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint a Chairman and five other persons to form a Board of Advice, to be called "The Destitute Board," to carry this Act into execution, and from time to time, at pleasure, to remove any member of the Board for the time being, and upon every vacancy in the Board to appoint some other fit person to the said office; and until such new appointment it shall be lawful for the surviving or continuing member or members to act as if no such vacancy had occurred.

Duties of Chairman.

18. The lastly hereinbefore mentioned Chairman of the Board shall be, and he is hereby charged with the due administration of all and singular the powers and authorities hereby vested in the Board, and he shall administer the said powers and authorities, subject to the advice and control of the Board, and pursuant to the regulations of the Public Service of the said Province.

Vacancies.

19. Whenever any member of the Board shall die, resign, permanently remove from the said Province, take the benefit of any Act for the relief of persons unable to pay their creditors in full, or be absent from six consecutive meetings of the Board, the seat of such member shall thereupon become vacant.

Questions at Board meetings to be decided by open voting.

20. At all meetings of the Board the determination of all questions brought before the Board shall be decided by open voting by the majority present; and if there be an equal division of votes upon any question, the Chairman or any member acting as Chairman at such meeting, shall, in addition to his own vote as member of the Board, have a second or casting-vote.

Quorum of Board.

21. Any three members of the Board shall be competent to act in the execution of the powers vested in the Board: Provided that, in the event of the absence of the regular Chairman, the members of the Board then present may appoint a Chairman for the occasion.

Appointment of Superintendents.

22. The Board may, subject to the approval of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time, by order, appoint a superintendent of each asylum, school, or place under their control; and the Board may also, subject to the like approval, remove such superintendent.

Superintendent of Destitute Asylum to act as secretary.

23. The superintendent of the asylum in Adelaide for the relief of destitute persons, called the Destitute Asylum, shall act as secretary to the Board.

Appointment of officers.

24. The Board may also from time to time, by resolution of the Board, appoint such fit and proper persons to be teachers, officers, and

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and servants, as may be allowed by the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, and may remove such teachers, officers, and servants.

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25. The Board shall, subject to the regulations of the Public Service, have the administration of all funds voted by Parliament for the relief of the destitute poor, and all funds which may be given or left to them by benevolent persons, and shall have the care and management of asylums, institutions, or places for the reception and relief of destitute persons, and shall also have the control and supervision of schools for the education, employment, and training up of destitute, neglected, and convicted children, and the licensing out and apprenticing children as provided by this Act, and shall have the ordering of the persons and property of such destitute persons and children so long as they shall be inmates of any asylum, institution, place, or school so under the control of the Board.

Functions and duties of Board.

26. The Board shall have a seal, and shall cause to be sealed or stamped therewith all orders and mandates made by them in pursuance of this Act, and all such orders and mandates, or copies thereof, purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the Board, and to be signed by the Chairman of the Board, shall be received as evidence of the facts therein stated and that the said orders and mandates were duly made by the Board, without any further proof thereof, unless the contrary be shown.

Board to have a seal.

27. The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, may from time to time appoint such persons as he may approve, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act in outlying districts of the said Province, who shall be styled "representing officers;" and such persons from time to time, may remove, and appoint others in their place or stead.

Representing officers.

28. The Superintendent of the Asylum and the visiting officers shall, in all things, be subject to the direction and control of the Chairman of the Board.

Superintendent of Asylum subject to Chairman.  
New clause.

29. The Board shall from time to time make rules and regulations for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and such rules and regulations, when approved by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall have the force of law; and a copy of such rules and regulations, published in the *South Australian Government Gazette*, shall be received in evidence and judicially noticed, and shall, until the contrary be shown, be deemed sufficient evidence that such rules and regulations were duly made and approved, and are of force and effect:

Board to make rules and regulations.

- I. For the inquiry into and ascertaining the proper objects of relief:
- II. For the admission of persons into any asylum, being wayfarers, wanderers, and other casual poor:

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- III. For the affording out of any asylum, by their officers, of temporary relief in cases of emergency or urgent necessity :
- IV. For the burial of destitute persons, and the remuneration therefor :
- V. For the maintenance of order, discipline, decency, health, and cleanliness amongst the inmates of any asylum, school, or place under their control :
- VI. For the infliction of punishment on offenders against the said rules and regulations nevertheless subject to the provisions of this Act.
- VII. For obtaining and enforcing orders for maintenance upon persons who are by law liable to support their destitute relatives, and for obtaining reimbursement of sums paid for relief afforded to indigent persons, and expenses incurred in burials, from persons liable to pay the same :
- VIII. For the employment of the inmates of any asylum, and for prescribing task-work or other labor to be done by persons relieved in any asylum, and for separating into classes and keeping separate in any asylum the inmates thereof :
- IX. For the prosecution of offenders against this Act, or the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof :
- X. For prescribing the forms of indentures of apprenticeship, and assignment of such indentures :
- XI. For the keeping records of the proceedings of the Board, and of the officers thereof, and accounts of the receipt and application of all moneys, distinguishing cases of emergency from relief ordered by the Board :
- XII. For prescribing the duties of the several officers of the Board, and for keeping proper records, books, accounts, and vouchers :
- XIII. For causing all children apprenticed or licensed to reside with any person to be duly visited by some person authorized by the Board at least once in every half-year :
- XIV. For regulating the proceedings and prescribing the duties of representing and relieving officers :

Provided that until any rules and regulations shall be made under the authority hereof, and in so far as such rules and regulations, when made, shall not repeal or vary the same, the rules and regulations made under the said "Destitute Persons Relief Act, 1866," and published in the *South Australian Government Gazette* of the fourth day of July, 1867, shall continue in force, and shall be of the like effect as if the same had been made under the provisions of this Act : Provided, that any such rules and regulations hereafter to be made, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof, if Parliament be



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be then sitting ; or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within fourteen days after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

30. It shall be the duty of the Board to determine the proper objects of relief, and the nature and amount thereof, to cause accurate minutes and accounts to be kept, and a summary or report of the accounts of the Board to be laid before Parliament at least once in every year.

Board to determine objects of relief, and to keep accounts, &c.

31. The Board shall cause a record to be kept, showing full particulars of the age, date of reception, parentage, nationality, sex, period of detention, and religion so far as known, of all children who shall be dealt with by the Board under this Act, and of all dispositions of and dealings with such children.

Record of children to be kept.

32. All relief given by the Board, or under the provisions of the "Destitute Persons Relief Act, 1866," to or on account of any wife, or to or on account of any child or children under the age of sixteen, shall be considered as given to the husband of such wife, or to the father of such child or children, if he be alive, and, if not, then to the mother, as the case may be: Provided that if it appear to the Board that the husband of any wife is out of the said Province, or in custody of law, or is lunatic or idiot, all relief given to such wife or her child under the age aforesaid, shall, notwithstanding her coverture, be given to such wife in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if she were a widow ; but nothing herein contained shall limit the liability of the husband or father, as the case may be, for such past relief.

Relief given to wife or children to be considered as given to husband, or father, or mother.

33. In any case in which relief has been afforded to any person, or to the wife and child of any person, and such person, or the father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, husband, child, or children of such person shall at any time within three years thereafter be of sufficient ability to repay and reimburse the amount or cost of such relief, or part thereof, it shall be lawful for any Justices upon the information or complaint of an officer of the Board, to inquire into the matter in a summary way, and if they shall be of opinion that such person, or the father or other relative as aforesaid, is of sufficient ability to repay the whole or part of the amount or cost of such relief, they may order such person or father, or other relative as aforesaid, to pay to such officer such sum of money either in one sum, or by instalments, as in their judgment such person, father, or other relative as aforesaid, can reasonably afford and ought to contribute towards the past relief of such person.

Cost of past maintenance may be recovered.

34. In any case of an information under the last preceding section, the Chairman of the Board may give notice in writing to any banker or other person known or suspected to have the custody or control of or over any money or property of or belonging to the

Board may attach moneys in hands of banker, &c.

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the person sought to be made chargeable not to pay or hand over such money or property until such information shall have been heard and disposed of, and thereupon such property shall be thereby attached in the hands of such banker or other person as aforesaid; and he shall pay or hand over the sum in accordance with any order which may be made by the Justices on the hearing of such information; and any banker or other person paying or handing over such money or property after receiving such notice as aforesaid, except in accordance with such order, shall be personally liable to make good the amount of money or value of the property so paid or handed over, and such amount or value may be recovered by the Chairman of the Board accordingly.

Penalty for breach of rules.

35. Any person or inmate committing a breach of any of the rules or regulations hereinbefore referred to shall, upon conviction thereof by any Justices, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, or be imprisoned, at the discretion of such Justices, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three calendar months.

Penalty for false pretences to obtain relief.

36. Any person who shall obtain from the Board, or from any officer administering the funds thereof, any pecuniary or other relief or assistance, or any goods or chattels or other property, by way of gift or loan, by means of any false pretence; and any person in any asylum who shall wilfully waste, spoil, or damage any of the wearing apparel, tools, implements, or utensils, or other property committed to his charge shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to imprisonment with hard labor for any term not exceeding six calendar months.

Penalty for fraudulent appropriation of property of Asylum.

37. If any person who shall be entrusted with or to whom shall be lent, by way of relief or assistance, any article of wearing apparel or bedding, or any tool, implement, or utensil, or any other property, goods, and chattels whatsoever the property of the Board, shall fraudulently take or convert to his or her own use, any such property, or shall carry away any such property, such person whether he or she shall or shall not determine the bailment, shall be guilty of larceny, and shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, for not more than six calendar months, with or without hard labor.

PART III.

PART III.—As to Industrial and Reformatory Schools :

Industrial schools to be established.

38. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to establish, for the purposes of this Act, industrial schools, and in every such school the males shall be kept separate and apart from the females.

Reformatory schools to be established.

39. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to establish, for the purposes of this Act,

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Act, reformatory schools, and in every such school the males shall be kept separate and apart from the females.

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40. Destitute children and neglected children may be received by the Board into any of the industrial schools, and whenever any destitute child, or neglected child, shall be so received into any industrial school, such child may be detained therein, and may be removed to any other industrial school, and be there detained until he or she shall attain the age of sixteen years, unless in the meantime the father, or if there be no father, the mother of such child shall be desirous of removing such child from such school, and shall satisfy the Board that he or she is able to maintain such child, in which case the Board shall, except in the cases provided for by section 41, and except where the parent so desirous of removing any such child shall be a known or reputed prostitute, or a known or reputed thief, or drunkard, or a person convicted of vagrancy, make an order directing such child to be discharged from such school, and given over to the care of such father or mother, as the case may be; and until such order shall be made, the superintendent, matron, or manager of any such school, shall be and are hereby authorized to detain any such destitute child, or neglected child, who has been so received into such school as aforesaid, and may justify such detention accordingly: Provided that if the father or mother of any such destitute child, or neglected, child so detained as aforesaid, shall be dissatisfied with the refusal of the Board to make an order for the discharge of such child, he or she may apply to a Judge, who, on being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that such father or mother is able to maintain such child, may order its discharge from such school, or otherwise dealt with, as directed by such order.

Destitute and neglected children to be received into industrial schools.

41. If upon the admission of any destitute child, or neglected child, into any industrial school, the father, or if there be no father, the mother of such child shall surrender the care and custody of such child to the Board, and shall sign a consent that such child shall remain in such school, or in some other industrial school, until it shall attain the age of sixteen years, then and in such case no order shall be made for the discharge of such child before so attaining such age, without the written consent of the Board for that purpose being first obtained.

Surrender of child.

42. Any constable finding a destitute child or a neglected child, may immediately apprehend such child without any warrant, and forthwith take such child before any Justices, to be dealt with according to this Act.

Destitute and neglected children may be taken before Justices.

43. The grand-parent, parent, or step-parent of every inmate of any industrial or reformatory school shall (if of sufficient ability so to do) contribute to his or her support for the period during which such inmate shall be detained in any such school: Provided that such contribution shall not exceed Ten Shillings per week for the maintenance of such inmate.

Parents liable to contribute to support.

44. Destitute

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PART III.

Class of children to be sent to industrial schools.

44. Destitute children and neglected children only shall be sent to, or detained at, any industrial school: Provided always, that where any such child shall be of the age, or apparent age, of twelve years, and, in the opinion of the Justices, ought to be sent to a reformatory school, such Justices may, regard being had to the age of the child and to the circumstances of the case, order such child to be sent to a reformatory school accordingly.

Destitute or neglected children not to be detained after sixteen years of age.

45. No destitute child or neglected child shall be detained at any of the said industrial schools after he or she shall have attained the age of sixteen years.

Class of children to be sent to reformatory schools.

46. Convicted children only shall be sent to or detained at any reformatory school: Provided always, that where any child of the age or apparent age of twelve years has been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment, but has not been previously convicted of any offence so punishable, the Judge or Justices may order such child to be sent to an industrial school if in their opinion (regard being had to the age of the child and to the circumstances of the case) such child ought to be so sent.

Convicted children not to be detained after sixteen years.

47. No convicted child shall be detained at any reformatory school after he or she shall have attained the age of sixteen years.

Neglected children to be detained.

48. Whenever any child shall hereafter be brought before any Justices, and be charged with being a destitute child or a neglected child, the said Justices shall proceed to hear the matter of the said charge, and if the same shall be established to the satisfaction of the Justices, it shall be lawful for them to direct such child to be sent forthwith to any one of the said industrial schools, to be there detained until he or she reaches the age or apparent age of sixteen years, or for such shorter period as the Justices may think fit.

Convicted children to be detained.

49. Whenever any child shall hereafter be convicted of any offence, either upon information or summary conviction, punishable by imprisonment, it shall be lawful for the Judge or the Justices by whom such child shall be so convicted, in addition to the sentence which may then and there be passed as a punishment for the said offence, to direct such child to be sent at the expiration of such sentence, to any one of the reformatory schools, to be there detained until he or she reaches the age or apparent age of sixteen years, or for such shorter period as the Justices may think fit.

Justices to examine into ability of persons liable for maintenance of neglected, destitute, and convicted children

50. The Justices before whom any child shall be brought upon the charge of being either a destitute child or a neglected child, or upon a charge of having committed some offence punishable by imprisonment shall, upon the hearing of such charge, and at the time of conviction of such offence, examine into the means and ability to maintain such child of the persons by this Act made liable for the maintenance thereof, and upon proof thereof such Justices shall make an order on such parents, relatives, or other persons

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persons for the maintenance of such child during the period of its detention in any industrial or reformatory school.

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51. If any child is or shall hereafter be imprisoned under sentence for an offence punishable by imprisonment, the keeper of the gaol, wherein such child shall be imprisoned shall take such child before any Justices, and such Justices may, if they think fit, direct such child to be sent to and detained in any one of the reformatory schools, pursuant to this Act: Provided always, that no such child as last aforesaid shall be sent to or detained in any reformatory school unless the unexpired term of imprisonment of such child shall be at least six months, nor for any longer period than such unexpired term.

Children in gaols to be detained.

52. Whenever any convicted child has been detained in any reformatory school during the period for which he was ordered to be detained, and the conduct of such child during such detention has been such as to merit his being sent to an industrial school, the superintendent of such reformatory school shall bring such child before any Justices, and thereupon such Justices may order such child to be sent to some one of the industrial schools, there to be maintained until such child shall attain the age of sixteen years, or for such shorter period as the Justices may think fit.

A convicted child may be sent to industrial school as reward for good conduct.

53. When the Judge or Justices shall direct any convicted child to be detained under the provisions of this Act, such direction shall not be included in, or form any part of, the judgment and adjudication of such Judge or Justices, but shall be a distinct and collateral proceeding.

Order not to form part of judgment.

54. Whenever any child shall be directed to be detained in any school established under this Act, the Judge or Justices shall issue a mandate in such one of the forms contained in the Schedule to this Act as shall be applicable to the case.

Mandate for detention.

55. The mandate for detention in any school, or a duplicate thereof, shall be forwarded to the superintendent or matron of the school, with the child, and shall be sufficient warrant for the conveyance of the child thither, and the detention of such child there.

Mandate to be delivered with child to superintendent, &c.

56. In every action for anything done in obedience to any such mandate as aforesaid, it shall be sufficient for the defendant to justify under such mandate alone, without setting forth the previous proceedings, in like manner as any Sheriff can and may justify under any process issued out of the Supreme Court in any civil action, and proof of the matters alleged shall be sufficient evidence in support of such plea.

Mandate to be a defence to actions.

57. Every mandate issued under this Act shall be executed and obeyed by the person to whom the same is directed and delivered, and the production thereof, with a statement annexed thereto, signed by the superintendent or matron of any industrial or reformatory school

Mandate to be obeyed, and to be authority for, and evidence of, detention.

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school, that the child named in such mandate was duly received into, and is at the signing thereof detained in, such school, or has been otherwise dealt with according to law, shall in all proceedings whatsoever be sufficient evidence of the facts by this Act required to be stated in such mandate, and of the subsequent detention and identity of the child named therein.

Power to discharge child.

58. The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, at any time during the detention of any inmate of any industrial or reformatory school, may remove any such inmate from any industrial or reformatory school to any other industrial or reformatory school under this Act, and may also order the release of such inmate from the industrial or reformatory school in which he or she may be detained, and he or she shall, upon the production of such order be discharged accordingly.

Children may be put out on certain conditions.

59. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall be lawful for the Board to place any inmate of any industrial or reformatory school to reside with some person to be named in the licence hereinafter mentioned, who shall be willing to receive and take charge of, and be qualified to provide for and take care of such inmate, and to grant to such inmate a licence to reside with the person so to be named therein as aforesaid for any term not exceeding the term for which such child could be lawfully kept in such industrial or reformatory school; and it shall be lawful for the Board to require such inmate to return to the said school at any time during the said term, unless he or she shall have been previously discharged as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Board to pay to such person, for the care, clothing, and education of such child, until such child shall attain the age of twelve years, such annual or other sum not exceeding five shillings a week as may be allowed by the Governor with the advice aforesaid; and any inmate having such licence who shall abscond from the person named therein during such term, or shall neglect or refuse to return to the said school at the expiration of the term for which such inmate shall be licensed to dwell with any such person, in case such term shall be less than the period for which such inmate was directed to be sent to such industrial or reformatory school, or when required to return as aforesaid, shall be held to have absconded from the said school: Provided always that no inmate of any reformatory school shall be so placed out before the expiration of one-third of the term of detention originally allotted.

Board may apprentice children.

60. At any time before the expiration of the order or mandate, authorizing the detention of such inmate in schools, the Board may bind the inmate of any industrial or reformatory school apprentice to such useful calling or occupation as shall be approved by the Board, for a period not exceeding five years; and such binding shall be as effectual as if such child were of full age and by indenture bound himself.

Form of indentures of apprenticeship.

61. Indentures of apprenticeship shall contain such covenants on the

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12 of 1866-7, sec. 49.

the part of the master to whom such child shall be bound with the Chairman of the Board for the providing such apprentice with food, lodging, clothing, and other necessaries proper for an apprentice having regard to the condition in life of the said master and apprentice respectively, and for the due payment of the wages (if any) agreed for, and shall be in the form prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid, and shall be executed in duplicate by the Chairman of the Board, on behalf of the said child, and by the master respectively.

62. The Board may provide in any indenture that such proportion of the wages to become due to the apprentice as may be fixed by the Board generally, or in each particular case, shall be deposited in such manner, and at such periodical times, by the master in the Savings Bank of South Australia, on account of such apprentice; and every such deposit shall be deemed and allowed as a payment to such apprentice, but shall not be withdrawn by the apprentice without the consent, in writing, of the Chairman of the Board, until the expiration of the indentures of apprenticeship.

Wages may be deposited in Savings Bank.

63. The master of any such apprentice may, with consent of the Board in writing, but not otherwise, assign such apprentice to any fit and proper person; and every such assignment shall be in the form prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid, and shall be executed in duplicate by the old and new master respectively, and the consent of the Board shall be notified under the hand of the Chairman upon the said parts respectively, and one part, signed by the new master, shall be kept by the said Board.

Indentures of apprenticeship may be assigned with consent of Board.

64. On the death of the master of any apprentice the said indenture shall cease and determine, unless within three months from such death the widow of such master, or the executor or administrator of such master, shall apply by writing to the said Board for a mandate directing that such apprentice shall be bound for the residue of the term of the original indenture to some fit and proper person, to be mentioned in such application, and the said Board may grant or refuse such application; and, if the said Board shall grant such application, they shall issue a mandate accordingly, and thereupon the like indentures shall be executed as in the case of an original apprenticeship under this Act, nevertheless, for the unexpired term only of the original indenture.

Indentures to be void on death of master, but on application of widow, &c., fresh indentures may be entered into.

65. In case the master of any apprentice shall become insolvent, or so far reduced in his circumstances as to be unable to maintain and employ an apprentice, or shall remove from the said Province, it shall be lawful for the said Board, on the application either of the master or apprentice respectively, requesting them to discharge such apprentice for some of the reasons aforesaid, to inquire into the matter of such allegations, and either to grant or refuse such application; and, if the said Board shall grant such application, they shall issue a mandate accordingly, and every such mandate shall release  
and

On insolvency of master or his removal, indentures may be cancelled by Board.



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and discharge the said master and apprentice respectively from the said indenture of apprenticeship, and from every covenant and agreement therein contained.

Master to give notice to Board of his removal. And of death, illness, or absconding of apprentice.

66. Every master or mistress to whom any apprentice has been bound or assigned shall, immediately on his or her removal to some other city, town, township, district, or place than those in which such master resided when the indentures were executed, give notice in writing to the said Board of such removal or intended removal, and of the place where such master or mistress has removed or intends to remove, and so on as often as the said master or mistress shall so remove: And the said master or mistress shall, in like manner, give notice to the said Board immediately upon the death, serious illness, or absconding of any such apprentice; and every master or mistress offending against this provision shall, on conviction before any Justices, be liable to forfeit and pay a fine for each offence not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Master offending to be liable to fine not exceeding £10.

No person to whom any child shall be apprenticed or assigned shall dismiss or discharge such child from his or her service without consent, under a penalty of £10.

67. No person or persons to whom such child or children shall be apprenticed or assigned as aforesaid shall transfer any such apprentice to another, or in any way discharge or dismiss from his or her service any such apprentice, without the consent in writing of the Board, under the penalty of Ten Pounds.

Justices may hear complaints made by apprentices against their masters or mistresses, and impose a fine not exceeding £10, or may discharge such apprentice, as they see fit.

68. Any Justices, upon any complaint by or on behalf of any such apprentice, touching or concerning any breach of any stipulation in any indentures of apprenticeship, or touching or concerning any cruelty, or other ill-treatment of or towards such apprentice by his or her master or mistress, shall have power to hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way, and either to dismiss the information, or upon conviction to impose a fine, not exceeding the sum of Ten Pounds, or to award imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months with or without hard labor as a punishment for any such ill-treatment as aforesaid; and such Justices may, if they see proper, discharge such apprentice, by warrant and certificate under their hands and seals, from such apprenticeship.

Justices may also hear complaints against apprentices for misbehaviour, &c., and may punish the offender.

69. Any Justices, upon application or complaint made by any master against any such apprentice, touching or concerning any misdemeanor, miscarriage, or misbehaviour in such his or her service, may hear and determine the same in a summary way, and may either dismiss the information or punish the offender by commitment to the nearest gaol, pursuant to the Masters and Servants Act; and such Justices may, in his or their discretion, and as the justice of the case may require, on the application of the master, either with or without such punishment, discharge such apprentice from his or her apprenticeship, in the like form and manner as hereinbefore directed.

Decision of Justices to be intimated to Board.

70. Where any Justices shall discharge any apprentice from his or



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or her apprenticeship, under the provisions of this Act, such Justices shall forthwith intimate their decision to the Board, who shall have power if they think fit to further dispose of such apprentice as to the said Board shall seem meet, subject nevertheless to the provisions of this Act.

71. The Board or some member thereof, or some person nominated by the Board, shall once in every half-year visit every such apprentice, and ascertain whether the terms of the said indentures have been fulfilled; and for such purposes every such master or mistress shall personally produce any such apprentice, on the request of such visitor, or show sufficient cause for his or her absence, and every such master or mistress failing to show sufficient cause for the non-production of such apprentice shall be liable to forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Board or other persons duly appointed to visit and report.

72. All members of the Executive Council, all members of the Legislature, all Judges of Courts (whether of record or otherwise), and all Justices shall be entitled to visit every such school as aforesaid, and shall have admission to the same accordingly.

Visitors.

73. Subject to the regulations to be made as hereinbefore mentioned, all ministers of religion shall have admission to every industrial and reformatory school, and may give instruction on the days and at the times allotted by such regulations for the religious education of the inmates of their particular denominations respectively.

Ministers of religion to have access.

74. Every person who, by virtue of the provisions hereinbefore contained, is entitled to visit any such school as aforesaid, and every minister of religion may inscribe in a book (to be for that purpose provided and kept in such school by the superintendent or matron thereof) any remarks or observations which he may think fit to make touching or concerning such school, and the superintendent, matron, teachers, officers, servants, or inmates thereof, or any of them, and every such book shall be carefully preserved by every such superintendent or matron, and every superintendent or matron obliterating any such remarks or observations, or destroying any such book, or any part thereof, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Visitors' book.

75. If the superintendent or matron of any industrial or reformatory school, or any teacher, officer, or servant thereof, shall negligently or voluntarily permit any inmate thereof to escape therefrom, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Penalty for permitting escape.

76. If any inmate of any industrial or reformatory school shall wilfully violate any of the rules or regulations hereby authorized to be made for the preservation of order, decency, health, or cleanliness of the inmates of any such schools, such inmate shall be brought

Punishment for infringing rules.

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brought before any Justices, who shall make inquiry as to the complaint made against such inmate; and upon proof that such inmate has wilfully violated any of the rules and regulations aforesaid, may, if such inmate shall be a male, order him to be whipped in manner hereinafter provided; or in lieu of whipping, and whether such inmate shall be a male or female, order such inmate to be punished by being fed on bread and water alone for any period not exceeding seven days: Provided always that, in awarding such punishment, regard shall be had by the Justices to the age and apparent constitution of the inmate.

Order to be in writing. 77. In every case where the Justices shall order bread and water diet, such order shall be in writing, and shall comply with the provisions in the last preceding section.

Whipping.

78. Where, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the punishment of whipping is awarded by any Justices, the order, sentence, or conviction ordering such punishment shall specify the number of strokes to be inflicted; and, in the case of an offender whose age does not exceed fourteen years, the number of strokes shall not exceed twelve, and in all cases the instrument used shall be a birch rod or cane; and on the occasion of every such whipping there shall be present the superintendent or matron of the school, and the teachers and officers thereof, who shall sign in the record book the minute recording the particulars of such whipping.

Penalty for absconding.

79. If any inmate of any industrial or reformatory school shall abscond therefrom, or wilfully damage or destroy any property belonging to any such school, such inmate (if a male) shall, on conviction thereof before any Justices, be liable, at the discretion of such Justices, to be whipped in manner hereinbefore provided, or (whether a male or female) to be sentenced to be fed on bread and water alone, as provided by section 76, and the Justices in their order shall comply with such section; and such inmate may, if he has absconded, be ordered by the said Justices to be sent back to the school, and to be there detained until he reaches the age of sixteen years, or for such shorter period as the Justices think fit.

Penalty for harboring inmates.

80. Any person who shall directly or indirectly counsel or induce, by letter or otherwise, any inmate of any industrial or reformatory school to abscond or escape therefrom, or to break his apprenticeship indentures, and abscond from his master, before such inmate shall have been regularly discharged, or before the expiration of such indentures, or who shall aid or abet any such inmate in so absconding or escaping, or who knowing any such inmate to have so absconded or escaped, shall harbor or conceal, or assist in concealing, such inmate, or prevent him or her from returning to such school or to his master, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or, at the discretion of the Justices, be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labor.

81. Every

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81. Every officer of an industrial or reformatory school authorized by the Chairman of the Board, in writing under his hand and the seal of the Board, to take charge of any child ordered to be detained under this Act, for the purpose of conveying such child to or from any such school, or of bringing him or her back to such school, in case of his or her absconding or escaping therefrom, or refusal to return thereto, shall for such purpose, and while engaged in such duty, have all such powers, authorities, protection, and privileges for the purpose of the execution of his duty as such officer, as any police-constable or peace officer, duly appointed, has within his constablewick by common law or statute.

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Officers to have privileges of constables.

82. Any person who, without the authority or permission of the said Board, or of the Superintendent of the School, shall hold or attempt to hold any communication with any inmate of any industrial or reformatory school, and any person who shall enter any such school, or any building, yard, or ground belonging thereto, and shall not depart therefrom when required so to do by the superintendent, matron, or other officer or servant of such school, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

Penalty for communicating with persons detained.

83. The several forms in the Schedule to this Act, or forms to the like effect, shall be deemed good, valid, and sufficient in law.

Forms in Schedule deemed valid.

PART IV.—Protection to Officers and General Matters:

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84. Every proceeding under this Act, for omissions, defaults, acts, or offences, to which any penalty is attached, and all applications for orders where no other method of proceeding is by this Act provided, shall be had and taken and may be heard and determined in a summary way, by any Special Magistrate or two Justices, under the provisions of an Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council, No. 6 of 1850, "To facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions with respect to summary convictions and orders," or of any Act hereafter to be in force relating to the duties of Justices with respect to summary convictions and orders, and all convictions and orders may be enforced, as in the said Ordinance, or in any other Act is or may be provided.

Summary procedure.

85. Any Justices at any time in a summary way may inquire into the disobedience or alleged disobedience of or non-compliance with any order made under the provisions of this Act, and may enforce compliance or punish the non-compliance with such order, either by the imprisonment (with or without hard labor) of the party offending for a period not exceeding six calendar months, unless the same shall be sooner complied with, or by the imposition of a fine of not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Proceedings for penalties, &c.

86. Every information, conviction, mandate, or warrant, under this Act, shall be deemed valid and sufficient in which the offence is set forth in the words of this Act; and no conviction, mandate, or  
warrant

Forms of proceedings.

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warrant shall be held void by reason of any defect therein: Provided it be alleged in such conviction, mandate, or warrant, that the party charged had been convicted of such offence.

Property may be laid in "The Destitute Board."

87. In any information or complaint for any offence committed upon or in respect of any property, money, goods, chattels, or effects, under the management or control of the Board, or of any of the officers thereof, it shall be sufficient to state or allege that the property, money, goods, chattels, or effects, belong to, and any offence to have been done or committed with intent to injure or defraud, "The Destitute Board," without any further or other name, addition, or description whatever.

*Government Gazette* to be conclusive evidence of Proclamation of schools, &c.

88. Production of the *South Australian Government Gazette*, containing any Proclamation of any place as an industrial or reformatory school under this Act, or notifying the appointment of any person as a member of the said Destitute Board, or the appointment of any person as an officer under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated in any action, suit, or proceeding in any Court or Courts in the said Province.

Appeal to Adelaide Local Court of Full Jurisdiction.

89. There shall be an appeal from any conviction by any Special Magistrate or Justices for any offence against this Act, or from any order dismissing any information or complaint, or from any order made by Justices under this Act; which appeal shall be to the Local Court of Adelaide of Full Jurisdiction only, and the proceedings on such appeal shall be conducted in manner appointed by the said Ordinance, No. 6 of 1850, for appeals to Local Courts, or any Act hereafter to be in force regulating such appeals; but the Local Court of Adelaide aforesaid may make such order as to the payment of the costs of appeal as it shall think fit, although such costs may exceed Ten Pounds.

Local Court, upon hearing of appeal, may state special case.

90. The Local Court of Adelaide, upon the hearing of any appeal, may state one or more special case or cases for the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall hear and decide such special case or cases according to the practice of the Supreme Court on special cases, and the Supreme Court shall make order as to costs of any special case as to the said Court shall appear just; and any Justices, or the Local Court of Adelaide, shall make an order in respect to the matters referred to the Supreme Court, in conformity with the certificate of the said Supreme Court; which order of the Justices or Local Court shall be expressed in manner provided for the enforcement of orders of Justices, under the said Ordinance No. 6 of 1850, or other Act as aforesaid; and save as herein provided, no order or proceeding of any Special Magistrate or Justices, or of any Local Court, made under the authority of this Act, shall be appealed against, or removed by *certiorari* or otherwise, into the Supreme Court of the said Province.

Appropriation of moneys.

91. All moneys received for penalties imposed for offences against this

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this Act shall be paid to the Treasurer on behalf of Her Majesty, Her heirs, and successors, for the public uses of the said Province, and in support of the Government thereof. PART IV.

92. Wherever in any Act reference is made to any of the Ordinances or Acts hereby repealed, the same shall be taken to mean and include this Act. References in other Acts to Acts hereby repealed to mean this Act.

93. If any action or suit be brought against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, the same shall be commenced within six calendar months next after the act complained of (except where herein otherwise provided for); and notice in writing of such action, and the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action; and the defendant in any such action or suit may, at his election, plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and the plaintiff shall not recover in such action if tender of sufficient amends shall be made before action brought, or if, after action brought, the defendant shall pay into Court sufficient amends; but in such last mentioned case the plaintiff shall recover his costs of suit up to time of payment into Court; and if a verdict shall be found for the defendant, or if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited or discontinue his action or suit after the defendant shall have appeared, or if, upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, then the defendant shall recover double costs, and have such remedy for recovering the same as any defendant hath or may have in ordinary cases. Actions to be commenced within six calendar months.

In the name and on behalf of the Queen, I hereby assent to this Bill.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Governor.

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SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

*Mandate for neglected Child to be sent to an Industrial School.*

Whereas A.B. a boy [or girl] has been brought before the undersigned a Special Magistrate [or two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace], for that he [or she] the said A.B. was found begging, &c., or resided in a certain brothel, &c., or was at the time of the passing of "The Destitute Persons Relief and Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act, 1872," an inmate, &c., or was on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of 18\_\_\_\_, convicted at the criminal sittings of, &c., or by and before the Local Court of, &c, and was on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of [date of establishment of reformatory school] in prison in the gaol of Adelaide, under sentence in such conviction: And whereas we have directed the said A.B. to be sent to the Industrial School, at \_\_\_\_\_, for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ thence next ensuing, or until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_: These are to require you to whom this mandate is directed to take the said A.B. to the said Industrial School, and there to deliver him to the superintendent thereof, together with a duplicate of this mandate; and the said superintendent is hereby required to receive the said A.B. into the said school, there to be retained for the last-mentioned period, unless the said A.B. shall in the meantime be discharged in due course of law.

Given under my [or our] hand and seal at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of 18\_\_\_\_, To, &c.

*Mandate for a Convicted Child to be sent to a Reformatory School.*

Whereas at the Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court [or at the sittings of General Gaol Delivery] holden at Adelaide, before me the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court [or at a sitting of the Local Court of \_\_\_\_\_, before the undersigned, a Special Magistrate and two Justices of the Peace or two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace], A.B., a boy [or girl], was convicted, and now here sentenced by the said Court to be imprisoned in the gaol for the space of \_\_\_\_\_: And whereas I have directed the said A. B. to be sent at the expiration of the said sentence to the Reformatory School of \_\_\_\_\_ for the term of [or until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_] these are to require you to whom this mandate is directed to take the said A. B. to the said Reformatory School, and there to deliver him to the superintendent thereof, together with a duplicate of this mandate; and the said superintendent is hereby required to receive the said A. B. into the said school, there to be detained for the last-mentioned period, unless the said A. B. shall in the meantime be discharged in due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of 18\_\_\_\_. To, &c.

*Licence for service of an Inmate of a School.*

Whereas A. B. is an inmate of the Industrial or Reformatory School at \_\_\_\_\_ and whereas X. Y. of [here state residence and occupation], is willing to receive and take charge of the said A. B. for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ upon receiving the sum of [weekly, monthly, or annually], from the fund at the disposal of the Destitute Board [or without fee or reward]: These are to authorize the said X. Y. to take the said A. B. from the said school to serve the said X. Y., and to be by him received, kept, maintained, clothed, and educated during the said term in accordance with "The Destitute Persons Relief and Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act, 1872."

By order of the Destitute Board,

To Mr. X. Y.

S.B., Chairman.  
[Seal of Board].

I, the said X. Y., agree to receive and take charge of the said A. B. upon the terms of the above licence, in consideration of receiving [his or her] services subject to the provisions of "The Destitute Persons Relief and Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act, 1872," in all things.

X. Y.  
Licence

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*Licence for the Adoption of an Inmate of a School.*

Whereas \_\_\_\_\_ is an inmate of the \_\_\_\_\_ School, at \_\_\_\_\_ and whereas \_\_\_\_\_ of\* \_\_\_\_\_ is willing to adopt and take charge of the said \_\_\_\_\_ for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ years :

These are to authorize the said \_\_\_\_\_ to take the said \_\_\_\_\_ from the said School, to be by h \_\_\_\_\_ received, kept, maintained, clothed, and educated during the said term in accordance with the "Destitute Persons Relief and Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act, 1872;" the said \_\_\_\_\_ to furnish a report from the schoolmaster or schoolmistress of the school attendance and educational progress every six months.

To \_\_\_\_\_ By order of the Destitute Board, \_\_\_\_\_ Chairman.  
Dated at Adelaide, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 187

I, the said \_\_\_\_\_, hereby agree to adopt and take charge of the said \_\_\_\_\_ and maintain, clothe, and educate \_\_\_\_\_ pursuant to the provisions of "The Destitute Persons Relief and Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act, 1872," in all things and to fulfil the terms of the above licence.

\_\_\_\_\_  
State residence and occupation.

*Surrender of Children to the care of the Destitute Board by the Parent.*

To the Chairman of the Destitute Board.

Sir—I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ being destitute, do hereby make application for the admission of my child hereunder named and designated, to the Industrial School, at Magill, there to be maintained and educated under the provisions of "The Destitute Persons Relief and Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act, 1872;" and I, the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby voluntarily surrender \_\_\_\_\_ aged \_\_\_\_\_ years,

being my child \_\_\_\_\_ to the care and custody of the Destitute Board, Adelaide, South Australia, subject to all the provisions and regulations of "The Destitute Persons Relief and Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act, 1872."

The said child \_\_\_\_\_ being \_\_\_\_\_ I desire that \_\_\_\_\_ be educated in that faith.

Witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 187

Signature  
Witness

Chairman.