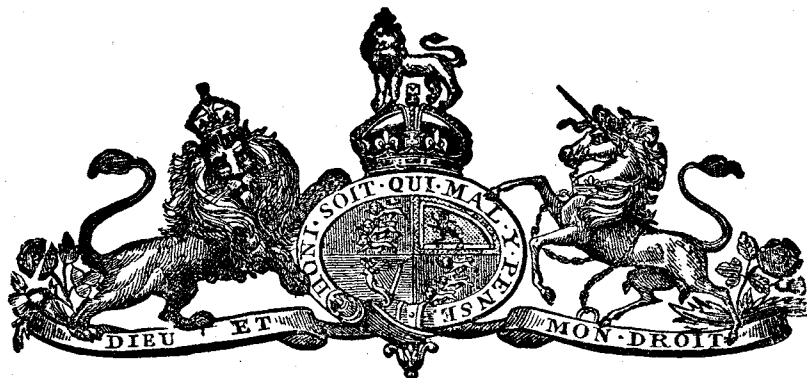


T A S M A N I A



1921.

ANNO DUODECIMO
 GEORGII V. REGIS.

No. 6.

ANALYSIS.

1. Short title and incorporation with 5 Ed. VII. No. 30.
2. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 16 of the Principal Act.
Penalty for certain idle and disorderly persons.
3. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 138 of the Principal Act.
Breach of peace, setting a dog to attack, persons riding in public places, &c.
4. Amendment of Section 143a of the Principal Act (inserted by s. 13 of 8 Geo. V. No. 40).
5. Section 143a of the Principal Act not to apply to Hobart or Launceston.
6. Repeal and re-enactment of Section 208 of the Principal Act.
Penalty on discharging firearms in certain places.

AN ACT to further amend "The Police Act,
 1905." [21 September, 1921.]

A.D.
 1921

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

1 This Act may be cited as "The Police Amendment Act, 1921," and shall be incorporated and read as one with "The Police Act, 1905," hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act.

Short title and
 incorporation
 with 5 Ed. VII.
 No. 30.

Police Amendment.

A.D. 1921.

Repeal and
re-enactment of
Section 16 of the
Principal Act.

Penalty for
certain idle and
disorderly
persons.

2 Section Sixteen of the Principal Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

“**16**—(1) Every person—

- i. Wandering abroad and lodging in any barn, outhouse, or shed, or in any deserted or unoccupied building, or in the open air, not having any visible means of subsistence, and not giving a good account of himself : or
- ii. Wandering abroad, having no fixed place of residence and no lawful means of gaining his livelihood : or
- iii. Who, having no visible lawful means or insufficient lawful means of support, on being thereto required by the court, or who having been duly summoned for such purpose, or brought before the court in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, does not give a good account of his means of support to the satisfaction of the court : or
- iv. Found lodging in the open air, or in any hut or other temporary dwelling upon Crown land, and not giving a good account of himself : or
- v. Wilfully and obscenely exposing his person : or
- vi. Found in or upon any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, or in any enclosed yard, garden, or area, for any unlawful purpose : or
- vii. Being a suspected person or reputed thief frequenting or loitering in any street or road or in or near any public place, or any quay, wharf, river, or navigable stream or any place of public resort or any avenue leading thereto, with intent to commit a felony or misdemeanour : or
- viii. Found in possession of any article reasonably supposed to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, without being able to give a satisfactory account of his possession thereof—

shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act, and every such offender may be apprehended with or without warrant by any constable.

“(2) Every person having in his custody or possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person) any key, pick-lock, crow, jack, bit, or other implement or instrument of house-breaking, or having upon him any instrument with intent to commit a felony, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

Every such key, pick-lock, crow, jack, bit, or other implement or instrument found in the custody or possession of any such person as aforesaid may be seized by the apprehending constable, and shall, by the conviction of the offender, become forfeited to His Majesty.

Every such offender may be apprehended, with or without a warrant, by any constable, or by any person who sees any such offence committed.

Penalty : Six months' imprisonment.”

Police Amendment.

3 Section One hundred and thirty-eight of the Principal Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

“**138** No person shall in any public place—

- i. Disturb the public peace: or
- ii. Set on or urge any dog or other animal to attack, worry, or put in fear any person or animal: or
- iii. Ride or drive furiously any horse or vehicle, or drive furiously any cattle: or
- iv. Wantonly throw any stone or other missile.

Penalty: Five Pounds, or Fourteen days' imprisonment.”

4 Section **143a** of the Principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the proviso after Paragraph iv. of the said section.

5 Section **143a** of the Principal Act shall not apply to the city of Hobart or the city of Launceston.

6 Section **208** of the Principal Act is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

“**208**—(1) No person shall without reasonable cause discharge any firearm from, on to, across, or over any street in any town or any public or common highway or road.

“(2) No person shall wantonly, or recklessly, or without due regard to the safety of other persons, discharge any firearm in any public place or town.

Penalty: Twenty Pounds.”

A.D. 1921.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 138 of the Principal Act.

Breach of peace, setting a dog to a tack, persons riding in public places, &c.

Amendment of Section 143a of the Principal Act (inserted by s. 13 of 8 Geo. V. No. 40).

Section 143a of the Principal Act not to apply to Hobart or Launceston.

Repeal and re-enactment of Section 208 of the Principal Act.

Penalty on discharging firearms in certain places.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the subject. It is shown that the theory of the subject is based on the principle of least action. This principle is derived from the principle of least energy, which is a consequence of the principle of least action. The principle of least action is a generalization of the principle of least energy, and it is the basis of the theory of the subject.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action, which is derived from the principle of least energy. The principle of least action is a generalization of the principle of least energy, and it is the basis of the theory.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action, which is derived from the principle of least energy. The principle of least action is a generalization of the principle of least energy, and it is the basis of the theory.

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