Probates Bill, 1911, and by the Stamp Bill, 1911. Clause 8 is necessary because it is not intended that the word "statute" shall include Ordinance. It did so under section 16 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1897 (the old Interpretation Ordinance No. 8 of 1891 (the old Interpretation Ordinance) which is being repealed by the Interpretation Bill now before the Council. Clause 9 repeals a section which was founded on the old Chancery practice of verifying pleadings by oath and which is obsolete. Clause 10 repeals the third sub-section of section 135 which is contradictory to section 700 and substitutes a useful sub-section. Clause 11 repeals three sections the purport of which is already contained in the Evidence Ordinance, 1889. Clause 12 modifies the language of section 347 so as to bring the law into conformity with the actual practice of the Court, which is a convenient practice. Clause 13 makes a slight amendment in section 349 with a view to checking frivolous applications. Clause 14 repeals a sub-section which is no longer necessary since legal tender was established in the Colony. Clause 15 states clearly what the existing practice is as to orders for "immediate execution", an expression which made 15 mathem enems in the Data of the expression which was left rather vague in the Principal Ordinance.

Clause 16 repeals a section which is considered contradictory to section 394 and which is not to be found in the English Practice. Clause 17 is intended to make the presence of debtors in custody in Court or Chambers unnecessary in purely formal cases and to facilitate their discharge in cases where there is no opposition thereto. Clause 18 makes a verbal alteration in accordance with the practice. Section 479 required "the filing of a statement of claim and the service thereof on the Crown Solicitor", which is a self-contradictory requirement. Clause 19 repeals a transitory section of the Code, the effect of which has expired. Clause 20 makes provision for the discharge of surcties, the discharge of the defendant being already provided for. Clause 21 repeals a subsection the effect of which is spent. Clause 22 repeals a merely declaratory section, which is deemed superfluous. Cause 23 is consequential. Clause 24 adds a proviso to section 624 declaratory of the existing practice both at home and in the Colony. Clause 25 makes a grammatical correction in section 627. Clause 26 repeals a section which has never been and is never likely to be acted upon. Clauses 27 and 28 make additions, based on the English Practice, to section 42 which is not at present Clause 18 makes a verbal alteration in accordance with the English Practice, to section 42 which is not at present complete and the latter part of Clause 28 introduces portions of the said practice which the Government has been instructed to introduce by the Secretary of State in the despatch dated the 8th May, 1911.

C. G. ALABASTER,
Attorney General.

NOTICES.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 210.—Statement of Sanitary Measures adopted by Hongkong.

12

Disease.	Port or Place.	Restrictions in Force.	Authority,
Cholera.	Bangkok.	Medical examination; quarantine at the discretion of the Health Officer.	Proclamation No. 1 dated 6th May, 1910.
Plague and Cholera.	Amoy,	Do.	Proclamation No. 7 dated 5th July, 1911.