

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. S. 224.—The following Bill was read a first time at a Meeting of the Council held on the 24th July, 1913 :—

### A BILL

ENTITLED

#### An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Explosive Substances.

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Explosive Substances Ordinance, 1913.

Definition:  
"Explosive substance."  
*cf.* 46 *Vict.*  
c. 3 s. 9 (1).

2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires :—

The expression "Explosive Substance" shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance ; also any apparatus, machine, implement, or materials used, or intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance ; also any part of any such apparatus, machine or implement.

Penalty for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property.  
*cf.* 46 *Vict.*  
c. 3 s. 2.

3. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously causes by any explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property, shall, whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for life or for any less term.

Penalty for attempt to cause explosion, or for making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property.  
*cf.* 46 *Vict.*  
c. 3 s. 3.

4. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously :—

(a.) does any act with intent to cause by an explosive substance, or conspires to cause by an explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life, or to cause serious injury to property ; or

(b.) makes or has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life, or cause serious injury to property, or to enable any other person by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property ;

shall, whether any explosion does or not take place, and whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twenty years and the explosive substance shall be forfeited.

Penalty for making or possession of explosive under suspicious circumstances.  
*cf.* 46 *Vict.*  
c. 3 s. 4 (1).

5. Any person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, shall, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be guilty of felony, and, on conviction, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding fourteen years, and the explosive substance shall be forfeited.

Position of accessories.  
*cf.* 46 *Vict.*  
c. 3 s. 5.

6. Any person who by the supply of or solicitation for money, the providing of premises, the supply of materials, or in any manner whatsoever, procures, counsels, aids, abets, or is accessory to, the commission of any offence under this Ordinance, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be tried and punished for that offence, as if he had been guilty as a principal.

7. This Ordinance shall not exempt any person from any indictment or proceeding for any offence which is punishable at common law or by Ordinance other than this Ordinance, but no person shall be punished twice for the same criminal act.

Provisions of Ordinance not to exempt from proceedings under other provisions of Law.  
cf. 46 Viet.  
c. 3 s. 7 (4).

*Objects and Reasons.*

The object of this Bill is to strengthen the power of the Law in dealing with persons who cause explosions likely to endanger life or to cause damage to property ; as also with those persons who attempt such dastardly outrages.

The Bill further enables the Law to cope with persons who manufacture or possess explosives with evil intent or with no lawful excuse and under sinister circumstances.

JOHN A. BUCKNILL,  
*Attorney General.*

**NOTICES.**

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

**No. S. 225.—Statement of Sanitary Measures adopted against Hongkong.**

Place or Port.	Nature of Measures.	Date.	Reference to Government Notification.
Orissa.	Plague Regulations imposed in Orissa Ports against arrivals from Hongkong.	18th April, 1913.	No. S. 110.
Burmah.	Hongkong declared a Plague-infected port.	18th April, 1913.	No. S. 111.
Chittagong.	Regulations for the prevention of the introduction of Plague by sea enforced against arrivals from Hongkong.	18th April, 1913.	No. S. 112.
Netherlands-India.	Hongkong declared an infected port. Importation of the following articles from Hongkong or transhipped at this port is temporarily prohibited :—(1) wearing apparel, old and worn clothes, household effects for daily use, used bedding, unless these goods are transported as personal luggage or in consequence of removal. (2) rags. Refuse of new goods coming direct from the weaving-mills, from workshops where apparel is made or from bleaching-establishments, artificial wool, and cuttings of new paper, are not considered as rags.  Quarantine up to 21 days according to the state of health on board the ships but subject to exemption on production of certificates legalised by the Netherlands Consul General at Hongkong.	23rd May, 1913.	No. S. 147.
Singapore.	Hongkong declared an infected port on account of Plague.	18th July, 1913.	No. S. 217.

**No. S. 226.—Statement of Sanitary Measures adopted by Hongkong.**

Disease.	Port or Place.	Restrictions in Force.	Authority.
Small-pox.	Hoihow.	Medical examination ; quarantine at the discretion of the Health Officer.	Proclamation No. 1 dated 3rd January, 1913.

A. M. THOMSON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

25th July, 1913.