

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. S. 143.—The following Bills were read a first time at a meeting of the Council held on the 5th June, 1919:—

A BILL

INTITULED

An Ordinance for the more effectual protection of marine stores.

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 Marine Stores Protection Ordinance, 1919.
- Interpretation of terms. 2. In this Ordinance, and in any Regulation made thereunder,
“Dealer in marine stores” means any person who keeps a shop for dealing in, buying, or selling marine stores, whether solely or together with other articles.
“Marine stores” includes coal, anchors, cables, sails, old junk, old iron, old metal, scrap metal, broken metal or partly manufactured metal goods, or defaced or old metal goods: or any single one of such articles or any marine stores or marine store of any description, but does not include provisions of any kind.
“Marine stores hawker” means any person who makes use of any wharf or launch or any junk, lighter, cargo-boat, or sampan, or open boat of any description, whether belonging to him or not, in connection with buying any marine stores, either for his own use or benefit or for the use or benefit of another person.
- Licence for dealing in or hawking marine stores. 3. No person shall carry on the trade or business of a dealer in marine stores, or shall be a marine stores hawker, unless he is the holder of a licence for that purpose, and no licence shall be granted to a marine stores hawker except through and on the application of a dealer in marine stores who shall give security in such sum as may be fixed by the Governor in Council by Regulation for every marine stores hawker to whom a licence is granted on his application for the performance and observance by such hawker of the conditions of such licence and of the Regulations affecting the same, and of the provisions of this Ordinance.
- Conditions of licence. 4. Every such licence shall be granted by and held at the discretion of the Captain Superintendent of Police, who shall have power to cancel the same for a breach of this Ordinance or of any Regulation made thereunder, on such conditions as to fees and subject to such Regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council.
- Keeping of books by dealer. 5. Every dealer in marine stores shall keep books fairly written, and shall enter therein an account of all such marine stores as he may from time to time become possessed of, stating in respect of every article the time at which and the person from whom he purchased or received the same, adding, in the case of every such last-mentioned person, a description of his business and place of abode.

6. Every person to whom a licence is granted under section 4 shall, whenever thereunto required by any Superintendent or Inspector of Police, or by any constable bearing a written order in that behalf under the hand of a Superintendent, produce for the inspection of the party so requiring him all or any marine stores in his possession or subject to his control and all books and papers relating to the same.

Power to inspect goods, books, etc.

7. No dealer in marine stores and no marine stores hawker shall deal in or buy or sell any provisions of any kind, in the course of his business.

Prohibition of trafficking in provisions by dealer or hawker.

8. No marine stores hawker shall buy any marine stores except marine stores of the same kind or kinds as the dealer who applied for such hawker's licence deals in.

Restriction on buying of marine stores by hawker.

9. No marine stores hawker shall sell any marine stores of any kind.

Prohibition of sale of marine stores by hawker.

10.—(1.) Any person conveying or having in his possession or keeping any manner of marine stores who does not give an account to the satisfaction of the magistrate as to how he came by the same shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 250 dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 3 months.

Penalty on person found in possession of marine stores, and not accounting for them.

(2.) For the purpose of this section, marine stores shall be deemed to be in the possession or keeping of any person if he knowingly has them in the actual possession of himself or of any other person on any wharf or in any launch or in any junk, lighter, cargo-boat, or sampan, or open boat of any description, or in any street, house, building, lodging, apartment, field, or place, open or enclosed, whether occupied by himself or not and whether the said stores are so possessed or kept either for his own use or benefit or for the use or benefit of another person.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person, without permission in writing from the Harbour Master, to sweep or dredge, in the waters of the Colony between the western boundary of the Harbour and the Lyeemun Pass, within 100 yards from any wharf or dock, or any shipping or victualling, or engineering or repairing yard.

Unauthorised person not to sweep or dredge within certain limits.

12. Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions contained in sections 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 11, or of any Regulation made under section 4, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 250 dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 3 months.

Penalties.

13.—(1.) The marks described in the Schedule to this Ordinance may be applied in or on stores therein described to denote His Majesty's property in stores so marked.

Appropriation of marks for His Majesty's stores.

(2.) Every person who without lawful authority applies any of the said marks in or on any such stores as are described in the said Schedule shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 2 years.

Penalty for unlawful application of same.

14. Every person who, with intent to conceal His Majesty's property in any stores, takes out, destroys, or obliterates wholly or in part, any such mark as aforesaid shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 4 years.

Penalty for obliterating marks on His Majesty's Stores.

15. Any person to whom any marine stores are offered to be sold, pawned, or delivered, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that any offence under this Ordinance has been committed on or with respect to such property, is hereby authorised, and, if in his power, is required to apprehend and forthwith to take before a magistrate the person offering the same, together with such property, to be dealt with according to law.

Powers to apprehend suspected offenders.

Power to stop and search boats, persons, etc. (38 & 39 Vic. c. 25, s. 6.) (See too 1 of 1845, s. 39.)

16. Any European police officer or constable may stop, search, and detain any launch, junk, lighter, cargo-boat, or sampan, or open boat of any description in or on which there is reason to suspect that any marine stores stolen or unlawfully obtained may be found, or any person reasonably suspected of having or conveying in any manner any marine stores stolen or unlawfully obtained.

Saving of liability under other Ordinances.

17. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent any person from being liable to prosecution under any other Ordinance which is applicable provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Repeal of Ordinance 4 of 1875.

18. The Naval Stores Ordinance, 1875, is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

[s. 13.]

Marks appropriated for His Majesty's use in or on Naval and Victualling Stores.

STORES.	MARKS.
Hempen cordage and wire rope.	White, black, or coloured worsted threads, laid up with the yarns and the wire respectively.
Canvas, fearnought hammocks and seamen's bags.	A blue line in a serpentine form.
Bunting	A double tape in the warp.
Candles	Blue or red cotton threads in each wick, or wicks of red cotton.
Timber, metal, and other stores not before enumerated.	The Broad Arrow.

Objects and Reasons.

1. The object of this bill is to prevent thefts which take place in and in the neighbourhood of the harbour of marine stores which are defined so as to include coal, and though based upon the provisions of Ordinance 4 of 1875, it is much wider in its scope than that Ordinance inasmuch as coal and marine stores belonging to companies, firms, and individuals as well as to the Crown are liable to be stolen. The Ordinance also includes for the first time marine hawkers as well as dealers in marine stores and compels such hawkers as well as dealers to take out a licence for that purpose with the proviso that such hawkers can only apply for a licence through a dealer, who is required to put up security for such hawker (*see* clause 3). Such licence is granted and held at the discretion of the Captain Superintendent of Police on such conditions as to fees and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council (*see* clause 4).

2. Every dealer in marine stores is required to keep a book with reference to such stores (*see* clause 5).

3. Clause 6 enables the police to inspect the goods of the dealer or hawker and the books and papers of the dealer.

4. Clause 7 prohibits a dealer in or hawker of marine stores from selling provisions of any kind.

5. Clause 8 restricts a marine stores hawker to buying stores of the same kind or kinds as the dealer who stands security for him.

6. Clause 9 prohibits a marine stores hawker from selling any marine stores of any kind.

7. Clause 10 enacts a penalty for being found in possession of any marine stores and not being able to account for same.

8. Clause 11, which owing to modern commercial conditions has to be wider in its area than section 11 of Ordinance 4 of 1875, prohibits dredging without the written permission of the Harbour Master in certain waters if within 100 yards of any wharf or dock or shipping or victualling or engineering or repairing yard.

9. Clause 12 relates to penalties.

10. Clause 13 refers to certain marks on certain of His Majesty's stores and enacts a penalty for the unlawful application of such marks to such stores.

11. Clause 14 enacts a penalty for obliterating marks on His Majesty's stores.

12. Clause 15 confers power to apprehend suspected offenders, and clause 16 empowers the police to stop and search boats and persons on suspicion.

13. Clause 17 preserves the power of prosecution under other Ordinances.

14. Clause 18 repeals Ordinance 4 of 1875.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Attorney General.

23rd May, 1919.

A B I L L

INTITLED

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the registration of births and deaths.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Ordinance, 1919, and shall be read and construed as one with the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896, and these two Ordinances may be cited together as the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinances, 1896-1919. Short title.

2. Section 17 (2) of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "cause of death" in line six of that sub-section the following words, namely, "and including a statement as to whether any, and if so what, anaesthetic was administered before such death, and, if so, how long before such death it was administered". Amendment of section 17 (2) of Ordinance No. 7 of 1896.

3. Form No. 16 in the Schedule to the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "Death was as hereunder written" the following words, namely, "An anaesthetic, namely, _____ was administered * before the death of _____" (or, if such was the case: "No anaesthetic was administered before the death of _____"). Amendment of Form 16 in the Schedule to the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896, Ordinance No. 7 of 1896.

* Insert here how long before death the anaesthetic was administered.

Objects and Reasons.

The object of this bill is to carry out the recommendation which was recently made by the Medical Board to the effect that it is desirable to include in any medical certificate of the cause of death a statement as to whether any and what anaesthetic was administered in the course of the illness preceding the death, and how long before death.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Attorney General.

15th May, 1919.

A BILL

INTITLED

An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

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

Short title
and construction.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Ordinance, 1919, and shall be read and construed as one with the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900, hereinafter called the principal Ordinance, and with the Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914, and with the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1918, and this Ordinance and the said Ordinances may be cited together as the Arms and Ammunition Ordinances, 1900 to 1919.

Amendment
of s. 10 (1)
of Ordinance
No. 2 of
1900.

2. Sub-section (1) of section 10 of the principal Ordinance is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by section 28" in lieu of the words "shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 3 months".

Amendment
of s. 16 and
s. 22 (2) of
Ordinance
No. 2 of
1900.

3. Section 16 and sub-section (2) of section 22 of the principal Ordinance are hereby amended by the substitution of the words "shall be liable" in lieu of the words "shall, on summary conviction, be liable".

Amendment
of s. 23 of
Ordinance
No. 2 of
1900.

4. Section 23 of the principal Ordinance is hereby amended by substituting the words "shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by section 28" in lieu of the words "shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 3 months, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable by law or under this Ordinance".

Amendment
of s. 26 of
Ordinance
No. 2 of
1900.

5. Section 26 of the principal Ordinance is hereby amended by substituting the words "shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by section 28" in lieu of the words "shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 6 months".

6. Section 28 of the principal Ordinance as amended by the Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Ordinances, 1914, is hereby further amended as follows, namely :—

Amendment
of s 28 of
Ordina ce
No. 2 of
1900.

- (1) by the insertion of the words “before a magistrate” after the words “on summary conviction”.
- (2) by substituting a “comma” for a “full stop” at the end thereof and by adding the following words, namely :—

“or, on summary conviction before two magistrates, sitting together to hear the case, to a fine not exceeding 2,000 dollars, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 2 years. And it shall be lawful for a magistrate or magistrates, if he or they think fit, upon the application of the Captain Superintendent of Police or his deputy, in the case of any prosecution under this Ordinance, to commit such person for trial before the Supreme Court, which Court shall have power to sentence such prisoner to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years”.

7. Sections 29 and 30 of the principal Ordinance are hereby amended by the substitution of the words “magistrate or Judge of the Supreme Court” in lieu of the word “magistrate”.

Amendment
of ss. 29
and 30 of
Ordinance
No. 2 of 1900.

Objects and Reasons.

1. The object of this Bill is to render far more deterrent the powers of a Court with regard to punishing persons in possession of arms, it being felt that in many cases persons in possession of arms are potential armed robbers and have every intention of committing armed robbery, and should be dealt with severely, in a bad case.

2. Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 are all drafted with a view to carrying out the above object of making the punishments more severe and the amended section 28 (as amended by section 6 of this Ordinance) introduces extra severity in the punishments in the following two respects, namely :—

- (1) by enabling two magistrates sitting together to impose a fine not exceeding 2,000 dollars and imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and
- (2) where a longer term of imprisonment is desired, by giving power to the magistrate or magistrates, upon the application of the Captain Superintendent of Police or his deputy, to commit for trial, in which case the Judge of the Supreme Court has power to inflict sentence of imprisonment up to seven years.

3. Section 7 of this Bill contains the necessary consequential amendments which follow on the above power to commit for trial.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Attorney General.

27th May, 1919.

A BILL

INTITULED

An Ordinance to make provision for determining the date of the termination of the present war, and for purposes connected therewith.

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 Termination of the Present War (Definition) Ordinance, 1919.

Date of termination of the present war. 2. For the purposes of any provision in any Ordinance, Proclamation, or Order issued by the Governor or by the Governor in Council and of any provision in any Act of Parliament, Proclamation, or Order issued by His Majesty the King in Council, extending to this Colony, and, except where the context otherwise requires, of any provision in any contract, deed, or other instrument referring, expressly or impliedly, and in whatever form of words, to the present war or the present hostilities, the present war shall be treated as having continued to, and as having ended on, the date which His Majesty by Order in Council declares under the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918, to be the date to be treated as the date of the termination of the present war:

Provided that in the case of any such Ordinance, Proclamation, or Order issued by the Governor, conferring powers on any Government Department, or any Public officer, exerciseable during the continuance of the present war, if it appears to the Governor that it is expedient that the powers shall cease before the date so fixed as aforesaid, the Governor in Council may fix some earlier date for the termination of those powers.

Date of termination of war with any particular State. 3. The date, which is to be treated as the date of the termination of war between His Majesty and any particular State, shall be such date as His Majesty may by Order in Council declare under the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918.

Objects and Reasons.

The object of this bill is to make provision with reference to the fixing of the date of the Termination of the Present War both generally and as between His Majesty and any particular State and in accordance with the Home Act, 8 & 9 Geo. 5, ch. 59, it is enacted that such date shall be the same date as is declared by His Majesty by Order in Council under that Home Act. At the same time, however, an exception is made (as in section 1 of the Home Act) in the following case, namely:—

“Where the context otherwise requires of any provision in any contract, deed, or other instrument referring expressly or impliedly, and in whatever form of words, to the present war, or the present hostilities”.

There is also a proviso (based on the proviso in section 1 of the Home Act) to the effect that “in the case of any Ordinance, Proclamation, or Order issued by the Governor, conferring powers on any Government Department or on any Public officer exerciseable during the continuance of the present war, if it appears to the Governor that it is expedient that the powers shall cease before the date so fixed as aforesaid, the Governor in Council may fix some earlier date for the termination of those powers.”

H. E. POLLOCK,
Attorney General.

16th April, 1919.

A BILL

INTITULED

An Ordinance for the better Prevention of
Corruption.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance, 1919. Short title.

2.—(1.) If any agent corruptly accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the passing of this Ordinance done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his principal's affairs or business ; or

Punishment of corrupt transactions with agents.
(6 Edw. 7, c. 34 s. 1.)

If any person corruptly gives or agrees to give or offers any gift or consideration to any agent as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the passing of this Ordinance done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his principal's affairs or business ; or

If any person knowingly gives to any agent, or if any agent knowingly uses with intent to deceive his principal, any receipt, account, or other document in respect of which the principal is interested, and which contains any statement which is false or erroneous or defective in any material particular, and which to his knowledge is intended to mislead the principal ;

he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both such imprisonment and such fine, or on summary conviction to imprisonment, for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

(2.) For the purposes of this Ordinance the expression "consideration" includes valuable consideration of any kind ; the expression "agent" includes any person employed by or acting for another ; and the expression "principal" includes an employer.

(3.) A person serving under the Crown or under any corporation or any board or Committee is an agent within the meaning of this Ordinance.

3. Where in any proceedings against a person for an offence under this Ordinance it is proved that any money, gift or other consideration has been paid or given to or received by a person in the employment of His Majesty or any Government Department or a public body by or from a person or agent of a person, holding or seeking to obtain a contract from His Majesty or any Government Department or public body, the money, gift, or consideration shall be deemed to have been paid or given and received corruptly as such inducement or reward as is mentioned in this Ordinance unless the contrary is proved.

Presumption of corruption in certain cases.
(6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 64 s. 2.)

Time for taking proceedings. (*Ibid.* s. 3.)

4. Notwithstanding anything in the Magistrate's Ordinance, 1890, proceedings under this Ordinance, instituted with a view to obtaining a summary conviction for an offence thereunder, may be commenced at any time before the expiration of six months after the first discovery of the offence by the prosecutor.

Prosecution of offence. (6 Edw. 7, c. 34 s. 2).

5.—(1.) A prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General.

(2.) Every information for any offence under this Ordinance shall be upon oath.

(3.) Expenses of any prosecution on indictment under this Ordinance shall be defrayed as in cases of indictment for felony.

Saving of No. 1 of 1898.

6. Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall affect in any way any of the provisions of the Misdemeanours Punishment Ordinance, 1898, but, if the facts warrant it, the prosecutor may elect to proceed either under the said Ordinance or under this Ordinance at his absolute discretion.

Objects and Reasons.

1. The object of this Ordinance is to introduce into this Colony such of the provisions of the English Acts of 1905 and 1916 re the prevention of corruption as appear to be applicable to the circumstances of the Colony, and, in framing section 2 (*i*), it has been thought advisable, in all cases of corruption falling within this Ordinance, to make the maximum term of imprisonment 2 years, so as to correspond with Ordinance 1 of 1898 section 3.

2. It does not seem necessary to introduce here the provisions of the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, as there is no Municipal Council in Hongkong.

3. Section 6 is intended to remove a doubt as to whether this Ordinance affects Ordinance 1 of 1898.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Attorney General.

5th May, 1919.

A BILL

INTITLED

An Ordinance to provide for the Incorporation of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong.

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 Missions to Seamen in Hongkong Incorporation Ordinance, 1919.

Interpretation.

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

“The Bishop” means the Bishop of the Church of England known as the Bishop of Victoria for the time being officiating in this Colony.

“The Chaplain” means the senior Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong shall be a Body Corporate under the name of “The Missions to Seamen in Hongkong” (hereinafter referred to as “the Corporation”).

Incorporation.

3. The Bishop, the Chaplain, and such other persons as shall from time to time be certified by the Bishop under his hand to be members of the Committee of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong shall be a Body Corporate under the name of “The Missions to Seamen in Hongkong” (hereinafter referred to as “the Corporation”).

4. The Corporation by the name aforesaid shall have perpetual succession and shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts of Justice and before all Magistrates in this Colony, and shall and may have and use a common seal, and may from time to time break, change, alter and make anew the said seal as to the Corporation may seem fit.

Succession
and seal.

5. The Corporation shall have power to acquire, accept leases of, purchase, take, hold and enjoy any lands, buildings, messuages or tenements of what nature or kind soever and wheresoever situated, and also to invest moneys upon mortgage of any lands, buildings, messuages, or tenements, or upon the mortgages, debentures, stocks, funds, shares or securities of any corporation or company, and also to purchase, acquire and possess steam-launches, boats and other goods and chattels of what nature and kind soever.

Power to
acquire and
hold
property.

6. The Corporation shall further have power by deed under its seal to grant, sell, convey, assign, surrender, exchange, partition, yield up, mortgage, demise, reassign, transfer or otherwise dispose of any lands, buildings, messuages, tenements, mortgages, debentures, stocks, funds shares or securities, steam-launches, boats or other goods and chattels, which are for the time being vested in or belonging to the Corporation upon such terms as to the Corporation may seem fit.

Power to
dispose of
property.

7. The leasehold premises situate, lying and being within this Colony and known as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 632 with the erections and buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto now vested or purporting to be vested in the Right Reverend John Shaw Burdon, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of the Church of England, residing and officiating in Hongkong, William Dawson, Commander in the Royal Navy, Secretary of the Mission to Seamen's Society, 11, Buckingham Street, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, England, and the Reverend Alfred Gurney Goldsmith, Master of Arts, Chaplain to Seamen in the Port of Hongkong, Trustees of the Kowloon Institute for Seamen and Soldiers, and the leasehold premises situate, lying and being within the Colony and known as Marine Lot No. 295 with the erections and buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto now vested or purporting to be vested in the Right Reverend Gerard Heath Lander, Doctor of Divinity, Lord Bishop of Victoria, who has declared that he holds the same as Trustee for the Missions to Seamen, and all moneys, securities for money, goods, chattels and effects whatsoever within this Colony, the property of the Trustees of the Kowloon Institute for Seamen and Soldiers, or the property of the said Missions to Seamen in Hongkong, or purporting so to be, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Corporation, but subject as regards the said leasehold premises to the payment of the rents and the observance and performance of all the covenants, conditions and reservations contained in the Crown Leases under which the said premises are now or may hereafter be respectively held.

Vesting in
Corporation
of lands &c.
now vested
in Trustees.

8. The Corporation shall have full power and authority generally to maintain and carry on the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong and to decide all matters connected therewith.

Power to
maintain
and carry
on Missions.

9. All deeds, documents and other instruments requiring the seal of the Corporation shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation in the presence of the Bishop or (in the event of the Bishop being absent from the Colony) of the Chaplain and shall also be signed by the Bishop or in his absence by the Chaplain.

Use of Seal.

10. The seal shall be kept in the custody of the Bishop or, in his absence from the Colony, by the Chaplain.

Custody of
Seal.

11. Nothing herein shall affect or be deemed to affect the rights of His Majesty the King, his heirs or successors or of any bodies politic or corporate, or other persons except such as are mentioned in this Ordinance and those claiming by, from or under them.

Saving of
Rights of
Crown.

Objects and Reasons.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the incorporation of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong and to vest in such corporation all property of the Missions now held in the names of various trustees some of whom are dead, and to enable the Corporation to manage such property.

30th May, 1919.

NOTICES.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 144.—Returns of the Average Amount of BANK NOTES in Circulation and of Specie in Reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st May, 1919, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
	\$	\$
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	6,763,200.	5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	20,671,645	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited,	1,158,511	550,000†
TOTAL,.....\$	28,593,356	22,550,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £340,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents £125,000.

No. S. 145.—The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information under Section 5 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911):—

Security.	Amount.	Nominal Value.	Price when deposited.	Latest market price.
5% War Loan,	£125,000	£94. 1s. 3d.

No. S. 146.—Statement of Sanitary Measures adopted by Hongkong.

Disease.	Port or Place.	Restrictions in Force.	Authority.
Small-pox.	Philippine Islands.	Medical examination; quarantine at the discretion of the Health Officer.	Notification No. 168 of 9th May, 1918.
Cholera.	Saigon.	Do.	Notification No. 61 of 5th February, 1919.
Cholera.	Bangkok.	Do.	Notification No. 194 of 26th April, 1919.