

PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table the following papers :—

1. Report of the Public Works Commission.
2. Report of the Committee on Education.
3. Memoranda by Professor SIMPSON on Plague Prevention.
4. Report on the Sanitary Condition of Hongkong.
5. Papers regarding the New Post Office.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.—The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table the following Financial Minutes, (Nos 10, 11 and 12), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee :—

W. J. GASCOIGNE.

C.S.O.
703 of 1902.

The Officer Administering the Government recommends the Council to vote a sum of One thousand five hundred and eighty-six Dollars and Twenty Cents (\$1,586.20) being a sum equal to the unexpended portion of the vote for 1901 for laying out Mountain Lodge grounds.

Government House, Hongkong, 21st March, 1902.

W. J. GASCOIGNE.

C.S.O.
324 of 1902.

The Officer Administering the Government recommends the Council to vote a sum of One thousand and four hundred Dollars (\$1,400), being a sum equal to the unexpended vote for 1901 for the construction of locked private letter boxes for the use of the General Post Office.

Government House, Hongkong, 4th April, 1902.

W. J. GASCOIGNE.

C.S.O.
817 of 1902.

The Officer Administering the Government recommends the Council to vote a sum of Four hundred and thirty-three Dollars and Thirty-two Cents (\$433.32) to meet the cost of the rent of "The Cliffs" for the two first months of the current year.

Government House, Hongkong, 7th April, 1902.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Question—put and agreed to.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee dated the 17th March, 1902, (No. 3), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Question—put and agreed to.

NEW POST OFFICE.—The Colonial Secretary addressed the Council, and moved that the Council approve of the expenditure of \$508,280 for the purchase of Marine Lots 99 and 100.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Mr. WHITEHEAD addressed the Council.

The Colonial Secretary replied.

Motion—put and agreed to unanimously.

BUILDINGS CONSOLIDATION BILL.—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government addressed the Council, and stated that the Executive Council had agreed to further postpone the consideration of the Bill.

ADJOURNMENT.—The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

W. J. GASCOIGNE,
Officer Administering the Government.

Read and confirmed, this 30th day of April, 1902.

R. F. JOHNSTON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 263.

The following Bills which were read a first time at a Meeting of the Legislative Council held this day, are published.

R. F. JOHNSTON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

Council Chamber, Hongkong, 30th April, 1902.

A BILL

ENTITLED

AN ORDINANCE to exempt certain Crown Leases and Agreements for Crown Leases, and Permits granted by the Crown, from the operation of sections 3 and 4 of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the applicability, in whole or in part, of sections 3 and 4 of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901, (Ordinance No. 21 of 1901) in certain cases, and it is expedient to prevent further difficulty. Preamble.

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

1. Sections 3 and 4 of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance 1901 shall not apply:—

(1.) To cases where, in the opinion of the Governor in Council declared in writing, an agreement to grant a Crown Lease and the grant of such Crown Lease of Crown Foreshore, Sea bed, or Crown land covered with water, will not cause or constitute any substantial interference with public rights or alleged public rights of navigation or fishing. Sections 3 and 4 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1901 not to apply to certain cases.

(2.) To any grant, or demise, by the Crown of the right of erecting and maintaining, or to any permit to erect and maintain, any pier or wharf in, upon, over, across, and above Crown foreshore, Sea bed, or Crown land covered with water. All such grants, demises, and permits may be made or granted by the Crown subject, where applicable, to the provisions of the Piers Ordinance 1899 as amended by Ordinance No. 17 of 1900, and shall not be deemed to infringe any public rights or alleged public rights of navigation or fishing.

Provided that nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to derogate from the special rights of sea access (if any) of any holder of any Marine Lot holding under a Crown Lease.

2. All piers erected since the commencement of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901, viz., 5th October 1901, with the permission of the Government, shall be deemed to have been legally erected and may be maintained in accordance with the terms of the grant, demise, or permit. Piers erected since 5th October 1901 to be deemed legally erected.

Objects and Reasons.

Since the earliest days of the Colony, it has been the practice for the Crown to erect and maintain, and to grant permission to erect and maintain, piers over the Crown foreshore (including the sea bed) in cases in which the Governor has deemed such erection and maintenance to be expedient and proper. Care has, of course, been taken in so doing to avoid interfering with any special rights of access to, and regress from, the sea, claimed by Marine lot owners.

In a large commercial port like Hongkong, such piers are necessary in order to afford proper facilities for commerce and passengers. When such piers are of ordinary dimensions and the Harbour Master has reported that they are unobjectionable so far as the requirements of harbour navigation, etc., are concerned, no one ever suggested, before the passing of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, No. 21 of 1901, that any public rights of navigation or fishing are substantially interfered with, even assuming them to exist.

The Law of England was, by Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, section 4, introduced into this Colony "except where the same shall be inapplicable to the local circumstances of the said Colony or of its inhabitants" and, rightly or wrongly, it has never been understood that public rights of navigation and fishing existed of such a kind as to render the erection of a pier sanctioned by the Crown a public nuisance interfering with such rights.

The wording of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901, has, however, given rise to doubts as to the legality of permitting the erection and maintenance of piers, unless the preliminary requirements of that Ordinance have been complied with. This has occasioned much public inconvenience,

Where a Lease of the actual soil of foreshore and sea bed becomes necessary, as, for instance, for a wharf of solid masonry, it may be practicable to comply with the requirements of that Ordinance. But in the case of ordinary piers the only thing granted and demised is "the right of erecting and maintaining a pier in, upon, over, across, and above, so much of the Crown foreshore and Crown land covered with water, situate at.....as is shown on the plan hereunto annexed and thereon coloured red" (see ordinary printed Form in use). Here it would seem strange to insert a covenant, for instance, "reserving to the Crown all mines and minerals under the demised lands," see section 4 (s-s. iii) of Ordinance 21 of 1901, especially as no lands are actually demised. Yet this is required, if the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance applies to such piers.

It was only quite recently that the Pier question was supposed to be settled by Ordinance No. 37 of 1899, as amended by Ordinance No. 17 of 1900, and it was not intended to affect that settlement by the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance.

It appears, therefore, to be best, in the interests of the Colony, to provide that such Ordinance shall not be deemed to extend to cases where only the right of erecting and maintaining a pier or wharf in, upon, over, across, and above, Crown foreshore and Crown land covered with water is granted or demised, and that it shall not apply in any case where, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, no substantial interference with public rights of navigation or fishing is likely to result from a demise of Crown foreshore or sea bed.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance (15 of 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 Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund Amendment Ordinance, 1902, and shall be read and construed as one Ordinance with the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance (15 of 1900).

Amendment of sub-section (1) of section 9 of Ordinance 15 of 1900.

2. Sub-section (1) of section 9 of Ordinance 15 of 1900 is hereby amended by adding the following words to the said sub-section, namely:—"and all such abatement shall be credited to the Fund, provided that in the case of an Officer holding or having held a post the salary of which is on a sterling basis, the abatement shall be made and credited to the Fund in dollars at four per cent. of such sterling salary or pension converted into dollars at the rate annually fixed by the Government for the payment in the Colony of such salaries or pensions. Provided further that such contributions shall continue to be made and credited to the Fund on the full salary whenever an Officer is on leave of absence with half salary or without salary."

3. Sub-section (2) of section 9 of Ordinance 15 of 1900 is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following sub-sections shall be substituted :—

Amendment of sub-section (2) of section 9 of Ordinance 15 of 1900.

“(2.) When a contributor on leave of absence is paid by the Crown Agents, he shall be entitled to receive only ninety-six per cent. or forty-six per cent. of his nominal salary, according as he is on full or half pay leave, converted (in the case of dollar salaries) into sterling at the rate of exchange at which such contributor is entitled to receive such salary or pension.”

“(2a.) When a contributor receives his pension through the Crown Agents, such pension (a.) if a dollar pension shall be reduced by the amount of his dollar contribution to the Fund, and the balance thus reduced, shall be payable to him, converted into sterling at the rate of exchange at which he is entitled to receive such pension, and (b.) if a sterling pension shall be payable to him reduced only by four per cent. of his sterling salary or pension as the case may be.”

4. Section 23 of Ordinance 15 of 1900 is hereby amended by adding the following words to the said section, namely :—

Amendment of section 23 of Ordinance 15 of 1900.

“In the case of contributions made to the Fund in the manner provided in section 9 (1) for Officers holding or having held posts, the salary of which is on a sterling basis, such contributions shall, for the purpose of calculating pensions, be deemed to be fixed sterling contributions and the pensions shall accordingly be fixed and payable in sterling, or if paid in the Colony, shall be converted into dollars at the rate annually fixed by the Government for the payment in the Colony of Officers' salaries or pensions.”

Objects and Reasons.

This Ordinance is to provide for Officers drawing salaries in sterling.

A. G. WISE,
Acting Attorney General.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance for the Naturalization of HO NGOK LAU, alias HO NGOK, alias HO SAN LAM.

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

WHEREAS HO NGOK LAU (何藝樓), alias HO NGOK (何藝), alias HO SAN LAM (何榮林), a native of Siu Lam (小欖) village, in the District of Heung Shan (香山) in the prefecture of Kwong Chau (廣州), in the Province of Kwong Tung (廣東), in the Empire of China, has continuously resided and done business in this Colony for the last twenty-three years, and is possessed of landed property within this Colony, and has declared his intention of residing here permanently, and has petitioned to be naturalized as a British subject within the limits of this Colony, and whereas it is expedient that he should be so naturalized :

1. HO NGOK LAU (何藝樓), alias HO NGOK (何藝), alias HO SAN LAM (何榮林), shall be, and he is, hereby, naturalized as a British subject, within this Colony, and shall enjoy therein, but not elsewhere, all the rights, advantages and privileges of a British subject, on his taking the Oath of Allegiance under the Promissory Oaths Ordinance, 1869.

Naturalization of HO NGOK LAU.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing and determination of claims to rent in respect of land in the New Territories.

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 New Territories Rent Recovery Ordinance, 1902," and shall apply only to the New Territories and to claims to rent therein.

Interpretation.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms and expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them, that is to say :—

"The Court" means the Land Court constituted under Ordinance No. 18 of 1900 and includes any member thereof sitting alone.

"Land" includes buildings thereon.

"New Territories" means the additional territories acquired by this Colony under the Convention dated the 9th day of June, 1898, between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, for the enlargement of the limits of this Colony, including the City of Kowloon.

"Registrar" means the Registrar of the Land Court appointed under Ordinance No. 18 of 1900 and includes any Additional or Deputy Registrar appointed from time to time to perform any of the duties of such Registrar.

"Bailiff" means any person appointed by the Governor to act in that behalf and shall include any member of the Police Force of the Colony.

"Property" includes standing or gathered crops, fruit trees, fruit, horses, asses, cattle, swine, goats, sheep, fowls, ducks, geese, all implements of agriculture, vehicles, furniture, cooking utensils, salt pans, fish ponds, hay, straw, grass and the like, lime, brick and other kilns.

"Judgment Creditor" means a person in whose favour a claim to rent in respect of land has been determined.

"Judgment Debtor" means a person against whom a claim to rent in respect of land has been determined.

"Certificate" means a certificate of the judgment of the Court.

Hearing and determination of claim to rent.
Claim to be in writing.

3. All claims to rent in respect of land in the New Territories shall be heard and determined by the Court.

4. Every such claim shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the Registrar and shall be in such form as the Court may order.

Certificate.

5. When any such claim has been heard and determined a Certificate in the form in Schedule I of this Ordinance signed by the Registrar shall within seven days after application for the same or as soon thereafter as is practicable be delivered by the Registrar to any judgment creditor applying for the same. The fee for issuing such Certificate shall be twenty-five cents.

Certificate to be conclusive evidence.
Expenses allowable.

6. Such Certificate when signed by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence of the Judgment recorded therein.

7. The Court may allow a party in whose favour a claim has been determined personal expenses not exceeding five dollars and may also allow the expenses, not exceeding five dollars in all, of any witnesses called and examined on behalf of such party.

Claim, expenses and costs recoverable by distress.

8. If the amount of the claim and personal and witnesses' expenses or in the case of a defendant the amount of the personal and witnesses' expenses is not satisfied by the unsuccessful party within one month after the date of the Certificate such amount together with the costs of issuing a warrant of distress may be recovered by a distress.

Method of distraint.

9.—(1.) At any time within three months after the expiration of the month mentioned in section 8 of this Ordinance a judgment creditor may apply to the Registrar in the form in Schedule II of this Ordinance for the issue of a warrant of distress.

(2.) Upon such application being made the Court may as soon as practicable cause a warrant of distress in the form in Schedule III of this Ordinance to be issued. Such warrant shall be signed by the Registrar, and the costs of issuing it shall be two dollars.

(3.) Within one week after the issue of the warrant of distress, the judgment creditor may deliver it to a bailiff for execution thereof.

(4.) When a warrant of distress has been delivered to a bailiff for execution thereof, the bailiff shall execute the same forthwith.

(5.) The manner of execution shall be as follows:—

(a.) The judgment creditor shall point out to the bailiff so much of the property of the judgment debtor as may in the opinion of such judgment creditor be of sufficient value if sold by public auction to satisfy in part or in whole the amount mentioned in the warrant of distress:

(b) thereupon the bailiff shall endorse on the warrant of distress an inventory of the property thus pointed out, shall sign such inventory and shall deliver the warrant of distress thus endorsed to the judgment creditor:

(c) thereupon a notice in the form in Schedule IV of this Ordinance shall on the same day be left at the usual residence of the judgment debtor:

(d) so soon as the requirements of clauses (b) and (c) have been complied with, the property mentioned in the inventory endorsed on the warrant of distress shall be deemed to be *in custodia legis* and any person who shall without authority remove, interfere with, injure or in any other way deal with such property whilst it is *in custodia legis* shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to be imprisoned with hard labour for any period not exceeding three months:

(e) on the expiration of three clear days after the day on which the requirements of clauses (b) and (c) have been complied with, the bailiff who originally acted in the matter or in his absence or inability to act any other bailiff shall, unless the amount mentioned in the warrant of distress has been previously paid, sell by public auction (of which the date and time shall be notified to the judgment debtor) to be held in the locality where the property endorsed on the warrant of distress is situated, the property which is endorsed on such warrant:

(f) when the sale by auction of any portion of such property has realised the amount mentioned in the warrant of distress, the sale shall stop and any portion of such property which it has not been necessary to sell shall forthwith revert to the judgment debtor:

(g) when a sale by auction has realised more than the amount mentioned in the warrant of distress, the difference between that amount and the sum realised shall be handed over on the spot by the bailiff to the judgment debtor:

(h) when a sale by auction has realised less than the amount mentioned in the warrant of distress, the judgment debtor may, at the instance of the judgment creditor, be arrested without warrant by a bailiff, brought before a Magistrate and at the discretion of the Magistrate be summarily sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in respect of the balance still due from him according to the scale contained in section 57 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1890:

(i) if after the issue of a warrant of distress the judgment creditor is unable after proper enquiry to point out to the bailiff any property of the judgment debtor or such judgment debtor, whether by his own confession or otherwise, appears to have no property, or whenever in the opinion of the Court to be endorsed on the application to issue a warrant of distress it is inexpedient to issue a warrant of distress it shall be

lawful for a bailiff, at the request of the judgment creditor producing either a warrant of distress or a duly endorsed application to issue a warrant of distress as the case may require, to arrest without warrant the judgment debtor and bring him before a Magistrate who may (if he considers the case one which should be so dealt with) summarily sentence him to imprisonment with hard labour according to the scale contained in section 57 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1890 in respect of the sum mentioned in the warrant of distress, or if there is no warrant of distress, in respect of the amount mentioned in the Certificate :

(j) at any sale by auction under sub-section (5) of section 9 of this Ordinance, no person shall be deemed to have become the purchaser of the property put up at auction unless immediately after the fall of the hammer he shall hand the amount of the purchase money to the bailiff conducting the auction.

- Appeal. 10. When a claim has been heard and determined by the Court and any party to the claim is dissatisfied with that determination and the Court shall certify that the amount of the rent claimed exceeds five hundred dollars such party may appeal against that determination in the manner provided by section 16 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1900 for the prosecution of appeals from a decision of the Court in respect of a claim in relation to land in the New Territories.
- Date, time and place of hearing. 11. The date and time and place of hearing any claim under this Ordinance shall be in the discretion of the Court, but the date of hearing shall if practicable be fixed by the Court for a day not later than four weeks after the claim has been delivered to the Registrar.
- Powers of Court. 12. For the purposes of this Ordinance the Court shall have all the powers conferred by sections 6, 9 and 10 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1900.
- Legal practitioner. 13. No barrister, proctor, attorney or solicitor shall appear on behalf of any party in any claim before the Court.
- Order to pay by instalments. 14. The Court may order that the amount of the claim and personal and witnesses' expenses awarded may be paid by instalments subject to such conditions as the Court may impose.
- Default in payment by instalments. 15. In the event of an order, as in the last preceding section being made for the payment by instalments of the amount of the claim and personal and witnesses' expenses awarded no distress shall be levied until there has been a default in payment of any instalment. Provided that where there has been default in the payment of any instalment, distress may forthwith be levied for the amount of that instalment and of the balance of the amount of the claim and personal and witnesses' expenses awarded by the Certificate, together with the costs of the warrant of distress.
- Time limit of claims. 16. No claim for rent due before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight shall be entertained by the Court, and no claim for more than three years' rent shall be entertained by the Court.
- Supreme Court not to exercise jurisdiction. 17. The Supreme Court of Hongkong shall not during the existence of the Land Court exercise jurisdiction in respect of any claim to rent in respect of land in the New Territories or in respect of any property taken in execution under section 9 of this Ordinance except in the case where appellate jurisdiction is conferred upon the Supreme Court by this Ordinance.
- Local tribunals not to have jurisdiction as regards rent claims. 18. In the event of the establishment of the local tribunals provided for by Part VI of the Local Communities Ordinance No. 11 of 1899, such local tribunals shall not have jurisdiction to hear and determine claims in respect of rent in the New Territories.
- Rent claim record. 19. Every claim as received during each year shall be numbered consecutively for that year. The Registrar shall keep a book called the "Rent Claim Record" in the form in Schedule V of this Ordinance.
- Fees received to be paid over to the Treasurer. 20. All fees received by the Registrar under this Ordinance shall be paid over by him to the Colonial Treasurer for the public purposes of the Colony.

21. If any claim shall be made to or in respect of any property taken in execution under this Ordinance or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof by any person not being the party against whom such process has issued, the Registrar upon the application of the officer charged with the execution of such process may issue a summons calling before the Court as well the party issuing such process as the party making such claim, and the Court shall finally adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as shall seem fit, and such order shall be enforced in like manner as any order made in any suit brought in such Court.

SCHEDULE I.

Certificate of Judgment.

Ordinance No. _____ of 1902 section (5).

IN THE LAND COURT AT _____ IN THE
NEW TERRITORIES.

I hereby certify that the Court has adjudged that
shall pay to _____ the amount of _____ dollars
cents made up as follows:—

Amount of rent allowed,	_____	\$	c.
Amount of personal expenses allowed,	_____		
Amount of witnesses' expenses allowed,	_____		
Total,	_____		

Such amount was ordered by the Court to be paid in instalments as follows:—

Dated _____ 1902.

Signed _____
Registrar.

N.B.—If the amount adjudged to be paid is not paid within one month of the date of this Certificate or if an instalment is not paid in the manner ordered, the judgment creditor may apply to the Registrar for the issue of a warrant of distress.

Fee 25 cents.

SCHEDULE II.

APPLICATION TO ISSUE A WARRANT OF DISTRESS.

Ordinance No. _____ of 1902, Section 9 Sub-sec. (1).

In the Land Court at _____ in the New Territories.

I _____ solemnly, sincerely and truly declare that the amount awarded me by a Certificate of Judgment dated the _____ day of _____ 19____, and now shown has not been satisfied, and I request that the Court will issue to me a Warrant of Distress to enforce the recovery of that amount and the costs of the said warrant. To the best of my information, knowledge and belief the judgment debtor _____ has property upon which a distress can be levied.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19____

(Signed) _____
Judgment Creditor.

- (1) Let Warrant issue
- or
- (2) Warrant refused

(Signed) _____
A Member of Land Court.

SCHEDULE III.

WARRANT OF DISTRESS ON A CERTIFICATE OF JUDGMENT.

Ordinance No. _____ of 1902, Section 9 Sub-sec. (2).

In the Land Court at _____ in the New Territories.

To each and all the Members of the Police Force of the Colony of Hongkong.

WHEREAS by a Certificate of the Court dated the _____ day of _____ 19____, it was adjudged that _____ judgment debtor, should pay to _____ judgment creditor, the amount of _____ dollars, and WHEREAS the amount so adjudged has after the expiration of one month from the date of the Certificate not been paid and WHEREAS the said _____ has duly applied to the Court to issue a

Warrant of Distress to enforce payment of the said amount, THEREFORE you are hereby commanded to forthwith make distress of the property of the said _____ and if within the space of three clear days next after the making of such distress the sum of _____ being the sum stated at the foot of this warrant to be due under the said Certificate together with the sum of two dollars being the costs of issuing this warrant, be not paid, then to sell by public auction the said property by you distrained and apply the money arising therefrom in the manner prescribed by Ordinance No. _____ of 1902, and if no such distress can be found to orthwith arrest and bring before a Magistrate the said

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19 _____
(Signed) _____
Registrar.

	\$	cts.
Amount awarded by Certificate,		
Paid,		
Remaining Due,		
Cost of issuing this Warrant,	2	...
Total Amount to be levied,		

Endorsement.

Inventory of Property of _____ seized.
I hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____
I seized the following property of the said _____ viz :—

(Signed) _____
Bailiff.

I hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____
I sold by public auction the following property of the said _____
seized by me as above and that the several portions of that property
realized the following prices, viz. :—

	\$	cts.
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
Total sum realized,		

Received the sum of \$ _____ cts.
(Signed) _____
Judgment Creditor.

Received the balance of \$ _____ cts.
(Signed) _____
Judgment Debtor.

SCHEDULE IV.

NOTICE OF PROPERTY SEIZED IN DISTRESS.

Ordinance No. _____ of 1902, Section 9 Sub-sec. (5) (c).

In the Land Court at _____ in the New Territories.
To _____, judgment debtor, residing at _____
Take notice that I have this day seized under a warrant of distress issued by the Court to _____, judgment creditor, residing at _____ the following property, viz. :—

And that three clear days after the date of this notice I shall sell the above property or so much of it as may be necessary to satisfy the sum of _____ mentioned in the warrant of distress by public auction held at the locality where the above property is situated at _____ o'clock on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____
And that if you or any other person without authority remove, interfere with, injure or in any other way deal with such property until the distress is satisfied you or such person will be liable on summary conviction by a Magistrate to be imprisoned with hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19 _____
(Signed) _____
Bailiff.

SCHEDULE V.
Rent Claim Record.
IN THE LAND COURT AT

IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.
Ordinance No. _____ of 1902 section 19.

No. of Claim.	Date of presentation of Claim to Registrar.	Name of Claimant.	Name of Person against whom the Claim is made.	Amount of Claim.	Judgment for whom.	Judgment, Amount of		Judgment how payable.	Judgment, how and when satisfied.	Appeal, if any.	Result of Appeal.	Remarks.
				\$ c.		Claim.	Personal Expenses. \$ c.	Witnesses Expenses. \$ c.				

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Dangerous Goods.

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 Dangerous Goods Amendment Ordinance, 1902, and it shall be read and construed as one Ordinance with Ordinance 8 of 1873, as amended by Ordinances 8 of 1892, 39 of 1899, and 34 of 1901.

Short title and construction.

2. Section 2 of Ordinance 34 of 1901 is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted in lieu thereof:—

Amendment of section 2 of Ordinance 34 of 1901.

“The new section 5 of Ordinance 8 of 1873 which was enacted by section 2 of Ordinance 39 of 1899 is hereby amended by inserting the word ‘phosphorus’ before the words ‘aqua fortis’.

Objects and Reasons.

To include aqua fortis and vitriol as well as phosphorus as requested by the Board of Trade.

A. G. WISE,
Acting Attorney General.