

13. *Supplementary Appropriation Bill.*—The Colonial Treasurer addressed the Council and moved the First reading of a Bill intituled “An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of One million eight hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and seven Dollars and seventy-eight Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1931.”
The Colonial Secretary seconded.
Question—put and agreed to.
Bill read a first time.
14. *Foreshores and Sea Bed Amendment Bill.*—The Attorney General addressed the Council and moved the First reading of a Bill intituled “An Ordinance to amend the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901.”
The Colonial Secretary seconded.
Question—put and agreed to.
Bill read a first time.
15. *Factories and Workshops Bill.*—The Attorney General addressed the Council and moved the First reading of a Bill intituled “An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Factories and Workshops and to the employment of Women, Young Persons and Children in certain industries.”
The Colonial Secretary seconded.
Question—put and agreed to.
Bill read a first time.
16. *Minimum Wage Bill.*—The Attorney General addressed the Council and moved the First reading of a Bill intituled “An Ordinance to make provision for fixing minimum wages in occupations where the wages paid are unreasonably low.”
The Colonial Secretary seconded.
Question—put and agreed to.
Bill read a first time.

ADJOURNMENT.

17. The Council then adjourned until Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1932, at 2.30 p.m.

W. T. SOUTHORN,
Officer Administering the Government.

Confirmed this 18th day of August, 1932.

H. R. BUTTERS,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

No. 535.—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the KING, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—

- Ordinance No. 25 of 1932.—An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of One million eight hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and seven Dollars and seventy-eight Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1931.
- Ordinance No. 26 of 1932.—An Ordinance to amend the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901.
- Ordinance No. 27 of 1932.—An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Factories and Workshops and to the employment of Women, Young Persons and Children in certain industries.
- Ordinance No. 28 of 1932.—An Ordinance to make provision for fixing minimum wages in occupations where the wages paid are unreasonably low.

HONG KONG.

No. 25 OF 1932.

I assent.



W. T. SOUTHOX,
Officer Administering the Government.

19th August, 1932.

An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of One million eight hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and seven Dollars and seventy eight Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1931.

[19th August, 1932.]

WHEREAS it has become necessary to make further provision for the public service of the Colony for the year 1931, in addition to the charge upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the said year already provided for :

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :--

A sum of one million eight hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and seven Dollars and seventy eight Cents is hereby charged upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the year 1931, the said sum so charged being expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say :—

His Excellency the Governor	\$ 14,715.97
Cadet Service	69,857.97
Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff	6,932.84
Colonial Secretary's Office and Legislature	7,603.05
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs	1,679.45
Treasury	16,645.57
Audit Department	8,476.71
Imports and Exports Office	160,100.48
Royal Observatory	3,125.85
Supreme Court	11,962.02
Attorney General	3,406.92
Crown Solicitor	4,930.64
Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks ..	2,080.14
Land Registry	5,409.90
Police Force	57,199.31
Prisons Department	64,750.73
Public Works Department	267,750.48
Public Works Recurrent	45,776.75
Miscellaneous Services	720,170.69
Charitable Services	32,290.90
Pensions	313,441.41
TOTAL	\$1,818,307.78

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 18th day of August, 1932.

H. R. BUTTERS,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

HONG KONG.

No. 26 OF 1932.

I assent.

L.S.

W. T. SOUTHORN,
Officer Administering the Government.

19th August, 1932.

An Ordinance to amend the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901.

[19th August, 1932.]

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

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Foreshores and Sea Bed Amendment Ordinance, 1932.

Substitution
for Ordinance
No. 15 of
1901, s. 3.

2. Section 3 of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901, is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Power to
grant Crown
leases of
foreshore
and sea bed,
and to award
compensation
in certain
cases.

3.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to grant and to agree to grant such Crown leases for any term not exceeding seventy-five years (renewable on the usual terms), or for such longer term as the Secretary of State may authorise, of the foreshore and sea bed within the limits of the waters of the Colony, and of Crown land covered with water in any tidal river or channel connected with such waters, as may be declared by the Governor in Council to be expedient to be granted for the purpose of reclamation, harbour improvement, or building, or for the construction of docks, slips, piers, or wharves, or in view of the requirements of manufactures, commerce, or traffic, or for any other purpose whatsoever: Provided always that, before any such declaration is made, the terms of the lease proposed to be made, with a description of the property intended to be demised, shall be inserted in every ordinary issue of the Gazette during a period of three months and shall be published by proclamation in the Chinese language, which proclamation shall be publicly posted in some suitable place near the site of the said property, together with a notice calling upon all persons having objections to the granting of such lease, and also all persons, who deem that their property may be injuriously affected by reason of the access of such property to the sea being interfered with by the granting of any such lease and who claim compensation in respect thereof, to send in their objections or claims in writing to the Director of Public Works before the expiration of the said period of three months.

(2) All such objections shall be duly considered by the Governor in Council. On such consideration the Governor in Council shall have regard to the objections and also to the public benefit which would accrue by over-ruling them.

(3) Any person, who shall deem that his property may be injuriously affected by any such Crown lease by reason of the access of such property to the sea being interfered with, and who claims compensation in respect thereof, shall deliver to the Director of Public Works particulars in writing of such injurious affecting and of his claims in respect thereof within the period of three months referred to in sub-section (1); and the Governor may, if he thinks fit, enter into an agreement with any claimant for the settlement or compromise of any claim.

(4) If the Governor makes no acceptable offer of settlement or compromise within two months of such delivery of particulars, the claimant may within three months of such delivery notify the Director of Public Works that he desires a reference to a judge; and the Governor shall thereupon refer the claim with the particulars thereof to such one of the judges as the judges may mutually arrange.

(5) Such judge shall hear any evidence which either the Director of Public Works or the claimant may wish to tender and, if so desired, hear counsel or solicitor on behalf of the Crown and the claimant, and shall determine the amount of compensation, if any, to be paid to any such claimant for any such injurious affecting as is described in sub-section (3) and may award costs in his discretion either for or against the Crown or for or against any party claiming compensation, such costs in case of difference to be settled by the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(6) Such judge shall have powers similar to those vested in the Supreme Court on the occasion of any action in respect of—

- (a) enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them upon oath, or otherwise;
- (b) compelling the production of documents;
- (c) punishing persons guilty of contempt;
- (d) ordering inspection of any premises; and
- (e) entering upon and viewing any premises.

(7) No appeal shall lie from any award or decision of a judge under this section.

(8) So much of the provision of this section as requires the insertion in the Gazette of the terms of the Crown leases proposed to be made under this Ordinance with a description of the property intended to be demised shall not apply in respect of such leases as may hereafter be granted of any portions of the foreshore, sea bed, and submerged land as are situated in or contiguous to the New Territories.

3. In section 5 of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901, all words after the word "water." are repealed.

Amendment
of Ordinance
No. 15 of
1901, s. 5.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 18th day of August, 1932.

H. R. BUTTERS,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

HONG KONG.

No. 27 OF 1932.

L assent.

L.S.

W. T. SOUTHORN,
Officer Administering the Government.

19th August, 1932.

An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Factories and Workshops and to the employment of Women, Young Persons and Children in certain industries.

[19th August, 1932.]

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

- Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Factories and Workshops Ordinance, 1932.
- Definitions. 2. In this Ordinance,—
- (1) “Child” means a person under the age of 16 years.
- (2) “Factory” means any premises or place wherein or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which any machinery other than machinery worked entirely by hand is used in aid of any industrial undertaking carried on in such premises or place.
- (3) “Dangerous trade” means any trade or occupation whatsoever which is declared by regulation made under this Ordinance to be a dangerous trade
- (4) “Industrial undertaking” includes:—
- (a) factories and workshops;
- (b) mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
- (c) industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleansed, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind;
- (d) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition, of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure;
- (e) transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, and the carriage of coal and building material and debris;
- but does not include any agricultural operation.

(5) "Inspector" means any person appointed by the Governor to be an Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Labour, Factories and Workshops for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(6) "Proprietor" includes a body corporate and a firm.

(7) "Protector" means any person appointed by the Governor to be the Protector of Labour for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(8) "Workshop" means any premises or place other than a factory wherein or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to making any article or part of any article, or altering, repairing, ornamenting or finishing or adapting for sale any article, provided that at least 20 persons are employed in manual labour in the said premises or in the close, curtilage and precincts thereof.

(9) "Young person" means any person of or over the age of 16 years and under the age of 18 years.

3.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Labour, Factories and Workshops. Inspectors and their powers.

(2) The Protector and every Inspector shall have the following powers:— 1 Edw. 7, c. 22, s. 119.

(a) power to enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times, by day and night, any place or premises in which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe that an industrial undertaking is carried on.

(b) power to take with him in any such case any person whom he may reasonably need in order to assist him in carrying out his duties under this Ordinance;

(c) power to require the production of any register or other documents required to be kept under this Ordinance, and to inspect, examine and copy the same;

(d) power to make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the requirements of this Ordinance are being complied with, and to seize any thing which may appear to be evidence of any offence against this Ordinance;

(e) power to examine, either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Ordinance, every person whom he finds in any industrial undertaking to which the regulations made under this Ordinance for the time being apply, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to have been within the preceding two months employed in any such industrial undertaking, and to require every such person to be so examined and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he has been so examined;

(f) any other powers which may be conferred by any regulation made under this Ordinance and any other powers which may be necessary for carrying this Ordinance into effect.

(3) No person shall obstruct or delay the Protector or any Inspector in the exercise of any of the above powers.

(4) Every person who employs or has employed any woman, young person or child in an industrial undertaking, and every servant of any such employer, shall on demand give to the Protector or to any Inspector all information in his possession with reference to such woman, young person or child, and all information in his possession with reference to the labour conditions and treatment of any women, young persons or children employed by such employer.

(5) It shall be lawful for the Protector and for any Inspector, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that an offence against this Ordinance has been committed, to remove and to detain for enquiries in a suitable place any young person or child found in any place in, about or in respect of, which such offence (if any) would appear to have been committed.

Regulations.

4.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make regulations in respect of industrial undertakings for the following purposes:—

(a) declaring what trades and occupations are to be deemed to be dangerous trades for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(b) prescribing the ages under which young persons and children shall not be employed in particular trades or occupations;

(c) prescribing the conditions under and the hours within which women, young persons and children may be employed in industrial undertakings;

(d) imposing obligations (including obligations imposed with a view to the promotion of hygiene) upon persons who employ women, young persons or children in industrial undertakings and on the servants of such persons;

(e) defining the duties and powers of the Protector and the Inspectors;

(f) exempting any industrial undertaking from the operation of this Ordinance or any part thereof;

(g) prescribing the forms to be used in carrying out this Ordinance both in respect of registration and otherwise;

(h) prescribing means of securing hygienic conditions in factories and workshops;

(i) prescribing means of preventing accidents in factories and workshops, and of relieving persons suffering from the effects of such accidents;

(j) requiring notifications to be made in relation to accidents occurring in factories and workshops;

(k) prescribing the precautions to be taken against fire in factories and workshops;

(l) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) All regulations made under this Ordinance shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the first meeting thereof held after the publication in the Gazette of the making of such regulations and if a resolution be passed at the first meeting of the Legislative Council held after such regulations have been laid on the table of the said Council resolving that any such regulation shall be rescinded or amended in any manner whatsoever, the said regulation shall, without prejudice to anything done thereunder, be deemed to be rescinded or

amended as the case may be, as from the date of publication in the Gazette of the passing of such resolution.

(3) The regulations in the Schedule shall be deemed to have been made under this Ordinance, and shall be in force until rescinded or amended by regulations made under this Ordinance. Schedule.

5.—(1) Every premises or place opened or used as a factory or workshop shall be registered annually at the office of the Protector. Registration.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Protector :—

(a) to receive applications for the registration of factories and workshops;

(b) to issue certificates of registration;

(c) to keep a register in the prescribed form of the factories and workshops in respect of which certificates of registration have been issued.

(3) The Protector shall have power to refuse any application for registration, and to cancel any certificate of registration already issued: Provided that an appeal from any such refusal or cancellation shall be by way of petition to the Governor in Council whose decision shall be final

6. No place or premises shall be opened or used as a factory or workshop until it has been registered under this Ordinance. Registration necessary before opening or use.

7.—(1) Upon proof before a magistrate of any contravention of, or attempt to contravene, or failure to comply with, any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder, the proprietor of the business carried on in the factory or workshop or industrial undertaking in question shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, whether personal knowledge on his part, or (in the case of a firm) on the part of the partners, or (in the case of a company) on the part of the directors or officers thereof, be proved or not. Penalty and liability for contravention.

(2) Where such contravention was in fact due to the act or omission of some person other than the proprietor, such other person, upon proof of that fact before a magistrate, shall also, without prejudice to the liability of the proprietor, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

8.—(1) Any summons relating to an alleged contravention of any provision of this Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder may be served by leaving a copy of such summons with some adult on the premises of the factory or workshop or industrial undertaking in question. Procedure.

(2) Any such summons may be addressed to the proprietor of the business carried on in the factory or workshop or industrial undertaking in question, without specifying the name of the proprietor, and if on the hearing of such summons the alleged contravention is proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to order that any fine imposed, if not paid, shall be recovered by distress and sale of the machinery, goods and chattels found on the premises of the factory or workshop or industrial undertaking in question. For the purposes of such distress and sale it shall be lawful for the magistrate to adopt the forms contained in the First Schedule to the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890.

Presump-
tions.

9. In any prosecution under this Ordinance,—

(1) If it appears to the magistrate that any person who is alleged in the charge to have been a young person or child at the date of the alleged offence was a young person or child at the said date, it shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed that such person was a young person or child at the said date;

(2) if it appears to the magistrate that any young person or child, who is alleged in the charge to have been under any particular age at the date of the alleged offence, was under that particular age at the said date, it shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed that the said young person or child was under the said age at the said date.

Consent.

10. No prosecution under this Ordinance shall be commenced without the consent of the Protector.

Repeals.

11. Ordinances No. 22 of 1922, No. 3 of 1927 and No. 24 of 1929 together with all regulations made under those Ordinances are repealed

Commence-
ment.

12. This Ordinance shall come into operation upon such date as may be fixed by Proclamation of the Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 18th day of August, 1932.

H. R. BUTTERS,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

SCHEDULE.

[s. 4.]

A.—Regulations governing the employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings.

1. The following are declared to be dangerous trades:—

- Boiler chipping.
- Fireworks, the manufacture of.
- Glass working.
- Lead processes.
- Vermilion manufacture

2. No person shall employ any child in any dangerous trade.

3. No person shall employ any female young person or woman in any dangerous trade without the written permission of the Protector.

4. No person shall employ any child under the age of 12 years in any industrial undertaking.

5.—(1) The proprietor and the manager of every industrial undertaking in which children are employed shall cause to be kept in English or Chinese a running record of all the children at any time employed in such industrial undertaking.

(2) Such record shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) name of industrial undertaking;
- (b) address of same;
- (c) name of employer or employers;
- (d) name of manager;
- (e) name of child;
- (f) sex of child;
- (g) date of birth of child, or, if date cannot be ascertained, estimated age on some given date;
- (h) address of child;
- (i) name of parent or guardian;
- (j) nature of employment;
- (k) actual hours of work for every day on which the child is employed;

(3) Every such record shall be entered up promptly and accurately.

6. No child shall be allowed to work in any industrial undertaking for more than 9 hours in any period of 24 hours.

7. No child shall be allowed to work in any industrial undertaking for more than 5 hours continuously.

8. In any industrial undertaking the interval of relaxation between any spell of 5 hours continuous work and the next spell of work shall be not less than one hour, and the interval of relaxation after any spell of work of less than 5 hours duration shall be of reasonable duration having regard to all circumstances.

9. Every child employed in any industrial undertaking shall be allowed one day's rest in every seven days.

10. No child shall be employed in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

11. No woman or young person shall be employed in any industrial undertaking between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m.

12. No child shall be allowed to carry any weight which is unreasonably heavy having regard to the child's age and physical development, and no child whatever shall be allowed to carry any load exceeding 40 catties in weight.

B.—Factory and Workshop Regulations.

1. Subject to any exemption granted by the Protector of Labour these regulations shall apply to all factories and workshops. Applica-
tion.

2. It shall be lawful for the Protector to exempt any factory or workshop or any class of factory or workshop from all or any of these regulations, and to withdraw any such exemption. Power to
exempt.

3.—(1) Every accident in a factory or workshop which results in loss of life or which disables any person employed in the factory so as to cause him to be absent for more than three days from his ordinary work, shall, within seven days thereof, be reported on the form in the First Appendix hereto, either at the office of the Protector or at a police station. Notification
of accidents.

(2) If any accident causing disablement is notified under this regulation and the accident subsequently results in the death of the person disabled, notice in writing of the death shall forthwith be given either at the office of the Protector or at a police station.

4.—(1) All driving belts passing through floors shall be securely fenced to a height of 6½ feet from the floor. Driving
belts.

(2) All driving belts used for main driving or counter-driving which are within 6½ feet of the floor or other place to which the workers have access shall be securely fenced.

(3) All overhead main driving belts, if more than four inches wide, shall be protected underneath with strong guards of wood or metal at those parts where persons are likely to pass under them.

Machines adjacent to passage ways.

5. All moving parts of any machines which are adjacent to any passage way shall be securely fenced.

Dangerous parts of machinery and mill-gearing.

6.—(1) All dangerous parts of all machinery, and every part of the mill-gearing, must either be securely fenced, or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as it would be if it were securely fenced.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, "mill gearing" includes every shaft, wheel, drum and pulley and every other appliance by which motion or power is communicated to any machine.

Exposed wheels, etc.

7. All fly wheels, all pulleys, and all exposed wheels, shall be securely fenced, and all set screws and bolt heads shall be cut off or countersunk.

Shafting.

8. All shafting which runs at a height of less than 6½ feet from the floor or any place to which the workers have access shall be securely fenced.

Meaning of securely fenced.

9. For the purposes of these regulations, "securely fenced" means securely fenced to the satisfaction of the Protector.

Maintenance of efficiency of fencing.

10. All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or under examination in connexion with repair, or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine.

11. While any person employed in a factory or workshop is within the factory for the purpose of employment or meals, the doors of the factory, and of any room therein in which any such person is, must not be locked or bolted or fastened in such a manner that they cannot be easily and immediately opened from the inside.

12. In every factory or workshop the doors of each room in which more persons than ten are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed or altered so as to open outwards. In case of alteration of doors to comply with this regulation the work shall as soon as possible be carried out by and at the expense of the proprietor of the business carried on in the factory or workshop.

13. Every application for the registration of a factory or workshop shall be made in the form in the second Appendix hereto.

APPENDIX I.

NOTIFICATION OF ACCIDENT.

Factories Ordinance, 1932.

Name of factory or workshop

Address of factory or workshop

Kind of work done in factory or workshop

Name of proprietors

Date of accident

Name of person injured

Nature of injury
Short description of accident
Date of report
Signature of person making the report

APPENDIX II.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.

Factory and Workshop Ordinance, 1932.

I hereby give notice that I propose to ^{commence} occupation of
factory _{continue}
a _____ on the premises known as _____ Street and request
workshop
that the said premises may be duly registered for such purpose.

Name of the Firm under which
the business is to be carried on.

Name of Manager.

Nature of the work to be done.

Nature of moving power (steam, electricity, etc.)

Approximate number of persons
to be employed.

Whether women or girls
are to be employed.

Whether children under the age
of 15 years are to be employed.

Signature of Applicant.
(Statement of Capacity in which the party signs).

This notice must be served on the Protector of Labour at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs within fourteen days of the commencement of occupation.

HONG KONG.

No. 28 of 1932.

I assent.

L. S.

W. T. SOUTHOX,
Officer Administering the Government.

19th August, 1932.

An Ordinance to make provision for fixing minimum wages in occupations where the wages paid are unreasonably low.

[19th August, 1932.]

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

Short title. **1.** This Ordinance may be cited as the Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1932.

Fixing minimum wages in certain cases. **2.**—(1) The Governor in Council may, at any time he thinks fit, fix a minimum wage for any occupation in which he is satisfied that the wages paid are unreasonably low.

(2) For the purpose of instituting, making, and conducting any inquiry that may be deemed advisable in connection with fixing any minimum wage under this Ordinance, and for reporting thereon, the Governor may at any time appoint a Board of Commissioners consisting of five persons, of whom one shall be a judge or magistrate, who shall be chairman of the Board.

Ordinance No. 13 of 1886. (3) The provisions of sections 3 to 10, inclusive, of the Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1886, shall apply to any Board so appointed.

Penalty for payment of less than minimum wage. **3.** Any minimum wage so fixed shall be published by Government Notification in the Gazette and thereafter, until the said minimum wage is revoked by a subsequent Government Notification similarly published, the payment of a less wage in any occupation than the minimum fixed for that occupation shall be deemed to be a contravention of this Ordinance for which the offender shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Rules for Minimum Wage Board. **4.** The Governor in Council may make regulations governing the procedure to be adopted by any Board appointed under section 2 and generally for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 18th day of August, 1932.

H. R. BUTTERS,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.