

28TH OCTOBER, 1909.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR
FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL R. G.
BROADWOOD, C.B., A.D.C. (General Officer
Commanding).

HON. MR. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial
Secretary).

HON. MR. F. A. HAZELAND (Attorney-
General).

HON. MR. C. McI. MESSER (Colonial
Treasurer).

HON. MR. P. N. H. JONES (Director of
Public Works).

HON. MR. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-
General).

HON. MR. F. J. BADELEY (Capt.
Superintendent of Police).

HON. DR. HO KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

HON. MR. E. OSBORNE.

HON. MR. E. A. HEWETT.

HON. MR. MURRAY STEWART.

HON. MR. W. J. GRESSON.

HON. MR. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

MR. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils),

Minutes

The minutes of the last meeting were read
and confirmed.

New Member

Mr. F. A. Hazeland took the oath and
assumed his seat as a member of the Council.

Financial Minutes

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by
command of His Excellency the Governor, laid
on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 47 to 50),
and moved that they be referred to the Finance

Committee.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER seconded,
and the motion was agreed to.

HIS EXCELLENCY—With regard to the
last of these minutes, number 50, it may
interest the Council to know what has been
done in this matter. On Friday, the 22nd, the
Calchas brought in news, which was signalled
also from Gap Rock, to the effect that there
was a large number of disabled junks floating
about to the south and south-west of Gap Rock.
I immediately sent out the tug *David Gillies*,
which was hired from the Dock Company. She
left at 2 a.m. so as to arrive on the scene about
daylight and bring in whatever junks she could
find. She brought in 52 men from various
junks and towed in one junk. At the same time
I applied to the Commodore and asked him to
give what assistance he could with the vessels
of the Royal Navy. He sent out two destroyers,
and they brought in one junk and also
distributed rice and water to distressed crews.
We had put 200 lbs. of rice on each vessel for
this purpose. The next day, Sunday, the two
destroyers again went out and brought in three
more junks. On that occasion they again took
out rice and water.

On Monday further reports reached us from
Gap Rack that there was a number of derelict
junks floating about. I appealed to the
Commodore, and he again sent out the two
destroyers and the *Cadmus*. They have not yet
returned. They took out 300 pounds of rice
each, and the *Stanley*, which was making her
fortnightly trip to Gap Rock, also took another
200 pounds of rice. The hiring of the *David
Gillies* cost us \$500 and the 2,700 pounds of
rice cost \$113. The financial minute before the
Council is for that amount. You have probably
seen in the papers that in addition to these
rescues the *Telemachus* brought in 11 men, the
Mathilde brought in six junks — a most
creditable performance. (Applause.) The
Helen brought in 16 men, and I have just
heard that the *Quinta* sighted another junk and
took her into safety. The total saved, therefore,
is 82 men and 11 junks.

The Retirement of Mr. Carter

THE H. N. MR. HEWETT asked the following questions standing in his name:—

As it is understood that Mr. A. Carter, Sanitary Surveyor, has been retired from the Government service, will the Honourable Colonial Secretary inform the Council when this official first received notice as to his being pensioned?

Is it not a fact that Mr. Carter was at home on leave for nearly a twelvemonth in the full belief that he was to return to this Colony, and that within five weeks of the date of the expiring of his leave (as shown in the Civil Service List), and when he was on the point of leaving England to take up his appointment here, he was for the first time informed by the Colonial Office that his services were no longer required?

Will the Government, taking into consideration the fact of Mr. Carter's good service, and that owing to his age he is now no longer eligible for obtaining fresh employment in a Government or municipal office, recommend to the Secretary of State that under the exceptional circumstances of the case Mr. Carter be granted a special pension of, say, £130 per annum; or as an alternative, an offer of re-employment here on similar conditions to those of his former post?

In the event of the Government being unable to agree to this, will his Excellency consent to refer the question as now raised to the Secretary of State?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:

1. Mr. Carter first received notice of the intention to place him on pension in a letter from the Colonial Office dated the 24th of July.

2. It is a fact that Mr. Carter went home on a year's leave on 1st September, 1908. He applied for three months' extension of that leave prior to the intimation above referred to, conveyed to him on 24th July, and he had been granted an extension to his leave of two months.

3. Mr. H. W. Just, of the Colonial Office, in a letter to Mr. Carter dated the 14th of last September wrote:—"With regard to your request for a special pension, I am to observe that you have been granted the addition allowed under the regulations for abolition of

office and that it is not possible to consider the grant of a special pension."

4. The point has already been placed before the Secretary of State.

The Government has already considered the possibility of employing Mr. Carter in some capacity, and should a suitable vacancy arise his claims to re-employment will not be overlooked.

Space Near Law Courts.

HON. MR. STEWART asked the following question standing in his name:—

"To whom, for what public purpose, and for how long has the plot of Government ground between the new Law Courts and the Praya been let?"

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS replied:—This ground with the exception of the strip immediately in front of the Hongkong Club temporarily occupied by Mr. Chan A Tong for work in connection with his contract for the New Law Courts, has been let since 1st December, 1906, to Messrs. Sang Lee & Co. for their work in connection with the contract for Post Office. The ground has to be cleared on three months' notice in writing from the Director of Public Works.

HON. MR. STEWART — Will the Government undertake to have the plot in question cleared and made presentable as soon as it is no longer necessary to the work in the Law Courts and the Post Office to maintain it in its present untidy state?

HIS EXCELLENCY—It would be advisable for you to give notice of that question. The present intention of the Government is to clear the plot as soon as it can be done, but I should like to have notice of the question if you desire a precise answer.

The Subsidiary Coinage Question.

HON. MR. STEWART—I beg leave to give notice that at the next meeting I shall move the following resolution:—That in the opinion of this Council the issue of a new subsidiary coinage convertible at par would not be successful unless the use of all other subsidiary coins were prohibited within the Colony, and that, in the circumstances, it is undesirable to deal with the matter except as part of a comprehensive scheme of local currency reform.

The Finance Bill.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to lay on the table the report of the Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1910. I beg to certify that the said Bill has been considered clause by clause in the presence of all members of the Finance Committee. Therefore, sir, unless any member objects it is unnecessary to go into Committee on this Bill and I move that it be read a third time.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

Christian Cemetery Ordinance.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to set apart certain Crown Land to be used as 'a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion, other than members of the Roman Catholic Church'" resume.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to. Council then went into Committee.

HIS EXCELLENCY—This Bill was held over for the completion of the plan especially with reference to providing a means of access to the burial grounds beyond. This has now been secured by means of the right of way through the area dealt with in this Bill as shown on this plan. It has been signed and will be deposited in the Land Office. A question has been put to me privately, with regard to Roman Catholics who are Freemasons, who are not, I understand allowed to be buried in a Roman Catholic cemetery. I consulted the Bishop, who informed me that there is no difficulty as regards their burial in the dedicated area, provided under this Bill.

HON. MR. STEWART — I would draw attention to the fact that the memorandum is still inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill. Clause 2 clearly admits any member of the Armenian Church, or the Greek Church, or any other Christians not Roman Catholics, whereas the intention of the Bill is to limit it to Protestants. I have no objection to the

Cemetery being open to every Christian, but the object of the Bill will not be met by the Bill. Persons professing the Christian religion and not being members of the Roman Catholic Church are allowed to be buried in this place under clause 2. Is it the intention that it should be open to those who are not Protestants in our acceptance of the term?

HIS EXCELLENCY—The intention of the Bill is to open it to all Christians.

HON. MR. STEWART—As long as that is understood, I am content. In the memorandum it says the Colonial Cemetery portion is to be reserved for the burial of members of the Protestant community. If you have a member of the Greek Church applying for burial there, you might be up against a difficulty.

HON. MR. HEWETT — The memorandum does not control the Bill, I take it.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY — The Attorney-General has some amendments to move which will make the matter clear.

HON. MR. OSBORNE—I should like to ask, sir, are there any Christian graves in the ground marked non-Christian burial ground?

HIS EXCELLENCY — The Director of Public Works will be able to say.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS — I think there are hardly any.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The area originally proposed has been largely extended, in order to include practically all.

HON. MR. OSBORNE—If there are any, sir, it is rather rough on the relatives to be buried in the non-Christian burial ground.

HIS EXCELLENCY—They won't be any worse off than they were before. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. OSBORNE—I said relatives, not bodies.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved several small amendments to Clause 2.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—I move that the words "and not being members

of the Roman Catholic Church" be deleted from the clause, the object being to enable Roman Catholic Freemasons to be buried in this cemetery if they cannot be buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

HON. MR. STEWART—The effect of that is to throw it open to every kind of Christian.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It is.

HON. MR. STEWART—Then a Roman Catholic could be buried there if he so desired?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Roman Catholics would not wish to be buried there, as they have a cemetery of their own, but they could if they wanted to be.

HON. MR. STEWART—So it is no longer a Protestant cemetery?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes.

HON. MR. STEWART—And the object and reasons of the Bill as stated in the memorandum are wrong?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes.

Clause 2 was amended so as to give a right of way.

The Bill passed through Committee, and the Council resumed.

Inspection of Steam Boilers.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I rise to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers." This Bill is taken practically from the Ordinance in the Straits Settlements, and the objects and reasons appear at the end. It is considered that this legislation is required here.

The object of the Bill is to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with the view to safeguard persons employed in and about buildings where such machinery is used.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into a

Committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 6.

HON. MR. GRESSON asked if due notice of an inspection would be given to manufacturers, as otherwise it might stop a few days' work.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—The engineers employed in large manufactories will probably be appointed inspectors in the same way as private marine surveyors are appointed surveyors of steam launches, etc.

HON. MR. GRESSON—Some launches and steamers remain out of work for about 36 hours during an inspection. In the case of the Cotton Mills or the Sugar Refinery, are you going to stop work there for 36 hours?

HIS EXCELLENCY—You ask that due notice should be given?

HON. MR. GRESSON—Yes. During Chinese New Year, when work ceases for a couple of days, I think that this inspection should be carried out, or it could be carried out during the period of the annual overhaul, which takes a week or ten days.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—I think, sir, that in a case such as the hon. member refers to, the inspection could take place without any interference with the work.

HON. DR. HO KAI—In section 10, power is conferred on the Governor-in-Council to make rules prescribing the time at which boilers and prime movers shall be inspected. There is little doubt that the Governor-in-Council would bear this in mind when prescribing the time for inspection.

HON. MR. HEWETT—What the hon. member said is perfectly correct. The annual overhaul even in the event of a launch may take three or four days, and it would be out of commission during that time. Similar loss to a factory would be a very serious matter.

HON. MR. GRESSON—That is the point.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I can assure the hon. members that everything will be done to avoid inconvenience. It is in contemplation, as far as possible, to appoint the engineers of the firms where they are duly qualified.

HON. MR. OSBORNE—Will inspections take place on Sundays if required? Some factories knock off work on Sundays. If the Government will appoint private engineers to be inspectors, it will overcome the difficulty, but as a matter of fact they do not appoint all private engineers in regard to launches. They appoint some, but not necessarily all, though qualified men. I have in my mind an application which was made by a duly qualified man, and which was refused.

HIS EXCELLENCY—These are matters which do not affect the actual wording of the Bill. I can only say that we will do our best to frame regulations under the Bill which will meet the wishes and convenience of all concerned. If the hon. member will be good enough to send in a memorandum or note, I will bear it in mind in the framing of the regulations.

HON. MR. OSBORNE—The whole difficulty would be overcome if the Government would appoint private qualified engineers.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That is the intention as far as possible.

HON. MR. OSBORNE—I can only say that the Government have actually refused.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I will inquire into that matter. Hon. members are satisfied, I take it?

HON. MR. OSBORNE—I am content, sir, to leave it at that.

On Clause 10,

HON. MR. GRESSON asked if it was not an anomaly that the engineer of a works, if he was going to inspect the boilers and machinery, should pay a fee to himself.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—An inspector will inspect more machinery than his own if he is appointed.

Council then resumed, and the Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through Committee, and moved its third reading.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Widows' and Orphans' Pension Amendment Ordinance

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill "An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908." The objects and reasons are sufficiently given in the memorandum at the end of the Bill, and the law will assimilate that of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

The memorandum states that the object of the Ordinance is to repeal section 19 of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908, which limits the pension of an orphan to one-fourth of the widow's pension in cases where there are less than three children entitled to pension, and to provide that the whole amount of the widow's pension shall be equally divided among the children of a pensionable age.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved the third reading.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Protection of Women and Girls' Ordinance Amendment

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Woman and Girls' Ordinance, 1897, as amended by the Protection of Women and Girls' Amendment Ordinance, 1905." In doing so he said—In addition to the memorandum I might mention that section 2 of this Ordinance amends section 18 of the principle Ordinance by adding a new subsection, making it an offence to harbour an unmarried girl under the age of 18, and the effect of section 3 is to admit the sworn evidence of a child under six in cases of indecent assault. Section 4 is taken from the Statute 48 and 49 Victoria, known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The effect of this section is that where a person

is charged with rape or felony under section 6, he can be convicted of any misdemeanours under sections 5, 6, 9 and 10.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee and considered the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee, and moved that it be read a third time.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Reservation of Lands Ordinance.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Reservation of certain lands in Victoria, in the Peak District, and in Kowloon as Recreation Grounds, and to provide for Regulations as to the use thereof." In doing so he said—The objects of this Bill are set out in the memorandum attached. There will be a certain amendment with respect to section 3.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL — I beg to move that section 3 be struck out, and in lieu thereof the following sub-section substituted:—"The said pieces of land by this Ordinance reserved and appropriated are hereby declared to be public places within the meaning of the Public Places Regulation Ordinance of 1870, and all regulations relating to Blake Gardens, West End Park and King's Park at Kowloon hitherto made under the said Ordinance are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed to apply with respect to the pieces of land shown on the respective plans as Blake Garden, West End Park and King's Park, respectively, in the same manner as if such regulations had been made after the passing of this Ordinance."

HON. MR. STEWART — Are these regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, sir?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes.

HON. MR. STEWART—Is there any object in making it lawful for the Governor to re-appropriate those lands? It appears to me that it is a very large power to vest in the Governor solely. It might be advisable to guard the public interest by giving this power to the Governor-in-Council, unless there is some good reason.

HIS EXCELLENCY—There is no special reason. The re-appropriation will appear in the *Gazette*, and can be questioned by any member of the Council.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY — The Crown gives and the Crown reserves the power to take away.

HON. MR. STEWART—On certain matters in connection with public places the Government occasionally acts in a way extremely distasteful to the public. I remember once the Government decided to cut down the trees on the polo ground, without the smallest notice. One fine day people walking in that direction saw that a row of trees had been cut down without any notice. That sort of thing ought not to be done without the public having some say in the matter.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—The hon. member is at fault there, as those trees were not on the public ground at all.

HON. MR. STEWART—They were cut down without the public being notified.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—We are talking now of the recreation grounds. Those trees stood on land outside the recreation ground and were cut down for the enlargement of that ground whereby the public were much benefitted. The only people who questioned it were certain polo players.

HON. MR. HEWETT—If the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace wishes publicity given to a question he will not get it by referring the question to the Governor-in-Council. The matter to be made public should be discussed in the Legislative Council.

HON. MR. STEWART—There is a very able member of the Legislative Council on the Executive Council, and I have an idea that if anything were being done contrary to the public interest he would bring it up in the Legislative Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The words used are identical with those in Ordinance 4 of 1898, where the power of re-appropriation is vested in the Governor as the representative of the Crown I think it is advisable to adhere to the precedent in that Ordinance.

HON. MR. STEWART—I won't press the point.

Council then resumed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee and moved that it be read a third time.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Public Places Regulation Ordinance Amendment

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870." Cases have arisen where it is desirable to permit the use of public buildings, gardens and recreation grounds, for social, educational and charitable purposes and to allow gate moneys to be charged; To prevent any question as to the charge being *ultra vires* it is desirable to authorise such charge as the Governor may approve.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On clause 2,

HON. MR. GRESSON—Does this apply to buildings such as the City Hall?

HIS EXCELLENCY—It applies to those places only which are referred to in the Public Places Ordinance of 1870.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—It does not apply to the City Hall.

THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—I don't see any penalty provided for anybody who gets in without a ticket.

HON. MR. GRESSON—I asked particularly, sir, about the City Hall, because it has been rather noticeable that the Government at certain times have been inclined to think they have got the management of the City Hall. I certainly do not think they ought to have the power to deal with that particular building.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The City Hall is not affected by that Ordinance.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It is not a public building.

HON. MR. GRESSON—But the Government are always trying to interfere with the City Hall and are making regulations when they have nothing to do with it.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The assurance given is sufficient to meet your point?

HON. MR. GRESSON—Yes, that covers my point, sir.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The hon. member at the end of the table (Captain Superintendent of Police) suggested that there was no penalty for anybody entering without a ticket.

THE CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—I don't see any power to prevent anybody going in

HON. MR. HEWETT—I take, it, sir there will always be a policeman at the gate. And if the law says we have power to close public ground then only people with tickets would be admitted.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—And the man without would be a trespasser.

HON. MR. HEWETT—Quite so, and he would be thrown out by the police.

Council then resumed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee and moved the third reading.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

**Chinese Extradition Ordinance
Amendment.**

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889." By section 12 of the principal Ordinance, where a fugitive criminal has been resident in the Colony for a year and upwards, his case has to be considered by the Governor-in-Council, who has to be assisted in such consideration by the Chief Justice, and the Chief Justice would be placed in an embarrassed situation in the event of the fugitive criminal being ordered to be surrendered and then being brought up before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Thus the necessity for this Ordinance.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

HON. MR. STEWART—Has such a case ever happened?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Quite recently, and on that occasion the Chief Justice asked that this clause might be inserted, as he might be put in a difficult position if he had to try the case afterwards, on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

HON. MR. STEWART—It struck me as peculiar that this Bill has been in force for twenty years and that the question never arose before,

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It very seldom happens that the man has been here a year.

HIS EXCELLENCY—And it is only in that case that the Chief Justice has to be summoned to the Executive Council to advise.

Council then resumed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee

without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Trade Marks Amendment Ordinance.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I rise to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Trade Marks." This Bill proposes to assimilate the law and practice of trademarks with that in force in the United Kingdom. It is considered desirable in this large commercial community that there should be uniformity in matters of trademarks with that of the United Kingdom. The Bill received the consideration in conference of the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, and also the hon. member the Chairman of the China Association, as well as of the Law Society. A few sections have been added to suit local requirements, as the result of the conference to which I have alluded.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

HON. MR. HEWETT—It is perhaps just as well that I should endorse what has been said by the Attorney-General. Your Excellency was good enough to refer this Bill to the Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of the China Association. The hon. member who represents the Justices of Peace can speak more accurately than I, as I understand he is the Chairman of the Committee of the China Association, but all the points so far as I am aware which have occurred to the Chamber of Commerce or the China Association—and we consulted leading merchants interested—have been met in the Bill, which from a commercial point of view, must be regarded as satisfactory. It is not unlikely that the working of the Bill may suggest alteration, but at present the Bill is accepted by us as satisfactory.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

HIS EXCELLENCY—There are one or two points still outstanding which have not

been settled, and we do not propose to-day to deal with the whole of the Bill. Those clauses which are debateable will be held over until this day fortnight. We propose, as the Bill is of great length, to read through the non-contentious portions to-day and reserve the remainder for a later occasion

Several verbal amendments were made and the Bill was left in Committee.

His EXCELLENCY — Council stands adjourned till this day fortnight.

—
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
—

Public Works

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand six hundred

dollars (\$1,600) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Water Works, Maintenance of Kowloon.

Judicial and Legal

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of ninety dollars (\$90) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, Land Registry Office, other charges, incidental expenses.

Miscellaneous Services.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Coal.

Charitable Services.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred and fourteen dollars (\$614.) in aid of the vote, Charitable Service, Passages and Relief of Destitutes.