

28th November, 1935.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (SIR THOMAS SOUTHORN, K.B.E., C.M.G.).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS (MAJOR GENERAL F. S. THACKERAY, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.).

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. D. W. TRATMAN, C.M.G., *Acting*).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (HON. MR. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., K.C.).

THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS (HON. MR. N. L. SMITH).

THE COLONIAL TREASURER (HON. MR. E. TAYLOR).

HON. DR. A. R. WELLINGTON, C.M.G. (Director of Medical and Sanitary Services).

HON. MR. R. M. HENDERSON, (Director of Public Works).

HON. MR. T. H. KING, (Inspector General of Police).

HON. SIR HENRY POLLOCK, KT., K.C., LL.D.

HON. SIR WILLIAM SHENTON, KT.

HON. MR. J. P. BRAGA, O.B.E.

HON. MR. S. W. TS'O, C.B.E., LL.D.

HON. MR. T. N. CHAU.

HON. MR. J. J. PATERSON.

HON. MR. W. H. BELL.

HON. MR. M. K. LO.

MR. H. R. BUTTERS, (Deputy Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT:—

HON. COMMANDER G. F. HOLE, R.N. (Retired) (Harbour Master).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Council were confirmed.

PAPERS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. The Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the following papers:—

Amendment of paragraph (1) of regulation 1 of the Waterworks Regulations made by Governor in Council under section 23 of the Waterworks Ordinance, 1903, Ordinance No. 16 of 1903, dated 2nd October, 1935.

Amendments to the Police Pensions Regulations made by Governor in Council under section 9 (1) of the Police Force Ordinance, 1932, Ordinance No. 37 of 1932, relating to the marking system and scale, dated 7th October, 1935.

Order made by Governor in Council under section 90 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, authorising New Kowloon Cemetery No. 7 to be a place used as a Chinese Cemetery, dated 7th October, 1935.

Amendments to the Education Regulations made by Governor in Council under section 12 of the Education Ordinance, 1913, Ordinance No. 26 of 1913, dated 14th October, 1935.

Amendment to the Prison Rules made by Governor in Council under section 17 of the Prisons Ordinance, 1932, Ordinance No. 38 of 1932, relating to the children of female prisoners, dated 17th October, 1935.

Juvenile Offenders (Forms) Rules, 1935, made by Governor in Council under section 24 of the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1932, Ordinance No. 1 of 1932, dated 17th October, 1935.

Industrial and Reformatory Schools (Forms) Regulations, 1935, made by Governor in Council under section 35 of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Ordinance, 1932, Ordinance No. 6 of 1932, dated 17th October, 1935.

Amendments to the Regulations made by Governor in Council under section 3 of the Dogs Ordinance, 1927, Ordinance No. 21 of 1927, dated 21st October, 1935.

Amendments to Regulation 29 of the Post Office Regulation made by Governor in Council under section 3 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1926, Ordinance No. 7 of 1926, dated 23rd October, 1935.

Order under the Foreign Recruiting Ordinance.

Order under the Public Revenue Protection Ordinance.

Addition to Regulation 30 of the Post Office Regulations made by Governor in Council under section 3 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1926, Ordinance No. 7 of 1926, relating to Air Mail Services to Africa, dated 5th November, 1935.

Amendments to Table N in the Schedule made by Governor in Council under sections 26 (1) (f) and 42 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, dated 7th November, 1935.

Additional Regulation made by Governor in Council under section 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915, Ordinance No. 32 of 1915, relating to the exportation of Silver Dollars, dated 9th November, 1935.

Amendments to regulation 13 of the Regulations made by Governor in Council under section 3 (2) of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 18 of 1911, for Securing the Safety of the Public, dated 11th November, 1935.

Amendments to Table M in the Schedule made by Governor in Council under section 25 (4) of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, dated 14th November, 1935.

Modification of Article 6 (3) made by Governor in Council under Article 5 (2) of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, dated 22nd November, 1935.

Order under section 92 (8) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, for removal of all graves in those portions of Shum Wan Cemetery, Aberdeen.

Amendments to the Registration of Imports and Exports Regulations made by Governor in Council under section 3 of the Registration of Imports and Exports Ordinance, 1922, Ordinance No. 12 of 1922, dated 22nd November, 1935.

Proclamation No. 3.—Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1935, Ordinance No. 35 of 1935, to come into operation on the 1st January, 1936.

Proclamation No. 4.—Hong Kong (Coinage) Order, 1895:—Approval of new coins.

QUESTIONS.

HON. MR. J. P. BRAGA asked:—

1.—Will the Government state whether it concurs in the opinion expressed by Mr. E. Burney, M.C., in his Report on Education in Hong Kong, that the Central British School is "lavishly staffed", with 14 full-time and 3 part-time assistants for about 250 pupils on the books?

2.—Has the Government taken "the first opportunity to review the staffing" aforesaid, as recommended in the Report?

3.—If no such steps have yet been taken to rectify the disproportion between teachers and assistants and pupils, will the Government explain the delay, if any, in giving effect to Mr. Burney's recommendation?

4.—What economy is it expected to effect, respectively, in the current financial year and for the year 1936 when the proposed reduction in the staff is carried out?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—

1.—The Government does not concur in the view that the Central British School is at present "lavishly staffed". These two words are employed by Mr. Burney in his Report but with important qualifications which the Hon. Member has omitted to mention.

2.—The staffing in question has been reviewed and in the present view of the Government this is not excessive for a mixed school providing *inter alia* physical instruction and a divergent curriculum for boys and girls. I invite the Hon. Member's attention to Mr. Burney's remarks about the size of the present classrooms.

3. & 4.—These questions do not arise as the new premises are not expected to be ready for occupation until next autumn. Although the Report in question has been laid on the table of this Council it is the opinion of the Government that the consideration of its detailed recommendations should in the first place be the concern of the Board of Education to which the Report has been referred.

HON. MR. J. J. PATERSON asked:—

1.—With reference to the statement which has recently been published in the local press to the effect that the

Government is granting the use of the late Sir Paul Chater's residence, Marble Hall, as a residence for the Admiral, will the Honourable Colonial Secretary say whether such statement is correct? If so, for what period and on what terms and for what rent has such use been granted?

2.—If such statement is correct, has any such grant been sanctioned at any time, and if so when, either by the Legislative Council or by the Finance Committee thereof?

3.—Were not Marble Hall together with the pictures, porcelain and pottery therein belonging to the late Sir Paul Chater bequeathed by him to the Government of the Colony, and was it not thereby implied that such bequest was made for the use and benefit of the general public of this Colony? If not, for whose use and benefit were such bequests made?

4.—In whose custody now are such pictures, porcelain and pottery and what steps are being taken by the Government for the preservation and housing of them and for the enjoyment of the inspection of them by the public?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—

1.—The answer is in the affirmative. The terms are that "Marble Hall" shall be used as the official residence of the British Naval Commander-in-Chief and that the Admiralty shall maintain it and keep it in proper repair at their own expense and shall return it to the Hong Kong Government in good order and condition, should they cease to use it as the "Admiralty House" of this Colony. No rent is charged.

2.—The sanction of the Secretary of State but not of the Legislative Council or Finance Committee was obtained in 1927.

3.—Clause 4 of the First Codicil to the Will of the late Sir Paul Chater reads as follows:

"WHEREAS by Clause Twenty-two of my said Will I have declared that my wife shall be entitled to live rent free in my residence at Victoria aforesaid known as 'Marble Hall' if she desires to do so and in such event the said residence and the furniture fixtures and household effects in about or belonging to the same other than my collection of china referred to in Clause Twenty-five of my said Will shall not be disposed of by my Trustees until my wife shall cease to live in such residence NOW I HEREBY DECLARE that upon my wife ceasing to reside at Marble Hall aforesaid or dying THEN AND IN THAT EVENT I GIVE DEVISE AND

BEQUEATH the said Marble Hall and the furniture fixtures and household effects (but not including the china and curios referred to in Clause Twenty-four of my said Will) together with all my racing cups and the whole of my collection of porcelain and pottery in the said Marble Hall (but not including the china and curios referred to in Clause Twenty-four of my said Will) to the Government of Hong Kong absolutely."

It will be noted that the bequest is an absolute bequest to the Government and the Government is unaware that the Testator made any qualification of the bequest, or expressed any wish that the property should be devoted to any particular purpose, or indicated a desire to fetter in any manner the Government's right to dispose of the property or any part thereof in any manner in which it might think fit.

4.—The "Chater Collection of Pictures" is distributed between Government House, Government Offices and the University. They can be seen at any time on application being made to the authority in whose care they are. The "Porcelain Collection" is stored in strong rooms and is not at present open to public inspection. The Government, as at present advised, intends to house the Porcelain and Picture Collections, so far as may be possible, in the proposed new City Hall. It is hoped that they will ultimately be housed in a Museum but the finances of the Colony do not permit of the expectation that an adequate museum can be built in the near future. The Collection of Pictures is checked half-yearly. This check will now be extended to the Porcelain Collection.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table the Reports of the Finance Committee Nos. 14 and 15 dated 24th October, 1935, and 14th November, 1935, and moved that they be adopted.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

MOTIONS.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—Your Excellency,—The resolution standing in my name is for the expenditure of a further sum during the year 1935 on the approach road to the site for a new Government House.

The total estimated cost of this road is \$120,000 of which \$20,000 was earmarked for surfacing and finishing off in a later year after completion of building work. As Honourable Members are aware it has been decided not to proceed further with this scheme for the present and in view of this decision and of the fact that certain unforeseen expenditure was incurred in repairing damage done by rainstorms it was considered desirable to undertake this year part of the work of surfacing the road.

The total estimated cost of the approach road will not be exceeded but the additional expenditure this year will be met by a corresponding reduction in the balance which will be required in a later year.

I now move:—

"That this Council approves the expenditure during 1935 of a further sum of \$9,600 from the Government House and City Development Fund allocated as under:—
2 Government House (a) Approach Road \$9,600."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

HON. SIR HENRY POLLOCK.—I would like to ask the Director of Public Works whether this work is necessary now in view of the fact that the new Government House will not be proceeded with?

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The work has already been done, Sir.

HON. SIR HENRY POLLOCK.—Already been done!

The resolution was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I ask you to withdraw the first motion standing in my name "That the amendment to the Market Bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, on the 5th November, 1935, be approved," and proceed with the second motion.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and this was agreed to.

VOLUNTEER AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Volunteer Ordinance, 1933." He said: The object of this Ordinance is contained in the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons at the end, and it is chiefly

due to the change in name of the Flying Section to the "Air Arm." It provides for the conditions of service in the Air Arm and it is also designed to give the same treatment to Volunteers as given in the case of Government Officers.

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

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

The principal object of this Ordinance is to substitute an Air Arm for the Flying Section of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps and to enact provisions in the Volunteer Ordinance, 1933, and the regulations thereunder appropriate to this unit. The cost of training members of this unit will be considerable. It is considered therefore that they should engage to serve for periods of four years at a time, and not merely for three years as is the case in the other Corps units.

If they cease, without permission, to serve in the unit during any such period they will be required to refund the cost to the Government of their training in that period up to a maximum of \$500. Similarly they will be required to make a refund in respect of any year in which they do not complete the requirements of efficiency, which will be at least six flying hours per quarter.

The new section 26A, providing for medical attendance in a Government Hospital for wounds, injuries or illness incurred whilst on duty on terms similar to those granted to Government Officers, is applicable to all members of the Corps and not merely to members of the Air Arm.

Clause 6 makes certain verbal changes in the principal Ordinance as the result of suggestions contained in the War Office letter of the 29th September, 1933, enclosed with the Secretary of State's despatch of the 9th November, 1933.

Section 7 makes a reduction in the allowances which will be made to officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers attending courses of instruction in the United Kingdom.

PROBATES AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Probates Ordinance, 1897." He said: This Bill provides a new Part VI to the principal Ordinance dealing with the re-sealing of probates granted elsewhere. It is substituted for the original Part VI in consequence of suggestions made by the Secretary of State who has submitted a model ordinance to this and other Colonies. This Bill will incorporate that model into our principal ordinance.

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

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

1. The object of this amending Ordinance is to substitute provisions, relating to the sealing of probates and letters of administration granted by British Courts outside the Colony, based on a model Ordinance enclosed with the Secretary of State's Circular despatch of the 15th August, 1935, for the provisions of Part VI of the Probates Ordinance, No. 2 of 1897, relating to the same subject.

2. Part VI of that Ordinance provided for the re-sealing in the Colony of probates and letters of administration (including confirmation in Scotland) granted by courts of probate in the United Kingdom, British Courts in foreign countries and British possessions, but in the latter case only where the legislatures of such possessions had made provision for reciprocity (see section 70 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897).

3. In the said Circular despatch the Secretary of State pointed out that though the principle of reciprocity is embodied at present in the United Kingdom Legislation on the subject (see section 1 of the Colonial Probates Act, 1892), it is not desirable to retain it in the Colonial legislation, which he suggests should follow, in all parts of the Colonial Empire, the lines of the model enclosed with the Circular despatch.

4. The passing of this Ordinance will not alter very materially the existing practice of the Court in the Colony, as under the repealed provisions reciprocity has already been recognized and resealing of probates and letters of administration is allowed in the case of British courts in the United Kingdom, China, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, British Guiana, the Falkland Islands, Fiji, The Gold Coast, Grenada, Lagos, the Leeward Islands, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Saint Helena, St. Vincent, South Australia, The Straits Settlements, Tasmania, Trinidad, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Columbia, Cape Colony, Manitoba, Negri Sembilan, Nigeria, North West Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Orange River Colony, Pahang, Papua (British New Guinea), Perak, Prince Edward Island, Selangor, South Rhodesia, Swaziland, Transvaal, Uganda, Western Australia, the State of Victoria and Ceylon.

5. The absence of Gibraltar, Malta, Jamaica, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Mauritius, the Seychelles and a few others from the above list will doubtless be rectified when their legislatures have enacted legislation on the lines of the model Ordinance.

6. A Table of Correspondence between the new provisions and the model Ordinance is attached.

**THE HONG KONG TRAVEL ASSOCIATION INCORPORATION
ORDINANCE, 1935.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Incorporation of The Hong Kong Travel Association." He said: This Bill follows the usual lines of incorporation ordinances in this Colony.

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

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

The object of the Ordinance is to incorporate The Hong Kong Travel Association. It follows the lines of similar local Incorporation Ordinances, notably Ordinance No. 16 of 1932.

INFANTS CUSTODY ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the custody of infants." He said: This Bill repeals the old Ordinance, No. 2 of 1886, which is out of date and substitutes new provisions which are based on more recent English legislation.

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

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

1. This Ordinance repeals the Infants Custody Ordinance, No. 2 of 1886, and enacts in its place new provisions relating to the custody of infants based upon corresponding provisions in the Guardianship of Infants Acts, 1886 (49 and 50 Vict. c. 27) and 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. 5, c. 45), with the amendment contained in section 16 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1928 (18 and 19 Geo. 5, c. 26).

2. Section 3 of this Ordinance re-enacts section 2 of the Custody of Infants Act, 1873 (36 and 37 Vict. c. 12) (=section 3 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1886), and section 5 of this Ordinance extends to magistrates the jurisdiction given to courts of summary jurisdiction in England by section 7 of the 1925 Act.

3. The attached Table of Correspondence shows the source of each section of this Ordinance and the variations, if any, from the corresponding section of the English Act.

SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision in this Colony for the granting by Magistrates of separation and maintenance orders." He said: Again, the object of this Ordinance is to bring our law into line with that in force in the United Kingdom.

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

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

1. The object of this Ordinance is to incorporate in the local law relating to husband and wife the amendments effected in England by the Married Women (Maintenance) Act, 1920, (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 63), the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Act, 1925, (15 & 16 Geo. 5, c. 51), and section 5 of the Licensing Act, 1902, (2 Edw. 7, c. 28), (relating to habitual drunkards).

2. The definition of "married woman" in Section 2 of this Ordinance makes it clear that the Ordinance is intended to apply primarily to the parties to a marriage as defined in the Divorce Ordinance, 1932, but the provisions of section 2 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1905 extending the operation of that Ordinance to Chinese and other customary marriages "duly celebrated according to the personal law and religion of the parties" have been retained for the benefit of the large non-European population of this Colony. The racial distinction between Asiatics and others contained in section 2 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1905 has however been abolished, except as regards a Chinese first (or *kit fat*) marriage, or a marriage between a Chinese widower and his second (or *tin fong*) spouse, where it is necessary to define the two recognised forms of Chinese customary marriage.

3. The Married Women (Desertion) Ordinance, 1905, is repealed by Section 13 of this Ordinance, and its provisions recast, together with the amendments, as shown in the attached Table of Correspondence.

SAND ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to regulate the importation and the removal of sand." He said: The draft of this Bill has been approved by the Secretary of State, but since it was published in the *Gazette*, in order to meet certain representations that were made, in sub-section 1 Clause 3, the allowance which may be carried without permission is raised from 1 cwt. to 2 cwt. I understand arrangements will also be made by Public Works Department to grant to certain public utility companies a general permission covering a period instead of giving special permission for each load.

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

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

1. This Ordinance repeals the Sand Ordinance, No. 41 of 1934, and certain references to sand in the Buildings Ordinance, No. 18 of 1935, and substitutes new provisions designed to prevent the theft of sand from land, foreshore or sea bed, not under lease from the Crown and to control the importation and the removal of sand by junk, lighter, truck or lorry.

2. The export of sand, except under an export permit granted by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, is already forbidden by Government Notification No. 465 of 1934 issued under Ordinance No. 32 of 1915.

3. The Bill for this Ordinance was submitted to the Secretary of State and approved by him in his despatch of the 12th September, 1935. But in consequence of representations which have been made the amount of sand exempted under section 3 has been raised from one hundredweight to two.

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION (HONG KONG BRANCH) ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further and protect the activities of The Girl Guides Association, and to incorporate the Hong Kong Branch thereof." He said: This Bill follows in its general lines the Boy Scouts Ordinance.

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

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

The object of this Bill is to incorporate the Hong Kong Branch of The Girl Guides Association and to afford it protection similar to the incorporation and protection given to the Hong Kong Branch of The Boy Scouts Association by Ordinance No. 22 of 1927, the provisions of which have served as a model.

FERRIES AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Ferries Ordinance, 1917." He said: This very short Bill is fully explained in the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons.

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

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

1. Section 2 of this Ordinance amends the principal Ordinance by adding thereto a power to the Governor in Council to make regulations for ferry piers.

2. It is considered more appropriate that the power of regulating such piers should be exercised under an express enactment dealing with the subject rather than, as hitherto, under the general provisions of the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, No. 2 of 1870.

3. The amendment is effected by adding to the principal Ordinance, in the long title, the words "and ferry piers," by adding a new paragraph (*d*) to section 2 (1) defining "ferry pier" and by inserting a new sub-section (6A) in section 5 enabling the Governor in Council to make regulations for ferry piers.

CATHOLIC MISSION OF MACAO INCORPORATION ORDINANCE, 1935.

HON. SIR WILLIAM SHENTON moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Administrator in Hong Kong of the Catholic Mission of Macao." He said: The Diocese of Macao was created in 1575 by Pope Gregory XIII and is administered by a Bishop appointed by the Pope. The Diocese covers a large area which includes the

Colony of Macao, part of the Province of Kwangtung, two Parishes in the Straits Settlements and the Portuguese Colony of Timor. By virtue of his office the Bishop is responsible under the Canonical Law for the management and safe custody of the funds of the Diocese. A considerable portion of such funds is now invested in Hong Kong in shares in public companies in the name of the present Bishop the Very Reverend Dom Jose da Costa Nunes. This is very unsatisfactory inasmuch as on the Bishop's death or retirement the whole of the securities have to be transferred into the name of his successor. The Bill follows in general form the lines of similar Incorporation Ordinances. By Section 5 provision is made for the Vicar Capitular of the Diocese of Macao to act until a successor is appointed in the event of the Bishop's death or retirement. This is necessary as there is often an interregnum of about a year before the appointment of a successor and his arrival in the Far East.

HON. MR. J. P. BRAGA seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

Objects and Reasons.

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows:—

1. The Diocese of Macao extends to and covers as its territory the Portuguese Colony of Macao, a part of the Province of Kwangtung in the Republic of China, two Parishes in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and the Portuguese Colony of Timor.

2. The administration of the diocese is vested in the Bishop of Macao who is also responsible for the safe custody and administration of the diocesan funds. Such funds are the property of the Catholic Mission of Macao and a portion thereof is invested in the Colony of Hong Kong in the name of the present Bishop of Macao.

3. In order to secure perpetual succession and the other advantages of incorporation it is proposed that the Bishop of Macao and his successors in office be incorporated as a Corporation sole with the name of "The Administrator in Hong Kong of the Catholic Mission of Macao."

4. The Bill now proposed follows in its main lines incorporation ordinances which have been passed from time to time and more particularly the Bishop of Victoria Incorporation Ordinance, 1925, and the Salesian Society Incorporation Ordinance, 1931.

DEFENCE CONTRIBUTION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Defence Contribution Ordinance of 1901."

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

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

Upon Council 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.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1935.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

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

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

Upon Council 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.

ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.—Council stands adjourned until Thursday, 5th December, 1935.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Following the Council a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

Votes totalling \$28,882, contained in message No. 16 from H.E. The Officer Administering the Government, were considered.

Item No. 86: 22, Medical Department:—12, Fuel and Light, \$7,500.

Provision made in Estimates (page 55 sub-head 12), \$58,000.

HON. SIR HENRY POLLOCK.—With regard to Item 86, the foot-note of this Bill states:—The expenditure on this sub-head has increased owing to the completion during 1935 of the Violet Peel Health Centre and the Out-patients Department, C. Block, and new nurses quarters, Kowloon Hospital, and it is estimated that a further sum of \$7,500 will be required to cover expenses to the end of the year.

If that sum was only intended to apply to the new buildings it seems a large sum to vote from now till the end of the year.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I think it is possible that the message may have been misunderstood. Various buildings were opened early this year or during the course of last year. We have a certain sum voted for them and the Medical Department's buildings generally. The Government spends against that sum until the end of the year is in sight and then takes stock of the position. If the balance is insufficient for the estimated requirements for the rest of the year, supplementary provision is asked for. That sum represents the extra cost for these needs over the whole year. For next year we have increased the total provisions by \$7,000.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—I would like to deal with a different angle to that of my Honourable Friend the Senior Unofficial Member. You speak of savings under provisions for patients in the Explanatory Note. May I ask what is the implication of this foot-note? Have the savings been effected through a reduction of the quantity and a substitution of the quality in the dietary scale of the patients?

THE CHAIRMAN.—That is the regular form of these applications. We merely examine expenditure in another sub-head to see if a saving can be set off as against the excess on the sub-head we are asking assistance for. It does not imply any "cheeseparing." The saving under the provisions sub-head is due to the fact that there have not been so many patients. If you would like to see the Director of Medical Services he is here.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—Yes, it is really to clear up a point.

THE HON. DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES, Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington, was then requested to attend before the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.—The question on which Mr. Braga seeks information is that of a supplementary vote in respect of fuel and light. According to the standing rules savings have been ear-marked from another vote to meet this excess, namely the vote for the provision of patients. Mr. Braga asks whether this savings on patients means any reduction in quality or quantity.

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES.—There has been no reduction in either quantity or quality.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—It is satisfactory because it disposes of a rumour which led me to put the question that there had been a reduction.

Item 87: 25, Education Department:—17, Students in training:—Maintenance, \$180.

Provision made in Estimates (page 72 sub-head 17), \$9,520.

HON. SIR WILLIAM SHENTON.—Where are these students, at the University or the Technical School?

THE CHAIRMAN.—At the University.

HON. SIR WILLIAM SHENTON.—How long has the Government been sending them to the University?

THE CHAIRMAN.—I cannot answer that off hand. These are students who are ultimately to become trained masters in our Government schools.

HON. SIR WILLIAM SHENTON.—At the last meeting of the Finance Committee you promised to get information regarding the probationers at Kowloon Hospital receiving lectures at Kowloon instead of going to Hong Kong. Is that available?

THE CHAIRMAN.—The matter was referred to the Medical Department and Dr. Moore has sent a note to the effect that as far as possible lectures are given at Kowloon Hospitals but they cannot arrange for all lectures to be given there.

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES was again requested to attend before the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Hon. Sir William Shenton has asked why it is necessary to bring our Chinese nursing staff to the Government Civil Hospital from Kowloon to receive lectures.
A

certain amount of expenditure on transport is involved. It has already been referred to your Department and we are informed that as far as possible lectures are arranged at the Kowloon Hospital. Can you give us any additional information on this matter?

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES.—For the teaching of nursing a certain amount of practical work is necessary and it can only be done where there are models and model wards. To duplicate them in Kowloon would cost a considerable amount of money. We have not yet done that, but in time it will be done. At the moment we have only one tutor sister and she finds it better, more convenient and more economical to get the nursing probationers to listen to her lectures at the Government Civil Hospital than to take all the paraphernalia to Kowloon and teach a few nurses there.

All the votes were approved.
