

*16th December, 1936.*

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**PRESENT:—**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR ANDREW CALDECOTT, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS (MAJOR GENERAL A. W. BARTHOLOMEW, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.).

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, (HON. MR. N. L. SMITH).

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

THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS (HON. MR. R. A. C. NORTH, *Acting*).

THE COLONIAL TREASURER (HON. MR. E. TAYLOR, C.M.G.).

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

HON. DR. A. R. WELLINGTON, C.M.G., (Director of Medical 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. MR. J. J. PATERSON.

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. M. K. LO.

HON. MR. S. H. DODWELL.

HON. MR. A. W. HUGHES.

MR. A. G. CLARKE, (Deputy Clerk of Councils).

**MINUTES.**

The minutes of the meetings of the Council on 2nd December, 1936, and 12th December, 1936, were confirmed.

**PAPERS.**

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

Amendments of the rules with regard to Tsun Wan Market made by the Governor in Council under section 6 of the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, 1910, Ordinance No. 34 of 1910, dated 2nd December, 1936.

Order made by the Governor under section 2 of the Prisons Ordinance, 1932, Ordinance No. 38 of 1932, setting apart the site and buildings at Stanley for the purpose of a prison, dated 30th November, 1936.

Notification made by the Governor under section 3 of the Vagrancy Ordinance, 1897, Ordinance No. 9 of 1897, certifying the buildings at Stanley, known as the Hong Kong Prison, to be a House of Detention and appointing the Superintendent of Prisons to be the Superintendent of the said House of Detention, dated 26th November, 1936.

Notification made by the Governor under section 15 of the Deportation of Aliens Ordinance, 1935, Ordinance No. 39 of 1935, appointing the buildings at Stanley, known as the Hong Kong Prison, to be a House of Detention for the purposes of the said Ordinance and the Superintendent of Prisons to be the Superintendent of the said House of Detention, dated 26th November, 1936.

Additional Direction under the heading "Aerodrome and Air Port" in Section III of the Air Navigation Directions (Hong Kong), 1932, made by the Governor under paragraph (5) of Article 8 of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, as amended by the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Orders, 1929, 1931, 1932 and 1935, and of all other powers (if any) in that behalf enabling.

Direction 72 of the Air Navigation Directions (Hong Kong), 1932, (No. 1) made by the Governor under Article 30 of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, as amended by the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Orders, 1929, 1931, 1932 and 1935.

Proclamation No. 4.—Accession of His Majesty King George VI.

Notification made by the Governor in Council under section 7 of the Holidays Ordinance, 1912, Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, appointing Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1937, to be observed as a general holiday, dated 9th December, 1936.

Notice to Airmen No. 3 of 1936—Notification relating to the fees and charges for the housing and accommodation of aircraft at Kai Tak Airport, dated 2nd December, 1936.

### **URBAN COUNCIL BY-LAWS.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I rise to move that the by-laws under the heading "Cemeteries" made by the Urban Council under section 4 (I) (xxiv) (Sanitation) Ordinance, 1935, on the 8th day of December, 1936, be approved, with effect on and from the 1st January, 1937. The by-laws made by the Urban Council require the approval of this Council. Recently two new ones were made, one to replace the existing one which deals with the registration of non-Chinese cemeteries and requires monthly registers to be kept (after two years they are deposited in the chambers of the Urban Council) and the other in connection with Chinese cemeteries, placing restrictions on the size of the monuments over the graves.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and this was agreed to.

### **PENSIONS (NO. 4) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1936.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance further to amend the law relating to Pensions." He said: The objects of this Bill are explained in the memorandum. It provides for retirement at an age less than 55, but over 50, in special cases with the approval of the Secretary of State.

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 Bill is to give effect to the recommendations in the Secretary of State's Circular despatch of the 3rd October, 1936, by providing for compulsory retirement in special cases and with the approval of the Secretary of State, after an officer has attained the age of fifty.

2. This object is achieved by adding a sub-section to section 10 of the principal Ordinance, which deals with compulsory retirement, and by substituting for a paragraph in section 8, which permitted retirement on pension, gratuity or other allowance, with the consent of the Governor after attaining the age of fifty, a paragraph permitting such early retirement only in special cases with the approval of the Secretary of State.

3. Under section 10 (2) of the principal Ordinance the normal age of retirement, except in a few specified cases, is fifty five.

### **QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1936.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance, 1936." He said: This makes various amendments to the principal Ordinance which have been proved by experience to be necessary and which are 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. The objects of clauses 2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this Bill are to substitute the words "any infectious disease" for the lists of infectious diseases set out in sections 69, 70 and 71 of the principal Ordinance, to transfer to the definition of "Infectious disease" in section 2 (1) the diseases mentioned in section 69 which are not already in the definition, and to delete from sections 71 and 72 the references to "epidemic", "endemic", "contagious" and "communicable" diseases, as these four words are not defined in section 2 (1) and are not necessary in view of the amended definition given to "Infectious disease".

2. Clause 3 redrafts section 21 of the principal Ordinance so as to add vessels which have, or have had during the voyage, a case of smallpox or typhus on board to the classes of vessels forbidden to enter harbour limits at night without the permission of a Health Officer.

3. Clause 4 makes an addition to section 23 of the principal Ordinance enabling a Health Officer to order to the quarantine anchorage any vessel upon which he finds a case of infectious disease.

4. Clause 5 redrafts section 32 (1) of the principal Ordinance so as to enable a Health Officer to require from masters and surgeons of any vessel the declarations, as to crew, passengers, infectious disease and deaths, which hitherto only applied to infected or suspected vessels or vessels from an infected port.

5. Clause 6 and 7 amend sections 58 and 60 of the principal Ordinance so as to enable Smallpox and Typhus precautionary measures to be taken where such diseases occur on board after arrival.

**LIGHTING CONTROL ORDINANCE, 1936.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the total or partial cessation of lighting in the Colony by Regulation of the Governor in Council on occasions of emergency or public danger or by way of experiment or practice for such occasions." He said: This is to facilitate arrangements being made for black-outs which are necessary for practice as well as in times of emergency.

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 Emergency Regulations Ordinance, No. 5 of 1922, enables the Governor in Council to make Regulations in the public interest on occasions of emergency or public danger but contains no power to secure the total or partial cessation of lighting by command, or by request for co-operation, in normal times.

2. It is necessary in normal times, however, for experimental or practice "black-outs" to be undertaken occasionally so that they can be successfully applied when emergencies occur.

3. The object of this Bill is therefore to make provision for such "black-outs" whenever the Governor in Council considers them necessary.

4. The object of clause 3 of the Bill is to exonerate persons from liability, contractual or otherwise, resulting from compliance with any command, or request for co-operation, in effecting the "black-outs."

**WILD ANIMALS PROTECTION ORDINANCE, 1936.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the protection of certain wild animals." He said: At present it has been decided that the only wild animals to be protected are the pangolin and the otter. Provision is made in this Bill to add to the schedule other animals which it is decided to protect.

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 prohibit the killing, taking or possession of the Pangolin, the Otter and such other wild animals as the Governor

in Council may see fit to add to the Schedule, and to prevent the sale, exposing for sale, or possession to sale, of the carcase, flesh, fur, skin or scales, or any part thereof, of any such wild animal killed or taken in the Colony.

### **CURRENCY (NO. 2) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1936.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend further the Currency Ordinance, 1936." He said: The amendment deals with the period at which silver shall be surrendered, and also, it will enable the Government to re-issue silver subsidiary coins should it prove necessary, as a temporary measure.

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 7 of the principal Ordinance required the surrender of British Dollars, Mexican Dollars, Hong Kong subsidiary silver coin, and silver bullion, exceeding in amount or value ten dollars, within one month of the commencement of the Ordinance.

2. The effect of the first amendment in clause 2 of this Bill is to provide for such surrender within one month of coming into possession of the coins or bullion, or within such further period as the Treasurer may allow.

3. Banks and other institutions are daily coming into possession of more than ten dollars worth of such coins or bullion and it is convenient that they shall make their surrenders periodically by arrangement with the Treasurer.

4. The effect of the second amendment in clause 2 of this Bill is to enable the Governor in Council to suspend temporarily the obligation to surrender Hong Kong subsidiary silver coin.

5. A shortage of cupro-nickel subsidiary coins at times, such as the Chinese New Year, may necessitate the temporary re-issue and free circulation of Hong Kong silver subsidiary coins, which section 7 of the principal Ordinance at present prevents.

### **BUILDINGS (NO. 2) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1936.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend further the Buildings Ordinance, 1935." He said: This makes a number of amendments in the principal Ordinance which are explained in the memorandum.

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 clause 2 of this amending Bill is to include lifts in the definition of "Building" in section 4 (7) of the principal Ordinance so that when a lift is considered unsafe it can be dealt with under sections 117 to 120 which relate to dangerous buildings.
2. The object of clauses 3, 4, 5, 14 and 15 is to make further provision for the evacuation by the occupants of premises endangered by or during the execution of building works involving the total or partial demolition of any building.
3. Clause 3, 4, 5, 14 and 15 make certain small verbal additions to sections 4 (10), 6 (1), 6 (4) and Schedules C and D of the Buildings Ordinance 1935, to bring demolitions within their scope, and add a new paragraph to section 6 (1).
4. The effect of the new paragraph is to throw on the owner of the building the responsibility of clearing the building of its occupants and to arm him if necessary with a magistrate's order to give effect to the clearance. Penalties are provided by sections 152, 154 and 155 of the principal Ordinance.
5. Clause 6 adds certain words to section 11 of the principal Ordinance because shoring and scaffolding are used in many building works and it is essential that they should be put up and maintained in a manner necessary for the safety of the workmen engaged as well as that of passengers and the occupants of adjoining property.
6. Clause 7 adds certain words to section 42 (7) of the principal Ordinance which will enable the Chairman of the Urban Council or his deputy to sanction the use of a cock-loft for other purposes than storage. Where there is no overcrowding and they are well lighted and ventilated the use of cock-lofts for sleeping purposes is not considered objectionable.
7. Clause 8 adds a proviso to paragraph (1) of section 43 of the principal Ordinance to permit of modification of its requirements as to the dimensions of treads and risers in new staircases of existing buildings. In some cases it is found impracticable or economically impossible to erect a new staircase with a tread of nine inches and a riser of seven inches, whereas a smaller tread and higher riser would be preferable to the old staircase which it is intended to replace.
8. Section 78 of the principal Ordinance forbids the obstruction of windows in any tenement house by the erection of any structure whatever. Clause 9 of this Bill will enable the Building Authority to

give permission for such obstruction in proper cases. There are cases where a rear window is to some extent obstructed by a stair partition whilst the room gets ample light and air from other sources.

9. Clause 10 adds the word "roofs" to section 85 of the principal Ordinance. There are instances where the substitution of a reinforced concrete roof would be beneficial from a fire fighting point of view but the substitution is not undertaken because at present it would result in the building becoming an exceptional building involving the provision of additional open space.

10. Clause 11 repeals the proviso to the first paragraph of section 120 of the principal Ordinance as that proviso seems to authorise the presence of occupants in a dangerous building for a period of at least seven days.

11. Clause 12 adds section 43 to the list of sections set out in section 160 of the principal Ordinance enabling the Building Authority to grant modification or exemption in certain cases. This amendment is consequential on the proviso added to section 43 by clause 8.

12. Clause 13 amends the form of notice in Schedule A to the principal Ordinance so as to provide for the specification of the building work intended to be undertaken.

13. Clause 16 adds a new clause to the form of undertaking with respect to verandahs or balconies to be erected on or over Crown Land provided by Schedule E to the principal Ordinance. When such new verandahs or balconies are to be erected on a building which requires a scavenging lane, it has been the practice to indicate the line of the future lane on the building plan and to grant the owner a modification on condition that the owner registers in the Land Office an undertaking to the effect that he will open up the scavenging lane when required to do so by the Building Authority. When the verandah undertaking has been registered the new clause will operate to obviate the necessity of further registration with respect to the scavenging lane.

14. Clause 17 repeals the proviso to regulation 3 of the Drainage Regulations in Schedule J to the principal Ordinance. The installation of water closets and all private drainage works are controlled by the Building Authority. It has been found necessary for record purposes to deal with such works in files distinct from the building plan files and consequently to provide for the repeal of the proviso in question.

### **CORONATION SOUVENIRS ORDINANCE, 1936.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prohibit the sale, exposing for sale and the possession for sale, before 1st June, 1937, of Coronation Souvenirs without a clear indication of their origin. He said: A Bill on these lines has been suggested by the Secretary for State and I see that similar legislation is contemplated in the Straits Settlements.

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 Bill is to prevent the sale before the 1st June, 1937, of Coronation Souvenirs, which do not bear a mark or trade description showing clearly the place or country of origin.
2. Legislation on these lines has been suggested by the Secretary of State.
3. False trade descriptions are punishable under the Merchandise Marks Ordinances, No. 4 of 1890, No. 2 of 1934 and No. 38 of 1934.

### **CREMATION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1936.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Cremation Ordinance, 1934." He said: When this Bill goes into the Committee stages I intend to move an amendment to Clause 5.

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

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

Clause 5:

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I rise to move that in the second and third lines the words "addition of the following paragraph at the end thereof" be deleted and the following words substituted—"repeal of Paragraph 3 and by the substitution of the following paragraph therefor." I also move that the figure 4 in the new paragraph be changed to 3. The clause as originally drafted provided for the addition of a paragraph dealing with the Sookunpoo Crematorium of the Hindu Association. That paragraph will remain with a new number and it is proposed to delete the paragraph now numbered 3 which relates to the Indian Crematorium ground in Kowloon which has never been used and is now not intended to be used for the purpose. It is no use having it in the Ordinance and I move that these words be added as a substitution for the words deleted.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and this was agreed to.

Upon Council resuming,

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee with an immaterial amendment and moved the third reading.

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

### ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—Council stands adjourned until Wednesday, 30th December, 1936.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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

Votes totalling \$517,303, contained in message No. 11 from H.E. the Governor, were considered.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Most of these votes are due to the drop in the dollar below the figure estimated for 1936.

Item 72.—10A Harbour Department:—11, Launch Moorings and Buoys, Navigational Mooring and Buoys, \$297.00.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Paterson has pointed out that you cannot build a motor launch and an aircraft buoy for that price. It is one buoy for the launch and one buoy for the aircraft.

Item 75.—27B Hong Kong Naval Volunteer Force:—17, Upkeep of Ship and Boats, \$747.00.

THE CHAIRMAN.—This, I see from the file, has already been approved unofficially by members of the Finance Committee in advance.

Item 77.—21, Prisons Department:—Special Expenditure, Linotype Machine, \$10,000.00.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—Sir, On principle I am opposed to this vote. It strikes me that the vote of a sum so large as \$10,000 for a single unit of the Printing Department of the Gaol points to an extensive and intensive development of the printing department of the gaol. Personally I think it is all wrong because the Government is in effect setting itself up in competition with private enterprise. I know I can expect that the reply will be that a great deal of money is saved to the Colony by reason of the fact that the printing department of the Gaol is as large as it is. At the same time, I cannot resist the temptation to add that to operate such a delicate piece of machinery as the linotype successfully and economically, you must have, to a certain extent, skilled labour. I do not know whether the Gaol population at

present would provide the labour necessary for operating such a delicate machine as that contemplated in the vote. If Government is employing outside labour in the Gaol for that purpose then I think it is a serious departure from the policy hitherto adopted by the Government not to enter into competition with private enterprise. My recollection, going over a period of about 40 years, is that the Government instituted the printing and book-binding department in the prison only to find employment for a certain section of the long term prisoners. But now the Government has gone far beyond that policy and to my mind it is a wrong policy and for that reason I oppose the vote.

HON. SIR HENRY POLLOCK.—Can you tell us whether the Government does get any outside skilled labour?

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—I can answer that. We have two linotype machine operators working in the Gaol at present, but we have three linotypes there now and these two operators have been employed in the Gaol for the past three years working on the three linotypes we have to-day. The present proposition is to add another linotype and do still further work.

HON. SIR HENRY POLLOCK.—Is the work entirely done by the prisoners?

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—The two operators are skilled labourers from outside. They are not prisoners.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—That is the point I would like to make. If Government paid industries have their labour paid by taxpayers, as it is contemplated under this vote, then the Government enters directly into competition with trade and industry. We are drifting into a policy of Communism which is the last of the policies advocated by the members of this Committee. But the spirit is nevertheless there. Here you have a State-aided institution and shop that enters directly into competition with an old established industry in Hong Kong.

THE CHAIRMAN.—We are not competing in the sense of selling our products. It is only for Government printing.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—I beg to differ. I have seen work that has been done for the Broadcasting Studio—the Bulletins of the Studio—of which I and certain members of this Committee are members. It is printed in the Victoria Gaol and circulated extensively in and out of the Colony.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I stand corrected, but even that is semi-official.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—This is practically the only Colony where Government printing is put out to tender and contract. In practically all the Crown Colonies they have their own Government

printery and they let nothing out to contract. It is one of the Departments of State (like the Colonial Secretariat and Treasury) and in every Crown Colony the Government printing works is a department in itself.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—What about Eyre and Spottiswoode in England?

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—But there are the Government printers as well in some of the offices.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—My understanding of the relations of Eyre and Spottiswoode, a firm of stationers and printers in England, is that they stand in relation to the Government very much in the position that you are trying to make out is not the position generally. And that is in the Mother Country. They are contractors to the Government.

HON. MR. LO.—Can you tell us whether these two men are there to teach the prisoners how to use the machines in order to carry on the business?

THE CHAIRMAN.—I should say to teach the prisoners.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—These men are professionals to work the machines. The prisoners do not touch the linotypes.

HON. MR. HUGHES.—Is there any reason for the Prison Department being mixed up with the printing department. In Australia every Government in every State has a large printing department. But here we have the prison department doing the printing. Presumably because they can get cheap labour.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—Exactly, there is an enormous amount of printing that can be done in the prison so long as we get long term sentences.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—At the expense of the taxpayers?

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—No. It would be at the expense of the taxpayer if they were not there.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Then you would have no productive industries in the prison?

HON. MR. BRAGA.—I think that would be ideal.

HON. MR. LO.—My only objection is that it is really wrongly described. It is not a prison vote. It is a Government printing vote.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I think it would be much more fruitful if the general question of prison labour were raised separately.

HON. MR. LO.—I think that is the real question.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—I would like to point out that we are saving \$10,000 a year.

THE CHAIRMAN.—That is what Mr. Braga objects to.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—I do not think the taxpayers would object.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—That is where you have to be careful. How far are you going?

The vote was then put to the Committee and it was agreed to, Mr. Braga being the only dissentient.

HON. MR. BRAGA.—Will it be recorded that I have voted against it?

THE CHAIRMAN.—Yes.

Item 79.—32, Public Works Department:—Other Charges, Electric Fans and Light, \$2,000.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Honourable members are probably aware that this particular vote for electric light and fans is at present administered by the P.W.D. but it has been changed in the Estimates for 1937. Each department is going to control its own electricity and will of course have to take all necessary precautions that it does not exceed its vote. It is difficult for the Public Works to control other departments.

HON. MR. PATERSON.—Will there be a central supplying depot?

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—Yes, the P.W.D. will do that.

Item 84.—10, Air Service:—Purchase of ambulance, \$250.

HON. MR. LO.—What type of ambulance is it?

THE CHAIRMAN.—It is a cheap second-hand one.

HON. MR. LO.—Is it a motor ambulance?

THE CHAIRMAN.—Yes. They say it goes.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—It is a bargain.

HON. MR. HUGHES.—It is indeed. You will probably pay for it in the end.

HON. MR. PATERSON.—It seems rather necessary to have an ambulance.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—The R.A.F. have an ambulance and they are getting a new one and selling us their second-hand one. If we use their ambulance we should be charged.

Item 88.—Various Departments:—Personal Emoluments, \$470,650.

THE CHAIRMAN.—This is a very large vote for Personal Emoluments for various departments owing to the fall of the dollar.

HON. MR. DODWELL.—Will the Colonial Treasurer tell us as a matter of interest what the supplementary vote would have been had there been no levy on salaries?

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—It would have been increased by \$1,144,000—the saving effected by the Government by the levy on salaries.

All the votes were approved.

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