



William Robinson
GOVERNOR.

REGULATIONS

Made by the Governor in Council on the 5th day of October, 1895, under the authority of Section 88 of "The Building Ordinance, 1889."

1. Except as hereinafter mentioned any verandah projected from the ground story of any building or any other structure over Crown land shall not be less than 7' 9" wide between the face of the wall from which it is projected and the inside face of the base of the piers or columns upon which it is supported. Width of verandahs, &c., from ground story of buildings.

As far as practicable the external face of the base of the piers or columns shall align with the face of the curb of the side walk.

2. Any such verandah within the City of Victoria shall not be less than 12 feet high measured from the top of the curb-stone or if there is no curb-stone from the centre of the street level to the underside of the bresssummers or lintels immediately above them, or if arches are used, to the soffit of the archways in the centre of the opening of the archway; any such verandah outside the City of Victoria shall not be less than 11 feet high measured as aforesaid. Height of verandahs from ground floor.

3. Any verandah projected from the floors of any building or any other structure or any part thereof over Crown land within the City of Victoria shall not be less than 11 feet high on the first floor and 10 feet high on the second and other floors and outside the said City not less than 10 feet high on the first floor and 9 feet high on the second and other floors to be measured respectively from the level of the floor to the underside of the bresssummers or lintels immediately above the verandah, or if arches are used to the soffit in the centre of the opening of the archway. Height of verandahs on first and second floors.

4. The ends of all such verandahs which do not abut on any verandah, existing at the date of their construction, shall be left open and shall be finished in all respects in a similar manner to the front elevation thereof. Ends of verandahs, &c., construction.

5. The plans of any such verandah submitted to the Director of Public Works under the provisions of *The Building Ordinance, 1889*, or any Ordinance amending the same, shall be on drawing paper or tracing cloth, and such plans and the elevation and sections of the verandah shall be drawn to a uniform scale of 1/8th of an inch to the foot, and the details of all brackets, mouldings, caps, cornices, balustrades, and similar parts of the proposed structure shall be drawn to a uniform scale of 1 inch to the foot. Plans of verandahs, &c., requisites of.

6. Any such verandahs may be constructed of iron, stone or brick, except that within the City of Victoria the piers thereof shall, on the ground story of any building or other structure, be made of iron or of cut stone worked straight and square, the external face of which shall be extra fine punched. Construction of verandahs.

7. No such verandah over Crown land shall be constructed, unless satisfactory arrangements are made with the Director of Public Works for the pavement of any footpath or roadway underneath the verandah with such material and in such manner as he may require. Pavement of footway under verandah.

8. All bresssummers or lintels in connection with any such verandah, shall be constructed of granite (fine punched on the external face) or of sound teak or hard wood of the kinds known as "Aranga" or "Yacal," or of iron; and if constructed of wood shall not be less than 12 inches deep and shall be of the full thickness of the walls upon which they rest. Satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the Director of Public Works of the quality and description of the wood proposed to be used. Construction of bresssummers.

9. All verandahs as aforesaid constructed with flat roofs and the parapets, if any, in connection therewith, shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, with iron downpipes to carry off rain water, and where there are no parapets with eaves, gutters and downpipes for the same purpose. Verandah roofs to be provided with downpipes, &c.

10. All balconies projected from any building or other structure over Crown land shall be of a uniform width in each street and in no case shall they be of a greater width than four feet six inches; and all such balconies shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, with eaves, gutters and downpipes to carry off rain water. Balconies.



William Robinson

GOVERNOR.

BYE-LAW

Made by the Governor in Council on the 10th October, 1895, under "The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-Houses, and Markets Ordinance, 1887."

Bye-law No. 14, in Schedule D of *The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-Houses, and Markets Ordinance, 1887*, is hereby repealed by the Governor in Council, and the following Bye-law, made by the Governor in Council under section 27 of the said Ordinance, (No. 17 of 1887), is hereby substituted for such repealed Bye-law:—

Substituted Bye-law 14.--No flesh meat, (salted and tinned meats excepted), other than that which has been slaughtered in the Colonial slaughter-houses maintained and regulated under the provisions of Ordinance 17 of 1887, shall be exposed for sale in any of the markets of the Colony.

The Sanitary Board may, however, from time to time, grant permission in writing, revocable at the discretion of the Board, to any person being a holder of a shop or stall in any public market, to expose for sale in such shop or stall, fresh flesh meat which has been imported from Shanghai, Japan, Canada or Australia or from such other localities as the Board may from time to time approve, such permission shall state the name of the person to whom it is granted, the class or description of meat permitted, and the shop or stall on which such meat is to be exposed for sale.

It is further provided that the holder of a shop or stall to whom such permission has been granted, shall cause a board to be posted on the shop or stall, in a conspicuous position, stating in English and Chinese that he deals in imported meat, and he shall also make a true return to the Board every month of the quantity of meat imported by him specifying from what place.

J. G. T. BUCKLE,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
HONGKONG.

No. 18 OF 1895.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, entitled *The River Steamers Ordinance*.

Title.



William Robinson

Governor.

[24 August, 1895.]

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

1. *River steamer* shall mean any steamship carrying more than twelve passengers and regularly plying between the Colony of Hongkong and any port or place on the Canton River or Macao.

Definition.

2. If any person travels or attempts to travel in any river steamer without paying his fare and with intent to avoid payment thereof, such person and every person aiding or abetting him shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month; and any such person so found on board may be taken before a Magistrate without warrant and such Magistrate may summarily hear the case and on proof of the offence convict such offender as aforesaid.

Attempt to obtain passage without payment.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 16th day of August, 1895.

R. V. Buckle

Acting Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 24th day of August, 1895.

J. H. Macdonald

Colonial Secretary.

No. 19 OF 1895.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hong-
kong, with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Council thereof, to prohibit the
defacing or chopping of British Dollars.



William Robinson

Governor.

[23rd August, 1895.]

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

1. *British Dollar* means the Dollar coined in pursuance
of Her Majesty's Order in Council (the British Dollar
Order, 1895) dated the 2nd day of February, 1895, and
published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of March
30th, 1895. Government Notification No. 128.

Interpreta-
tion.

2. It is hereby declared illegal to deface any British
Dollar by stamping thereon any name or word or mark, or
by cutting, punching or chopping such Dollar in any way
whatever. No tender of payment of money made in this
Colony in such Dollar or Dollars so defaced shall be a
legal tender.

Defacing,
chopping, &c.
prohibited.
Defaced coins
not legal
tender.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 16th
day of August, 1895.

J. S. P. Buckle

Acting Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 23rd
day of August, 1895.

J. H. W. A. Hockhart

Colonial Secretary.

No. 20 OF 1895.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to amend *The Trade Marks Ordinances (Nos. 16 of 1873 and 8 of 1886)*.

Title.



William Robinson

Governor.

[23 August, 1895.]

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

1. Sections 3 and 9 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1873 are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

2. Section 2 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1886 is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

3. In lieu of section 3 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1873 the following section shall be substituted:—

Section substituted for section 3 of 16 of 1873.

“Every such application shall be made to the Governor of the Colony and shall be accompanied by a *facsimile* or specimen of the trade mark sought to be registered verified by affidavit, and every such affidavit shall set forth the description and nature of the goods upon which such trade mark has hitherto been or is intended to be used and that the deponent is to the best of his belief entitled solely or jointly with other persons therein named to the exclusive use of such trade mark. Provided always that such application shall not be granted unless notice of such application having been made shall have been inserted by the applicant at least once a month in the *Government Gazette* and in such other newspaper as the Governor shall direct, for a period of at least three months before the granting thereof.”

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 16th day of August, 1895.

J. J. Buckle

Acting Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 23rd day of August, 1895.

J. H. W. Hockley

Colonial Secretary.

No. 21 OF 1895.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to further amend *The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, No. 26 of 1891.*

Title.



William Robinson

Governor.

[24 August, 1895.]

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

1. This Ordinance shall be read and construed together with Ordinance No. 26 of 1891 as amended by Ordinance No. 9 of 1892.

Ordinance to be read with No. 26 of 1891.

2. Sub-section 2 of section 6 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1891 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "leave" in the second line thereof the words "or attempt to leave."

Amendment of sub-section 2 of section 6 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1891.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 16th day of August, 1895.

J. S. S. Buckle

Acting Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 24th day of August, 1895.

J. H. W. A. Hockburn

Colonial Secretary.

Rules & Regulations

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William Robinson
GOVERNOR.

BYE-LAWS

Made by the Sanitary Board of Hongkong for the compulsory reporting of infectious, contagious or communicable diseases under the provisions of section 13, sub-section 24, of "The Public Health Ordinance, 1887."

1. The following Bye-laws refer to the diseases hereinafter specifically named.
2. If any inmate of any premises be suffering from Small-pox, Bubonic Plague, Cholera, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, or Puerperal Fever, and if such inmate be under the care of a legally qualified and registered Medical Practitioner the said Medical Practitioner shall forthwith furnish the Secretary to the Board or the Registrar General with a notification thereof in writing stating the name of such inmate and the situation of such premises.
Such legally qualified Medical Practitioner shall be entitled to receive on application to the Secretary, Sanitary Board, the sum of \$1 for each and every such notification.
3. If any inmate of any premises be suffering from Small-pox, Cholera or Bubonic Plague, and if such inmate be not under the care of a legally qualified and registered Medical Practitioner, the occupier or keeper of such premises or part of such premises, or in default of such occupier or keeper the nearest male adult relative living on such premises, or in default of such relative, occupier, or keeper any person in charge of or in attendance on the sick person shall, on the nature of the disease becoming known to him or on suspicion of the existence in such inmate of any such disease, forthwith notify the same to the Secretary to the Board, or the Registrar General, or the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.
4. Such notification shall immediately on receipt thereof be transmitted by whomsoever received to the Secretary to the Board.
5. No notification which contains any false information shall be deemed a notification as required by these bye-laws unless the person notifying proves that he believed and had reasonable grounds for believing such false information to be true.
6. The Secretary to the Board shall upon application furnish every Medical Practitioner in the Colony, the Registrar General and every Officer in charge of a Police Station with the printed forms of notification to be used.

Made by the Sanitary Board, this 24th day of October, 1895.

HUGH McCALLUM,
Secretary.

Approved by the Legislative Council, this 25th day of November, 1895.

J. G. T. BUCKLE,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

NOTE:—Section 83 of the Health Ordinance 24 of 1887.—Any person who shall contravene any provision of this Ordinance or of any bye-law made thereunder for which no special penalty is provided shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months.

PROCLAMATION.



William Robinson

Governor.

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by section 5 of Ordinance 5 of 1866 entitled The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance it was provided among other things that the capital of the Company (meaning the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) should consist of five millions of dollars divided into forty thousand shares of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, and such further capital not exceeding two millions five hundred thousand dollars, as the Directors for the time being should deem necessary for the purposes of the said undertaking and for the creation of which they should have previously obtained the consent of the Governor, such consent being signified in writing under the hand of the Governor, but such further capital should be divided into shares of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each and be paid up in full as thereafter mentioned. And until such further capital should be raised as aforesaid, the aforesaid sum of five millions of dollars should be taken to be the fixed capital of the Corporation, and whenever and so often as any further capital should have been raised then a notification or proclamation to that effect under the hand of the Governor should be published in *The Hongkong Government Gazette*, and the said sum of five millions of dollars together with such further capital should thenceforth be taken to be the fixed capital of the Corporation, but with power, nevertheless, to further increase such capital as thereafter mentioned.

And whereas a further capital of two and a half millions of dollars divided into shares of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each was subsequently created and fully paid up making together with the original capital of five millions of dollars the total capital of seven millions and five hundred thousand Dollars and the consent of the then Governor of Hongkong and its Dependencies, His Excellency Sir GEORGE BOWEN, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was thereto duly obtained in writing and a notification or proclamation to that effect, under the hand of the said Governor, was published and appeared in *The Hongkong Government Gazette* of the 12th day of July, 1884.

And whereas by section 22 of the said Ordinance it was provided that it should be lawful for the Corporation from time to time to extend or increase their capital for the time being by the creation and sale of new shares, in the manner specified and set forth in the Deed of Settlement so as the same be made with the consent of a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation to be specially called for that purpose, and with the consent previously obtained of the Governor and under such conditions and provisions as he should think fit, such consent being evidenced as thereinbefore provided for with respect to other requirements of a like nature, and so as the total amount of the capital of the Corporation should not exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars. And until it should be certified by the Governor in like manner as aforesaid that one half of such new capital had been so paid up, the Corporation should not be entitled, by advertisement or otherwise, to state or hold out to the public that the amount of the capital had been increased.

And whereas it having been duly intimated to the then Governor of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies Sir G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, that the desire of the Directors of the said Corporation was to further increase the capital of the said Corporation to the total amount of Ten millions of dollars by the creation and sale of new shares in accordance with the Deed of Settlement of the said Corporation and

PROCLAMATION.



William Robinson
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by section 1 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1895, entitled *An Ordinance to enable the Governor in Council to restrict the immigration of Chinese into the Colony and for other purposes in connection therewith*, it is enacted as follows :—

“Whenever the Governor in Council shall be satisfied that the bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox or such other disease as may from time to time be notified in the *Gazette*, is prevalent or exists in any other port or place, and that there is danger of the introduction of the same into the Colony unless measures are taken to prevent the influx of Chinese, the Governor in Council may from time to time by proclamation under his hand, published in the *Gazette*, prohibit or regulate the immigration or importation into the Colony of any Chinese from any such port or place for such time as he shall think fit, and may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette* renew or revoke such proclamation.”

And whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that the bubonic plague is at present prevalent at Swatow or its immediate vicinity and in the Island of Formosa, and that there is danger of the introduction of the same into this Colony unless measures are taken to prevent the influx of Chinese from Swatow and the said Island of Formosa.

Now, therefore, I, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, in pursuance of the powers vested in me in Council by the said section, do by this proclamation under my hand in Council prohibit from this date and until further notice the immigration or importation into this Colony of all Chinese from Swatow and the said Island of Formosa.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. M. Bentley
Acting Clerk of Councils.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, this 20th day of April, 1897.

PROCLAMATION.



William Robinson

Governor.

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas, by Regulation No. 1 of the Quarantine Regulations made by the Governor in Council on the 18th day of March, 1897, under section 25 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1891, it is provided that the term "port or place at which any infectious or contagious disease prevailed" means a port or place proclaimed to be such by Order of the Governor in Council, published in the *Gazette*, from the date of such proclamation.

And whereas the said Quarantine Regulations were duly notified to take effect as from the 1st day of May, 1897.

And whereas the Governor in Council has ordered that Swatow and the Island of Formosa should be proclaimed as ports or places at which an infectious or contagious disease prevailed.

Now, therefore, I, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, proclaim that Swatow and the Island of Formosa are ports or places at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. Macleod

Colonial Secretary,
in the absence of the Clerk of Councils.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, this 1st day of May, 1897.

PROCLAMATION.



William Robinson

Governor.

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas, by Proclamation, under section 1 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1895, dated the 20th day of April, 1897, the immigration or importation into this Colony of any Chinese from Swatow and from the Island of Formosa was prohibited, until further notice.

And, whereas it is expedient to revoke such Proclamation;

Now, therefore, I, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, do, hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, revoke the said Proclamation with effect from this date.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. Walpole

Colonial Secretary,
in the absence of the Clerk of Councils.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, this 1st day of May, 1897.

No. 6.

PROCLAMATION.



William Robinson
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas, by Proclamation dated the 1st May, 1897, under Regulation No. 1 of the Quarantine Regulations made by the Governor in Council on the 18th day of March, 1897, under section 25 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1891, the port of Swatow was proclaimed by the Governor in Council to be a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

And, whereas it is expedient to revoke such Proclamation in respect of the said port of Swatow.

Now, therefore, I, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, do, hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, revoke the said Proclamation in respect of the port of Swatow with effect from this date.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. G. T. Buehler

Clerk of Councils.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, this 17th day of July, 1897.

No. 7.

PROCLAMATION.



William Robinson
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas, by Proclamation dated the 1st May, 1897, under Regulation No. 1 of the Quarantine Regulations made by the Governor in Council on the 18th day of March, 1897, under section 25 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1891, the Island of Formosa was proclaimed by the Governor in Council to be a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

And, whereas it is expedient to revoke such Proclamation in respect of the said Island of Formosa.

Now, therefore, I, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, do, hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, revoke the said Proclamation in respect of the Island of Formosa with effect from this date.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. G. T. Huchler
Clerk of Councils.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, this 26th day of August, 1897.



William Robinson

GOVERNOR.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

In relation to the erection of matsheds for temporary or permanent occupation as human habitations, made by the Governor in Council on the 12th day of January, 1897, under the provisions of the Building Ordinance, 1889, section 58.

Definition.—In these rules and regulations any shed or structure of wood, mats, palm leaves, thatch or other inflammable material, in which persons other than one caretaker pass the night shall be deemed to be a matshed erected for occupation as a human habitation.

Permission to erect.—Every application for the sanction of the Director of Public Works to erect a matshed for temporary or permanent occupation as a human habitation shall specify the proposed dimensions of such matshed and the maximum number of persons it is intended to accommodate at night.

Preparation of Site.—The site of every matshed erected for occupation as a human habitation shall be levelled and the ground surface of every such matshed together with the ground surface for a distance of not less than three feet from the outer walls of such matshed shall be covered with a layer of good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick and finished off smooth to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board.

Provided that in all cases in which the floor of the matshed averages at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, or in which the matshed is erected over water the foregoing regulations may, with the permission of the Sanitary Board, be dispensed with.

No matshed which is intended for occupation as a human habitation may be erected in such a manner that any part of any external wall of such matshed is at a less distance than three feet horizontally from any hillside or bank of earth.

Cook-houses.—The ground surface of every cook-house used in connection with any such matshed shall be covered with good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick and finished off smooth to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board.

Latrines.—Adequate latrine accommodation shall be provided for the occupants of every such matshed and the ground surface of every such latrine shall be covered with good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick and finished off smooth to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board.

Drainage.—Adequate arrangements, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board, shall be made for the drainage of every such matshed, and also of every such cook-house and latrine as well as of the ground immediately surrounding them. Adequate provision shall also be made for conducting all sullage waters into a public sewer, if available, failing which, they shall be disposed of as the Sanitary Board may direct.

Overcrowding.—Each occupant of any such matshed shall be provided with at least 30 square feet of unobstructed floor area and 400 cubic feet of clear and unobstructed internal air space.

Sleeping Accommodation.—Every matshed erected for occupation as a human habitation upon a site that is concreted shall be provided with suitable beds or bunks for the use of the occupants and such beds or bunks shall be at least 2 feet above the floor of such matshed.

Exemption.—In all cases in which a matshed is to be used for occupation as a human habitation for a period not exceeding three months and provided the total number of persons housed therein does not exceed 20, the Sanitary Board may, on the receipt of an application from the owner, in its discretion, exempt such owner from complying with any or all of the foregoing provisions; provided always that such exemption shall not be deemed to protect the owner from legal action in the event of a nuisance arising from the erection of such matshed.

Sanitary Maintenance.—Every matshed used for occupation as a human habitation shall be, at all times, kept in a cleanly condition, and all garbage and other refuse matters shall be removed therefrom at least once every twenty-four hours and be properly disposed of to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
HONGKONG.

F. J. BADELEY,
Acting Clerk of Councils.



William Robinson
GOVERNOR.

ADDITIONAL REGULATION

*In relation to Petroleum in Bulk made by the Governor in Council,
on the 12th day of January, 1897, under the provisions of
"The Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873," as amended
by Ordinance No. 8 of 1892.*

Alteration of Regulation No. 9 of 7th December, 1892. Regulation No. 9 of the Rules and Regulations in relation to Petroleum in Bulk, made by the Governor in Council on the 7th day of December, 1892, is hereby revoked and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

Amended Regulation No. 9.—The wharves immediately opposite the premises licensed for the storage of petroleum in bulk at Taikoktsui, British Kowloon, and North Point, Hongkong, shall be the places to which ships having or being about to take on board petroleum in bulk shall proceed, and every ship as aforesaid in proceeding thereto or therefrom, unless special permission to the contrary has been given by the Harbour Master, shall if bound to the former of these take the route by way of the passage North of Stonecutter's Island, and if to the latter, by way of the South of the Island of Hongkong and by the Lyemoon Pass.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
HONGKONG.

F. J. BADELEY,
Acting Clerk of Councils.



William Robinson

GOVERNOR.

ORDER

*Made by the Governor in Council, under Section 2 of Ordinance
No. 17 of 1870, this 6th day of February, 1897.*

Ordered that the fee of one dollar payable to the Registrar General for a Certificate of Birth under Section 14 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1896, entitled *The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance*, is, in the case of soldiers, hereby reduced to ten cents in each case.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
HONGKONG.

J. M. S. Sely

Acting Clerk of Councils.



William Robinson

GOVERNOR.

ORDER

Made by the Governor in Council under Section 8 of "The Post Office Ordinance, 1887," on the 6th day of February, 1897.

It is hereby directed that the Table hereto annexed shall be the Table of Rates of Postage for Letters and Parcels chargeable and to be charged at the General Post Office of this Colony or its Agencies on and after the 8th day of February, 1897, and until further notice.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
HONGKONG.

J. M. S. S. S.

Acting Clerk of Councils.



RATES OF POSTAGE

IN HONGKONG, AND AT BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

To	Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Single Post Cards, each.	Reply Post Cards, each.	Books, News- papers, Patterns, Prices Current, &c., per 2 oz.	Registra- tion.	Return Receipt for Regis- tered Article.	Commer- cial Papers.
	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	
UNION COUNTRIES,	10	4	8	2	10	5	
Except—							
Macao,.....	2	1	2	2	5	5	
NON-UNION COUNTRIES :—							
Abyssinia,	10 (<i>c</i>)	4	8	2	10 (<i>in</i>)	...	
Afghanistan,	10 (<i>ca</i>)	4	8	2	10 (<i>in</i>)	...	
Africa (West Coast, Native Possessions),	20 (<i>ca</i>)	4	8	5	10 (<i>in</i>)	...	
Arabia,	10 (<i>c</i>)	4	8	2	10 (<i>in</i>)	...	
Bechuanaland Protectorate, including—Kanye, Lake Ngami Macloutsie, Molepolole, Pala- chwe (Khamas town), Rhodesia (comprising Mashonaland, Matabeleland, and Northern Zambesia), Shoshong, and Tati River,.....	20	4	8	5	10	...	
British Central Africa, including—British Ny- assaland, Barotse, Lake Moero, Tanganyika, and Upper Zambesi,	10	4	8	2	10	...	
China, (or from China to Hongkong),	5 (<i>c</i>)	1	2	2	5 (<i>b</i>)	5	
Corea,	10 (<i>c</i>)	4	8	2	10 (<i>in</i>)	...	
Friendly Islands, (Tonga Islands),	10	4	8	2	10	...	
Madagascar, (except French Establishments, <i>viz.</i> , Ambositra, Andevovante, Antananarivo, Diego Suarez, Fenerive, Fiaranautsoa, Foul- pointe, Ivondro, Maevatanana, Mahambo, Mahanoro, Mahela, Maintirano, Majunga, Maanjary, Morandava, Morotsangana, Nossi- Vé, St. Mary, Tamatave, Vatomandry, and Vohemar),	10 (<i>c</i>)	4	8	2	10 (<i>in</i>)	...	
Morocco, (except Casablanca, El-ksar-el-kbir, Fez, Laraiche, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier and Tetuan, at each of which places the Gibraltar P. O. or French P. O. maintains an Agency under the Postal Union Regulations),	10 (<i>c</i>)	4	8	2	...	...
Navigator's Islands, (Samoa),	10	4	8	2	10	...	
Niger Coast Protectorate, <i>viz.</i> , Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar, Opobo, and Warree or For- cados,	20	4	8	5	10	...	
Orange Free State,.....	20	4	8	5	10	5	
Sarawak,	10 (<i>ca</i>)	4	8	2 (<i>a</i>)	10 (<i>in</i>)	...	
Society Islands,	10 (<i>c</i>)	4	8	2	10	...	
Other parts,.....	10 (<i>c</i>)	4	8	2	10 (<i>in</i>)	...	
Between Hongkong and Canton, and for Local Delivery,.....	2	1	2	2	5	5	

Same as for Books, except that the lowest charge is 10 cents.

(a) An additional charge is made on delivery.

(b) Registration in China extends to Hoikow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai and Hankow only.

(c) Prepayment is compulsory.

(in) Registration is incomplete, not extending beyond Port of Arrival.

For Parcel Rates ; see separate Table, or the Postal Guide.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 25th January, 1897.



PARCEL POST.

To	LIMIT OF WEIGHT.	POSTAGE.		LIMIT OF SIZE.	PROHIBITED CONTENTS.
		First lb.	Each subsequent lb.		
Hongkong, China, Siam,	11	10	5	2 ft. by 1 ft., by 1 ft.	Opium.
Japan, Corea,	5	20	20	Do.	Do.
Cochin-China, Cambodia, Tonking, Annam,	11	10	5	Do.	Explosive matter, letters, liquids, opium.
Straits Settlements, Ceylon,	11	15	15	Do., and not smaller than 3 in. by 2 in., by 2 in.	Opium.
India,* Burmah,* Aden,* Zanzibar,*					
Indian Post Offices on Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia,					
British North Borneo, Labuan, (Direct),					
Malta,	11	30	25	Do.	Do.
Gibraltar,	11	30	25	Do.	Arms.
United Kingdom,* <i>via Gibraltar only</i> ,	11	40	25	Do.	Tobacco, except for personal use, copyright books.
Ascension,*	11	60	50	Do.	Specie, ostrich feathers.
Bahamas,*	11	65	55	Do.	Do.
Bechuanaland, British,	11	60	55	Do.	Same as Cape Colony.
Bechuanaland Protectorate,	7	1.60	1.50	Do.	Same as Cape Colony.
Bermuda,*	11	60	55	Do.	Do.
British Central Africa,	7	1.00	90	Do.	Letters.
British Guiana,*	11	65	50	Do.	Dutiable articles, spirits, opium, ganje, churra, bhung, cannabis indica.
British Honduras,	11	60	50	Do.	Do.
British New Guinea,	11	1.10 (2 lbs)	50	Do.	Same as Queensland.
Canada,	11	40	25	2 ft. by 1 ft., by 1 ft.	Oleomargarine, butterine.
Cape Colony,	11	60	55	3 ft. 6 in. long, or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined.	Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, tobacco stalks, essences of tobacco, tea, coffee, or chicory, parts of wine, plants, bulbs, roots, coins, tobacco.
Cyprus,*	11	75	35	Do.	Do.
Falkland Islands,*	11	60	55	Do.	Do.
Fiji,	11	60	60	Do.	Letters.
Gambia,* Gold Coast Colony, } <i>(via Lagos,* Sierra Leone, } London,</i>	11	60	55	Do.	Do.
Hawaiian Islands,	11	90	70	Do.	Letters, opium.
Jamaica, Turks' Is.,	11	60	55	Do.	Letters.
Mashonaland, Matabeleland,	7	1.60	1.50	Do.	Same as Cape Colony.
Mexico,	11	60	50	2 ft. long, or 4 ft. in length and girth combined.	Letters, liquids, money, precious stones, lottery tickets, circulars.
Mombasa,* Lamu, &c. (Br. E. Africa),	11	75	50	3 ft. 6 in. long, or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined.	Poisonous drugs.
Natal, Zululand,	11	75	65	Do.	Letters, gold, silver, ostrich feathers, fire-arms.
New Hebrides,	11	1.35 (2 lbs)	60	Do.	Letters, tobacco, opium.
New Zealand,	11	90	50	Do.	Letters, tobacco.
Newfoundland,	11	60	45	Do.	Do.
Do.,	11	60	40	Do.	Do.
New South Wales,	11	40	40	Do.	Letters, tobacco, opium.
Niger Coast Protectorate,*	11	60	55	Do.	Breech-loading guns.
Orange Free State,	11	75	65	Do.	Same as Cape Colony.
Persia (except Indian P.O. Persian Gulf),	7	2.40	50	2 ft. long, or 4 ft. in length and girth combined.	Letters.
Port Darwin,	11	30	30	2 ft. 6 in. long, or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined.	Letters.
Queensland,	11	1.00 (2 lbs)	50	Do.	Letters, liquids (unless securely packed), tobacco, spirits, opium.
Samoa, Rarotonga,	11	80	75	Do.	Letters.
South Australia,	11	1.00 (2 lbs)	50	Do.	Letters.
St. Helena,* Tristan d'Acunha, <i>(via London)</i> ,	11	60	50	Do.	Gold (unless manufactured), ostrich feathers, spirits.
Tangier,	11	60	40	Do.	Letters, arms, ammunition, opium.
Tasmania,	11	1.10 (2 lbs)	50	Do.	Letters, tobacco (except for personal use).
Transvaal,	11	75	65	Do.	Letters, money, precious stones, articles of gold, in addition to the articles inadmissible to Cape Colony and Natal.
Trinidad,*	11	60	50	Do.	Letters, dutiable articles, spirits, gunja, bhung, cannabis indica, opium.
Uruguay,	11	2.40	20	2 ft. long, or 4 ft. in length and girth combined.	Letters, liquids, lottery tickets, orchills, litmus, plants.
Victoria (Australia),	11	1.00 (2 lbs)	50	3 ft. 6 in. long, or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined.	Letters, coins, plants, opium, spirits, tobacco.
Western Australia,	11	1.00 (2 lbs)	50	Do.	Letters, coins, gold, silver.
Windward* and Leeward } <i>(via London)</i> , }	11	60	50	Do.	Do.

To	BRITISH PACKET, <i>via London.</i>			GERMAN PACKET, <i>via Bremen.</i>		PROHIBITED CONTENTS.
	0 to 2 lb.	2 to 7 lb.	7 to 11 lb.	0 to 7 lb.	0 to 11 lb.	
Argentine Republic, §	2.10	3.30	4.50	.....	.....	Letters, vine plants, gold, silver, jewellery.
Austro-Hungary,*	1.70	2.50	3.30	.....	2.00	Letters, lottery tickets.
Azores Is.,*	2.20	3.00	3.80	.....	.....	Letters, coins, tobacco, vines, plants.
Belgium,*	1.50	2.40	3.30	.....	2.00	Letters, plants, arms, coins.
Beirut,* †	1.30	2.30	3.30	.....	.....	Letters, fire-arms, tobacco (except cigars and snuff), plants.
Bosnia, Herzegovina & Novi Bazar,	2.00	2.90	3.80	.....	.....	Letters, lottery tickets, plants.
Bulgaria,	2.20	3.00	.....	.....	.....	Letters.
Cameroons,* Little Popo, Lome, Togo,	2.50	3.30	4.10	.....	.....	Letters, liquids.
Cape Verde Islands:—§ St. Vincent and Santiago,	2.20	3.00	3.80	.....	.....	Letters, dangerous articles, liquids (unless securely packed).
Chili, §	2.80	3.60	4.40	.....	.....	Letters, plants, arms and implements of war, articles injurious to health.
Colombia, †	2.10	3.40	5.10	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition.
Congo Free State, §	1.60	2.40	3.00	.....	.....	Letters.
Constantinople,* †	1.00	1.90	2.80	.....	.....	Fire-arms, tobacco, salt.
Costa Rica, †	2.00	3.40	4.80	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition.
Danish West Indies, †	1.80	3.00	4.20	.....	.....	Letters.
Denmark,*	1.70	2.50	3.40	.....	2.00	Letters, lottery tickets, prospectuses, almanacks.
Dutch East Indies, §	2.50	3.30	4.10	.....	.....	Letters, opium, arms, salt, coffee, plants, or seeds.
Dutch Guiana, §	2.70	3.60	4.40	.....	.....	Letters.
Dutch West Indies, † §	2.70	3.60	4.40	.....	.....	Letters.
Egypt, † (Direct),	0.80	1.50	2.10	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, liquids.
Eritrea, §	2.40	3.20	4.00	.....	.....	Letters, tobacco, plants, arms, chemical compounds.
Finland,*	1.80	2.70	.....	.....	.....	Letters, arms, spirits, coins, skin and fur of sea-otters.
France,*	1.60	2.40	3.20	2.00	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, medicines, tobacco, foreign bronze coins, plants, jewellery, lace, gold, silver.
French Colonies:—§ Algeria, Corsica, Tripoli,	1.80	2.70	3.50	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, medicines, tobacco, foreign bronze coins, plants, jewellery, lace, gold, silver.
French Congo, W. Coast of Africa,	1.80	2.70	3.40	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, medicines, tobacco, foreign bronze coins, plants, jewellery, lace, gold, silver.
French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Reunion,	2.50	3.30	4.10	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, medicines, tobacco, foreign bronze coins, plants, jewellery, lace, gold, silver.
Gabon, Senegal, Tans,	2.10	2.90	3.70	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, medicines, tobacco, foreign bronze coins, plants, jewellery, lace, gold, silver.
New Caledonia,	2.80	3.60	4.40	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, medicines, tobacco, foreign bronze coins, plants, jewellery, lace, gold, silver.
Tahiti,	3.10	3.90	4.60	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, medicines, tobacco, foreign bronze coins, plants, jewellery, lace, gold, silver.
St. Pierre and Miquelon,	2.00	2.80	3.60	.....	.....	Letters, dangerous articles, liquids (unless securely packed).
German East Africa, §	3.00	3.80	4.60	.....	.....	Letters.
German New Guinea, §	2.80	3.70	4.50	.....	.....	Letters.
Germany,*	1.50	2.30	3.20	.....	1.80	Letters, plants with roots, vines or parts of vines, socialistic books.
Greece, §	1.60	2.40	.....	.....	.....	Letters, tobacco, plants, salt.
Holland,*	1.40	2.40	3.20	.....	2.00	Letters.
Italy, <i>(via Belgium)</i> ,*	2.10	2.90	3.70	.....	.....	Letters, tobacco, plants, arms, chemical compounds, saccharine and its products, copper coins.
Do., <i>(via France)</i> ,*	1.80	2.60	3.40	.....	.....	Letters, arms, tobacco, plants, hachich.
Jeddah, †	1.60	2.80	3.80	.....	.....	Letters.
Liberia,	1.30	2.90	4.30	.....	.....	Letters.
Luxemburg,*	1.50	2.40	3.20	.....	1.90	Letters.
Madeira,*	2.00	2.80	3.60	.....	.....	Letters, coins, tobacco, vines, plants.
Mauritius, †	1.90	2.80	3.60	.....	.....	Letters.
Montenegro,*	2.10	3.00	3.80	.....	.....	Letters, tobacco.
Morocco,	1.50	2.30	3.00	.....	.....	Letters.
Norway,*	1.40	2.30	3.20	.....	2.40	Letters.
Paraguay, §	2.30	3.50	.....	.....	.....	Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, corrosive fluids.
Portugal,*	1.8	2.60	3.40	2.50	.....	Letters, coins, tobacco, vine, plants.
Portuguese West Africa:—§ Bilama in Guinea,	2.20	3.00	3.80	.....	.....	Letters, dangerous articles, liquids (unless securely packed).
Ambre, Benguela, Cabinda, Luanda, Mossamedes and St. Thomas,	2.60	3.40	4.20	.....	.....	Letters, tobacco, plants (except seeds and dried roots), arms, ammunition, bronze coins, patent medicines.
Roumania,*	2.00	2.80	3.60	.....	.....	Letters.
Salvador, †	2.70	4.10	5.60	.....	.....	Letters, vines.
Serbia,*	2.00	2.80	3.60	.....	.....	Letters, gold, silver, jewellery.
Seychelles, †	1.35	2.60	3.60	.....	.....	Letters, materials for gunpowder, plants, arms, tobacco.
Smyrna,* †	1.00	1.90	2.80	.....	.....	Letters, arms, ammunition, maps, missiles, plants, rosaries, relics, gold, silver, jewellery.
Spain, §	1.80	2.60	.....	2.30	.....	Letters, gold, silver, drugs.
Sweden,*	1.60	2.70	3.60	2.40	.....	Letters, plants, alcohol.
Switzerland, <i>(via France)</i> ,*	1.70	2.50	3.40	.....	2.00	Letters, tobacco, fire-arms.
Do., <i>(via Belgium)</i> ,*	1.90	2.70	3.60	.....	.....	Letters, dangerous articles, liquids (unless securely packed), coconut oil, brandy, cotton, starch, indigo, sugar, cocoa, coffee, syrup of sugar or honey, salt-meat, match sticks, salt, saraparilla, coins, dies for making coins, arms, lead, saltpetre.
Turkey (French Post Offices), §	2.10	2.90	3.70	.....	.....	Letters, dangerous articles, liquids (unless securely packed), coconut oil, brandy, cotton, starch, indigo, sugar, cocoa, coffee, syrup of sugar or honey, salt-meat, match sticks, salt, saraparilla, coins, dies for making coins, arms, lead, saltpetre.
Venezuela, §	2.80	3.60	.....	.....	.....	Letters, dangerous articles, liquids (unless securely packed), coconut oil, brandy, cotton, starch, indigo, sugar, cocoa, coffee, syrup of sugar or honey, salt-meat, match sticks, salt, saraparilla, coins, dies for making coins, arms, lead, saltpetre.

† Bagdad, Bahrain, Bender Abbas, Bussorah, Basrah, Basra, Gharraf, Jask, Lora, M. Hammarah, Muscat.
* Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Virgin Is., Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola.
* Parcels to these countries may be insured.

§ Parcels must not exceed 2 ft. in length, or 4 ft. in length and girth combined.
† Parcels must not exceed 2 feet 6 inches in length, or 4 feet in greatest length and girth combined.
* Parcels to these countries may be insured.

1.—To the UNITED KINGDOM AND PLACES BEYOND.—Parcels are forwarded by P. & O. packet only, and arrive in London about eight days later than the Mail. No further charge is made on delivery except for Customs Dues.

Duties in the United Kingdom.

Cigars,

Tobacco,

Duties cannot be prepaid by the sender.

2.—Indemnity not exceeding £1 under any circumstances will be paid in case of loss of or damage to an uninsured Parcel forwarded to, from or through the United Kingdom.

3.—To INDIA.—By P. & O. and Indian Mail packets only. Insured Parcels by Indian Mail packets only.

4.—Parcels for the United Kingdom and all countries marked with an asterisk (*) may be insured at the following rates:—
\$120,

5.—Parcels addressed to Holland, Italy *(via Belgium)*, or Montenegro cannot be insured for more than \$400, or to Azores Is., Beirut, Constantinople, Finland, France, Italy *(via France)*, Madeira, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Smyrna, or Switzerland *(via France)* for more than \$200.

1.—Parcels must not exceed 2 feet in length, breadth, or depth. Those intended for the German Packet must be so directed.

2.—Each Parcel must be sealed in such a way as to render it impossible that it should be opened without detection. The sender must supply a declaration of the nature, value, and net weight of the contents, and of the gross weight of the Parcel.

3.—A small charge, not exceeding six cents, may be made for Custom House purposes on the delivery of the Parcel. Except Customs dues, this is the only charge the addressee will have to pay.

GENERAL RULES.—Parcels must be posted before 3 P.M. on the working day next before the departure of the Packet. A receipt will be given for each. A declaration of contents and value is required, except for places the names of which are printed in italics. The form is supplied free. Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination. Dangerous or perishable goods, opium, articles likely to injure the mails, liquids (unless securely packed) and fragile packages are prohibited. No parcel must exceed \$500 in value. A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself (except in cases where enclosure of letters is prohibited) or another Parcel to that address, but no other enclosure. *Declarations of Contents* must be complete and accurate. Everything in the Parcel should be entered. False declarations expose the Parcel to the risk of confiscation.

Parcels containing coin, watches, jewellery, or any article of gold or silver, cannot be sent to the United Kingdom, or to any Foreign Country, or British Possession included in the insurance system, unless they are insured for at least part of their value.



William Robinson
GOVERNOR.

ADDITIONAL BAKE-HOUSE BYE-LAWS

Made under sub-section 10, of section 13, of Ordinance 24 of 1887.

9. All premises now used or hereafter used as a bake-house shall be registered annually, during the month of January, at the office of the Sanitary Board, and every application for registration shall be made in the form of the schedule attached to these bye-laws.

10. The ground surfaces of every existing bake-house shall, within three months of the date of its first registration, be paved to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board with good lime or cement concrete laid down at least six inches thick, and the surface thereof shall be rendered smooth and impervious with asphalt, portland cement, or such other material as the Sanitary Board may approve of.

The ground surfaces of every future bake-house shall, before the premises are used as a bake-house, be paved to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board with good lime or cement concrete laid down at least six inches thick, and the surface thereof shall be rendered smooth and impervious with asphalt, portland cement, or such other material as the Sanitary Board may approve of.

11. No person other than a caretaker shall pass the night in any room used as a bake-house, or in any of the rooms used for the preparation or storage of the food prepared in such bake-house, except such person be at the time actively engaged in carrying on the work of the bakery.

12. No premises which are not used as a bake-house at the time of the approval of these bye-laws shall be used for such purpose, until the premises have been approved by the Sanitary Board as being in accordance with the bye-laws for the time being in force relating to the regulation of bake-houses, and have been registered.

Made by the Sanitary Board, this 3rd day of December, 1896.

HUGH McCALLUM,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

I, the undersigned, hereby notify the Sanitary Board that I propose to ^{commence}/_{continue} the business of a public bakery on the premises known as No. _____ Street, _____ floor, Lot No. _____, and I beg leave to request that the said premises may be duly registered as a public bakery.

Signature of Applicant.

Approved by the Legislative Council, this 3rd day of May, 1897.

J. G. 2. B. Clerk
Clerk of Councils.



William Robinson

GOVERNOR.

BAKE-HOUSE BYE-LAWS AMENDMENT.

Bye-law No. 7 of the Bake-house bye-laws made on the 24th day of June, 1892 is amended by the Sanitary Board this 19th day of November, 1896, by substituting the words "Medical Officer of Health" for the words "Sanitary Superintendent" after the words "open to inspection by the."

HUGH MCCALLUM,
Secretary.

Approved by the Legislative Council, this 3rd day of May, 1897.

J. G. P. Buckle
Cy Clerk of Councils.



William Robinson
GOVERNOR.

BYE-LAWS

Made under sub-sections 4, 12 and 13 of Section 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887, for the Cleansing Lime-Whiting and Sanitary maintenance of Opium Smoking Divans and for the prevention of overcrowding therein.

1. The following expression, as used in these bye-laws or in any bye-law amending or substituted for the same, shall, unless inconsistent with the context, have and include the meaning hereinafter set against it.

Keeper of an opium smoking divan.—The person whose name shall appear in the register, kept by the Registrar General in accordance with section 8 of Ordinance 13 of 1888, as the householder of any building which is occupied or used as an opium smoking divan, or where a portion only of any building is so occupied or used, and is rented for any period not less than one month, then the person whose name shall appear in the said register as renting such portion of the said building.

2. The Sanitary Board shall cause every building or portion of a building which is occupied or used as an opium smoking divan to be inspected from time to time by one or more of its officers, in order to ascertain the sanitary condition thereof.

3. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall not permit his premises to be occupied between the hours of midnight and 5 A.M. by a greater number of persons than such as will allow for each adult, not less than 30 square feet of habitable floor space or superficial area, and 400 cubic feet of clear and unobstructed air space.

4. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall cause the windows and ventilating openings of his premises to be kept at all times free from obstruction, and shall daily open the windows to such an extent and at such times as may be necessary for the efficient ventilation of the premises unless prevented by inclement weather or by the illness of any person occupying the said premises.

5. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall cause the internal walls and ceilings of every part of his premises to be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed during the sixth and twelfth months of the Chinese year.

6. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall at all times keep his premises in a clean and wholesome condition, and shall cause all filth and house refuse or other offensive matter to be removed from his premises daily.

7. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall, without delay, report at the office of the Sanitary Board, every case of serious illness which shall occur upon his premises, and should such case prove to be of a contagious nature, he must afford every facility for the removal of the sick person and must adopt all such precautions as the Medical Officer of Health or other duly authorized officer of the Sanitary Board shall direct. For the purposes of this bye-law any officer in possession of instructions in writing signed by the Secretary to the Sanitary Board or the Medical Officer of Health shall be deemed to be duly authorized.

8. These bye-laws shall come into force on the First day of June, 1897.

NOTE—By section 83 of Ordinance 24 of 1887 any person who shall contravene any provision of the said Ordinance or of any bye-law made thereunder, for which no special penalty is provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Made by the Sanitary Board this Eleventh day of March, 1897.

HUGH McCALLUM,
Secretary.

Approved by the Legislative Council, this 3rd day of May, 1897.

J. G. J. Buckle

Acting Clerk of Councils.



William Robinson

GOVERNOR.

BYE-LAWS

*Made under section 13 of
Ordinance 15 of 1894.*

1. The expressions "building," "domestic building" and "street" as used in these bye-laws, or in any bye-law amending, or substituted for, or added to the same, shall, unless inconsistent with the context, have and include the meanings respectively set against them in section 2 of Ordinance 15 of 1894.

The expressions "householder," "occupier," "owner" and "vessel," as used in these bye-laws, or in any bye-law amending, or substituted for, or added to the same, shall, unless inconsistent with the context, have and include the meanings respectively set against them in section 3 of Ordinance 24 of 1887.

2. The material to be used for covering the ground surface of all domestic buildings shall be good lime or cement concrete at least 6 inches thick, finished off smooth to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board. Provided always that the said Board may in its discretion exempt the owners of existing domestic buildings, the floors of which have a space between the ground floor and the ground surface, from carrying out the requirements of this bye-law.

3. The material to be used for covering the ground surface of every cook-house, latrine, back-yard, court-yard or other space on which slops may be thrown, shall be good lime or cement concrete or other impervious material to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board at least 6 inches thick and in addition such material shall be finished off smooth with not less than 2 inches of cement concrete of the proportion of one part of cement to four parts of fine broken stone, or with granite slabs bedded and jointed in cement mortar or with hard burnt bricks or tiles bedded and jointed in cement mortar, or with such other material as shall be approved of by the said Board.

4. The ground surface of every cook-house, latrine, back-yard, court-yard, or other space on which slops may be thrown shall have a fall of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot from the walls of the building towards the surface channel or other outlet for the drainage of such surface.

5. No court-yard or back-yard, which appertains to, or is used in connection with any domestic building, and which is at the time of the approval of these bye-laws by the Legislative Council, either wholly or partially open to the sky, shall be obstructed, in a vertical direction, either wholly or partially, or, if already partially so obstructed, be further so obstructed to any extent whatsoever, by the erection or fixture of any structure or object of any kind whatsoever, whether temporary or permanent, without the permission in writing of the Sanitary Board. Provided, nevertheless, that in cases where such back-yards exceed an area of 100 square feet in the case of buildings of two stories in height, and 150 square feet in the case of buildings of three or more stories in height, such back-yards need only be kept clear of obstructions (including bridges and covered ways) and fixtures, and open vertically to the sky throughout, to the extent of 100 and 150 square feet respectively.

One bridge or covered way may, however, when such is necessary for giving access to buildings, be erected on each story, but such bridges or covered ways must be erected one over the other, and any such bridge or covered way shall not exceed 3 feet 6 inches in width unless the Sanitary Board gives permission in writing in any particular case for the erection of bridges or covered ways of greater width.

This bye-law shall apply to all cases in which it is proposed to substitute another court-yard or back-yard for any existing one.

6. The Medical Officer of Health, or such other officer as the Sanitary Board may appoint for this purpose, shall, within such limits as the said Board may from time to time define, cause to be measured the floor area and cubic capacity of all domestic buildings or parts thereof, and shall cause to be calculated the number of occupants that may lawfully pass the night in such buildings or any parts thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of Ordinance 15 of 1894, and shall cause such number in English and Chinese to be fixed to such buildings or parts thereof in such manner as the said Board may from time to time direct.

7. The space required by section 8, sub-section (b), of Ordinance 15 of 1894, to be left above partitions shall not be enclosed except with wire netting, iron bars, lattice work or carved wood work, arranged in such a way as to leave at least two-thirds of such space open and as far as practicable evenly distributed.

8. The Secretary to the Sanitary Board shall, upon the requisition of the Medical Officer of Health, or by direction of the President of the said Board, authorise in writing, in English and Chinese, one or more of the Board's officers to enter any domestic building at any hour between 6 p.m. and midnight, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such building or any part thereof is in an overcrowded condition.

9. No officer of the said Board shall, between the hours of midnight and 8 o'clock the following

morning, enter any domestic building for the purpose of ascertaining whether such building or any part thereof is in an overcrowded condition, without the written permission, in English and Chinese, of the Secretary countersigned by the President of the said Board.

10. The Secretary to the Sanitary Board shall furnish the Inspectors of Nuisances with general authority in writing, in English and Chinese, to enter, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M., and inspect, upon reasonable notice to the occupiers or owners, any building and curtilage in their respective districts for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition, cleanliness and good order thereof or of any part thereof, and of any partitions, mezzanine floors, stories and cocklofts therein, or of the condition of any drains therein or in connection therewith. If it shall be requisite, for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition of any domestic building or curtilage, to open the ground surface of any part thereof, any Inspector of Nuisances in possession of authority in writing signed by the Secretary to the said Board or by the Medical Officer of Health, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing signed by either of the aforesaid officers to the occupier or owner of such domestic building or curtilage of his intention to enter the same for the purpose of opening up the ground surface thereof, may so enter, with such assistants as may be necessary, and open the ground surface of any such premises in any place or places he may deem fit, doing as little damage as may be. Should the material which has been used for covering such ground surface and the nature and thickness thereof, be found satisfactory and in accordance with law, such ground surface shall be reinstated and made good by the said Board at the public expense.

11. The occupier of any domestic building shall at all times cause such building to be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition and see that the drains, traps, gratings, fall-pipes and other sanitary fittings and appliances are kept free from obstruction and in an efficient state of repair; and he shall keep the windows and ventilating openings at all times free from obstruction unless prevented by inclement weather or by the illness of any person occupying such building.

12. Every occupier or householder of a domestic building shall cause all excremental matter to be removed daily from such building, to one of the public conservancy boats, by a duly registered night-soil carrier.

13. Every occupier or householder of a domestic building shall cause all domestic waste, refuse or other objectionable matter other than excremental matter to be removed daily from such building and taken to a public dust-cart or dust-bin.

14. The conditions under which alone it shall be lawful to live in, occupy, or use, or to let or sublet, or to suffer or permit to be used for habitation any cellar, vault, underground room, base-

ment or room, any side of which abuts on or against the earth or soil, shall be that (1) such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room fronts on a street which is of a clear width of not less than 8 feet free from any vertical obstruction whatever, and (2) that such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room is provided with one window at least opening into the external air and that the total area of such window or windows clear of window frames shall be at least one tenth of the floor area of such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room, and (3) that no side of such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room abuts against the earth or soil to an average height exceeding four feet above the floor level, and (4) that throughout the remainder of the height of such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room the ground outside is at least 4 feet distant horizontally from the external wall of such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room, and (5) that the area formed between such ground outside and such external wall is not obstructed or covered over either wholly or partially by the erection of structures, coverings or fixtures of any kind whatsoever. Provided always that the Sanitary Board may, if it thinks fit, grant permission in writing to obstruct or cover such area in any manner which may be previously approved by the Board.

15. The conditions under which alone it shall be lawful to occupy or use, or to let or sublet, or to suffer or permit to be used for occupation as a shop any cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room any side of which abuts on or against the earth or soil shall be that such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room complies with the provisions of the preceding bye-law, or that such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room fronts on a street of a clear width of not less than eight feet free from any vertical obstruction whatever, and that such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room does not exceed thirty feet in length, as measured from the front wall to the back wall.

Such shop may not be used for habitation except by such a person or by such number of persons as the Sanitary Board may authorize in writing, and in every case in which the Sanitary Board authorizes any person or persons to use for habitation any such shop, sleeping accommodation shall be provided by the erection of a cockloft or bunks, which shall have a clear space of at least four feet between it or them and such side or sides of the cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room as abuts or abut against the earth or soil.

16. The Sanitary Board shall, if satisfied that any domestic building in the Colony is in a dirty condition, give notice to the householder to have such building, in respect of which the notice is given, thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed within a period of one week from the date of receipt of such notice, and such householder shall cleanse and lime-wash such premises in accordance with such notice.

In any case where no householder exists or can be found, the owner of such building shall be served with a notice to the above effect, and upon such service being duly effected, such owner shall cleanse and lime-wash such premises in accordance with such notice.

17. All persons knowing or having reason to believe that any person has been attacked by, or is suffering from, bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox or from such other epidemic, endemic or contagious disease as may be from time to time duly notified in the *Government Gazette*, shall notify the same without delay to any officer on duty at the nearest Police Station, or to some officer of the Sanitary Board, and any such officer receiving any such notification whether verbal or written or discovering any such case, shall notify the same with the least possible delay to the Medical Officer of Health or to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, and may detain such person or remove him to a public hospital until he can be examined by the Medical Officer of Health or by some legally qualified and registered medical practitioner.

18. The Sanitary Board by its officers may provide for the removal of, and may remove to the *Hygeia* or other appointed place any person suffering from any such disease, and no removal shall take place except under the orders of the said Board or of one of its officers or of a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner, and then only in such manner and with such precautions as the said Board shall from time to time direct. No such removal, however, shall take place if the Medical Officer of Health or any legally qualified and registered medical practitioner certifies that such person is being lodged and cared for without danger to the public health.

19. The Sanitary Board may remove or cause to be removed for burial or cremation all bodies found in the Colony of persons who have died from any of such diseases and may bury or cremate or cause the same to be buried or cremated in accordance with the custom of the race to which the deceased belonged in such place and in such manner and with such precautions as the said Board may from time to time direct, and no persons, unless acting under the written sanction or direction of the Secretary of the said Board or of the Medical Officer of Health to bury or cremate, shall remove or bury or cremate any such bodies.

20. If any article of clothing or bedding or any other article which has been in contact with any person or any dead body in any way affected by any such disease can, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or of an Inspector of Nuisances, be preserved without danger to the public health and can be effectively disinfected, then any such article shall be removed from any premises in which it shall be found by coolies hired by any person acting under the instructions of the Sanitary Board, or of one of its duly authorized officers, with such precautions and in such manner as the said Board shall from time to time direct, and shall be

effectively disinfected and then returned to the owner or owners thereof. No person, save as aforesaid, shall handle any such article until it has been disinfected.

21. If, however, in the opinion, duly certified in writing, of an Inspector of Nuisances or of any other duly authorized officer of the Board, or of a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner, any bedding, clothing, or other article which has been in contact with any person or any dead body in any way affected by any such disease, or which shall have been found upon any premises recently occupied by such person or body cannot be effectively disinfected or ought, in the interests of the public health, to be destroyed then it shall, if the Medical Officer of Health or other officer of the Sanitary Board duly authorized to act on his behalf, concurs, be destroyed in such manner and in such place and with such precautions as the said Board may from time to time direct.

22. Any building or part of a building in which any person attacked by any such disease or in which the body of any person who has died of any such disease shall have been, or shall be found, shall forthwith, after the removal therefrom of the diseased person or of the dead body, be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health; and—if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or of any legally qualified and registered medical practitioner it is necessary—in the interests of the public health—the persons residing in such building or part of a building shall be detained therein or shall be removed to such buildings or vessels as the Board may direct and there isolated and kept under observation until such time as they may, in the opinion of the said Medical Officer of Health or other Medical Officer in charge of such buildings or vessels, be safely released; and it shall not be lawful for any person to re-occupy any such building or part of a building until it has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as aforesaid.

BYE-LAWS

To be enforced only during the prevalence of an epidemic, endemic or contagious disease in the Colony or in any district thereof.

23. During the prevalence in the Colony, or in any district thereof, of bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox or such other epidemic, endemic or contagious disease as may be from time to time notified in the *Government Gazette*, all receptacles, whether public or private, for excremental matter shall be kept thoroughly disinfected by the owner thereof to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or other duly authorized officer of the Sanitary Board, by causing to be thrown into every such receptacle after use a sufficient quantity of any such disinfectant as may be approved by the said Board. All floors and channels as well

as all partitions, seats and other fittings of every latrine shall be frequently washed and cleansed with water to which some such disinfectant has been added.

24. During the prevalence in the Colony, or in any district thereof, of any of the aforesaid diseases any building or part of any building certified in writing by the Medical Officer of Health or by any legally qualified and registered medical practitioner, to be unfit for human habitation, even although the same may have been cleansed and disinfected, as provided in Bye-law 23, may be closed by order of the Sanitary Board during the prevalence of any of such diseases or for such less period as the Medical Officer of Health or such legally qualified and registered medical practitioner may certify to be necessary, and the occupants of the same may be removed, after 24 hours' notice has been given to the householder or occupier to vacate the premises, by the service of a notice, duly signed by the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, or by the posting of such notice upon any portion of the premises.

In no case shall such premises be re-occupied except under a certificate of the Sanitary Board signed by the Secretary that such premises are fit for human habitation.

The said Board may, when necessary, erect matsheds, or hire buildings or charter vessels and use them for the accommodation of the persons so removed.

25. Any officer of the Sanitary Board, may during the prevalence in the Colony or in any district thereof, of any of the aforesaid diseases, and within such limits as may from time to time be defined by the said Board, make a house to house visitation for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of any premises so visited and of all and every part thereof, and of ascertaining whether there is any person in or upon the said premises attacked or affected by any of the said diseases or the body of any person who has died therefrom. If the premises so visited or any part thereof shall be found in a dirty or insanitary condition in the opinion of any such officer he shall report the same to the Medical Officer of Health or to any such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Sanitary Board, with the approval of the Governor, who shall inspect such premises and if he considers them or any part thereof to be in a dirty or insanitary condition he may forthwith take steps to have all furniture and goods removed therefrom and to have the said premises thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by persons acting under his instructions; and whenever, in his opinion, it is necessary for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such premises to do any or all of the following acts, namely, to take down, remove from the premises or destroy any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen or other similar structure or fitting, or any portion thereof, or when in his opinion any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen, or other similar structure or fitting prevents the free access of light and air to the said premises, he shall forthwith have the same

taken down, and if he considers the removal from the premises or the destruction thereof, or both, necessary in the interests of the public health, he shall forthwith cause the same to be removed from the premises or destroyed or both. Such destruction shall be carried out with such precautions and in such manner and in such place as the said Board may from time to time direct.

Penalties.

26. Any person who shall commit any breach of any of the above Bye-laws shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25 in every case.

Made by the Sanitary Board this 13th day of May, 1897.

HUGH McCALLUM,
Secretary.

Approved by the Legislative Council this 17th day of May, 1897.

J. G. P. Buckle

Clerk of Councils.

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PROCLAMATION.



William Robinson
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas, by Ordinance No. 3 of 1862, entitled An Ordinance to authorise His Excellency the Governor by Proclamation to prohibit the Exportation of Military Stores and other Articles, as amended by Ordinance 3 of 1884, entitled An Ordinance to amend Ordinance 3 of 1862, it is enacted that it should be lawful for His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation to be published in the Hongkong Government Gazette or in any Extraordinary Gazette, to prohibit, for such period as should be mentioned in such Proclamation, either to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong, or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony, (amongst other things) Arms, Ammunition, Gunpowder, and Military and Naval Stores, subject to any permission that may be obtained under the last mentioned Ordinance.

And whereas, by Proclamation dated 25th day of May, 1897, such exportation and carriage coastwise were prohibited for a period of six months from the 28th day of May, 1897, and whereas I have determined with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, that it is expedient to continue and extend such prohibition for the period hereinafter mentioned ;

Now, therefore, I, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, do, by this Proclamation, prohibit for a further period of six months from and including the 28th day of November, 1897, either to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong, or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony, Arms, Ammunition, Gunpowder, and Naval and Military Stores, unless this Proclamation shall, in the meantime, be revoked, or unless permission shall have been obtained under Ordinance 3 of 1884.

By His Excellency's Command,

William Halliday

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, this 25th day of November, 1897.

PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE
OF HONG KONG

H.K.R.S. No. 28-~~31~~, 31,
97-98

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