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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 427.

The following Bills, which were read a first time at a Meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday, are published for general information.

ARATHOON SETH,
Clerk of Councils.

Council Chamber, Hongkong, 6th November, 1886.

A BILL

ENTITLED

*An Ordinance for the better protection of
young Girls.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent adopted children and female servants being brought up in the Colony for the purpose of prostitution: be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. On any complaint being made to the Registrar General that any female child between the ages of six and sixteen years is in the custody or under the control of any person in the Colony with the view of being trained or disposed of as a prostitute, it shall be lawful for the Registrar General to summon before him such custodian requiring at the same time the production of the said child, and to make full inquiry into the said complaint.

2. The Registrar General may associate with him in the said inquiry or two or more Chinese Justices of the Peace or such other Chinese persons as may from time to time be designated by the Governor, and if after due inquiry he is satisfied that the child is being trained as a prostitute, or that it is the intention of the custodian thereof to dispose of the said child as a prostitute, it shall be lawful for the said Registrar General to make an order for the proper custody of the said child, or if the said Registrar General should think fit to leave the said child with the said custodian, and he may require the latter to furnish such security in such an amount, with such sureties as he shall deem fit for the proper care and bringing up of the said child.

The Registrar General may also call upon the said party to furnish him with a photograph of the said child.

3. If any person who has received such notice shall not appear, and produce the said child, and shall not satisfactorily account for such default the Registrar General may sentence the party so making default to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in default of payment may order that the said party be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months.

4. Whenever the Registrar General shall have reason to believe that any female child under the age of sixteen years has been purchased and brought into the Colony for the purpose of emigration, it shall be lawful for the Registrar General to summon before him the custodian of the said child as provided for by section 1 of this Ordinance, and to deal with the case and make such order for the proper custody of the child as the circumstances of the case may require, and in case the said party shall refuse or neglect to obey the said summons, he shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in section 3.

5. It shall be lawful for the Registrar General by notice in writing under his hand, to summon before him any person who he believes can give information respecting any such female child, or its treatment by its adopted parents, custodian or employer, and any person disobeying such notice, and not giving satisfactory reason for such default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars or in default thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

6. Whenever the Registrar General shall have reason to believe that any female child between the ages of six and sixteen years is in the custody, power or possession of any person who has no legal right to such custody, and that it is prejudicial to the interests, and liberty of such child that she should continue in the custody of such person, it shall be lawful for the Registrar General to make application to a Judge in chambers for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

On the return of the said writ the said Judge shall make such order respecting the custody, education, and bringing up of the said child, and on such conditions as he shall deem best in the interest of the said child.

7. Any person aggrieved, or affected by any order or certificate of the Registrar General under this Ordinance may within one week from the date of such order, or certificate, appeal in a summary way to a Judge in chambers against any such order or certificate.

The said appellant shall give notice in writing to the Registrar General of his intention to appeal, and the said Registrar General shall forthwith transmit to the said Judge the notes of any evidence taken by him, and the reasons for his decision.

The said Judge may upon the receipt of the notes and reasons confirm the said order or certificate, amend or annul the same, or may refer the matter back to the said Registrar General for further evidence, or may order the attendance of the parties before him, and may thereupon make such order as the justice of the case may require.

8. In any case where it shall be made to appear to the Registrar General that any person having furnished security under this Ordinance is not faithfully carrying out or performing the same, it shall be lawful for the Registrar General to call upon the said person and the sureties to shew cause why the said recognizance should not be estreated, and if on hearing the said parties or in their absence if they do not appear, the Registrar General be of opinion that the said bond has not been duly and faithfully performed, or that any of its conditions have not been fulfilled, he shall certify the same to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and on written application made to that effect the said Judge may order the said bond to be estreated, or may make such other order as to him shall appear just, and if the said bond be estreated the said Judge shall order that execution do issue forthwith thereon, provided always that it shall be competent for the said Judge before making any order on the said application to require the appearance before him of the parties to the said bond.

9. In any action which may hereafter be entered for the recovery of any sum due on any bond or recognizance which before the coming into operation of this Ordinance has been entered into before the Registrar General with respect to the custody, maintenance or giving in marriage of any female child, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff in such action to allege or to prove that any consideration was given for the said bond or recognizance, and it shall not be competent for the said defendant to allege in defence that the Registrar General had no authority or power to require such bond from him, or that no consideration was given for the same.

10. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make and when made to alter, amend, or revoke all Rules and Regulations necessary for the efficient working of this Ordinance.

11. The said Rules may provide for the presence at all enquiries to be held by the Registrar General under this Ordinance, of any two or more Chinese Justices of the Peace, they shall also regulate the mode of holding such inquiries and whether the same shall be held in public, or in presence only of the parties interested.

12. The forms contained in the Schedule to this Ordinance shall be the forms to be used when required under this Ordinance.

SCHEDULES.

A.

Notice under Section 1 of Ordinance No. of 1886.

To A.B. residing at

Whereas complaint has been made to me C.D. Registrar General of this Colony that you the said A.B. have in your custody or under your control a female child between the ages of six and sixteen years which child is being trained as a prostitute.

Now these are to require you the said A.B. to appear before me at my office situate in Queen's Road on and to produce then and there the said child.

Dated this day of in the year One thousand Eight hundred and

C.D.,
Registrar General.

Take Notice that if you do not obey this summons you are liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Dollars, and in default of paying the said sum to imprisonment not exceeding six months.

B.

HONGKONG } Know all men by these presents that we
TO WIT. }

A.B. of
C.D. of
and E.F. of are hereby jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors in the sum of dollars, for which payment well and truly to be made we do hereby bind ourselves our Executors, Administrators and Assigns firmly by these presents.

Dated this day of in the year Whereas E.F. the Registrar General of this Colony has under the provision of Section 3 of Ordinance No. of 1886, this day entrusted to the care of the said A.B. one G.H. a female child.

Now the conditions of the above recognizance are such that if the said A.B. do well and truly (here state conditions) then the above recognizance to be null and void otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signature of A.B.

S

C.D.

S

E.F.

S

Taken and subscribed by the said A.B., C.D. and E.F. on the day month and year aforesaid

Before me

Registrar General.

C.

In the matter of Ordinance No. of 1886.

and
In the complaint of
against

To

Whereas complaint has been made to me A.B. Registrar General for this Colony that one C.D. residing at had in her custody (or under her control) a female child between the ages of six and sixteen years with a view of training or disposing of the said child as a prostitute. And whereas the said C.D. having been summoned to appear before me and to produce the said child not having appeared or given any satisfactory reason for not doing so, has been sentenced by me to a fine of , and whereas the said C.D. has not paid the said fine:

These are to require and authorize you the said forthwith to arrest the said C.D. and to convey the said to the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, and these are to authorize you the said H. A. Superintendent of the said Gaol to receive the said C.D., and there safely to keep and imprison him (with or without hard labour) for the space of or until the said fine be paid.

Given under my hand this day of in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty

Registrar General.

D.

IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

In the matter of Ordinance of 1886, and in the matter of a complaint against one

To A.B.

These are to require you the said A. B. to be and appear before me at my office situate in Queen's Road on to give information in the matter of the above complaint respecting the treatment of one C.D. a female child.

And take notice that if you do not attend you are liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and in default of payment of the same to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months.

Dated this

Registrar General.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance for enabling the Legislative Council and any Committee thereof to compel the attendance of and to administer Oaths to Witnesses.

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

Short Title.
[34 & 35 V. c.
83, s. 4.]

Examination of witnesses on oath.
[34 & 35 V. c.
83, s. 1.]

False evidence
[34 & 35 V. c.
83, s. 2.]

Declaration in lieu of oath.

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Legislative Council Witnesses Ordinance, 1886."

2. The Legislative Council of the Colony and any Committee thereof may administer an oath to any witness examined before such Council or Committee and for that purpose shall have all such and the like powers, rights, and privileges, as are now possessed or exercisable by the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or any Committee thereof, in respect of,—

- (a.) The enforcing the attendance of witnesses,
- (b.) The punishing persons guilty of contempt.

3. Any person examined as aforesaid, who wilfully gives false evidence, shall be liable to the penalties of perjury. Where any witness to be examined under this Ordinance who, being a Christian, conscientiously objects to take an oath, he may make his solemn affirmation and declaration in the words following:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm and declare that the taking of any oath is according to my religious belief unlawful and I do also solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm and declare, &c."

Where any witness to be examined under this Ordinance is not a Christian, he may in lieu of an oath make the following Declaration which shall be duly interpreted to every witness ignorant of the English language. 'I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare that the evidence which I am about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'

Any solemn affirmation and declaration or declaration alone as aforesaid shall be of the same force and effect and shall entail the same consequences as an oath taken in the usual form.

Any oath or affirmation and declaration or declaration alone as aforesaid may be administered by the presiding Member of the said Council or any Committee thereof.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance to enable the Governor of Hongkong to appoint Commissions under the seal of the Colony and to confer certain powers on Commissioners so appointed necessary for conducting Inquiries.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as “The Commissioners Powers Ordinance 188 .”

Short Title.

2. The Governor in Council shall have power to nominate and appoint Commissioners under the seal of the Colony for the purpose of instituting making and conducting any Inquiry that may be deemed advisable or necessary and for reporting thereon; and also to appoint a Secretary or Clerk to such Commissioners at such salary or remuneration as he may think fit; and in case of any vacancy occurring in the office of any Commissioner, Secretary, or Clerk so appointed by reason of such Commissioner, Secretary, or Clerk dying, resigning, declining, or being or becoming incapable to act, from time to time in like manner to fill up such vacancy.

* Power to Governor to appoint Commissioners.

Power to fill vacancies. [33 and 34 V. c. 105, s. 5.]

3. All Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, shall if the Governor in Council deem it necessary or expedient, and provided that the Commission, under which they are appointed, so direct, have all or any of the powers, rights, and privileges following that is to say:—

Powers of Commissioners appointed by the Governor. [*Ibid.* s. 6.]

(1.) All such powers as are now or may hereafter be vested in the Supreme Court of the Colony or in any Judge for the time being thereof on the occasion of any action or suit in respect of the following matters:

(a.) The enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation, or otherwise, as they or he may think fit.

(b.) The compelling the production of documents.

(c.) The punishing persons guilty of contempt.

(d.) The ordering an inspection of any property.

And in such cases a summons under the hand of the Chairman or presiding Member of any such Commission as aforesaid, countersigned by the Secretary or Clerk to such Commission (if any), may be substituted for and shall be equivalent to any form of process capable of being issued in any action or suit for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, or compelling the production of documents; and any warrant of committal to prison issued for the purpose of enforcing any such powers as aforesaid shall be under the hand of the Chairman or presiding Member of any such Commission as aforesaid, countersigned by the Secretary or Clerk as aforesaid (if any), and shall not authorise the imprisonment of any offender for a period exceeding three months.

(2.) The power for the purposes of their Commission to enter and view any premises.

(3.) The right to conduct every examination of witnesses as aforesaid, either in public or private, as their Commission may direct; provided that if such examination be conducted in public, due notice shall be given of the time and place of holding the same, but with power to the Commissioners to adjourn any meeting from time to time and from one place to another.

4. If in the opinion of the Governor in Council the special circumstances of any inquiry render it necessary or expedient, and provided the Commission, under which the Commissioners are appointed, so direct, any person examined as a witness in any Inquiry as aforesaid, who in the opinion of the Commissioners, makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined, shall receive a certificate under the hand of the Chairman or presiding member of such Commission, countersigned by the Secretary or Clerk (if any), stating that the witness has upon his examination made a full and true disclosure as aforesaid; and if any civil or criminal proceeding be at any time thereafter instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been so examined, the

Indemnity to witnesses. [*Ibid.* s. 7.]

tribunal before which such proceeding is instituted shall, on the production and proof of the certificate, stay the proceeding, and may in its discretion award to such witness any costs he may have been put to by the institution of the proceeding; provided that no evidence taken under the powers conferred by this Ordinance shall be admissible against any person in any civil or criminal proceeding whatever, except in the case of a witness who may be accused of having given false evidence before any such Commissioners as aforesaid conducting any inquiry.

Police aid to Commissioners. [Ibid. s. 6.]

5. The Captain Superintendent of Police for the time being and all Inspectors of Police, Officers, Gaolers and Bailiffs shall and they are required to give their aid and assistance to all Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid in the execution of their Office.

Penalty for false Swearing, &c. [Ibid. s. 8.]

6. Every person who upon examination upon oath or affirmation or otherwise under this Ordinance wilfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties of perjury.

Expenses of Witnesses. [Ibid. s. 9.]

7. Upon the recommendation of any Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, the Governor shall have power to order that the actual expenses for loss of time or travelling of any witness examined under this Ordinance be paid out of the Colonial Treasury.

Protection to Commissioners. [Ibid. s. 10.]

8. In all cases, all Commissioners appointed under this Ordinance, shall have such and the like protection and privileges, in case of any action or suit brought against them for any act done or omitted to be done in the execution of their duty, as is now by law given by any Ordinance or Ordinances now or hereafter to be in force to Magistrates or justices acting in execution of their office.

Service of a Summons. [Ibid. s. 11.]

9. Service upon any person of a summons under this Ordinance may be made by leaving the summons at his usual or last known place of residence or business in the Colony.

Protection to persons publishing true accounts of evidence. [Ibid. s. 12.]

10. No person shall be liable to any action, suit, indictment, or proceeding by reason of his publishing a true account of any evidence taken in public in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Ordinance or of any report of the Commissioners made public by the authority of the Governor.

Limitation of Actions. [Ibid. s. 13.]

11. No action or suit shall be brought against any Commissioners appointed under this Ordinance or any other person whomsoever, for anything done in the execution of their or his duty under this Ordinance or under the powers conferred upon them or him by their or his appointment or Commission unless such action or suit be brought within Six months next after the doing of such thing.

A BILL

ENTITLED

The Cattle and Markets Ordinance, 1886.

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

Definitions.

1. In the construction of this Ordinance, the term *City of Victoria* shall mean the City of Victoria as defined by the Victoria Registration Ordinance No. 7 of 1866.

Animal shall mean any ox, sheep, pig, or goat, but shall not include goats slaughtered by or for any Indian Troops or Police quartered in the Colony.

Cattle shall mean bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, and buffaloes.

Disease shall mean contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Market building shall mean any house, shop, stall or other building in a market.

Importation of Cattle. Food supply.

Proclamation as to disease. (19 of 1886, s. 1.)

2. Whenever it is made to appear to the Governor in Council that cattle disease prevails in this Colony, or that there is immediate danger of cattle disease being introduced into the Colony, the Governor in Council may declare by Proclamation to be published in the *Gazette* that the Colony shall be subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this Ordinance, and every such Proclamation shall remain in force until cancelled by a further order of the Governor in Council published in the *Gazette*.

3. At any time and from time to time while a Proclamation made under Section 2 of this Ordinance is in force, the Governor in Council may make, and when made, alter, add to, or revoke orders in respect of the following matters:—

Orders by Governor in Council. (19 of 1885, s. 2.)

- (1.) Prohibiting the importation or landing of cattle, otherwise than at such times and places, and subject to such conditions regarding inspection, isolation and subsequent disposal as may be prescribed by such orders.
- (2.) Prohibiting the keeping or having or moving about or selling or slaughtering of any cattle, or the sale of milk or meat or animal refuse of any kind otherwise than subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by such orders.
- (3.) Authorising Inspectors of Markets, or any other Officers that may be specified in such orders to destroy or to isolate and keep under observation any cattle that may appear to them to be or to be reasonably suspected of being infected or to have been in contact with or in the same herd as cattle affected with disease.

4. Any proclamation made under the cattle disease Ordinance No. 19 of 1885, and not revoked, shall continue in force until the same shall be revoked. The Orders contained in Schedule A to this Ordinance shall be the Orders made under the preceding Section until the same shall be revoked by the Governor in Council.

Existing orders continued.

5. The Governor in Council may at his discretion pay out of the public revenues fair compensation for the destruction of any cattle destroyed under the provisions of this Ordinance, and proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council to have been actually in the Colony at any time when the provisions of Section 2 of this Ordinance were brought into force.

Compensation. (19 of 1885, s. 3.)

6. No person shall bring into the Colony, or drive, carry, transport, remove, or have or keep, or knowingly suffer to be had or kept under his control or on his premises any animal or other creature used for human food in any way which may cause needless or avoidable suffering to such animal or creature.

Transport of animals.

7. No person shall keep, sell, expose for sale, or bring into the Colony or into any slaughter house or market any food for man or beast which is in an unwholesome condition or unfit for use, nor any cattle which are unfit for slaughter for food for man, nor shall slaughter any such cattle nor permit them to be slaughtered, nor shall give to any cattle any unwholesome fodder nor permit the same to be given.

Unwholesome food. (9 of 1885, s. 23 and 24.)

Cattle Depôts and Slaughter Houses.

8. All animals brought to the Colony for the purpose of being slaughtered shall be kept, except when they may be turned out to graze, in a properly constructed depôt approved by the Surveyor General. Every such depôt shall be subject to such rules as to space, the avoidance of over-crowding, ventilation, sanitary precautions, food, and water, as may be framed by the Governor in Council. No animals shall be turned out to graze when the Inspector of markets shall, for sanitary reasons, forbid such grazing by an order in writing, first approved by the Registrar General.

Cattle Depôts.

9. Each slaughter house shall be leased annually by the Registrar General for one year, at the highest rent obtainable, such rent to be ascertained by sealed tenders to be called for by notice in the *Government Gazette*. The lessee shall enjoy, during the whole of his term, the sole and exclusive privilege of slaughtering animals in such slaughter house, and shall give such security for the payment of the rent thereof and for the due observance of this Ordinance as the Governor in Council may direct. Always provided that such slaughter house may be leased by the Governor in Council by private contract, or may be managed by any person to be appointed by the Governor in Council whenever, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, such a course is desirable. All contracts entered into for the letting of any slaughter house before the passing of this Ordinance shall continue in force until such contracts shall expire.

Letting of slaughter houses. (By-law, 12.)

Sale of Food, &c.

10. No person shall within the City of Victoria slaughter any animal or dress any carcase thereof for sale except within a slaughter house appointed for that purpose under this Ordinance.

Slaughtering except in slaughter houses prohibited. (9 of 1885, s. 21.)

Sales outside markets prohibited. (9 of 1858, s. 6.)

11. Except as by this Ordinance provided, no person shall within the City or Harbour of Victoria sell or expose for sale in any place not being a public market within the meaning of this Ordinance any articles of food for man usually sold or exposed for sale in a public market.

Prohibition of other slaughter houses or markets. (9 of 1858, s. 4.)

12. No Slaughter House or Market shall be opened or kept open except under the provisions of this Ordinance; and every Slaughter House or Market which shall be otherwise opened or kept open shall, together with the building in which the same shall be carried on, be deemed a nuisance.

Certain sales allowed. (9 of 1858, s. 7.)

13. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be so construed as to forbid any of the following sales of food;—

- (1.) Of rice, bread, milk, salt-fish, or confectionery.
- (2.) Of green vegetables, fruit, bean-curd, congee, soup, or other prepared food by licensed hawkers.
- (3.) Of fish, by licensed boatmen at a distance of at least one hundred yards from shore.
- (4.) Of cooked provisions to customers by any licensed victualler or keeper of a boarding house or refreshment room.
- (5.) Of any food not being raw butchers' meat commonly sold by chandlers and purveyors.
- (6.) Public sales by licensed Auctioneers.

Governor may grant licences for sales outside markets. (3 of 1878, s. 1.)

14. The Governor in Council may from time to time grant licences for the sale of articles of food for man elsewhere than in a public market, to such persons, for such considerations, and for such periods as he shall think fit.

Slaughter Houses and Markets.

Establishment and closing of slaughter houses, and markets (9 of 1858, s. 2 & 3.)

15. All Slaughter Houses and Markets established at the time of the coming into operation of this Ordinance shall be continued, and shall be subject to this Ordinance, but it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to close any of them, and also to establish or close any new market or slaughter house, or to appoint any slaughter house to be the slaughter house of any particular district or of any village, and to grant to any person or persons the sole privilege of slaughtering animals within the Colony or within any part thereof upon such conditions as shall be deemed expedient. Every Order in Council under this Section shall be published in the *Government Gazette* in English and Chinese, and shall take effect from the date of publication or from any other day to be specified in the said order.

Other fees or charges prohibited. (9 of 1858, s. 27.)

16. Except as provided by this Ordinance, no person shall demand or receive any money or other valuable consideration as a fee, fine, toll, rent or otherwise for access or admission to, or for slaughtering, selling, or buying in any slaughter house or market.

Market open to inspection. (9 of 1858, s. 26.)

17. The Captain Superintendent of Police, the Registrar General, the Surveyor General, and their respective officers shall have at all times free access to every part of every slaughter house or market building.

(9 of 1858, s. 01.)

18. No lessee of any slaughter house or market building shall sublet or assign the same or any part thereof without the written permission of the Registrar General, nor shall transfer his licence to any other person. Nevertheless the business of any lessee may be carried on, in case of his death or absence, by his executors, administrators, or agents until the expiration of his licence.

Structures.

Buildings in markets. (9 of 1858, s. 5.)

19. No buildings shall be erected or maintained in any market except shops, quarters for market officers and police or porters, and stalls. Such buildings shall be of stone or brick. Shops and stalls shall be fitted with stone or wooden counters. No person shall be allowed to tenant any house in any market unless with the written sanction and authority of the Registrar General.

Alterations. (9 of 1858, s. 17.)

20. No alteration in or addition to any slaughter house or market building shall be made or commenced by any lessee thereof without the sanction of the Surveyor General in writing.

21. Whenever the lessee of any slaughter house or market building shall fail to comply with any condition of his holding or grant as to the execution of any repairs to such slaughter house or market building, or other works in connection with the same, the Surveyor General may summon such lessee before a Police Magistrate, who may summarily order him to execute such repairs or other works within a reasonable time to be specified in such order. Any failure to carry out the terms of such order shall be deemed an offence against this Ordinance.

Repairs by lessee. (5 of 1867, s. 6.)

Regulation of Markets.

22. All market buildings let under Ordinance No. 5 of 1867 shall continue so let until such time as they would have become vacant under that Ordinance, when they shall be let in the manner hereinafter provided.

Existing tenure of market buildings.

23. All market buildings shall be let by the Registrar General in such manner and on such conditions as shall from time to time be approved by the Governor in Council. Until such conditions and manner of letting shall be so established or varied they shall be as follows:—

Letting of market buildings. (5 of 1867, s. 4.)

- (1.) All market buildings shall be let without fine or premium, either from month to month, or for a term of years, for the highest rent obtainable, such rent to be ascertained by sealed tenders. In case of equal tenders the tenant in possession, if any, shall have the preference.
- (2.) If the letting is from month to month, a month's notice of its discontinuance shall be given either by the Registrar General or the lessee as the case may be.
- (3.) If the letting is for a year or more, no notice of the expiration of the term shall be necessary.
- (4.) No market building shall be let for more than three years except on a higher rent than can be obtained for three years' lease, nor for any term exceeding five years without the approval of the Governor.
- (5.) All rents of market buildings shall be paid to the Registrar General in advance within the first seven days of each month.
- (6.) The Governor may order the forfeiture of any licence to occupy a market building if it shall be proved to his satisfaction that the licensee has used such market building for any other purposes than those pertaining to the business of a market.
- (7.) A Register of all market buildings shall be kept by the Registrar General in the form of Schedule B to this Ordinance. Every entry in such Register shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein appearing.
- (8.) The Registrar General shall cause to be conspicuously exhibited on a notice board in each market a list of all market buildings let by the month, and of those shortly to become vacant, and notice shall, in the case of buildings about to become vacant, be exhibited at least one month before the vacancy and a time fixed for the reception of tenders.

(9 of 1858, s. 29.)

(9 of 1858, s. 6.)

Miscellaneous.

24. Offences against this Ordinance shall be considered to be:—

Offences defined.

- (1.) Refusal, neglect, or omission to do any act commanded by this Ordinance or by any Order in Council made thereunder.
- (2.) Refusal to permit or obstruction of any such act.
- (3.) The doing of any act forbidden by this Ordinance or by any Order in Council made thereunder.

25. For every offence against this Ordinance there shall be payable

Penalties. 9 of 1858, (s. 31.)

- (1.) For any offence against Sections 2 to 7 inclusive, a fine not exceeding Two hundred dollars.
- (2.) For any other offence, a fine not exceeding One hundred dollars.

in addition to which any licence held under this Ordinance by the offender may be forfeited.

26. All penalties for Offences against this Ordinance may be recovered in a summary way before a Police Magistrate.

Recovery of penalties. (9 of 1858, s. 31.)

C.
RULES

Under the Cattle and Markets Ordinance, 1886.

1. A sufficient number of Inspectors of Police and constables shall be detached from the Police Department by the Captain Superintendent of Police for market duty and shall be subject to such control as may be ordered by the Governor in Council.

Market Police
(By-laws, 8.)

2. All disputes arising in slaughter houses or markets shall be referred in the first instance to the Inspector of markets or his deputy, and shall not be litigated until such reference has been made.

Disputes.
(By-laws, 1.)

Slaughter Houses.

3. The lessee of each slaughter house shall provide all necessary and proper persons, instruments, and furniture for the purpose of slaughtering animals and dressing the carcasses thereof, together with a sufficient supply of hot water, and shall have the same in readiness at all times for the service of persons making use of such slaughter house.

Appliances.
(By-laws, 14.)

4. The lessee of every slaughter house shall at all times allow any person to slaughter any animal or dress any carcase for sale on payment to him of a fee not exceeding twenty cents for each animal weighing less than one picul or forty cents for each animal weighing more, besides the blood of such animal, which the lessee may retain.

Hours and
charges for
slaughtering.
(9 of 1858, s.
22, By-laws,
12 & 16.)

5. The weight of each animal for the purposes of the preceding rule shall be ascertained before it is slaughtered.

Weight of
animals.
(By-laws, 18.)

6. Each slaughter house shall be provided with a hanging shed, in which the carcase of every animal slaughtered shall be hung as soon as it is dressed. Such carcasses shall continue hanging in such shed until they are removed to the markets, which removal shall be by means of a wheeled and covered vehicle or in a boat in either of which the carcasses can be hung, and not otherwise.

Hanging sheds
and carriage
of meat.

7. The lessee of each slaughter house shall cleanse, repair, maintain, and keep such slaughter house to the satisfaction of the Inspector of markets and of the Surveyor General, and shall cause all refuse to be removed from the same at least once in every twenty four hours.

Repairs and
cleansing.
(By-laws, 13.)

8. No hide or offal shall be removed from any slaughter house except in a boat or in a covered vehicle, basket, or tray.

Removal of
carcasses &c.
(By-laws, 17.)

Markets.

9. The Surveyor General shall cause all market buildings to be numbered.

Numbering.
(9 of 1858, s. 6.)

10. Markets buildings shall be classified and set apart by the Registrar General for the sale of meat, fowls, fish, fruit, vegetables, and so forth. Shops for wholesale dealing may also be set apart.

Classification
of buildings.
By-laws, 2, &
9 of 1858, s. 11.)

11. No stall shall exceed seven feet in length.

Size of stalls.
(9 of 1858, s. 5.)

12. Every market shall be open to the public from 4 A.M. till 7 P.M. each day, and the principal entrance of each market shall be kept open under the charge of a Police Constable till 9 P.M. for the ingress and egress of those resident in such market, after which all gates and entrances shall be closed for the night. Residents in the market who are holders of night passes may however be admitted until midnight.

Hours during
which
markets open.
(By-laws, 4.)

13. The sign boards and blinds of every market building shall be so arranged as not to obstruct any thoroughfare in such market, and no ~~large~~ of any market building shall permanently place or store any goods outside such market building, or allow them to project beyond it.

Encroach-
ments and
obstructions.
(By-laws, 3.)

14. No sales within any market shall be carried on except in a market building.

Sales.
(9 of 1858,
s. 11.)

15. A sufficient number of market scavengers for each market may be licensed by the Registrar General.

Scavengers.
(By-laws, 6
& 7.)

16. Each market shall be thoroughly cleansed twice each day, all refuse and sweepings being placed in a rubbish-boat or in a dust-bin, one of which shall be provided in each market. The dustbin shall be emptied and cleansed by the Government Contractor daily. Any decayed or offensive matter shall be forthwith removed by the owner at his expense, on the order of the Inspector of markets. All manure or offal shall be removed daily.

Scavenging.
(By-laws, 5.)