

ABOLITION OF CORONER'S JURIES IN CERTAIN CASES.—The Acting Attorney General gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would move the following resolution:—

Whereas the circumstances of this Colony do not require the enquiry into cases of sudden or violent death by a Coroner's Jury, and whereas no advantage is found to arise from such enquiries, be it resolved that it is expedient to introduce an Ordinance abolishing the Office of Coroner and providing for an enquiry into cases of sudden or violent death by a Police Magistrate without a Jury, and for the holding of Inquests by a Police Magistrate with a Jury on the bodies of persons who die in Gaol.

ADJOURNMENT.—The Council then adjourned until Friday, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

W. H. MARSH,
Administering the Government.

Read and confirmed, this 18th day of March, 1887.

ARATHOON SETH,
Clerk of Councils.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 98.

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, 19th March, 1887.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance for the better regulating of the trade in Opium.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate and control the movement of Raw Opium within the Colony and the waters thereof: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance and the Opium Ordinance of 1884, hereinafter called the principal Ordinance, shall be construed together as one Ordinance to be called *The Opium Ordinances 1884 and 1886.*

Construction.

2. *Opium* in this Ordinance means raw, crude, or unprepared Opium.

Interpretation.

Chest of Opium means the package, with the opium therein, such as is usually imported by merchants in the Colony.

Ship in this Ordinance and in the principal Ordinance shall be construed so as to include any steam vessel, junk, boat, sampan, or any kind of craft used for conveyance of persons or things by water.

3. No person shall bring into the Colony or the waters thereof or receive therein Opium except in whole chests, and no person shall be permitted to export from the Colony or its waters Opium except in whole chests.

Import and export of Opium except in whole chests prohibited.

4. No person except the Opium Farmer shall have in his possession or under his custody or control Opium in quantities less than one chest.

Prohibition of small quantities.

5. It shall be the duty of the Opium Farmer to keep a Register of the Opium supplied to him and give such details as to its disposal as the Governor may require.

Register of Particulars.

6. Any person offending against the provisions of Sections 3 and 4, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and the forfeiture of the Opium, or in default imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding 3 months, or the Magistrate may order a period of imprisonment with or without hard labour in lieu of a portion of the fine, provided the whole imprisonment do not exceed 6 months.

Penalties.

7. Every person importing into the Colony any Opium shall forthwith report the same to the Harbour Master giving the number of chests, and shall, before landing such Opium or any part thereof, send or cause to be sent to the Harbour Master a requisition in the form of Schedule A giving the particulars therein required, whereupon the

Import of Opium in chests.

Harbour Master shall furnish a permit in the form of Schedule *B* authorising the Opium to be landed and stored, and such permit shall be exhibited at the Opium Farmer's Office, and shall be signed by the Farmer or his Agent, and shall not be used or acted upon until it is so signed.

Removal for export.

8. Every person moving Opium for exportation shall, before doing so, send to the Harbour Master a requisition in form of Schedule *C* furnishing the particulars therein required, whereupon the Harbour Master shall grant an export permit in the form of Schedule *D* authorising the said Opium to be exported, and such permit shall be exhibited at the Opium Farmer's Office, and shall not be used or acted upon until it is so signed.

Removal and transshipment of Opium.

9. Every person moving Opium from one place to another within the Colony or transshipping Opium within the waters thereof shall, before doing so, furnish to the Harbour Master a requisition properly filled up in the form of Schedule *E*, whereupon the Harbour Master shall furnish a permit in the form of Schedule *F* authorising the transshipment or removal of the said Opium, which permit shall be exhibited at the Opium Farmer's office and shall be signed by the Farmer or his agent, and shall not be used or acted upon until it has been so signed.

Steamers arriving out of Office hours.

10. In the event of the arrival at or departure from the Colony of any steamer carrying Opium when the Harbour Office is closed or may be closed before application for a permit may be made, it shall be lawful for the Agent or the Agents of the said steamer to land or ship any Opium without a permit, and to deliver any Opium so landed to the owner or consignees thereof, or to keep the same in his or their own custody, but so soon thereafter as the Harbour Master's Office is opened the said Agent shall apply for the necessary permit, and furnish the particulars requisite.

Permit to be obtained afterwards.

Penalty.

11. Any person offending against or not complying with any of the provisions of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$500, and any Opium so imported or exported or stored or moved or attempted to be imported or exported or stored or moved contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections shall be seized and forfeited.

Forfeiture.

Register to be kept by importer.

12. Every importer of Opium shall keep a Register showing the number of chests imported by him and how and to whom it was disposed of. Marks and Government numbers in the case of the Bengal drug shall be given, and such other marks or numbers in the case of other sorts of Opium as the Harbour Master may require to be placed upon it.

Every offence for non compliance with the requirements of this section shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Chinese craft only to leave Colonial waters between certain hours.

13. No junk or other Chinese craft, whether licensed or not, shall leave the waters of the Colony, unless the safety of the vessel (through stress of weather) shall render it necessary, between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. from October to March inclusive, nor between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. from April to September inclusive, under a penalty, on conviction before two Stipendiary Magistrates, not exceeding \$500, or the forfeiture of junk and cargo.

Special Permits or Night Clearances hitherto grantable under Ordinance 8 of 1879, section 38, sub-sections 8 and 9 shall be no longer allowed.

Holders to give account of stocks.

14. On the coming into operation of this Ordinance, every person having in his possession, custody, or control any Opium within the Colony or its waters shall furnish to the Harbour Master an account of the number of chests with marks and numbers so held, and the Opium Farmer shall be at liberty at any time during the term of his exclusive privilege, and as often as he shall think fit, but not exceeding five times in each calendar month, to demand in writing from every person having any Opium in his possession, custody, or control, an account in writing of the Opium so held at the time of such demand, and of the marks and numbers upon the chests containing the same, and the Opium Farmer or his agent shall be at liberty at any time between the hours of six in the morning and six at night, and not of tenor than five times in each calendar month, to enter the premises where such Opium is stored, and to inspect the same, and any person refusing to give such account, or without reasonable cause shewn to permit such entry, or giving a false or incorrect account shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Farmer may require account of stocks.

Penalty.

15. If any Opium is found, on search authorised under this Ordinance, to have been imported contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, or to be missing from the place in which it was stored on importation, or from the place where, according to the permits, it ought to be found stored, the person in whose possession such Opium so imported may be found, or in whose name such Opium so missing shall have been so stored, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars for every chest of Opium which shall be found to have been so imported, or to be so missing.

Search for
Deficiencies.

Penalty.

16. If the Opium Farmer shall neglect or refuse, or shall without sufficient cause unreasonably delay to do any of the acts or things hereinbefore provided and required to be done by him, he shall be liable to a penalty for each such offence not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Penalty on
Farmers.

17. Every person who shall under the provisions of this Ordinance make any application, or supply any particulars, Return, or Account, or other written Statement required by this Ordinance to be made or supplied, shall sign the same himself, unless he be absent from the Colony or unable, from sickness, to attend to business, in which case the same may be signed by his Agent for him; and if any such application, particulars, Return, Account, or other Statement shall be false or incorrect, either in whole or in part, to the knowledge of the person so making or supplying the same, whether the same be signed by himself or by his Agent, such person shall, in every case not otherwise provided for by this Ordinance, be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars for the first offence, and two thousand for every subsequent offence: and such Agent shall also and in like manner if offending be liable to penalties of the like amount.

Penalty for
giving false
particulars.

18. Any Justice of the Peace may, by his warrant directed to any Police Officer, not under the rank of a Sergeant, empower him by day or by night to enter and search any dwelling house, shop, or other building or place, or any ship not being a man-of-war or ship having such status, lying or being within the waters of the Colony, in any case in which it shall appear to such Justice of the Peace, upon the oath of any person, that there is good and sufficient cause to believe that in any such dwelling house, shop, or other building or place, or on board any such ship is concealed or deposited any Opium subject to forfeiture under this Ordinance, or as to which an offence has been committed against any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and to take possession of any such Opium found to be concealed, or deposited therein, and of the ship in which the same may be found, and to arrest and take any person, or persons being in such dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place, or on board any such ship, in whose possession, custody, or control any such Opium may be found, or whom the said officer may have good and sufficient reason to suspect to have concealed or deposited therein or thereabouts any such Opium, and any Officer to whom such warrant shall be directed may, in case of obstruction or resistance, break open any outer or inner doors of such dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place, and enter thereinto, and forcibly enter such ship, and every part thereof, and remove by force any obstruction to such entry, search, seizure, and removal as aforesaid, and may detain every person found in such place until the said place shall have been searched, and all informations to be laid and all warrants to be issued, and all arrests and seizures to be made under this Ordinance, may be had or done on a Sunday as well as on any other day.

Search
Warrant may
be issued by
Justice of the
Peace.

When satisfied
on oath that
there is good
cause.

Officer may
take possession
of articles
found.

Power to
break open
doors.

May detain
persons.

Sundays.

19. Excise Officers duly appointed under the principal Ordinance shall be deemed to be Excise Officers for the purposes of this Ordinance, and shall have the like powers, duties, rights and liabilities with reference to Opium under this Ordinance as they have with reference to prepared Opium under the principal Ordinance.

Excise Officers,
appointment
of

20. It shall be lawful for any Police or Excise Officer to arrest without warrant any person within the Colony whom he reasonably suspects to be conveying or to have concealed on his person any Opium in contravention of the requirements of this Ordinance and to take him before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Arrest without
warrant.

21. It shall be lawful for any Inspector of Police or an Excise Officer, having reasonable ground for believing that there is Opium in any ship within the waters of the Colony

Searching
ships.

in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance (such ship not being a ship of war or vessel having such status) to proceed without warrant on board such ship, and search for such Opium, and seize any so found, and it shall be lawful for such Inspector to take the Opium so found, together with the person in whose custody, possession or control it is found, before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

SCHEDULES.

(A.)

Bill of Particulars, (Section 7.)

To the Harbour Master,
Hongkong.

Sir, Please issue a permit to land from the _____ which
arrived on _____ chests of Opium, numbered and
marked as below. _____
To be landed on _____ at _____ wharf
and stored at (godown or shop or house). _____

Importer.

Date, _____ 18 .

(B.)

Permit to Land, (Section 7.)

_____ is authorised
to land from the _____ chests of Opium with
numbers and marks as noted below, and is authorised to store the
same in the (godown, shop or house) of _____
at _____

Harbour Master.

Date, _____ 18 .

(C.)

Application to Export, (Section 8.)

To the Harbour Master.

Sir, Please issue a permit to export by
_____ chests of _____ Opium, numbered and marked as
below, on _____ the _____ day of _____ 18 .
to destination _____ the said Opium having been
purchased by me from _____ in whose (godown, house
or shop) it is now stored (or the same being now stored in my
godown, shop or house) at _____
or sold by me to _____ who is desirous of exporting it.

Date, _____ 18 .

(D.)

Permit to Export, (Section 8.)

_____ is authorised to export by
_____ to _____ chests of
Opium, marked and numbered as below, on the
having been purchased by the Exporter from _____
and now stored in _____
situated at _____
and sold to _____
who is required to export in terms of this permit.

Harbour Master.

Date, _____ 18 .

(E.)

Application to remove, (Section 9.)

To the Harbour Master.

Sir, Please issue a permit for the removal of _____ chests of (Malwa)
Opium, numbered and marked as below, from _____ and
from the custody and in the possession of G.H. to _____ the custody or
possession of J.K.
Time of removal. _____

Owner or Shipper.

Date, _____ 18 .

(F.)

Removal Permit, (Section 9.)

A.B. is authorised to move _____ chests of (Benares) Opium,
marked and numbered as below, from _____
and from the custody or possession of G.H. to the custody or posses-
sion of J.K.

Harbour Master.

Date, _____ 18 .
Hongkong,

A copy of this permit has
been served on me.

Opium Farmer.

A copy of this permit has
been served on me.

Opium Farmer.

A copy of this per-
mit has been served on
me.

Opium Farmer.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance to Consolidate and Amend the Law for the Establishment and Regulation of the Police Force of the Colony.

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

PART I.—*Preliminary.*

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as *The Police Force Consolidation Ordinance, 1887.*

2. In this Ordinance the expression *subordinate officer* shall mean every member of the Police Force above the rank of constable except the Captain Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, or Adjutant, and the word *pension* shall include any allowance in the nature of a pension or any gratuity on retirement.

3. Ordinances No. 9 of 1862, No. 8 of 1869 and No. 7 of 1871 are hereby repealed but such repeals shall not affect the past operation of the said Ordinances or anything done or suffered thereunder or any appointment made or any right acquired under the said Ordinances or any of them.

4. The existing establishment of Police for the service of the Colony mentioned in the 1st Schedule hereto shall as heretofore be under the command and control of a Captain Superintendent and the members thereof shall obey all such lawful commands as they may from time to time receive from the said Captain Superintendent.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to increase, or diminish the strength of the said Force as may to him appear expedient. Provided always that the ways and means shall be considered as heretofore in the estimates laid before the Legislative Council and that the supply required for the payment of the said establishment shall also be voted annually as heretofore and included in the annual appropriation Ordinances.

6. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint such agents, with reasonable remuneration for their services, and repayment of disbursements, as to him shall seem necessary, for the enlistment in other portions of Her Majesty's Dominions, of fit and proper men for service in the Police Force for this Colony.

PART II.—*Regulation.*

7. The Captain Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Adjutant shall, previous to entering on the duties of their respective Offices, take before the Governor the Oath of Allegiance and the Official Oath as set forth in Ordinance No. 4 of 1869 sections 2 & 3.

And the Captain Superintendent shall, during his tenure of the office, have and exercise all the powers of a Justice of the Peace, with regard to the Police Force, or any member or members thereof.

8. All subordinate officers and constables shall, before appointment, be examined, and approved by the Captain Superintendent and Colonial Surgeon, and having been so examined and approved of according to the forms in the 3rd Schedule hereto annexed shall go before a Magistrate and answer the questions, and subscribe and take the oath or make the declaration contained in the 3rd Schedule hereto.

9. Every subordinate officer and constable shall, except as is hereinafter mentioned, engage and bind himself to serve in the Police Force for the term of five years, during which term he shall not be at liberty to resign his office or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, except as is hereinafter provided.

10. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to authorise the appointment of any number of constables for such periods of less than five years and upon such special terms and conditions as he shall from time to time deem expedient.

11. Every constable so appointed under the preceding section shall bind himself to serve for such period and upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon, and he shall not be at liberty to resign or withdraw himself from the force before the expiration of the period of his engagement, except as hereinafter provided.

12. All the provisions of this Ordinance, except the provisions of sections 9, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall so far as the same be not inconsistent with the terms and conditions agreed upon, apply equally to constables appointed under or in pursuance of section 10, but in case any such constable shall be subsequently appointed under or in pursuance of sections 8 and 9 the whole of his time of service

Title.

Short Title.

Interpretation.

Repeal.

Police Force establishment and salaries. (No. 9 of 1862, s. 2 & s. 4.) (10 Geo. IV. c. 44, s. 4.)

Power to Governor to diminish or increase Police Force. (*Ibid.* s. 3.)Payment of Force to be voted in annual estimates. (*Ibid.* s. 5.)Agents to enlist men for the force. (*Ibid.* s. 6.)Oath of Captain Superintendent. (*Ibid.* s. 7.)

Captain Superintendent to be a Justice of the Peace in relation to matters of police.

Subordinate officers and constables to be examined. (*Ibid.* s. 8.)Officers and constables to be engaged for five years. (*Ibid.* s. 9.)

Power to enrol constables for limited periods. (No. 7 of 1871, s. 2.)

Enrolment under this Ordinance. (*Ibid.* s. 3.)

Application of Ordinance to constables appointed under s. 10. (Ord. No. 7 of 1871, s. 4, 6.)

Bonus and pensions of same. [Ibid. s. 7.]

Renewal of service in force for further period. [No. 9 of 1882, s. 11.]

Circumstances in which officer may be allowed to resign, or may be dismissed. [Ibid. s. 22.]

Terms on which any member of Police Force may resign. [Ibid. s. 23.]

Free passage or bonus after five years' service. [No. 8 of 1869, s. 3.]

Proviso as to notice.

Pensions. [Ibid. s. 4.]

Revocation of pension. [Ibid. s. 5.]

Regulations for Government and discipline.

Departmental orders.

under his first appointment shall be reckoned in the computation of his service for the purposes of Free Passage Bonus and Pension as hereinafter provided for and in such case sections 16, 17 and 18 of this Ordinance shall apply to such constable.

13. In case any subordinate officer or constable, who shall have completed his period of five years service, shall be desirous of continuing in the Police Force, he shall be at liberty to engage and bind himself for a further term of five years on similar terms and conditions, and shall take the oath or make the declaration prescribed by section 8 of this Ordinance: Provided always that his re-enlistment is approved by the Captain Superintendent.

14. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Governor shall have power to grant permission to resign, to any subordinate officer or constable who may become unfit for further service from ill-health on the certificate of the Colonial Surgeon to that effect, or in any special case brought to his notice by the Captain Superintendent, the Governor shall have power, to grant to any such officer or constable permission to resign.

15. Any subordinate officer or constable shall be entitled to claim his discharge at any time upon his giving to the Captain Superintendent three months' notice of his wish to withdraw, and paying a sum equivalent to two months pay of the rank he may hold at the time of his giving notice of withdrawal for each unexpired year of his term of appointment.

16. Every subordinate officer or constable shall at the termination of each service of five years for which he may be engaged, but subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, be entitled to a free passage from Hongkong to the Port nearest to the place at which he may have been engaged for service, or in lieu thereof, or in case he shall have been engaged in Hongkong, he shall be entitled to a sum by way of bonus equal to three months' pay of the rank to which at the time he may belong; provided always that he shall acquire no right to such free passage or bonus unless he shall have given three months' previous notice to the Captain Superintendent of his intention to leave the Force at the expiration of such service of five years, or unless he shall engage for a further period of five years in which case he shall be entitled to the said bonus, although he may not have given such notice.

17. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to regulate the general conditions upon which, and the manner in which pensions are to be granted to members of the Police Force and to determine in each particular case whether a pension shall or shall not be granted to any member of the Police Force, and in the event of the Governor in Council determining that a pension shall be granted to any member of the Police Force, to further determine the amount to be paid in respect thereof and the terms on which and the manner in which the same shall be paid.

18. If within three years after the granting of a pension under this Ordinance to any member of the Police Force it be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the person to whom such pension may have been granted had been guilty of any corrupt practices in the execution of his office either by receiving bribes or by inducing or compelling payment directly or indirectly of any valuable consideration to himself or to any other person by way of a bribe or by otherwise acting corruptly in the execution of or under color of his office as a member of the Police, then in every such case it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to revoke and annul the grant of such pension (if any be subsisting) or to make such reduction therein as to the said Governor in Council may appear fit.

19. The Captain Superintendent shall from time to time, make such rules or regulations as he shall deem expedient for the general Government and discipline of the Police Force; but such rules or regulations shall have no force or effect until they have been approved by the Governor in Council and published in the *Gazette*.

20. It shall be the duty of the Captain Superintendent from time to time to make, as he shall think fit, without reference to the Governor, but subject to the Governor's disallowance or revival, such other departmental orders for the carrying out of the daily routine of the Force, and for regulating the internal economy thereof.

21. Whenever any subordinate officer or constable shall resign the service, or shall cease to hold and exercise his office, all power and authority vested in him by virtue thereof, shall forthwith cease and determine to all intents and purposes whatever; and every such officer or constable shall deliver over all and every the arms, ammunition, horses, accoutrements, and other appointments whatsoever which shall have been supplied to him in such capacity, to the person and at the time and place to be appointed by the Captain Superintendent; and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to issue his warrant to search for and seize such arms, ammunition, horses, accoutrements, and other appointments which shall not be so delivered over, wheresoever the same shall be found.

On leaving Force, accoutrements to be given up. [No. 9 of 1862, s. 14.]

22. Whenever any subordinate officer or constable shall be guilty of any neglect or violation of duty in his office, or shall neglect or refuse to obey or execute any warrant lawfully directed to be by him executed, or shall be guilty of any disobedience to any rule or regulation made under section 19, or of any other misconduct as an officer or constable, or who having duly engaged and bound himself to serve in the Police Force shall desert therefrom, or who being permitted to resign shall not upon ceasing to belong to the force deliver up all arms, accoutrements, and appointments, whatsoever entrusted to him for the performance of his duty, he shall, upon conviction thereof before a Magistrate in a summary manner, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and in default of payment thereof, be imprisoned with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months; and every offender shall forfeit all pay during his imprisonment.

Penalty for neglect of duty or non-delivery of arms on quitting Force [Ibid. s. 15.]

23. The Captain Superintendent shall, in cases of breach of discipline or neglect of duty by any constable upon proof thereof to his satisfaction, have power to order the offender to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or award imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven days with forfeiture of pay; or, in his discretion, the Captain Superintendent may bring the offender before a Magistrate who shall have power to award imprisonment for any term not exceeding fourteen days with or without hard labour, together with forfeiture of all pay during such imprisonment.

Captain Superintendent or Magistrate to punish for breaches of discipline. (Ibid. s. 16.)

24. The Governor shall have power upon the representation of the Captain Superintendent to dismiss any subordinate officer or constable for misconduct or neglect of duty, or to approve of the reduction of any Sergeant to a lower grade or class in the Force.

Dismissal for misconduct.

25. The Governor is hereby empowered to grant rewards to any officers, subordinate officers or constables who, shall distinguish themselves by extraordinary diligence zeal or exertion in the execution of their duties, and the Captain Superintendent shall report to the Governor any such officer, subordinate officer or constable who shall so distinguish himself, stating the nature of the service; and the Governor shall have power to grant distinctive badges or medals to officers or constables for long and faithful or extraordinary services.

Rewards, badges, and medals may be given for extraordinary services. (Ibid. s. 24.)

26. It shall be lawful for the Governor to direct suitable stations for the quarters and accommodation of the Police Force, and furniture suitable for the same, to be provided, and to direct the erection, fitting up and furnishing of suitable premises as a place or places for instructing, training, and drilling the Police Force as occasion may require.

Stations and furniture to be provided for Police Force. (Ibid. c. 25.)

27. It shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit, upon the application of any householder, to appoint any member of the Police Force to do special duty in and upon the premises of the applicant; and every householder who shall so avail himself of the services of any constable shall pay to the Captain Superintendent for the same the whole of the pay and allowances of such constable; and all sums which shall be received by the Captain Superintendent for such special services, shall be paid by him into the Colonial Treasury forthwith, and be accounted for monthly; and every sum of money due for such special services shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and shall be recoverable in like manner as other Crown debts in respect of rent and otherwise as therein mentioned.

Special duty and expenses thereof upon householder's application. (Ibid. s. 26.)

FIRST SCHEDULE.

*Staff.**Police Force.*

1	Captain Superintendent.
1	Adjutant.
1	First Clerk and Accountant.
1	Second Clerk.
1	Third Clerk.
1	Fourth Clerk.
1	Indian Interpreter.
7	Chinese Sergeant Interpreters.
7	Do. do. do.
<hr/>	
21	

Departmental Police.

Governor.....	1	Sergeant of Police.
	6	Chinese Constables and Orderlies.
Treasurer.....	2	Indian Constables.
Surveyor General	2	Indian } Constables for Store.
	3	Chinese }
	4	Do. do. for Cemeteries.
Registrar General	1	Inspector of Markets.
	3	Inspectors for duty under the Contagious Diseases Ordinance.
	14	Police Constables.
Harbour Master	1	Chinese Constable.
	1	European Constable (at Shipping Office.)
	4	Chinese Constables in charge at Aberdeen.
	1	Police Sergeant (Interpreter) at Harbour Master's Office.
Gunpowder Depôt	1	Indian Sergeant.
	4	Do. Constables.
Supreme Court.	2	Chinese Do.
Civil Hospital	1	Indian Do.
Police Magistrates	1	European Do.
	1	Chinese Do.
<hr/>		
	53	

European Force.—Land and Water.

1	Chief Inspector.
11	Inspectors.
11	Sergeants.
88	Constables.
	(Allowance to 10, as Acting Sergeants.)
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111	

Indian Force.

1	Jemadhar.
5	Sergeants.
5	Acting Sergeants.
189	Constables.
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200	

Chinese Force.

5	Sergeants.
170	Constables.
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175	

Water Police.—Chinese.

3	Sergeants.
8	Acting Sergeants.
118	Constables.
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129	

689 Total Force of all ranks and

55 Horse Station and Chair Coolies.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Examination of a Candidate for the Hongkong Police.

FORM I.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Name?	
Age?	
Height?	
Complexion?	
Eyes?	
Hair?	
Particular Marks?	
Figure?	
Where Born? } Parish, Province, or District of..... }	
} In or near the Town of	
} In the Colony, or Country of	
Trade or Calling?	
Religion?	
Read and Write?	
Single or Married?	
Number of Children?	
Residence?	
What Public Service?	705
Regiment, Corps, &c.?	
Length of Service?	T
Amount of Pension?	
When discharged?	
With whom last employed?	
And where?	
If ever in the Police Service before?	
Name, Address, and Profession of nearest Relative?	

Signature of Candidate.

Approved for Medical Examination.

Date, 188 .

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Surgeon's Certificate.

FORM II.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above Candidate as to his health and bodily strength, and that I consider him for the Police Duty.

Colonial Surgeon.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Questions by Magistrate.

FORM I.

Questions to be put separately by the Magistrate to a person engaging or enlisting into the service of the Police Force.

1. What is your name?
2. In what place were you born?
3. What is your trade or calling?
4. Are you married?
5. Are you ruptured or lame; have you ever been subject to fits, or have you any disability or disorder which impedes the free use of your limbs, or unfits you for ordinary labour?
6. Do you belong to the Army or Navy or Militia?
7. Have you ever served in the Army or Navy, Militia or Volunteers?
8. Are you willing to serve in the Police of Hongkong for the term of from

I do make oath that the above questions have been separately put to me: that the answers thereto have been read over to me, and that they are the same that I gave and are true.

I do also make oath that I will well and faithfully serve Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for the term of as of the Police Force of Hongkong, and will obey all orders of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and of all Magistrates and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Witness.

Signature.

Sworn before me at Victoria, Hongkong, this 188 . day of

Declarations in lieu of Oath.

FORM II.

Magistrate.

I do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare, that the above questions have been separately put to me: that the answers thereto have been read over to me, and that they are the same that I gave and are true.

I do also solemnly, sincerely and truly declare that I will well and faithfully serve Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for the term of as of the Police Force of Hongkong, and will observe and obey all orders of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and of all Magistrates and Officers set over me.

Witness.

Signature.

Declared before me at Victoria, Hongkong, this 188 . day of

Magistrate.

A BILL

ENTITLED

The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-Houses, and Markets Ordinance, 1887.

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* means the City of Victoria bounded as follows:—

On the North by the Harbour, on the South by the Pokfulam and Taitam Conduits, on the East by a straight line drawn from Whitfield Police Station to the mouth of the Taitam Tunnel, and on the West by Mount Davis.

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, and calves.

Animal means cattle, sheep, goats and swine.

Disease means any infectious, contagious or communicable disease of animals.

Market Building means any house, shop, stall, or other building in a Market.

PART I.

Importation of Cattle.

Bye-laws by Governor in Council.

2. The Governor in Council may make and when made, vary, add to, or revoke bye-laws in respect of the following matters:—

- (1.) Prohibiting the importation or landing of cattle, sheep and swine otherwise than at such times and places, and subject to such conditions regarding inspection, marking, isolation, subsequent disposal, and payment of such inspection fees as may be prescribed by such bye-laws.
- (2.) Providing for the regular inspection of all places where cattle, sheep and swine are kept.
- (3.) The slaughtering or isolating and keeping under observation any animal that may appear to it to be or may be reasonably suspected by it of being infected or of having been in contact or in the same herd with animals affected with disease.
- (4.) Authorising the Sanitary Board to dispose of the carcase of any animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Ordinance in such manner as it may deem fit.
- (5.) Authorising the Sanitary Board to declare places to be infected with disease and to prohibit the movement of any animal, fodder, litter, utensil, or other thing from such places.
- (6.) Prescribing the modes of cleansing and disinfecting of places which have been occupied by any animal suffering from infectious disease.

Compensation for animals slaughtered.

3. The Governor in Council shall direct that out of the public revenue of the Colony compensation shall be paid; as follows for any animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Ordinance:—

- (1.) When the animal has showed no symptoms of disease within 3 days after importation but has showed symptoms of disease within 14 days after importation, one third of its value when imported shall be given.
- (2.) When the animal has showed symptoms of disease after being over 14 days in the Colony, one half its value immediately before it became affected shall be given.
- (3.) When the animal has showed no symptoms of disease but has been in contact or in the same herd with diseased cattle, compensation shall be given.
- (4.) Provided that the sum to be allowed as compensation for one animal shall in no case exceed \$50.
- (5.) When the animal has showed symptoms of disease on importation or within 3 days after importation no compensation will be given.

Compensation for articles destroyed.

4. The Governor in Council shall direct that out of the public revenue of the Colony the full market value shall be paid for all articles destroyed in the disinfecting of infected premises under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Value to be fixed by Inspector of Live-stock.

5. The amount of compensation for animals slaughtered and articles destroyed shall be fixed by an Inspector of Live-stock, and any person dissatisfied with his valuation may appeal therefrom to the Governor in Council.

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. 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 licensed by the Sanitary Board under section 11 of Ordinance 7 of 1883. No animals shall be turned out to graze when the Sanitary Board shall, for sanitary reasons, forbid such grazing by an order in writing.

Cattle Depôts.

PART II.

Slaughter-Houses.

8. A sufficient number of fit and proper slaughter-houses to meet the requirements of the Colony shall be provided by the Government and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to grant to any person or persons the sole privilege of slaughtering cattle within the Colony or within any particular district or locality therein, for such rent, premium, or consideration and for such period and upon such conditions as shall be deemed expedient; always provided that the Governor in Council may at discretion lease the privilege of slaughtering animals by private contract or appoint any person to manage the public slaughter-houses. All contracts entered into for the leasing of the privilege of slaughtering animals within the Colony before the passing of this Ordinance shall continue in force until such contracts shall expire.

Establishing of slaughter-houses and the letting thereof.

9. No slaughter-house shall be opened or kept open except under the provisions of this Ordinance; and every slaughter-house 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.

Prohibiting the establishment of other slaughter-houses.

10. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall enjoy, during the whole of the term of his lease, the sole and exclusive privilege of slaughtering animals in the Colony, and shall give such security for the payment of the rent thereof and for the due observance of the bye-laws regulating slaughter-houses as the Governor in Council may direct.

Privilege of slaughtering animals.

11. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals in the Colony shall not sublet or assign any part thereof without the written permission of the Registrar General.

Sub-letting prohibited.

12. No person shall slaughter any animal or dress any carcase thereof for sale except within a slaughter-house appointed for that purpose under this Ordinance; always provided that goats may be slaughtered by or for any Indian Troops or Indian Police quartered in the Colony.

Slaughtering except in slaughter-houses prohibited.

13. Except as provided in 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 any animal in any slaughter-house.

Unauthorised fees or charges prohibited.

14. The Captain Superintendent of Police, the Registrar General, the Surveyor General, and their respective officers as well as Members and Officers of the Sanitary Board shall have at all times free access to every part of every slaughter-house.

Slaughter-houses open to inspection.

15. The Governor in Council may from time to time make and when made revoke, add to, or alter bye-laws for regulating the slaughter-houses in the Colony.

Power to make Bye-laws.

PART III.

Markets.

16. All 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. No market shall be opened or kept open except under the provisions of this Ordinance; and every 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.

Establishing markets. Prohibiting other markets.

Buildings in
markets.

17. No buildings shall be erected or maintained in any market except stalls, quarters for market officers, police and porters. Such buildings shall be of stone or brick and the 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 of the Registrar General.

Letting of
market
buildings.

18. 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:—

- (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' lease 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 lease 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.

Sub-letting
prohibited.

19. No lessee of any market building shall sublet or assign the same or any part thereof without the written permission of the Registrar General, nor shall transfer his lease 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 lease.

Alterations to
buildings.

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

Repairs to
buildings by
Lessee.

21. Whenever the lessee of any market building shall fail to comply with any condition of his holding or grant as to the execution of any repairs to such 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.

Sales outside
markets
prohibited.

22. Except as by this Ordinance provided, no person shall within the City or Harbour of Victoria or in such villages as shall be named in any Bye-law to be made for the purpose by the Governor in Council 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; always provided that 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.

Exceptions to
the prohibi-
tion of sales
outside
markets.

23. 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 commonly sold by chandlers and purveyors not being raw butchers' meat.
- (6.) Public sales by licensed Auctioneers.

24. No person shall keep, sell, expose for sale or bring into the Colony or into any market, any food for man or beast which is in an unwholesome condition or unfit for use.

Unwholesome food.

25. 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 selling, or buying in any market.

Unauthorised fees or charges prohibited.

26. The Captain Superintendent of Police, the Registrar General, the Surveyor General and their respective Officers as well as Members and Officers of the Sanitary Board shall have at all times free access to every part of every market building.

Markets open to inspection.

27. The Governor in Council may from time to time make and when made revoke, add to, or alter bye-laws for regulating the markets of the colony.

Power to make Bye-laws.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

28. All Orders in Council and bye-laws made under this Ordinance shall be published in the *Government Gazette* in English and Chinese. Every Order in Council shall take effect from the date specified in such order. All bye-laws when published shall be construed as parts of this Ordinance and such bye-laws shall be binding not only upon all licensees under this Ordinance but also upon all persons employed by or dealing with them. The bye-laws set forth in the Schedules hereto annexed shall be the bye-laws made under this section until the same shall be altered or repealed by the Governor in Council.

Promulgation of orders and bye-laws.

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

Definition of offences.

- (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.

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

Penalties.

- (1.) For any offence against Sections 2 to 6 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;

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

Recovery of penalties.

32. The following Ordinances or parts of Ordinances and all rules made thereunder are repealed.

Repeals.

- 14 of 1845. Section 11.
- 9 of 1858.
- 5 of 1867.
- 9 of 1867. Sections 11 and 12.
- 3 of 1878.
- 19 of 1885.

but such repeal shall not affect anything lawfully done or commenced to be done under the said Ordinances, nor revive any Ordinance repealed by them.

33. This Ordinance shall come into force on a day to be named by the Governor.

SCHEDULES.

A.

Cattle Diseases.—Bye-laws.

1. All cattle and sheep imported into the Colony by water shall be landed either at the cattle wharf at Kennedy Town, the wharf of the Hongkong and Macao Steam-boat Company, Praya Central, the Dairy Farm Company's Wharf Pok-fu-lam, or the Police Station Wharf at Yau-máti, between the hours of 6 o'clock and 11 o'clock in the morning or between the hours of 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the evening.

Cattle landing wharves and time of landing.

2. All cattle and sheep imported into the Colony by land shall be driven direct to the cattle market at the village of Yau-máti, and their arrival reported forthwith at the Yau-máti Police Station.

Importation of cattle and sheep by land.

Cattle and sheep to be inspected on importation. Diseased animals to be segregated.

3. All cattle and sheep imported into the Colony shall be forthwith inspected and duly marked by an Inspector of Live-stock, and any animal which he finds to be diseased or which he may suspect to be suffering from disease shall be placed in segregation and under observation at the depôts set apart for the purpose at Kennedy Town and Yaumáti.

Segregation of animals to be reported to Sanitary Board.

4. An Inspector of Live-stock shall in every instance, with all practicable speed, report to the Sanitary Board the whole of the ascertainable particulars concerning the animals he places in segregation.

Keep of segregated animals.

5. The owner of each animal placed in segregation shall pay five cents per day for the keep of such animal until it is either passed as being free from disease or destroyed.

Slaughter of animal suffering from disease and disposal of carcase.

6. If it appears to the Sanitary Board that an animal placed in segregation is suffering from a dangerously infectious disease, it shall cause such animal to be forthwith slaughtered and the carcase thereof shall be disposed of in such manner as the Board may deem fit.

Slaughtering of animal that has been in contact with diseased animal.

7. If it appears to the Sanitary Board that any animal has been in contact or in the same herd with animals suffering from disease, it may at discretion cause such animal to be slaughtered and the carcase thereof shall be disposed of in such manner as the Board may deem fit.

Carcases property of the Government.

8. The carcase of any animal slaughtered under the provisions of rules 6 and 7 shall be the exclusive property of the Government.

Importation of diseased animals prohibited. Inspection fees.

9. No person shall knowingly bring into the Colony any animal suffering from disease.

Inspection of cattle, sheep and swine depôts.

10. Such fee as may be from time to time determined by the Governor in Council will be charged for each head of cattle and for each head of sheep imported into the Colony.

11. An Inspector of Live-stock shall visit, at such times as the Sanitary Board may direct, all places where cattle, sheep and swine are kept and inspect the animals there, and he shall immediately report to the Sanitary Board all cases of disease which he may detect during such inspection.

Places to be declared infected.

12. Where it appears to the Sanitary Board that disease exists or has within 56 days existed in any place where cattle, sheep, or swine are kept, the Board may declare such place to be infected and take such steps to prevent the spread of disease as it deems necessary.

Removal of animals or articles from infected areas prohibited.

13. When a place has been declared to be infected a placard shall be posted there to that effect and the removal therefrom, without the sanction of the Sanitary Board, of any animal, carcase, fodder, litter, utensil or other thing therein is prohibited.

Diseased animals to be reported.

14. Every person having in his premises or under his charge an animal affected with disease shall, with all practicable speed, report the same to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

Do.

15. The Police shall forthwith report to the Sanitary Board all cases of animal disease coming under their notice.

Digging up of carcases prohibited.

16. The digging up of a carcase of an animal which has been buried is prohibited.

Disinfection of infected places.

17. The Sanitary Board shall cause all places where a diseased animal has been kept to be cleansed and disinfected in such manner as it deems fit.

(B.)

Slaughter-Houses.—Bye-laws.

Inspection of animals about to be slaughtered.

1. An Inspector of Live Stock shall carefully examine every animal about to be slaughtered in any of the slaughter-houses and if he finds the animal healthy and in good condition he shall mark it as being fit for slaughtering for human food.

Admission of cattle and sheep to slaughter-house.

2. No cattle or sheep shall be admitted into the slaughter-houses except those that have been marked within the previous twenty-four hours by an Inspector of Live Stock as being fit for slaughtering for human food.

Slaughtering of swine.

3. No swine shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses except those that have been marked within the previous twenty-four hours by an Inspector of Live-stock as being fit for slaughtering for human food.

Providing slaughter men and hot water.

4. The lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals, shall provide all persons necessary 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 the slaughter-houses.

5. The lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals, 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.

Charges for slaughtering.

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

Weight of animals.

7. 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.

8. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall cause the means of ventilation and drainage provided in or in connexion with the public slaughter-houses in the Colony to be kept, at all times, in proper and efficient action.

Ventilation and drainage of slaughter-houses.

9. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall cause the means of water-supply provided in or in connexion with the slaughter-houses in the Colony to be kept, at all times, in proper order.

Water supply of slaughter-houses.

10. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of some non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from the slaughter-houses of the Colony all blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of animals, or the dressing of any carcase therein. He shall forthwith upon the completion of the slaughtering of animals or the dressing of any carcase in the slaughter-houses of the Colony cause such blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products to be collected and deposited in such vessels or receptacles, and he shall cause all the contents of such vessels or receptacles to be removed from the slaughter-houses at least once in every twenty-four hours. He shall cause every such vessel or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after such vessel or receptacle shall have been used for such collection and removal, and shall cause every such vessel or receptacle when not in actual use to be kept thoroughly clean.

Removal of blood filth, etc. in proper receptacles.

11. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall provide the proper instruments, appliances, and utensils required for the purpose of slaughtering and he shall cause all such articles to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after the completion of the process of slaughtering in which they have been used, and he shall also cause every such utensil when not in actual use to be kept thoroughly clean.

Providing and cleansing of slaughter-house appliances.

12. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and every part of the floors of the slaughter-houses in the Colony to be kept, at all times, in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any blood or liquid refuse or filth which may be spilled or splashed thereon, or any offensive or noxious matter which may be deposited thereon or brought in contact therewith. He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the slaughter-houses above the floor to be either thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash or tarred, at least, four times in every year. He shall cause every part of the floors of such slaughter-houses, and every part of the internal surface of every wall on which any blood or liquid refuse or filth may have been spilled or splashed, or with which any offensive or noxious matter may have been brought in contact during the process of slaughtering or dressing in such slaughter-houses, to be thoroughly washed and cleansed within three hours after the completion of such slaughtering or dressing.

Cleansing of slaughter-houses.

13. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall cause the hide or skin, fat, and offal of every animal slaughtered in the slaughter-houses of the Colony to be removed therefrom within twenty-four hours after the completion of the slaughtering of such animal.

Removal of hides, skins, fat, &c.

14. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall not at any time keep any dog or cause any dog to be kept in any of the slaughter-houses of the Colony. He shall not at any time keep, or cause, or suffer to be kept

Dogs in slaughter-houses prohibited.

Keeping of animals in slaughter-houses prohibited except under certain conditions.

Animals in slaughter-houses to be supplied with water.

Space allotted for animals.

in any of the slaughter-houses any animal of which the flesh may be used for the food of man, unless such animal be so kept in preparation for the slaughtering thereof upon the premises, and he shall not keep such animal or cause or suffer such animal to be kept in any of the slaughter-houses for a longer period than may be necessary for the purpose of preparing such animal for the process of slaughtering. He shall cause all animals kept in preparation for slaughtering to be confined in the stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises for this purpose.

15. The Lessee of the privilege of slaughtering animals shall cause every animal brought to any of the slaughter-houses in the Colony, and confined in any stall, pen, or lair upon the premises previous to being slaughtered, to be provided during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of wholesome water.

16. Animals confined in the stalls, lairs, or pens attached to the slaughter-houses shall have at least the following space allotted to them, viz.:—

- Every ox or cow (8 feet by 2 feet) 16 superficial feet.
- Every sheep or pig (4 feet by 1 foot) 4 superficial feet.

C.
Form of Market Register.

Market

Shop No. _____

Name of Lessee or Tenant.	Date of Entry.	For the sale of	Monthly Rent.	Term of Lease.	Seal.	Date of Entry.	Signature of Lessee.	Remarks.

D.

Markets.—Bye-Laws.

Classification of buildings.

Size of stalls.

Numbering.

Register to be kept.

Manner of letting vacant buildings.

Hours during which markets are open.

Signboards.

Obstructing thoroughfares.

1. Market buildings shall be classified and set apart by the Sanitary Board for the sale of meat, fowls, fish, fruit, vegetables, and so forth. Shops for wholesale dealing may also be set apart.

2. No retail stall shall exceed seven feet in length.

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

4. A Register of all market buildings shall be kept by the Registrar General in the form of Schedule C to this Ordinance. Every entry in such Register shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein appearing.

5. 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 three weeks before the vacancy and a time fixed for the reception of tenders.

6. 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.

7. Every occupied stall shall have a sign-board in front showing in full, both in English and Chinese, the name of the stall-holder.

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

9. No person shall make use of any avenue or thoroughfare of any market for the conveyance of merchandise not intended for sale or exposure for sale in such market.

Conveyance of merchandise

10. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale any article in any part of the market other than the part thereof which is appropriated for the sale of such article, except in cases of emergency when special written permission will be given.

Regulating sales.

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

Do.

12. No person shall hawk or cry any article whatever for sale in any market.

Hawking prohibited.

13. Every stall-holder shall cause his stall to be properly cleansed immediately before the reception, deposit or exposure for sale therein or thereon and immediately after the removal therefrom of any marketable commodities or articles.

Cleansing of stalls.

14. Every Butcher and Dealer in flesh meat shall thoroughly wash and cleanse his stall, block, stall-board and any fittings or utensils belonging thereto at least once a day.

Butchers stalls.

15. No flesh meat other than that which has been slaughtered in the slaughter-houses of the Colony shall be exposed for sale in any market till it has been inspected by an Inspector of Markets and marked by him as being fit for human food.

Sale of flesh meat.

16. Every Butcher and Dealer in flesh meat who exposes for sale flesh meat which has not been slaughtered in the slaughter-houses of the Colony, shall put up a notice on the front of his stall in English and Chinese stating the place from whence such flesh meat was imported, and the letters and characters of such notice shall be at least one and a half inches long.

Sale of imported flesh meat.

17. An Inspector of Markets shall make a weekly Return showing the weight of fresh flesh meat imported into the Colony during the week, and such Return will be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Return of dead meat imported.

18. No person shall cleave any carcase or part of a carcase elsewhere than upon a cleaving block or chopping board or upon the hooks provided for the purpose.

Cleaving of carcase.

19. Every Fishmonger shall thoroughly wash and cleanse his stall and any fittings and utensils belonging thereto at least once a day.

Fishmongers stalls.

20. Every Poulterer shall thoroughly cleanse his stall, pens, and any fittings belonging thereto at least once a day.

Poulterer's stalls.

21. No person shall pluck or clean any poultry or game except in the places appropriated for the purpose.

Cleaning poultry.

22. Every stall-holder shall provide himself with a portable dust-bin in accordance with one or other of the patterns on view in the markets.

Portable dust-bins.

23. Every stall-holder shall cause all dust, garbage and solid refuse of any kind which may be produced or may accumulate in the course of his business or in the cleaning of poultry or fish to be immediately placed in his portable dust-bin, and he shall, as often as may be necessary, but never less than once a day, cause such dust-bin to be removed, emptied, and cleansed at the place set apart for the reception of dust and garbage.

Disposal of waste and refuse.

24. No stall-holder shall suffer any garbage or refuse to remain or be under or about his stall and he shall keep the avenue or passage in front thereof in a cleanly condition.

Cleanliness of stalls.

25. No person shall throw any vegetable substance, offal, garbage, or offensive matter or thing on to any market avenue or thoroughfare.

Cleanliness of thoroughfares.

26. The market avenues or thoroughfares shall be thoroughly cleansed by public scavengers as often as required but never less than three times every day.

Scavenging.

27. No stall-holder shall keep any dog in any market, nor shall any person knowingly permit any dog to follow him into a market.

Dogs in markets prohibited.

28. A sufficient number of Inspectors of Police and Constables shall be detached from the Police Department by the Captain Superintendent of Police for the maintenance of order in the markets, and shall be subject to such control as may be ordered by the Governor in Council.

Maintenance of order.

29. All disputes arising in the markets shall be referred in the first instance to the Registrar General or any person deputed by him, and shall not be litigated until such reference has been made.

Disputes.

30. Copies of the market bye-laws shall be at all times posted in conspicuous positions in the markets.

Posting of bye-laws.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance to abolish Transportation and Penal Servitude and to substitute other Punishment in lieu thereof.

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

Penal servitude abolished.

1. From and after the commencement of this Ordinance no person shall be sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, and any person who, if this Ordinance had not been passed, might have been sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, shall after the commencement of this Ordinance be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a term of the same duration as the term of transportation or penal servitude to which such person would have been liable if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Persons under penal servitude to be deemed to have been sentenced to hard labour.

2. All persons at present detained under any sentence of penal servitude shall for the remaining period of their sentence be deemed to have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and shall be classed accordingly and shall be subject to all Laws and Rules relating to the care, custody, management, employment and discipline of offenders under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, in the same manner as if they had been originally sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

Repeal.

3. Ordinance No. 10 of 1858 is hereby repealed.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 99.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of the Queen, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—

Ordinance No. 6 of 1887.—*An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to regulate the carrying and possession of arms.*

Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.—*An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to remove doubts as to the application of Ordinance No. 2 of 1875.*

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 17th March, 1887.

(LS) W. H. MARSH.

No. 6 OF 1887.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to regulate the carrying and possession of arms.

[17th March, 1887.]

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

Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as *The Arms Ordinance, 1887.*

Ordinance 22 of 1884, sec. 2.

2. In this Ordinance the expression *arms* includes any description of fire-arms, also any sword, cutlass, spear, pike, bayonet, dagger, or other deadly weapon, also any part of any arms as so defined.

Penalty for being found carrying deadly weapons. [Ordinance 14 of 1870, sec. 18 altered.]

3. Every person who shall without reasonable excuse, the proof of which shall lie upon him, carry any arms about him, whether by night or day, shall be liable on Summary Conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months, and such weapon shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Proviso.

Provided that this section shall not apply to Officers in any Naval and Military Service, Officers in the Government Service, Justices of the Peace, Special or Common Jurors.