



THE HONGKONG Government Gazette.

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Published by Authority.

No. 29. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1887. Vol. XXXIII.

號九十二第 日五初月五年亥丁 日五十二月六年七十八百八千一 簿三十三第

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 259.

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. 16 of 1887.—*An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, empowering the Courts to award Whipping as a further punishment for certain Crimes.*

Ordinance No. 17 of 1887.—*An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, entitled The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-Houses, and Markets Ordinance, 1887.*

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 25th June, 1887.

(LS) W. G. CAMERON.

No. 16 OF 1887.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, empowering the Courts to award Whipping as a further punishment for certain Crimes.

[24th June, 1887.]

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

1. If any person shall be convicted of a crime who at the time of the Commission thereof shall have been armed with any offensive weapon or instrument, or

If any person shall be convicted

(a.) of any felony not punishable with death, committed after two previous convictions for felony, and the sentence for each of which has been at least six months' imprisonment with hard labour, or

(b.) of any crime under Sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of Ordinance 7 of 1865, or

(c.) of Piracy, or

(d.) of indecent assault,

the Supreme Court may in addition to the punishments awarded for such crimes direct that the offender if a male be once, twice or thrice privately whipped.

2. If any person shall be convicted under Section 27 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1865 of stealing any chattel money or valuable security from the person of any child or woman without violence, the Court or Magistrate before which

Power to award punishment of whipping in cases heretofore named. [No. 12 of 1865.]

7 & 8 Geo. IV, Ch. 28, sec. 2.

Offences against Ord. 7 of 1865, s. 27, to be punished by whipping.

such person is tried may in addition to the punishment awarded for such crime direct that the offender if a male be once, twice or thrice privately whipped.

Number of strokes.

3. In the case of any offender whose age does not exceed sixteen years the number of strokes at each such whipping shall not exceed twelve.

In the case of every other male offender convicted under this Ordinance the number of strokes shall not exceed thirty-six at each such whipping.

Whipping to be inflicted with a rattan and number of strokes to be mentioned in sentence. [No. 12 of 1865, and No. 3 of 1881, sec. 3.]

4. It shall not be lawful to award any sentence of whipping on the back, and every sentence of whipping shall prescribe the number of strokes and shall provide that such whipping shall be inflicted with a rattan on the breech, privately in prison and within six months of the sentence.

Present powers of Supreme Court not limited.

5. Provided that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed as limiting the powers now possessed by the Supreme Court to award whipping as an additional punishment for certain crimes.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 29th day of April, 1887.

ARATHOON SETH,
Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the 24th day of June, 1887.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(LS) W. G. CAMERON.

No. 17 OF 1887.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, entitled *The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-Houses, and Markets Ordinance, 1887.*

[20th June, 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 buffaloes.

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 be or may be reasonably suspected 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 removal 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.

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:—

Compensation for animals slaughtered.

- (1.) When the animal has shown 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 shown 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 shown 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 shown symptoms of disease on importation or within 3 days after importation no compensation will be given.

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.

Compensation for articles destroyed.

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.

Value to be fixed by Inspector of Live-stock.

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 dépôt 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.

- Privilege of slaughtering animals.** 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.
- Sub-letting prohibited.** 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.
- Slaughtering except in slaughter-houses 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 Indians, Indian Troops or Indian Police quartered in the Colony.
- Unauthorised fees or charges 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.
- Slaughter-houses open to inspection.** 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.
- Power to make Bye-laws.** 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.

PART III.

Markets.

- Establishing markets. Prohibiting other 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.
- 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 pass the night in any market except the Police and Caretakers recognised by the Government.
- 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 of 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.

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.

Sub-letting prohibited.

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.

Alterations to buildings.

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.

Repairs to buildings by Lessee.

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.

Sales outside markets prohibited.

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

Exceptions to the prohibition of sales outside markets.

- (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 Ordinance until the same shall be altered or repealed by the Governor in Council.

Promulgation of orders and bye-laws.

Definition of offences.

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

- (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.

Penalties.

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

- (1.) In the case of any offence against Sections 2 to 6 inclusive, a fine not exceeding Two hundred dollars.
- (2.) In the case of 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:

Recovery of penalties.

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

Repeals.

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

- 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.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 6th day of May, 1887.

ARATHOON SETH,
Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, this 20th day of June, 1887.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

A.

Cattle Diseases.—Bye-laws.

Cattle landing wharves and time of landing.

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, and the wharf commonly used by the China Steam Navigation Company, at Praya Central, the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Pier at Praya West, the Dairy Farm Company's Wharf at Pok-fu-lam, or the Police Station Wharf at Yaumáti, 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.

Importation of cattle and sheep by land.

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

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.

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.

Keep of segregated animals.

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.

Slaughter of animal suffering from disease and disposal of carcase.

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.

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

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

Carcases property of the Government.

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

Importation of diseased animals prohibited.

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

Inspection fees.

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.

Inspection of cattle, sheep and swine depôts.

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.

Places to be declared infected.

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.

Removal of animals or articles from infected areas prohibited.

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.

Diseased animals to be reported.

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

Do.

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

Digging up of carcasses prohibited.

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 at the public expense.

Disinfection of infected places.

(B.)

Slaughter-Houses.—Bye-laws.

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.

Inspection of animals about to be slaughtered.

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.

Admission of cattle and sheep to slaughter-house.

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.

Slaughtering of swine.

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.

Providing slaughter men and hot water.

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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

Weight of animals.

Hanging sheds and carriage of meat.

Ventilation and drainage of slaughter-houses.

Water supply of slaughter-houses.

Removal of blood, filth, etc. in proper receptacles.

Providing and cleansing of slaughter-house appliances.

Cleansing of slaughter-houses.

Removal of hides, skins, fat, &c.

Dogs in slaughter-houses prohibited.

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

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.

Animals in slaughter-houses to be supplied with 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.:-

Space allotted for animals.

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.

1. Market buildings shall be classified and set apart by the Sanitary Board for the sale of meat, fowls, fish, fruit, vegetables, and such other perishable goods.

Classification of buildings.

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

Numbering.

3. 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.

Register to be kept.

4. 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.

Manner of letting vacant buildings.

5. Every market shall be open to the public from 4 A.M. till 8 P.M. each day.

Hours during which markets are open.

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

Signboards.

7. The sign boards 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.

Obstructing thoroughfares.

8. 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.

9. 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.

Regulating sales.

- Regulating sales.** 10. No sales within any market shall be carried on except in a market building.
- Hawking prohibited.** 11. No person shall hawk or cry any article whatever for sale in any market.
- Cleansing of stalls.** 12. Every holder of a Market building shall cause his building 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.
- Butchers stalls.** 13. 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.
- Sale of flesh meat.** 14. 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 imported flesh meat.** 15. 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.
- Return of dead meat imported.** 16. 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*.
- Cleaning of carcass.** 17. No person shall cleave any carcass or part of a carcass elsewhere than upon a cleaving block or chopping board or upon the hooks provided for the purpose.
- Fishmongers stalls.** 18. Every Fishmonger shall thoroughly wash and cleanse his stall and any fittings and utensils belonging thereto at least once a day.
- Poulterer's stalls.** 19. Every Poulterer shall thoroughly cleanse his stall, pens, and any fittings belonging thereto at least once a day.
- Cleaning poultry.** 20. No person shall pluck or clean any poultry or game except in the places appropriated for the purpose.
- Portable dust-bins.** 21. 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.
- Disposal of waste and refuse.** 22. 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.
- Cleanliness of stalls.** 23. 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 thoroughfares.** 24. No person shall throw any vegetable substance, offal, garbage, or offensive matter or thing on to any market avenue or thoroughfare.
- Scavenging.** 25. The market avenues or thoroughfares shall be thoroughly cleansed by public scavengers as often as required but never less than three times every day.
- Dogs in markets prohibited.** 26. No stall-holder shall keep any dog in any market, nor shall any person knowingly permit any dog to follow him into a market.
- Maintenance of order.** 27. 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.
- Posting of bye-laws.** 28. Copies of the market bye-laws shall be at all times posted in conspicuous positions in the markets.