



SUPPLEMENT

To the HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 23rd July, 1887.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 311.

The following Bill, which was read a second time at a Meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday, is published for general information, with certain proposed alterations and omissions. The former appear in black type, and the latter within brackets.

J. M. GUTIERREZ,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

Council Chamber, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1887.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance for amending the Laws relating to Public Health in the Colony of Hongkong.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for preserving and promoting the Public Health in this Colony: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as *The Public Health Ordinance, 1887.*

Title.

2. The several Ordinances and parts of Ordinances mentioned in schedule A to this Ordinance appended, are hereby repealed, provided always that all Rules and Regulations made in virtue of any of the said Ordinances or parts of Ordinances and in force at the date of the passing of this Ordinance shall remain in operation until they shall have been amended or repealed.

Ordinances repealed.

3. In this Ordinance and in any Bye-Laws made thereunder, the following words and expressions shall have or shall include the meanings hereinafter respectively set against them unless such meanings be repugnant to or inconsistent with the context.

Definitions.

1. *Author of a Nuisance.*—The person by whose act, default, permission, or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues. [or if such person cannot be found or ascertained the Owner or the Occupier of the premises.]

Author of a Nuisance.

2. *Board.*—The Sanitary Board.

Board.

3. *Building.*—Any building, house, dwelling-house, tenement-house, common lodging-house, verandah, cook-house, privy, gallery, balcony, chimney, bridge, out-house, stable, matshed, ware-house, manufactory, shop, work-room, distillery, and place of secure stowage.

Building.

4. *Common Lodging-House:*—

Common Lodging-House.

(a.) any house or part thereof where persons are housed—not being members of the same family—at an amount not exceeding five cents a day or one dollar a month for each person;

(b.) any permanent structure in which employers of labour lodge their employes other than domestic servants, as part of the remuneration given for their services.

5. *Domestic Building.*—Any human habitation, or building where persons pass the night.

Domestic Building.

6. *Drug.*—Any medicine for internal or external use.

Drug.

7. *Food.*—Any article used for food or drink other than drugs or water.

Food.

8. *Hill-side*.—The face of the natural hill, or the face of any scarp or retaining-wall built to support the same, or any artificial filling in or terracing with earth behind such scarp or retaining-wall, made with the object of supporting a street or forming a site for a building.
9. *Householder*.—The actual tenant or occupier of the whole of any building or in cases where there shall be no such person, then the immediate landlord of the whole of such building and in the case of Corporations, Companies and Associations the Secretary or Manager thereof shall be deemed the Householder and shall be liable under this Ordinance.
- [10. *Injurious to health*.—Anything which, in the opinion of the Board, is injurious to health.]
10. *Keeper of a Common Lodging-House*.—Any person licensed to keep a *Common Lodging-House*.
11. *New Building*.—Any structure, begun after the commencement of this Ordinance or of which the enclosing walls have not been carried higher than the footings, or such old buildings as shall for the purposes of reconstruction be taken down to an extent exceeding one half, such half to be measured in cubic feet.
12. *Occupier*.—The person in actual occupation of any premises.
13. *Owner*.—Any house-owner, or the person for the time being receiving the rent of any premises, solely or as joint-tenant, or tenant in common with others, or receiving the rent of any premises whether on his own behalf or that of any other person, or where the owner cannot be found or ascertained the occupier; and for the purposes of this Ordinance every mortgagee in possession shall be deemed an Owner.
14. *Person*.—(and words applied in this Ordinance to any individual). Corporations, Companies, and Associations.
15. *Premises*.—Any land, building, or structure of any kind, footway, yard, alley, court, garden, stream, nullah, pond, pool, paddy-field, marsh, drain, ditch, or place open, covered, or enclosed, cess-pool or foreshore, also any vessel or boat lying within the waters of the Colony.
16. *Secretary*.—The Secretary to the Sanitary Board duly appointed under the provisions of Section 5 of this Ordinance.
17. *Tenant*.—Any person who leases direct from any Householder the whole of any floor or floors of any building or tenement-house.
18. *Tenement-House*.—Any domestic building let to and inhabited by more than one occupier or family, as tenants of a common landlord, or as sub-tenants of a tenant of any portion of such domestic building.
- [20. *Unhealthy*.—Any thing which is in the opinion of the Board injurious to Health.]
19. *Vessel*.—Any steam or sailing ship, launch, junk, lighter, sampan, or boat.
4. The Board shall consist of the Surveyor General, the Registrar General, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Colonial Surgeon, and not more than **six** additional members, **four** of whom, (**two being Chinese**) shall be appointed by the Governor, and one elected by the Chamber of Commerce and one by the Justices of the Peace. Non-official members of the Board shall hold office for three years.
5. The Governor shall appoint the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Board, and the names of all members appointed to the Board shall be forthwith notified in the *Government Gazette*, and any number of the *Government Gazette* containing a notice of any such appointments shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof before any Magistrate or Court of Law.
6. If any member of the Board be at any time prevented by absence or other cause from acting for more than six months, the Governor may appoint or if the member has been elected the electors may nominate some other person to replace such member, until he shall be able to resume his functions.

7. The Board shall be held to be legally constituted notwithstanding any vacancies occurring therein by death, absence, resignation, or incapacity of any member.

Vacancies.

8. The Governor may appoint such officers as he shall see fit to be Sanitary Superintendent, Sanitary Surveyors, Inspectors of Nuisances, and such other servants as the Board may from time to time recommend and there shall be paid from the Colonial Treasury to such officers such salaries and allowances as the Governor with the consent of the Legislative Council may from time to time determine.

Sanitary Staff.

9. The Board shall meet once in every alternate week and oftener if need be, and may adjourn from time to time. The President may at any time, and shall on a requisition signed by three members of the Board summon a meeting thereof.

Board meetings.

10. Any four members shall be a quorum for the despatch of business, and at every meeting the President or Vice-President shall preside, or in their absence the members present shall appoint a Chairman. The President or Vice-President or in their absence the Chairman so appointed shall have a deliberative and a casting vote.

Quorum.

11. The Governor may from time to time by Order under his hand direct that all resolutions or decisions of the Board involving the expenditure of any sum of public money in excess of fifty dollars shall be submitted to him before being acted upon.

Decisions of Board to be submitted to Governor.

12. The Board may from time to time make Standing Orders for regulating the mode and order of procedure at its meetings, for the appointment of Select Committees, for the conduct of its business between such meetings, and for the guidance of its Officers and may from time to time alter and amend such Standing Orders.

Standing Orders.

13. The Board shall have power to make and when made, to alter, amend, or revoke Bye-Laws with regard to the following matters:—

Power to make Bye-Laws.

1. The proper construction, trapping, ventilating, and maintenance of public or main drains and sewers as also of private house-drains and sewers in the City of Victoria and the villages and rural districts of Hongkong and Kowloon.
2. The provision and proper construction of privies in private premises.
3. The provision of adequate space about dwelling-houses in order to secure a free circulation of air. }?
4. The provision of adequate subsoil drainage in order to arrest damp in dwelling houses.
5. The proper lighting and ventilation of dwelling houses.
6. The cleansing, lime-whiting and proper sanitary maintenance of all premises in the Colony.
7. The sanitary maintenance of public latrines, urinals, dust-bins, and manure-depôts.
8. Surface scavenging, the removal of night soil and the disposal of refuse.
9. The closing of premises unfit for human habitation and the prohibition of their use as such.
10. The protection of the public water supply from pollution.
11. The prevention of the manufacture or sale of un-sound adulterated or unwholesome food.
12. The regulation of bakehouses, dairies, aerated water manufactories and food preserving establishments.
13. The prohibition of the establishment within certain limits, and the control of any noxious or offensive trade, business, or manufacture.
14. The sanitary maintenance of Common Lodging-Houses, opium smoking divans, factories, and places of public instruction, recreation or assembly.
15. The prevention of overcrowding in premises, either in respect of human beings or the lower animals.
16. The sanitary maintenance of all depôts and pens for cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats.
17. The sanitary maintenance of markets and slaughter-houses.
18. The construction, licensing, and proper sanitary maintenance of pig-sties in private premises.

19. The breaming of vessels, and the maintenance of cleanliness in the harbour of Victoria, the waters of the Colony and the foreshores thereof.
20. The disposal of the dead, the disinfection of dead bodies, and the sanitary maintenance of mortuaries and cemeteries.
21. The compulsory vacating of infected premises, and the disinfection and purification of the same.
22. The disinfection and purification of all infected vessels and public vehicles.
23. The mitigation or prevention of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease among animals.
24. The manufacture and sale of poisons and the sale of unsound and adulterated drugs.
25. The regulation of public baths, laundries and wash houses.
26. The compulsory reporting of infectious, contagious or communicable diseases.

14. The President or Vice-President shall give directions for carrying out and giving effect to the decisions of the Board.

Legislative Council to approve Bye-Laws.

15. All Bye-Laws made by the Board under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be submitted to the Governor and shall not take effect until approved by the Legislative Council. And all such Bye-Laws when so approved shall be published in the *Government Gazette in English and Chinese* and shall have the same force of law and be equally binding and valid as if they had been contained in this Ordinance.

Execution of Sanitary Laws.

16. The Sanitary Superintendent shall enforce the practical execution of all Sanitary Laws and of all Bye-Laws approved as aforesaid.

Sanitary Superintendent.

17. The Sanitary Superintendent shall be subject to the control of the Board and shall obey and carry out all lawful instructions given to him by the Board, and shall at each meeting of the same, duly report the proceedings taken by him in pursuance of such instructions.

Sanitary Surveyors.

18. The Sanitary Surveyors shall be subject to the control of the Board and shall carry out all lawful instructions conveyed to them through the Sanitary Superintendent.

Definition of Nuisance.

19. The word *Nuisance* as used in this Ordinance shall include :—

1. Any failure to supply or any inadequate or defective provision of drain, drain-trap, ventilating-pipe, privy, subsoil-drainage or cess-pool accommodation, any building or part of a building so dark, **OR SO** ill-ventilated [or so overcrowded] as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates, or the clear cubic capacity of which is less than three hundred cubic feet for each person or inmate passing the night therein, and any other matter or circumstance whereby any premises are rendered unhealthy.
2. Any street or road, or any part thereof, or any water-course, nullah, ditch, gutter, side channel, drain, ashpit, sewer, privy, urinal, or cess-pool so foul as to be noxious or noisome, or unhealthy.
3. Any water-course, well, tank, pool, pond, canal, conduit or cistern, the water of which from any cause is so tainted with impurities, or so unwholesome as to be injurious to the health of persons living near or using such water, or which is likely to promote or aggravate epidemic disease.
4. Any stable, cow-house, pig-sty or other premises for the use of animals which is in such a condition as to be injurious to health.
5. Any accumulation or deposit of stagnant water, sullage-water, manure, dirt, house-refuse, or other matter wherever situated which is unhealthy.
6. Any noxious matter, or waste waters, flowing or discharged from any premises wherever situated, into any public street, road, or into the gutter or side-channel of any street or road, or into any nullah or water-course, or the bed thereof.
7. Any manufactory, trade, or business of a noxious, noisome or unhealthy nature.
8. Any cemetery or place of burial so situated or so conducted as to be unhealthy.
9. Any act, omission, or thing which is, or may be, dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.

20. It shall be lawful for the Board on reasonable presumption of the existence of a Nuisance on any premises, by an Order in writing to authorize the Sanitary Superintendent, the Sanitary Surveyors, or an Inspector of Nuisances with any assistant or assistants to enter such premises at any time between six in the morning and six in the evening and to inspect the same, and the Inspecting Officer shall on demand produce and show the Order to any person being or claiming to be, the occupier of such premises.

Inspection of Premises.

21. It shall be lawful for the Sanitary Board in any case where the existence of a Nuisance is ascertained to its satisfaction, to issue a Notice through its Secretary calling on the author of the Nuisance to abate, remedy, or remove such Nuisance within reasonable time, such time to be named in the Notice, and not to be less than twenty-four hours or more than one month from the time of service of such Notice, unless cause be shewn to the Board for prolonging such delay.

Issue of Notice.

* Sections 22 and 24 to be further considered in Executive Council.

22. Such Notice may require the author of any Nuisance to provide or employ sufficient means of cleansing, drainage, subsoil-drainage, sewerage, lighting or ventilation; to provide proper privy accommodation; to pave, concrete, cover, cleanse, disinfect, or purify any premises; to temporarily vacate any premises for the purposes of disinfection or when the said premises are in a condition dangerous to health; to drain, empty, cleanse, fill up, cover, repair, alter or remove any ditch, gutter, ashpit, drain, sewer, privy, urinal, or cesspool, or to provide a sufficient and proper substitute therefor; to fill up, cleanse, or cover any well or divert any drainage from the same; to abstain from any operation which may pollute any stream, water-course, canal, pond or water; to remove any animal or animals, or provide for the wholesome keeping of the same; to carry away any accumulation of matter, solid or liquid, noxious or noisome, which shall be injurious to health; to discontinue discharging waste-waters or other matters into any gutter or side-channel of a public street or road or over the surface of the ground; to discontinue any noxious or noisome work, manufactory, trade, or business; to limit the number of persons who may be accommodated in any premises, or the number of separate apartments into which such premises may be divided, or let to, or used by different persons or families; to prevent the burial of the dead in any place or cemetery; or to do such other works or acts, as are necessary to abate, remedy, or remove any Nuisance ascertained to exist as aforesaid, in such manner and within such time as shall be specified and set forth in the Notice; and if the Board is of opinion that such Nuisance is likely to recur, it may further prohibit the recurrence thereof and issue a Notice as aforesaid for the execution of such constructional works as may be necessary in its opinion to prevent such recurrence.

Abatement of Nuisances.

23. For the purposes of Sections 21, 22 and 25 the words "Author of a Nuisance" shall mean the person by whose act, default, or sufferance the Nuisance arises, or continues; or, if such person cannot be found, the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance arises:

Provided:

- 1.° That, where the Nuisance arises from the want or defective construction of any structural convenience, or, where there is no occupier of the premises, Notice under this Section shall be served on the owner.
- 2.° That where the person causing the Nuisance cannot be found, and it is clear that the Nuisance does not arise or continue by the act, default, or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the premises, the local authority may themselves abate the same without further order.

24. In cases of non-compliance with such Notice it shall be lawful for the Board to authorise its Officers with all proper assistants and workmen from time to time, and forcibly if need be, to enter the premises in respect of which such Notice shall have been issued and to do whatever may be necessary in execution of such Notice for the abatement, remedy, or removal of such Nuisance, or for the prevention of the recurrence thereof.

Provision against non-compliance with Notices.

Right of
persons to
petition
Board.

25. Where by any Notice under this Ordinance the author of any Nuisance shall be required to construct, re-construct, alter, amend, or repair any drain; to provide adequate privy accommodation; to pave any premises; to abstain from any act which may pollute any stream, canal, pond, or other water; to discontinue any work, trade, manufactory or business; to abate overcrowding or to limit the number of separate dwellings or apartments into which premises may be divided or let or used by different persons or families; to provide proper light, subsoil-drainage, or ventilation for such premises; to discontinue the use of any cemetery or place of burial; or to abate, remedy, remove, or prevent the recurrence of any Nuisance whatsoever; and the author aforesaid shall be dissatisfied with such Notice, it shall be lawful for the author aforesaid within the time specified in such Notice for complying therewith; to petition the Board to review such Notice, and the petition shall set forth the reasons why such Notice should be discharged, modified or suspended as the case may be, and thereupon the Board shall enquire into the matters alleged in such petition, [and for such purpose the Board shall have power to take evidence upon oath, or solemn affirmation,] and shall thereupon confirm, modify, suspend, or discharge the Notice, or extend the time allowed for compliance therewith.

* Provision to be made
for appeal.

Seizure of
unwholesome
food.

26. Any member or Officer of the Board, duly authorised by the said Board in writing, may, at any time between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening enter any shop or premises used for the sale or preparation for sale, or for the storage of food, to inspect and examine any food found therein which he shall have reason to believe is intended to be used as human food, and in case any such food appear to such member or Officer to be unfit for such use he may seize the same, and the Board may order it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent it from being used as human food.

Chinese
Cemeteries.

27. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to select and appoint, and by advertisement in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*, to notify, sufficient and proper places to be the sites of, and to be used as Cemeteries or places of burial for the Chinese; and from time to time, to alter, vary, and repeal the said Notifications by others, to be advertised in the like manner; and in such Cemeteries or places, it shall be lawful for the Chinese, in conformity with the provisions of the Notifications actually in force; to bury their dead, yet so as that any person who shall use for that purpose a grave of less than six feet in depth from the ordinary surface of the ground to the uppermost side of the corpse or coffin therein deposited, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars.

Closing of
Chinese
Cemeteries.

28. The Governor in Council is authorized from time to time to notify by advertisement in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*, that any Chinese cemetery or burial ground shall, from a time in such Notification to be specified, be closed, and the same shall be closed accordingly; and whosoever after the expiration of the said specified time shall bury any corpse in the said cemetery or burial ground shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars.

Burial
elsewhere.

29. Whosoever shall bury any corpse or coffin in any ground not being a cemetery or burial ground authorized under this or any other Ordinance, shall (except in cases provided for by section 27 of this Ordinance) for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars.

Penalties in
certain cases
cumulative.

30. The penalties specified in sections 27 and 28 shall be deemed to be cumulative, and not substituted penalties, in any case where the commission of any of the offences to which the same are applicable shall occasion a Nuisance within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Removal of
infected
persons.

31. Where any person is suffering from Small-pox or any other contagious or infectious disease and is without proper lodging or accommodation or is lodged in a tenement occupied by more than one family or is on board any ship or vessel a Magistrate may on the certificate of the Colonial Surgeon or any other duly qualified Medical practitioner order the removal of such person to such suitable hospital or other like place as may be provided for the purpose.

32. All night-soil and urine shall vest in and become the absolute property of the Government night-soil Contractors for the time being and the disposal of it shall be subject to regulations to be made under this Ordinance. Provided, that the licensees of public latrines shall still be at liberty to dispose of the night-soil from latrines existing at the time of the passing of this Ordinance under the regulations in force at the time of the passing of this Ordinance, and that the owners of gardens in villages, may use on their own lands the waste products of their tenements if conveyed according to such regulations.

Night-soil and urine the property of the night-soil Contractors.

33. All householders or tenants within the City of Victoria shall provide themselves with suitable dust-boxes in accordance with a pattern deposited for the inspection of the public, at the District Police Stations in the city, and all the day's house-sweepings, ashes, offal, and refuse, shall be deposited in the dust-box, and in no place or receptacle other than the dust-box which shall be at all times maintained in due repair by the owner.

Householders to provide dust-boxes.

34. The keeping of pigs, goats, or cattle without a Licence from the Sanitary Board is hereby prohibited, and any person keeping such animals, either without a Licence from the Board or in a manner contravening such sanitary conditions as may be endorsed on such Licence, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding \$5, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding fourteen days, and to forfeit all animals in respect of the keeping of which he has so offended.

Keeping pigs, &c.

PART II.

35. Whenever any part of the Colony appears to be threatened with, or is affected by any formidable epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may by Proclamation from time to time, direct that the provisions contained in Sections 35 to 40 of this Ordinance both inclusive, be put in force in the Colony or such part thereof as by such Proclamation may be specified, and may from time to time revoke or renew any such Proclamation; and subject to such revocation and renewal every such Proclamation shall be in force for such period as in such Proclamation shall be expressed, and every such Proclamation shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

Proclamation of epidemic disease.

36. From time to time after the issuing of any such Proclamation as aforesaid, and while the same continues in force, the Board may issue Bye-Laws, as they shall think fit, for the prevention as far as possible or mitigation of such epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, and from time to time may revoke, renew, and alter any such Bye-Laws.

Bye-Laws for prevention or mitigation of epidemic.

Any person committing any infraction of the above Bye-Laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to six months imprisonment.

37. The Board by such Bye-Laws may provide:—

Punishment for contravention of Bye-Laws.

1. For the speedy and safe disposal of the dead.
2. For house to house visitation.
3. For the dispensing and distribution of medicines.
4. For providing such accommodation and medical aid as may be required.
5. For the destruction of infected bedding, clothing or other articles.
6. For the compulsory vacating of houses.
7. For any such matters or things as may to the Board appear advisable for preventing or mitigating such disease.

Bye-Laws.

38. Such Bye-Laws after approved by the Governor in Council, shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Bye-Laws to be published in the Gazette.

39. The Board shall, through its Officers, superintend the execution of such Bye-Laws and shall act, and shall provide all such things, as may be advisable for mitigating such disease, or for superintending or aiding in the execution of such Bye-Laws or for executing the same as the case may require.

Board to supervise execution of Bye-Laws.

Inspection of premises.

40. Any officers or persons authorised in that behalf by the Board may enter at any reasonable time during the day or night, and inspect any premises where they have ground for believing that any person has recently suffered from or died of any such disease, or that necessity may otherwise exist, for executing in relation to such premises any of such Bye-Laws.

Premises overcrowded.

41. When any such Proclamation is in force, and upon any evidence that the Board may deem sufficient that any premises are so overcrowded, as to be injurious to health, the Board shall have power to make such Order as it shall see fit to abate such overcrowding, and the house-holder, tenant, or occupier of such premises who shall permit such overcrowding to continue after such Order shall have been served on him shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every day during which such overcrowding shall continue, and in default of payment he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

Proclamation to extend to waters of the Colony.

42. All Proclamations of the Governor in Council for executing the provisions contained in Sections 35 to 40 of this Ordinance, both inclusive, shall extend to the waters of the Colony, and the Board may issue under the said Proclamations, by virtue of the provisions of Section 36, Bye-Laws for vacating, cleansing, purifying and ventilating vessels.

PART III.

Drains.

43. Every owner of a new building erected within the City of Victoria shall construct the ground floor of such building at such sufficiently high level as will allow of the construction of a drain and of the provision of the requisite communication with any public sewer into which such drain may lawfully empty; at a point in the upper half-diameter of such sewer.

Materials to be used for drains.

44. Every owner of a new building within the City of Victoria, shall, in the construction of every drain of such building, use good sound pipes formed of cast iron jointed with lead or hard, well glazed stone-ware socketted pipes jointed water-tight in cement mortar composed of at least one part of good cement to three equal parts of clean sand. Black bricks shall not be used in the construction of any house-drains intended for the conveyance of sewage. Red bricks may be used, provided they are hard and sound, and that they are set in cement mortar of the foregoing description, and that the interior surface of the drain is also smoothly rendered with the same mortar.

Sizes and falls of drains.

45. Every owner shall cause every such drain to be of adequate size, such size to be approved by the Board, and in no case to be less than four inches internal diameter. Where the ground is soft, such drain shall be laid in a bed of good lime concrete. Every house-drain shall be laid with a proper fall to the satisfaction of the Board.

Drains under building.

46. No drain shall be so constructed as to pass under any building, except in any case where any other mode or construction may be impracticable. Any drain passing under a building shall be laid in one straight line for the whole distance beneath such building, and shall be completely embedded and encased all round in good and solid lime concrete, at least four inches thick all round.

Disconnexion and ventilation of drains.

47. Adequate disconnexion and ventilation shall be provided at the end of every house-drain, by means of gully-traps, with slop-stone covers or suitable iron perforated covers or gratings, and ventilating pipes, placed at such points and levels, and in such manner as shall in each case be required by the Board, and every inlet to every house-drain, shall be properly trapped and shall be grated, or covered with a perforated stone or iron cover that shall effectually prevent the introduction of any solid substance into such inlet and the perforations or apertures of every such grating or cover, shall be of not less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which it is fitted.

Traps and manholes.

48. Every drain from a building communicating directly with, any public sewer, shall be provided with a suitable trap, ventilating-grating, disconnecting manhole, or other appliance, to the satisfaction of the Board, at such point between such building and such public sewer as shall be pointed out in each case by the Board.

Junction of drains.

49. No house-drains shall be joined in such a manner as to form any right-angled junction, either vertical or horizontal. Every drain shall join another drain obliquely in the direction of the flow of such drain.

50. No ventilating-pipe of any drain shall be of a less internal diameter than four inches, and such ventilating pipe shall in every case be securely fixed and so carried up to such height, (provided such height be in no case less than ten feet above the ground), as shall effectually prevent any escape of foul air into any thoroughfare or adjoining building.

Ventilating-Pipes.

51. No overflow from any cistern or bath, or ablution, sullage, or refuse waters of any kind, nor the surface-drainage of any yard or back-yard shall be led from any building or premises, through any down-pipe or open gutter into, or over, any surface-channel of any public street, alley, thoroughfare, or other ground, nor shall such refuse waters be led into, or emptied over the surface of any back-yard, alley, or other ground belonging to such building, or premises or other adjoining building or premises, but shall be conveyed in a watertight waste-pipe or down-pipe taken through an external wall, and discharged in the open air over a gully-trap covered with a grating or granite slop-stone cover, and no such waste-pipe or down-pipe, [shall be brought down any external wall or retaining wall when such wall looks upon any public thoroughfare.]

Overflows and waste waters.

Postponed for further consideration.

52. Every kitchen of a dwelling or tenement-house, shall be provided on every floor with a suitably dished and perforated slop-stone, and with a down-pipe, securely fixed, trapped, disconnected, and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Board.

Slop-stones and down-pipes.

53. All works connected with the construction, disconnection, trapping and ventilating of house-drains, shall be carried out at the cost and charges of the owner of the house, either by the Board or by persons approved of by the Board under the supervision of the latter.

All works to be carried out by Board or by persons approved by same.

54. The Board may, by a written Notice, require the owners of existing buildings, the drains of which are in the opinion of the Board in a defective and insanitary condition, to construct within a reasonable time to be determined by the Board, new house-drains in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, or to make such other improvements in the existing defective drainage of such building, as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary to meet the requirements of this Ordinance.

New house-drains.

55. If it appears to the Board that a group of contiguous tenements may be drained more advantageously in combination than separately, the Board may order that such group be drained upon some combined plan to be approved by it, and the expenses shall be apportioned by the Board between the different owners of such group of contiguous tenements.

Groups of drains.

56. If any building be without a sufficient drain, and if a public sewer of sufficient size be within one hundred feet of the premises or outermost boundaries of the lot on which such building is situated, and if such public sewer be on a lower level, it shall be lawful for the Board to require the owner of such building to connect with such public sewer by means of a proper drain adequately trapped and ventilated, to the satisfaction of the Board: **Provided always that, if any owner has, by order of the Board, connected his building with a public sewer, he shall not be required to connect such building, at his own expense, with any other public sewer.**

Owners to connect drains with main-sewers.

57. Whenever the Board shall have reason to believe that the drains of any building are defective and in a condition injurious to Health it shall be lawful for the Board to order an Inspecting Officer to enter the premises and to inspect such drains, and if requisite for the purposes of such inspection, such Officer shall cause the ground to be opened in any place or places he may deem fit, doing as little damage as may be, and should such drains be found in a satisfactory condition, they shall be reinstated and made good by the Board at the public expense, but should such drains prove in the opinion of the Board defective, it shall cause them to be properly reconstructed in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Suspected drains to be opened by Board.

58. Every owner of a new building in the villages and rural districts of Hongkong and Kowloon shall construct the ground floor of such building at such sufficiently high level as will allow of the construction of a drain, and of the provision of the requisite communication with any public sewer into which such drain may lawfully empty or with any other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate.

House drains in Villages and Rural Districts.

Open drains. 59. Wherever feasible, every house-drain in the villages and rural districts of Hongkong and Kowloon shall hereafter be an open drain consisting of a semi circular channel of glazed stoneware jointed in cement mortar and laid to adequate falls on a bed of good lime or cement concrete to the satisfaction of the Board.

Sumps. 60. In isolated places not connected with any public drainage system, every such open drain shall lead and empty into a covered sump or cesspit built of brick or lime concrete rendered smoothly in good Portland cement mortar in such manner as to be water tight.

Stagnant water. 61. No premises within the City of Victoria or the villages of Hongkong and Kowloon, shall be so excavated as shall admit of the formation on the surface thereof, of pools of stagnant or other foul waters, and it shall be lawful for the Board to call upon the owner of any premises whereon such pools may exist, to fill up the same with good clean earth to the level of the surrounding ground, or to drain off such pools by means of surface-drains into any channel with which such surface-drains may lawfully communicate.

PART IV.

Windows to communicate with external air. 61. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building, shall construct in the wall of each story of such building which shall immediately front or abut on any open space a sufficient number of suitable windows, in such a manner and in such a position, that each of such windows shall afford effectual means of ventilation by direct communication with the external air.

Space underneath floors. 62. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct every room in the lowest floor if provided with a boarded floor, in such manner that there shall be, for the purpose of ventilation, between the underside of every joist on which such floor may be laid, and the upper surface of the asphalt or concrete with which, the ground surface or site of such building may be covered, a clear space of three inches at the least in every part, and he shall cause such space to be ventilated by means of vents, gratings, or air-bricks.

Sizes of windows. 63. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct in every habitable room of such building, one window, at the least, opening directly into the external air, and he shall cause the total area of such window, or, if there be more than one, of the several windows, clear of the sash frames, to be equal at the least to one tenth of the floor area of such room. Such person shall also construct every such window so that one half, at the least, may be opened, and so that the opening may extend in every case to the top of the window.

To be relegated to the Building Ordinance.

PART V.

Area. 62. Every person who shall erect on a level site excavated out of a slope or declivity any new building the basement story of which is intended for human habitation, shall not abut such new building against the hill-side, but shall leave a clear intervening space or area of at least four feet between such new building along its whole extent and the toe of the slope of the hill-side, always provided that for the purposes of this section any kitchen or outhouse appertaining to such new building may be so abutted against the hill-side, if not designed or intended for human habitation.

Basement. 63. Every person who shall erect a new building the basement story of which shall be designed for cellarage or for purposes other than human habitation, may abut such new building against the hill-side to the extent of the height of such basement story.

Kitchen, &c. 64. It shall not be lawful for any person who shall have been allowed to erect any new building, kitchen or outhouse abutting against the hill-side under the provisions of the two preceding sections, or for any subsequent owner or tenant thereof to use or suffer to be used at any subsequent period the basement story of such new building, or such kitchen or outhouse for the purposes of human habitation.

Sub-soil drainage. 65. Every person who shall, under the provisions of Section 64, leave a clear intervening space or area between a new building and the hill-side shall make the surface of the floor of such area at least twelve inches lower than the level of the basement floor of such new building, and he shall lay to the full extent of such area along the toe of the slope of the hill-side, and to a depth of at least twelve inches below the surface, a line of hard sound stone-ware

field-pipes for the purpose of effectually draining the sub-soil of such area, and he shall not cause such sub-soil drain to be passed out under the floor of any building unless any other mode of outlet may be impracticable, and in such case he shall cause the sub-soil drain to be so laid under the ground floor of such new building that there shall be a distance of at least nine inches between the top of such drain, and the surface of such ground floor.

66. The floor of every area and the basement floor of every building adjoining an area floor, shall be properly asphalted, paved, or covered over with a layer of good concrete at least nine inches thick, and the floor of such area shall have a fall from the external wall of such building, towards the face of the hill-side, of at least half an inch to the foot.

67. Every area shall be kept at all times free and unobstructed by structures of any kind other than flights of steps, nor shall such area be roofed in, or covered over with glass or other material. Every area shall be provided with a suitable parapet wall, or safe iron railing or fence along its upper edge.

Paving of area.

Structures in areas prohibited.

PART VI.

70. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the same to be provided with a suitable privy of brick, at least three feet wide by four feet deep internal dimensions, and such privy shall be so constructed as to open into the outer air and not into the building, and where the latter shall be used as a tenement-house of more than one floor, there shall be a similar privy for the use of each floor.

Privies.

71. Every privy shall have a suitable door and window as also a ventilating opening into the external air not less than 6 inches by 3 inches immediately under the ceiling, and the window of such privy shall be of not less dimensions than two feet by one foot, exclusive of the frame, and it shall open directly into the external air.

Privies to have suitable doors and windows.

72. The floor of every privy on the ground floor shall be raised at least six inches above the level of the ground outside, and the floor of every privy shall be paved with smooth stone flags, or with hard tiles, asphalt, or concrete covered with cement mortar, or other non-absorbent material, and such floor shall have a fall or inclination towards the door of at least half an inch to the foot.

Privy floors to be above ground level.

73. No privy shall have any communication by means of any pipe, drain, grating, or other channel with any underground private drain, or public sewer.

Privies not to connect with drains.

74. Every privy shall be provided with a moveable receptacle of non-absorbent material for the reception of filth, and such receptacle shall have a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet, and every privy shall also be provided with a moveable stand or seat fitted in such manner as shall enable it to be readily removed and adjusted for the purpose of cleansing the floor and sides of the privy, and of voiding the receptacle.

Privy receptacles.

68. No person shall construct any water-closet or urinal having any communication with any underground public sewer, or private drain, and any such existing water-closets or urinals shall be removed by the owner, upon his being required by the Board to effect such removal.

Water-closets.

69. Every factory, refinery, distillery, godown, or other industrial or trading establishment whatsoever, employing a number of persons shall be provided by the owner thereof with proper privy accommodation on the premises, calculated on the basis of one privy-seat to every twenty persons, and in respect of constructional details and building materials to be used, all such privies shall be similar to those for domestic buildings.

Privies in factories or other industrial establishments.

PART VII.

77. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building, fronting a private street shall so place the same, that along its entire frontage, there shall be an open space of at least seven and a half feet in width, measured from the centre line of such street.

Space in front of buildings.

78. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building, shall provide along the entire back of such building, a clear space forming a back-yard, of at least ten feet in width, and such back-yard shall not be roofed in with glass or other material, but shall be at all times kept open to the sky, for the purposes of light and ventilation, nor shall such back-yard be subtended by flying balconies unless its width shall exceed ten feet, or by any structure other than

Space behind buildings.

To be relegated to the Building Ordinance.

To be relegated to the Building Ordinance.

a covered bridge not more than three feet wide laid across such back-yard leading into the kitchen or outhouse at the level of each upper floor when the house is of more than one story. But in respect of such domestic buildings as may already in accordance with Section 64 of this Ordinance have left a clear area of four feet between the external wall of such building and a scarp or retaining wall, it shall be optional with the owner of such building to erect a kitchen or outhouse immediately abutting against the back of such building provided such kitchen or outhouse does not extend the full width of the building but stops within five feet of such width, and in such case the depth of the back-yard between the external wall of the building and scarp or retaining wall shall not be less than ten feet.

To be relegated to the Building Ordinance.

Appeal to Governor in Council.

79. When however the provisions of the two preceding Sections cannot be adhered to without undue sacrifice of property, such provisions may be modified at the discretion of the Governor in Council.

Buildings on new Crown Lots.

70. Every person who shall erect a domestic building upon land obtained from the Crown after the passing of this Ordinance shall provide along the entire back of such building if one storied a clear space forming a back-yard of at least ten feet in width, if such building be two storied he shall cause the width of such back-yard to be at least fifteen feet, and if such building be three storied he shall cause the width of such back-yard to be at least twenty feet.

PART VIII.

Overcrowding.

71. Every domestic building or portion thereof found to be inhabited in excess of a proportion of one adult to every three hundred cubic feet of clear internal space shall be considered to be in an overcrowded condition and shall be deemed a Nuisance. This Section shall apply only to such districts or portions of districts as may from time to time be designated by an Order of the Governor in Council.

300 cubic feet of space to be given each inmate of houses.

72. It shall not be lawful for any householder or tenant to let or sub-let for occupation any Tenement-House or any floor, compartment, or portion thereof to so large a number of persons or families as shall leave less than three hundred cubic feet of clear space for every adult inmate of such Tenement-House or portion thereof, including the family of such householder or tenant if resident on the premises, and the presence of any number of persons in excess of this proportion, between the hours of 9 P.M. and 4 A.M. shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence that such Tenement-House, floor, compartment, or portion thereof, has been let in contravention of this section.

Notices to Householder.

73. If any Tenement-House or other domestic building or portion thereof shall be found to be in an overcrowded condition, the Board shall require the tenant of the same, or any portion thereof, and also if requisite the householder, each and severally, by means of a written Notice to abate such overcrowding within a period of one calendar month (or in the case of a second or subsequent notice, within three days) after the receipt of the Notice by such householder or tenant, and such Notice shall specify the cubic capacity available for habitation, in such Tenement-House or other domestic building and the number of persons which may legally be accommodated therein in the proportion of one adult for every three hundred cubic feet of clear space.

Common kitchen not to be used as sleeping rooms.

74. Any room of a Tenement-House used as a common kitchen, shall not be used as a sleeping room, and the householder or tenant thereof shall be responsible that such common kitchen is not so used, nor shall any passage, lobby, or other place partitioned off from any sleeping room to the height of the ceiling be included in the calculation of the cubic capacity available for human habitation.

Children of fourteen years.

75. In the calculation of cubic space for the purposes of the four preceding Sections two children fourteen years or under fourteen years of age, shall be counted as one person, and every person over fourteen years of age shall be considered as an adult.

Lodging-Houses.

76. No person shall open or keep open a Common Lodging-House unless the house is registered and the keeper thereof is licensed by the Registrar General.

77. Every person who shall erect a domestic building shall not let the same or any portion thereof for occupation until such building shall have been previously examined by an Officer of the Board duly authorized by the Board, and certified by such officer as having been built in compliance with the entire provisions of this Ordinance. [and as being in every respect fit and proper for human habitation.]

Domestic buildings.

78. Any person who shall not comply with the requirements of Sections 81, 82 and 83 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Punishments.

PART IX.

79. All reasonable expenses incurred by the Board in consequence of any default in complying with any Order or Notice issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be money paid for the use, and at the requirement of the person on whom the said Order or Notice was made, and shall be recoverable from the said person in the ordinary course of law at the suit of the Secretary to the Board duly authorised by the said Board.

Reimbursement of expenses to the Board.

80. The provisions of the *Crown Remedies Ordinance*, 1875 shall apply to the recovery of all such expenses, and the certificate required by that Ordinance shall be signed by the Secretary.

Recovery of expenses.

81. Whoever assaults, obstructs, molests, or hinders any Member or Officer of the Board in the execution of the duties or exercise of the powers imposed or conferred upon him by this Ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Assaulting Member or Officer of the Board.

82. Every Notice issued by the Board shall be in the form contained in Schedule B to this Ordinance.

Schedule B.

83. Every such Notice or Order may be served by any Officer or Servant of the Board by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person to whom it is addressed, and when addressed to the owner of any premises it may, if such owner cannot be found, be served by delivering the same to some person upon such premises, or if there be no person upon such premises who can be so served, by affixing the same to some conspicuous part of the premises.

Manner of serving Notices.

84. Any person giving false evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in any enquiry held by the Board relative to the petition for the review of any Notice or Order issued by the said Board shall be guilty of an offence and shall in all respects be liable on conviction thereof before a competent Court, to the penalties provided by law against perjury.

False evidence.

85. Any person on whom there shall be served any Notice issued by the Board under the provisions of this Ordinance and who shall fail within the time specified in such Notice to comply therewith, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty-five dollars for every day during which such non-compliance shall continue.

Penalties.

86. Any person in whose possession there shall be found any food liable to seizure under Section 25 of this Ordinance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Penalties.

87. Any person or persons who shall in making application for registration or licensing of a Common Lodging-House, knowingly make any false statements regarding any of the particulars required to be stated in such application, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Do.

88. Any person who shall contravene any provision of this Ordinance for which no special penalty is provided shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Do.

89. All penalties imposed by this Ordinance or by any Bye-Laws thereunder may be recovered in a summary manner before a Magistrate at the suit of the Secretary.

Do.

90. Where proceedings under this Ordinance are competent against several persons in respect of the joint act or default of such persons, it shall be sufficient to proceed against one or more of them without proceeding against the others.

Proceeding against several persons.

Schedule A.

The following Ordinances or parts of Ordinances and all Rules made thereunder are repealed :—

- No. 12 of 1856, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, and 13.
- No. 8 of 1858, sections 18 and 19.
- No. 10 of 1872, section 6.
- No. 7 of 1883.

Schedule B.



Hongkong,

188 .

To
 NOTICE is hereby given to you on behalf of the Sanitary Board that the Nuisance specified hereunder is found to exist in your premises No. _____ and that you are therefore hereby required within a delay of _____ from the time of service upon you of the present Notice to abate such Nuisance in the manner hereunder set forth, failing which you will be liable to a fine of _____
 By Order of the Sanitary Board.

Secretary.

Nature of Nuisance.

Action to be taken for the Abatement of the Nuisance.

Bye-laws for the proper sanitary maintenance of Common Lodging-Houses made under Ordinance No. _____ of 1887, Section 13, Sub-section 14.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Register. | 1. A Register of all Common Lodging-Houses shall be kept by the Registrar General in the form of Schedule C appended to these bye-laws. |
| Registration of houses. | 2. Before a house can be registered as a Common Lodging-House, an application must be made to the Registrar General in the form of the Schedule D hereunto appended, setting forth the situation of the house, the number of the rooms to be set apart for lodgers and the cubic capacity of each room so set apart, and for this purpose the schedule or form will be furnished by the Registrar General. |
| Do. | 3. The Registrar General shall transmit each application for the registration of a house as a Common Lodging-House to the Sanitary Board, and the Board shall then cause the house specified in such application to be inspected by one or more of its Officers who shall submit a report to the Board on the sanitary condition of such house, and its suitability for use as a Common Lodging-House. |
| Do. | 4. Any house to be registered as a Common Lodging-House must be substantially built and in a good state of repair, the floors must be paved with tiles or concrete or boarded with planks close jointed, and all the rooms which are to be used as sleeping rooms must be on all sides above the level of the ground immediately surrounding the house. The house-drains must be in good order and constructed in accordance with the bye-laws regulating house drainage, there must be adequate kitchen, ablution, privy, urinal and ash-bin accommodation to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board. |
| Registration of Houses. | 5. When the Sanitary Board is satisfied that a house sought to be registered as a Common Lodging-House is suitable for such a purpose, it shall inform the Registrar General accordingly who may then register such house as a Common Lodging-House. |
| Licensing of keepers. | 6. Before any person can be licensed as a keeper of a Common Lodging-House, an application must be made to the Registrar General and such application must be accompanied by a certificate of character from one or more respectable householders as defined by the Victoria Registration Ordinance, 1866. |
| Do. | 7. When the Registrar General is satisfied with the character of an applicant for a licence to keep a Common Lodging-House he may issue a licence to such applicant accordingly. |
| Cubic space. | 8. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall not suffer or permit in any room of his Common Lodging-House, a greater number of persons to sleep or lodge than the number specified by the Sanitary Board, which shall be in the proportion of not more than one adult person for every three hundred cubic feet of clear space contained therein. Two children of fourteen years of age or under to be counted as one person. |

9. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall reduce the number of lodgers in any room of his Common Lodging-House upon receiving notice in writing from the Sanitary Board stating the cause for making such reduction, and the period for which it shall continue in force.

Cubic space.

10. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall affix and keep in a conspicuous position on the outside of his Common Lodging-House, a board, having painted on it in English and Chinese in legible white letters and characters on a black ground, not less than two inches long, the words "Registered Lodging-House." He shall also affix and keep in a conspicuous place in each room, a board having painted on it in English and Chinese the number of persons the room is registered to accommodate.

Affixing sign-boards, &c.

11. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall not knowingly permit males and females above ten years of age respectively to occupy the same sleeping apartment except in the cases of husband and wife, and parents and children, and he shall prevent any person occupying his house for immoral purposes.

Separation of sexes.

12. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall not knowingly permit persons of bad character to lodge in his house and he shall maintain and enforce good order and decorum therein; and he shall also keep a Register of the name, occupation and native place of each lodger.

Good order.

13. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall not permit the kitchen of his house to be used as a sleeping room.

Kitchen not to be used as sleeping room.

14. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open to their full width from 9 A.M. till sunset unless prevented by tempestuous weather or by the illness of any person occupying any of the rooms.

Ventilation.

15. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall cause the internal walls and ceilings of every part of his house to be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed during the sixth and twelfth months of the Chinese year.

Cleansing and lime washing.

16. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall at all times keep his premises in a clean and wholesome condition, and the fittings of the sleeping rooms shall be maintained by him in a thorough state of repair. He shall cause every room, passage and stair to be thoroughly swept at least once a day.

Cleanliness, &c.

17. The keeper of a Common Lodging-House shall cause all filth and house refuse or other offensive matter to be removed from his premises daily.

Do.

18. If any person in a Common Lodging-House becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, the keeper of such Common Lodging-House shall forthwith, upon his becoming aware of the fact, give notice thereof to the Inspector of Nuisances in whose district the lodging-house is situated, or to the nearest Police Station; and the keeper of such Common Lodging-House shall cause the house to be vacated for the purpose of fumigation, disinfection or lime-washing, and of allowing the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be destroyed or disinfected at the public expense, in such manner as the Sanitary Board may direct. Any offence against this Bye-Law shall be punishable with a penalty of fifty dollars or in default of payment with imprisonment for a period of two months.

Infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases.

19. The Registrar General, the Captain Superintendent of Police, and Members of the Sanitary Board, or any officers deputed by them shall have at all times free access to every part of any registered Common Lodging-House and to the Register of lodgers therein.

Inspection.

20. Any person offending against any of the foregoing Bye-laws for a breach of which no specific penalty is provided shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five dollars for each day after written notice of the offence has been served on him by the Sanitary Board, and failing immediate payment of the penalty imposed to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month. Any licensed keeper of a Common Lodging-House against whom three convictions under these Bye-laws have been recorded within twelve months will be liable to have his licence cancelled by the Registrar General.

Penalties.

Schedule C.
Form of Common Lodging-House Register.

Date.		Register Number.		Situation of Lodging-House and Street Number thereof.		No. of Sleeping Rooms.		No. of Kitchens.		No. of Closets.		Nature of Water Supply.		Maximum No. of Lodgers which can be received.		Name of Keeper.		Signature of Registering Officer.	
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Schedule D.

Application for a House to be registered as a Common Lodging-House

I, the undersigned, hereby make application to have the under-mentioned premises registered as a Common Lodging-House, under the Public Health Ordinance of 1887.

Signature of Applicant,

Address,

Hongkong, 188 .

Situation of premises sought to be registered as a }
Common Lodging-House,..... }

The number of floors to be used as a Common }
Lodging-House, }

The number of rooms set apart for lodgers,

Cubic capacity of Room No. 1.....cubic feet.
Do. do. No. 2..... do.
Do. do. No. 3..... do.
Do. do. No. 4..... do.
Do. do. No. 5..... do.
Do. do. No. 6..... do.

To the Registrar General.

署輔政使司史

為

曉諭事照得此例昨經在定例局再宣讀現將此例各款所議或增改或刪除再行示諭所增改者印用太字刪除者用方圍用十字記者係有註明在例脚各宜知照特示

香港總督督同定例局議定防護本港居民人等疾病則例各款開列於左
第一款此例名為一千八百八十七年防護本港居民人等疾病之則例
第二款現將此則例附粘格式內開之舊例款一並刪除此外所有按照舊例議定之章程尚未刪除者仍循照辦理
第三款此例與按此例所立之章程其詞意逐一明白分列于下以便知曉

如該詞意與此則例某款內之詞意不符即照某款原文辦理
一弄污穢之人係由己弄或使人或任人弄 **倘查不能出其人則為該業主或屋客屋間**

- 一局者即係潔淨局
- 一房屋即係屋宇或住房或分租住房或歇店或天台或廚房或廁所或樓天台或小天台或烟通或橋或偏間或馬房或棧房或製造局或舖店或工作房或酒坊或貨倉
- 一歇店即係非一家同居之地方無論係租全間或分租每人每日房租不過五仙士一月不過一圓
- 一又歇店係由東家給與用人所居之處其房租均在工銀內計算家人不在此例
- 一住房即係人夜間所住之房
- 一藥材即係內外科所用醫病之藥物

- 一食物即係人所食所飲之物非藥材與水
- 一山邊即係山面或企礮或欄石學或掘高補低之填地盤此地盤係或建屋或作路之用
- 一戶主即係住全屋之人如無其人即以該屋主為戶主若公司則為代辦人是問

得人生即係據局員擬為有得之事

- 一歇店主即係請領歇 執照之人
 - 一新屋即係自此則例頒行之後所建之屋或已行地脚或舊屋拆卸過半仍欲建復皆以新屋論量過半之數以長闊高牽計之立方尺算
 - 一屋客即係住屋之人
 - 一業主即係屋主或一人或數人或自己收租或代理收租之人倘業主不在則為屋客是問所有典主亦為業主
 - 一人者公司亦在其內
 - 一地方即係田地或各等房屋或小路或小巷或天井或園或小河或山坑或塘或池或稻田或陂澤或渠或屋渠或處所無論有無上蓋牆垣或水氾或沙灘或本港洋面各等船艇
 - 一經歷即係照此例第五款所派委潔淨局之經歷
 - 一屋客即係由戶主轉批一層或數層之人
 - 一分租住屋即係一人或數人由業主所租之屋或由包租者轉租之房
 - 一船隻即係大小輪船或帆船或渡船或盤艇或三版或小艇
- 第四款潔淨局各員係 工務司 華民政務司 總緝捕司 國家大醫師及額外之六員六員之內四員係西中各兩員奉 督憲委派一由商務局公舉一由紳士公舉該五員係其在局當差三年第五款該局正堂副堂暨歷三位皆奉 督憲委派凡在局人員姓名須載於憲報內倘 泉署或 巡理府有案欲知某員在局當差即以憲報為

憑

第六款若有局員不在本港或因別故至六個月之久不在本局當差若該員係奉 督憲所派者 督憲可另派人員代理若由商務局或由紳士所舉者准其另舉人員代理俟本員復任為止

第七款倘有局員身故或離港或辭任或不勝任等事不得以局員不足數不合例為詞

第八款總理潔淨事務官查察潔淨官及潔淨總差皆奉 督憲所委并由該局隨時選舉之員亦奉 督憲所委 督憲督同定例局可准該員差人等領取隨時額定錢糧

第九款該局會商之期以兩禮拜一次或數次均視時宜亦准其隨時展期會商該局正堂可定期會商或局員三位亦可聯咨請正堂定期會商

第十款該局每次會商之時至少須有四位局員始能辦公會商之時即以正堂或副堂為主倘兩堂均未到局其餘人員即須公推一員暫時為主倘所議之事彼此不合則以為主者所定為正

第十一款該局每次辦公之費其銀若逾五十員先須詳奉 督憲批准而行

第十二款該局會商之章程及選擇人員專商某事章程及兩次會商之間如何辦理章程及指使該局人員如何時常辦理章程皆由該局隨時增改

第十三款局可設章程辦理列下各事如有議定增改刪除等事皆由該局作主 無論大小各樣暗渠或在屋或在域多利或在港屬九龍附近村庄如何建造並如何蓋罩使渠內通風並如何修理之法 民居如何安建廁所看下一 住房如何留地使有通風之處看下一 如何建造地下之

滲水暗渠以免屋內潮濕 住房如何設法使光亮通風 如何將香港屋宇洗刷積灰水使之潔淨 如何將公廁及尿槽攪池糞坑使之潔淨 如何將街道等處掃淨及如何搬運糞料及零星廢物 將不合人住之房屋封閉以禁人入居 如何保護水井水喉潔淨 禁人製作攪假食物或壞物或不宜人之食物 查核麵包店牛羊奶庄做荷蘭水等局造罐頭食物店 禁人在某界內開設製造有碍人之生理若在界外亦設法限制 令歇店鴉片開燈館製造局書院義學散館博物院戲院會館等類潔淨 民居與畜牲所免其稠密過額 所有牛猪棉羊與草羊各欄圍街市屠房等處使之潔淨 猪圈如何建造使之潔淨并如何請領執照 煙船並將香港洋面及沙灘使之潔淨 埋葬薰除死人傳染毒氣令義庄墳場潔淨 核令民人雖有傳染病之房屋薰除傳染病毒 所有傳染病之船隻公用之輪車等薰除傳染病毒 或設法減輕除牲口之疫病 泡製發賣毒藥賣機假變壞藥 浴房洗衣店核令稟報某處有傳染病

第十四款該局議定之案皆由該局正堂或副堂施行

第十五款所有按照此例設立之章程須先詳 督憲候定例局批准始可頒行仍須將該章程用英華合璧字樣 載入憲報以便知曉如有干犯章程者其罪與違背本則例一律究辦

第十六款所有潔淨則例及奉准之潔淨章程皆歸 總理潔淨事務司飭令遵照辦理

第十七款該總理潔淨事務司係屬該局管轄須按照該局行知辦理局會時須將辦理情形咨覆

第十八款所有查察潔淨官亦屬該局管轄須遵照總理潔淨事務司照例吩

第十

示辨理

第十九款此例內所稱污穢二字係指後開各情弊而言 一凡屋渠前屋渠口之鐵罩通氣筒與及廁坑水氽滲水暗渠或無或不妥當如有屋房不光亮不通氣一住人太多一有碍人生或每房住宿無三百立方尺之廣或有別樣碍人生之弊 一凡穢臭積街道水道山坑坑渠明渠暗渠攪擾池廁坑尿坑水氽有碍人生 一穢積水坑水井大水缸水潭漏塘引水路小水缸以致附近居人有病或因飲此水致病或起疫症或已有疫而加重其病 一凡穢積馬房牛欄猪圈及別等畜養牲口之處有碍人生積水及廚內已用之水或糞或穢物或攪擾各等無論在何處堆積有碍人生 一凡無論從何處地方將穢物擲向街道或將穢水流入街道或明渠或山坑或引水路各等 一凡製造局及別等生理有喧聲或臭氣有碍人生 一凡義庄墳塋有碍人生 一凡應為而不為以致人生有碍人命有傷產業有損等事

第二十款若該局疑某屋有污穢該局即可飭令 總理潔淨事務司或查察潔淨官或巡察潔淨總差無論自己或率同他人由早六點鐘起至晚六點鐘止進入該屋查察有無污穢如該屋客欲看其票該派查之人即須檢出與閱看

第二十一款若該局查出某屋有污穢該局可即令經歷諭知弄污穢之人勒令將污穢照諭內指定減少或盡除即由諭知之日為始至少須有二十四點鐘至多不逾一個月如弄污穢之人將因意外稟局該局查有可原者准予寬限皆由局作主

第二十二款該諭可勒令弄污穢之人遵照理下列各事
整潔地方設法消地上下之水使地方光亮 妥備廁所 屋地台砌石

或打灰沙修瓦面整潔淨地方薰除毒氣 斬離原屋以便薰除或因該屋有碍人生 將昇渠攪擾池屋渠則所尿坑水氽設法清除或使盡流去或撤去或拆去再建復 將井填塞或淘清或封禁或將井所流出之水改引別處 禁污穢小河漏水路塘 將牲畜帶往別處或另設法喂養 有積穢臭之物或水有碍人生刻即搬去 禁將穢臭之物或水引在昇渠或街道或引過街面 禁開有碍人生製造店舖 限定屋內人數或該屋內可分房若干可賃與人 禁人在某墳塋埋葬 如有污穢遵局限定期清除局以為此等污穢防其再有即設法遏止或令其備所需之工程免其再有看
下

第二十三款倘有人不遵所諭辦理該局即可飭令人員率同差役工匠隨時進入有污穢之屋任便設法使污穢或減或盡除或免再有倘有人攔阻許即用力進入看
下

第二十三款此例第廿一廿二廿五等款所稱弄污穢之人係由已弄或因失察或任人弄倘查不出其人則為該屋主或屋客是問倘該污穢因建屋不妥有欠缺之處而起或無屋客須按照此例票傳該屋主赴案如不能查出弄污穢之人并未知確係由屋主屋客所弄或因失察或任人弄即准地方官未奉督憲批立行遏止

第二十四款弄污穢之人奉諭飭將下列之件遵照辦理

屋渠或整或修或再建或改 預備廁所將地方砌石 清除小河水瀆水池等水 禁作礙人生之生理 飭令減少屋內居人或限屋如何分賃與人 使屋光亮通氣 預備滲水渠 禁在某墳塋埋葬 如有污穢即令減少或盡除或免再有 如該弄污穢之人不服可在諭內指定清除日期稟請局再查商會兩時局可「傳人發誓取供」准駁所稟各事及展期皆由局作主

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第二十五款凡該局人員若奉局准即可由早六點鐘起至晚六點鐘止隨便進入留存人食之物或賣或造之舖戶查核倘舖戶內有可疑人不宜食之物即准該人員將此等食物抄出聽候該局消毀或另設法嗣後免將此等食物為人食

第二十六款所有埋葬華人墳塋皆奉 督憲會同議政局劃定並將其界址刊示 憲報內以便週知若更改墳塋或設立新墳塋亦奉 督憲會同議政局隨時定議並將其刊示 憲報內以便週知所有埋葬其塚面須離棺蓋或屍身至少六尺之高若有人違背此例每次罰銀五員多不過五十員

第二十七款 督憲會同議政局可由憲報諭禁某墳塋自某日後不准埋葬倘有人仍在諭禁之地埋葬屍身則每次罰銀少者五圓多者一百圓
第二十八款凡有人將屍身不葬於此例或別例所指之地一經查出則每次罰銀少者五圓多者一百圓

第二十九款凡有犯以上第二十七二十八兩款者除罰款外若另犯此例所禁污穢之事仍須加罰

第三十款凡有人患天行痘症或傳染之症倘其所居之處不合或係數家所住之處或係船隻准紳士接 國家大醫師或別位考授醫師所

証字據令該人前赴特設醫院或等院之處調治

第三十一款所有糞尿均歸 國家所准承充人料理其如何將糞料搬運之法均須按照此例所定章程而行自立此例之後凡有按照前例已領管理公則執照之人仍准其照舊章程自行搬運糞料村庄花園菜園主人亦准其將自己房內穢物按照舊章程隨便處置

第三十二款房屋所有攪撥火灰污糟之物只許統裝在攪撥箱內不許倒在別處該箱如何式樣應赴約內差館閱看明白即照樣仿做其費皆由各「居民」戶主或屋客自辦自行修理

第三十三款凡有未領該局所發養猪牛羊草羊等執照者與領照而不遵章程辦理者一經查出定即解送巡理府訊究若罰其罰款不逾五圓如無銀繳則監禁不逾兩個禮拜之期並將所養之牲口查抄入官

第三十四款本港並所屬各處若患疫症或各等症之先兆 督憲會同議政局可隨時出諭令闔港或患症之地遵此例之第三十五款至四十四款而行亦可隨時將已出之諭收回或再諭行此例之日期須依諭內所指該諭則刊於憲報內

第三十五款諭出之後潔淨局可隨時定立章程將此等疫症逐除或遏止其勢此章程亦可隨時刪去或再行或更改有犯此章程者罰銀不逾二百圓或監禁六個月

第三十六款潔淨局所定辦理疫症章程款目列左 一屍骸用釜法早葬 二挨次查察房屋 三製煉施濟藥物 四預備醫所並濟醫安法

五患症人之床褥衣物消毀 六令居民離却其原住之屋 七如有別法可逐除與遏止此等症者潔淨局即設立章程

第三十七款該章程經詳奉 督憲會同議政局批准則須刊示於憲報內
第三十八款該章程係 潔淨局所委之員變通辦理首以逐除此等症為

本

第三十九款潔淨局所委之官差人等疑某屋有人患此等症或因患此等症身故或其屋有應照此等章程辦理之事無論日夜皆可照例入屋查察

第四十款既出諭之後若潔淨局員有確知某屋人數稠密有礙人生則可諭令該屋之戶主或分租人或居其屋之人將人數裁減倘奉諭之後不裁減人數則每日罰銀不逾一百圓至人數減去為止若無銀繳則監禁不逾三個月

第四十一款 督憲會同議政局出諭將本例第三十五款至第四十款舉行本港水面人民亦須一體凜遵潔淨局可按第三十六款設立章程令水居之民將船洗刷除其穢氣及設法通氣

第四十二款凡新屋建在城多厘城內者必須將屋之地台填高使足建造一小暗渠在其下該小暗渠須與各大暗渠近街面之上截半邊月處續連

第四十三款凡新屋建在城多厘城內者所有暗渠必須用堅固完好生鐵建成以鉛夾口或用過足釉之堅硬瓦筒以來路坭技口至不漏水為度此等來路坭每三份淨沙至少有一份來路坭攪和凡造屋渠消流穢水不准用青磚祇准用紅磚建造必選堅固者用上列之來路坭打底該渠裏面亦用此等坭盪滑

第四十四款各屋須造合用暗渠仍候該局批准但每渠不得小過圓徑四寸倘在鬆浮之地該暗渠必用灰坭石碎打底建成瀉水形以奉局批妥為准

第四十五款凡暗渠除用別法不能建成外不准經過屋下倘各暗渠係經屋下者必須一連建直四圍落四寸厚灰坭石碎包裹堅實

第四十六款各暗渠尾口必須截斷設法通氣該法須令疏氣隔穢氣罩其罩用打眼石蓋或疎眼鐵罩並疎氣筒各建造之法以奉局批妥為准各暗渠入水口又須用鐵罩或打眼石或鐵掩以免硬物冲入阻塞罩掩孔竅各罩掩孔竅長闊計不得小過該渠口

第四十七款屋宇暗渠凡係與大暗渠相連者必須設有合宜隔穢氣鐵罩通氣鐵罩井口等件以奉局批准為度其應放之部位由局指示

第四十八款凡屋渠相續之處不拘豎或橫不准成曲尺形如暗渠與暗渠相續其續口須斜向流水使相續

第四十九款凡暗渠之疎氣筒內徑不得小過四寸該筒必須安置穩固引高過地至少十尺免穢氣洩出來往大路或隣近屋宇

第五十款凡有溢流之水與一切穢水無論由水池或浴房或水槽或各天井等處不准用水筒或昂槽由屋宇引出街或引入公家街巷來往大路等處之昂渠內又不得引在或倒在井與巷或該屋宇或附近之屋宇各地方必須用不漏水之木筒引出包皮牆外通氣處流入隔穢氣罩該罩用鐵或打眼石蓋如皮牆或欄石學係向公眾來往大路該水筒不准由該學引落

第五十一款屋宇廚房各層須設有合宜碟樣打眼之水圍面石及水筒安放主固該筒須有隔穢氣鐵罩兼有截口及通氣之法均以奉局批妥為准

第五十二款凡建造屋渠安放隔穢氣罩截口及通氣之工程一切歸局辦理或奉局所准之人辦理仍歸局管轄此款工程費用概歸屋主支理

第五十三款倘有暗渠照局以為未妥該局可諭令該屋主遵照此例所定章程建造新渠限期開示諭內修理該屋渠工程須候局批妥為准

第五十四款凡有屋係一連數座者倘局以為聯建屋渠消水較便於分開

該局即可令各該屋主照局定之法將渠聯合其費用則由局均派令聯合渠之屋各屋主支給

第五十五款凡屋未有設妥當屋渠而離該屋或該屋坐落之地段至遠之界未過一百尺之低處有大暗渠該局可飭令該屋主造一妥當渠通入大暗渠安放隔穢氣罩并設法通氣須候局批妥為准

該屋主奉局批經將屋渠通入大暗渠 若該局再飭屋主使該屋渠與別大暗 通入其費不歸屋主支給

第五十六款凡屋內之渠如該局有疑其不完不潔有碍人生則可委員入屋勘驗如因勘驗將地掘開勘得該渠非不完不潔則該局須將渠照舊建復如不完不潔該局則可令屋主遵照此例所定之章程將其從新妥建

第五十七款凡在香港及九龍村落地方之新屋主必須在該屋地面下藏一小渠並須照例使之與大暗渠或別等消水之處通連

第五十八款在香港及九龍村落地方各屋之渠如地方台宜則用鵝眉月樣之過釉瓦槽造明渠用來路坭技口另用白灰或來路坭石碎打底做成瀉水各工程須奉局批妥為准

第五十九款凡地方無大暗渠各明渠須引入一蓋密滲井該井用磚白灰石碎建成以砵倫來路坭盪滑至不漏水為度

第六十款凡在域多厘城內或香港及九龍村落地方之屋宇不准掘地成池積聚穢水如有此等情弊該局可即令屋主用淨坭將池填蓋與附近之地平或將此池之穢水照例以昂渠引入別流水之地

第六十一款凡建新屋宇如該屋每層牆外有空地必須在該牆開合宜之

窻以直通風氣為本看下

第六十二款凡人建新屋宇其至底一層若釘地台板必須使地台板下之陣與地面蠟青或灰坭石碎至少離三寸並造透氣籠或鐵罩或疎氣磚使隔空之處通氣看下

第六十三款凡人建新屋宇各住房至少開窻一個以直通外氣窻之廣闊度倘不止一窻則數窻共計除玻璃窻架之外須照該房廣闊處至少十分之一所建成各窻至少要一半可開展直至窻頂看下

第六十四款凡人在斜坡所掘平之地建造新屋其土庫如係有人居住不准連貼山邊須四圍離山邊至少四尺倘該屋之廚房或偏間非人所居住者則准其與山邊貼連

第六十五款凡建造新屋其土庫非人所居住者則准其土庫連貼山邊第六十六款按照上兩款則例所准連貼山邊之新屋廚房或偏間不拘何時屋主或屋客有將此等新屋之土庫或廚房或偏間與人居住即為犯例

第六十七款凡按照第六十四款則例由新屋至山邊所離空地必須將該地面脫低過該新屋土庫之平地至少十二寸並於山脚四圍地面之下深十二寸之處埋藏堅實主固瓦筒以便滲水該滲水瓦筒如有別法可能引水流出者不准由屋地台之下引出若由屋地下引出該渠脊面必須離屋地台面至少九寸

第六十八款各通天地台與土庫地台係附近通天地台者必須用蠟青鋪蓋妥當或灰坭石碎至少九寸通天地台由該屋包皮牆至山邊處每尺至少斜半寸

第六十九款各通天地台除街級外不拘何時不准有別物阻碍並不得用玻璃等物遮蓋各通天地台上須設有合宜牆一幅或鐵欄杆或籬笆

第七十款凡建屋宇須以磚建一妥當廁所內至少闊三尺深四尺門不得向屋內若其屋有數層每層必須照式設廁看下

第七十一款廁門前窗須要妥當另於該廁天花板下開一向外通風小窗

長至少六寸闊至少三寸其窗至少二尺闊一尺窗架不計看下

第七十二款樓下廁內其地台須較外地面至少高六寸用石塊或階磚或

蠟青或灰坭石碎以來路坭蓋面或別樣不縮水之物造成地台向廁門

處須每尺斜半寸看下

第七十三款所有廁不許用喉筒或水渠或別等通水之路使之屋渠或

大暗渠相通看下

第七十四款廁內藏糞器須用不縮水之物造成其器大不逾二立方尺廁

之坐位要活動以便洗刷地台與倒糞等事看下

第七十五款凡廁所尿坑不許與大暗渠或屋渠相通如先經造成者倘奉

潔淨局諭勸須立刻撤去

第七十六款所有製造糖酒等局與貨倉或別樣工作行用人多者須設廁

所每二十人設一格其式樣材料均照屋廁造成

第七十七款凡有人在私家街建造新屋宇於向街之牆邊起必須離該街

之中間處至少七尺半闊看下

第七十八款凡人有建造新屋宇該屋後邊一帶必須留一空地至少闊十

尺作天井天上不得蓋玻璃或別等物料必常令露天使之光亮無氣

倘天井之闊不過十尺者不得建造鷄翼騎樓如該屋係建多過一層樓

祇准每層樓蓋搭橋一度闊不過三尺橫過天井上與廚房或偏間一平

過相連此外不准另建別項如該屋宇係按照此例第六十四款由包皮

牆至砌邊或欄石學留有四尺空地屋主准可建廚房或偏間一間貼連

該屋之後邊該廚房或偏間不得與該屋一並同闊必須窄五尺天井之

深由該屋包皮牆至砌邊或欄石學仍不准少過十尺看下

第七十九款倘照以上兩款而行有大碍產業則奉 督憲會同議政局可

議定更改看下

第八十款倘此例頒行之後有人新批受官地建造屋宇係一層樓者必須

在該屋後邊一帶留空地至少十尺作天井倘該屋係二層樓者天井至

少要十五尺倘係三層樓者天井至少要二十尺

第八十一款凡查得屋內全間或一處住大丁口每人有不足三百立方尺

淨地即為稠密過額以污穢料罪若非 督憲會同議政局隨時議定指

明之全約地方或約內數處或一份不在此例

第八十二款凡戶主或屋客將住屋全間或一層或分間或一份出租或轉

租與家或人使每人大丁口居住之地方長闊高窄算有少過三百英尺

即為犯例不拘戶主或屋客及其家人凡同屋住者均計在數內當夜九

點鐘至晨早四點鐘時在屋人數有過此額即為證明該住屋全間或一

層或分間或一份出租有抗違此例

第八十三款倘查得屋宇全間或一層住人有稠密過額該局即諭飭屋客

或戶主將稠密過額處限一個月內裁減若再三諭飭即限三日內裁減

以該戶主或屋客奉諭之日起計該諭必開明該屋宇內載之地方長闊

高窄算尺寸并依例可住之人數每大丁口以三百立方尺地方為額

第八十四款屋內之公衆廚房不准用作睡房若不依其咎係戶主或屋客是問凡冷巷廳等處既由睡房間開高至天花板或瓦面不得牽算入人住立方尺數內

第八十五款按上四款計地方以立方英尺凡十四歲以下之小童二人作為一大丁口十四歲以上每人作一大丁口

第八十六款凡人開設歇店須先註冊並稟領 華民政務司執照如未註冊與領照者不准開設

第八十七款凡有建造屋宇出租與人居住須先候局委員查驗批明該屋係遵照此例各款章程建成 **併合人居住** 始准將該屋全間或各處出租

第八十八款凡有不遵上列第八十一八十二八十三共三款可罰銀不逾五十圓如無銀繳則監禁不逾一個月

第八十九款凡不依按此例所出之諭而行以致潔淨局代支出各樣**公**當用費銀俱歸該違諭之人是問如不賠繳即由潔淨局委經歷照例控追賠償

第九十款所有各費用賠償須照一千八百七十五年追欠官項之例各款而行照該例所需之欠據單須潔淨局經歷簽名

第九十一款潔淨局各員係照此例辦公有人將其毆打或攔阻或侮弄罰銀不逾二百圓或監禁不逾三個月

第九十二款潔淨局所出各諭須照此粘附第二格式
第九十三款潔淨局所發之諭局員或局差將其派給該人或其住屋若應派給業主而該業主不在即派給該屋之人倘該屋無人即粘貼於該屋當眼處

第九十四款凡有稟請潔淨局將所發之諭內開各節再行查商於局批准審訊時有人發假誓即按發假誓例徵辦

第九十五款潔淨局按此例各款諭飭其人而該人不遵諭內所限之時候而行即按所延時日每日可罰銀二十五圓

第九十六款凡食某人照第二十五款可抄出之食物即可罰銀不逾一百圓或監禁不逾三個月

第九十七款凡有稟領歇店牌照之人故意將應稟明之件妄行開列稟內一經巡理府審明有罪罰銀不逾二十五圓

第九十八款凡犯此例各款未有擬罰專條可罰銀不逾五十圓
第九十九款此例與下列章程各罰款可由潔淨局經歷在巡理府控追第一百款倘數人同犯此例可控告者控告一人或二三人皆可

照一千八百八十七年第 條則例第十三款與十四附款設立歇店潔淨章程

一 華民政務司照附粘第三之格式須將各歇店註冊

二 凡歇店未註冊之先照附粘第四格式將該屋形勢客房若干每房有立方尺若干稟明 華民政務司該格式由 華民政務司給發

三 凡稟請註歇店册者 華民政務司須移知潔淨局該局即委員一位或數位將查該屋潔淨情由與該屋堪用為歇店各節稟覆該局

四 凡註冊為歇店須建造堅固完好樓板地台須砌磚或灰坭石碎或釘密樓板各房用作睡房須高過該屋四圍地面屋渠雖整好照建屋渠章程而造廚與洗浴房廁坑尿坑攪桶箱須奉局批妥為准

五 該歇店奉局批妥該局即移知 華民政務司准該屋註歇店册

六若人欲請領歇店執照須先呈稟 華民政務司該稟須粘保結一紙該保結係照一千八百六十六年註冊例有殷實戶主或業主一人或數人所具者

七凡稟領開歇店牌照者倘 華民政務司察核其人品妥當即可給發牌照

八開歇店主人不許睡歇人數多過潔淨局所定之人數各房須每大丁口有高長闊率算三百尺淨地每十四歲以下兩人作一大丁口

九歇店主人當奉到潔淨局諭飭照限期將其歇客數減少雖即遵行

十歇店主人須將黑板一塊以英唐楷法用白油書明經註冊歇店字樣該字至小長二寸掛在店外當眼之處並用板以英唐楷法書明各房經註冊准歇客若干掛於各房當眼之處

十一歇店之內不得故意准十歲以上之男女同房歇宿如係夫婦或係母子不在此例店內一切不正之事概皆嚴禁

十二歇店主人不得故意容留壞品人等歇宿並須遵守正道嚴禁非禮另備一冊將各客姓名籍貫習業等件詳註冊內

十三歇店主人不得任人在店內廚房睡臥

十四歇店主人每朝由九點鐘至日落時須令其店所有睡房窻門大打開若大風雨時或該房有病人則可暫免

十五歇店主人每年六月及十二月時須將其店內所有牆壁天花板等處灑掃灰水並打掃潔淨

十六歇店主人須常時使人將該店整潔睡房床凳亦須着意修補妥當所有睡房冷巷樓梯須每日至少打掃一次

十七歇店主人必須將其店內一切污穢之物及穢臭穢等物每日打掃

清楚

十八若歇店內有人患傳染之症店主一聞須即赴該約潔淨總差處

或至近善館稟報并即使該客速離寓所遵潔淨局所設之法用烟火薰除毒氣灑掃灰水將該客之鋪蓋衣服與所用之器皿或消毀或薰除所費工錢歸公帑支給犯此章程者可罰銀五十大圓如無銀繳則監禁

兩個月

十九 華民政務司一總緝捕司 潔淨局員或所委派之官差均可隨時進入歇店稽察及查客册

二十違犯已上章程倘未有罰款專條者一經巡理府審確可罰銀不逾二十五圓倘經潔淨局諭令辦理仍不遵行則每日可加罰銀不逾五圓若無銀繳則監禁不逾一個月各歇店主人倘於一年之內有違犯以上章程三次者 華民政務司則可將其牌照繳銷

附粘

一 所有下開之例及例某款與按該例所定之章程概行刪除

一千八百五十六年第十二條例第二第三第四第五第十二第十三款

一千八百五十八年第八條例第十八十九款

一千八百七十二年第十條例第六款

二 潔淨局經歷 為奉

本局札轉諭 知悉照得現查確爾坐落 約 街

號之屋有下列之污穢爾須嗣奉諭之日起至 日止

照下列之法清除如違罰銀 圓特諭

計開污穢情形

計開清除污穢法式

年 月 日

歇 店 册 式

三

日 子	册 號 第	門 牌	街	睡 房 若 干	廚 房 若 干	廁 所 若 干	取 水 之 法	床 位 若 干	店 主 姓 名	註 册 官 簽 字

四 册

具稟人 稟為乞准發給歇店執照事竊民現租到 街

第 號店一間遵照一千八百八十七年第 條防護居民疾病

則例稟求註冊開設歇店沾恩切赴

華民政務司憲 恩准施行

計開

某某街第 號

用樓若干層

客房若干

一房立方尺若干

二房立方尺若干

三房立方尺若干

四房立方尺若干

五房立方尺若干

六房立方尺若干

年

日謹稟