

SUPPLEMENT

To the HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 9th June, 1888.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 259.

The following Report of the Superintendent of Fire Brigade, for the year 1887, which was laid before the Legislative Council on the 4th instant, is published for general information.

By Command,

Frederick Stewart, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th June, 1888.

No. 8.

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT, Hongkong, 20th February, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report in connection with the Fire Brigade for the year 1887.

The year has been characterized by an unusual number of fires, some of which have attained serious proportions, but the greater part of which have been soon extinguished. There were nearly three times as many fires as the maximum number recorded in any previous year and the resources of the Brigade have been very fully taxed. To those who know how easy the spread of a fire is in the crowded Chinese town with its back to back houses, and narrow lanes, I think the Brigades may be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts.

In one of these fires only has a charge of incendiarism been made. It was made at the instance of an Agent for a German Insurance Office, and was committed for trial at the Supreme Court, where the defendant was acquitted without being called upon to make his defence.

I understand that a civil suit is pending in connection with this trial and I forbear therefore from dwelling upon this particular case. Generally speaking, however, I may say that the practice of insuring contents of Chinese houses without any check beyond what is caused by the self-interests of the parties concerned is a grave source of temptation, and is fostered by the interests both of those who insure and of those who accept the risks.

Even supposing abuses not to arise it is inexpedient to give opportunity for them and the danger created by the facilities for bad practices is aggravated by the difficulty of detecting and exposing such as take place, and by the natural reluctance which a Company concerned only with its own interests feels to take the initiative by refusing a claim.

In the interests of the Brigade I think it would be well if it were made obligatory upon Insurance Companies and Agencies to furnish the Superintendent or the Government with full particulars as to date, amount and nature of policies effected in houses in which fires occur, and thus possibly to afford some idea as to how far Insurance and fires stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect. I do not think there would be any reluctance to give the information, and it might in time form a valuable record.

It is possible however that when systematic enquiries on oath are made, other causes such as the indiscriminate and careless use of Kerosine oil, or the increase of accidents arising with the growth of the population may be found to be the prime promoters of conflagrations, but the tendency of insuring is undoubtedly to give rise to incendiarism, and even apparent carelessness may be the result of careful forethought.

Two or three cases of undoubted incendiarism have come under my own notice, occurring not necessarily in the house in which the fire originated, but in the house adjoining it, and I am credibly informed that on the occasion of the large fire in Queen's Road West some weeks ago, the fire broke out simultaneously in three different houses separated from each other and with no possibility of intercommunication of the flames.

The fires of the past year have been marked by some painful incidents. Towards the close of the extensive conflagration in Queen's Road West to which I have just referred a member of the Government Fire Brigade named Fox lost his life in venturing into a house, the upper portion of which was in a dangerous state. The house collapsed and fell down upon him while he was inside.

In another case, six Chinese lives were lost. The fire broke out in a room on the first floor and communicated itself to the stair-case before the inmates above were made alive to their danger. There were no means of escape either by the roof or by windows and all six lost their lives.

The last incident that occurred was at an extensive fire in Bonham Strand, where, without a minute's warning, five houses fell outwards across the street resulting in the most serious injuries to Mr. Ross the foreman of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. A member of the Government Fire Brigade was also slightly injured, but to those who witnessed what took place, it was a mercy that no more harm was done than was actually occasioned, as there were at least six firemen whose position at the time seriously jeopardized their lives.

It may not be out of place at the commencement of another year to take stock of the existing condition of the Fire Brigade and of its adequacy to meet the requirements of the Colony.

At the present moment the Fire Brigade consists of thirty three Europeans of whom seventeen are firemen, six engine drivers, and the rest, superintendents, foremen, and assistant foremen, and of ninety-one Chinese firemen besides stokers and interpreters. The pay of the European firemen is four dollars and fifty cents a month and that of a Chinese fireman from one dollar and fifty cents to one dollar. The foremen, stokers, and interpreters are of course paid at a higher rate. The Brigade is further strengthened by the services of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Volunteers, the Pawnbrokers, and other bodies all of whom have been present on every occasion of a fire and have rendered most valuable services.

The head quarters of the Fire Brigade are at No. 5 Police Station in Queen's Road. Watchmen are stationed at the Clock Tower and at the Tower of the Fire Brigade Station, and upon an alarm of fire the bells are rung at the Central Police Station, at the Fire Brigade Station and at the Clock Tower. Three separate strokes indicate a fire west of the Harbour Office, two separate strokes a fire between the Harbour Office and the Murray Barracks, and one stroke a fire east of the Murray Barracks.

The Engines are located at the Fire Brigade Station. They are four in number, not including the floating engine which is known as the No. 1 Engine. The latter is located in the harbour near Yaumati. It is an invaluable engine and can throw four jets of some sixty feet high. It has recently been modified with a view to increasing its speed and it is now capable of steaming at a rate of about eight knots an hour.

In addition to the steam engines I have mentioned, there are also a certain number of manual engines stationed in different parts of the island. So far as the City of Victoria is concerned, there is one at Government House, one at the Central Police Station, one in Hollywood Road, one at the Harbour Office and one at Saiyingpún. There are also boxes with fire appliances in various parts of the Town.

Practically speaking however the main strength of the Brigade is at the Fire Brigade Station. At an alarm of fire in the City of Victoria, a telephonic signal is immediately sent to what is known as the No. 2 Tank. This tank is situated in Caine Road, and supplies the City of Victoria with water from the Pokfulam Reservoir. The water is distributed by two main pipes from which branch out smaller pipes throughout the Town. Its limits are broadly speaking Queen's Road at the foot of Gough Street to the west, Queen's Road to the north and the City Hall to the east. At frequent intervals are what are known as street fire plugs. They are distinguishable by iron plates level with the street, and on removing this iron plate, hose can be attached. Many of these plates have a raised knob on the top of them. The knob is to distinguish them from the other plates that are without them, and indicates that they are stop plugs, that is to say that they are merely for the purpose of shutting off water. Before this distinguishing mark was put, the greatest confusion often resulted, and much time was lost in waiting for water at one of these stop plugs, when there was none to come.

The No. 2 Tank is in its turn supplied from another tank at the western end of Robinson Road. This tank also supplies Caine Road and some other streets. These are the two chief distributions of water from the Pokfulam Reservoir. There are other subsidiary supplies which are strictly local. One is in Glenealy Ravine and supplies the Gaol and Police Barracks. Another is above the Government Civil Hospital and another near the Albany. Wanchai, as far as the City Hall, is supplied from the tank that is to be seen in the Wong-nei-chung Gap.

Generally speaking the fresh water supply is very unsatisfactory. It is uncertain inasmuch as it is not always running, it is inadequate and its pressure is not uniform. Much of its possible pressure is also diminished by leakage throughout the houses in which it is distributed along its route to the fire and by other causes such as the friction of the pipes, and sudden changes in their diameter. In reducing therefore the working of the Brigade to a system, it is impossible to regard the fresh water supply as other than a very poor adjunct, and in almost every instance recourse is had to the harbour.

In starting the engines in connection with the harbour, consideration has to be given to the locality of the fire. Experience has shown that it is impossible to safely work pressure to a higher point than is able to afford a sufficient jet for houses placed between Queen's Road and the harbour. The rule therefore is to work direct from the harbour with all houses comprised within those bounds, but in the case of fires at a higher level than Queen's Road, the engines are distributed at intervals up the hill as far as may be required; they are connected the one with the other with hose and each engine pumps into the other until the level of the fire is reached. All this occasions great wear and tear of engines and hose and fire materials, and leaves only a very limited supply of water when the fire is reached, but it is inevitable so long as the fresh water supply is arranged as at present. Nor do I see that the increased supply of water from Tytam will much improve matters unless with it there is an increase of pressure, a uniformity of distribution and a certainty of water at all times.

It is impossible to insist too much upon the element of certainty. It is not as if fires could be met by arrangements devised for them at the moment. They must be treated in accordance with general arrangements applicable to all cases, and of these the first desideratum is water, and until one can base one's arrangements upon the certainty of a sufficient fresh water supply at any given point, the harbour must be regarded as the single basis of one's calculations.

The hilly nature of the site of the City of Victoria would seem to point to a system of high level tanks as being that best adopted for the requirements of the Town. In the case of a fire spreading up the hill it would be of immense advantage to be able to meet it from above and the constant growth of the Town up the hill points still further in this direction. Nor am I at all sure that with such a system, if properly devised and carried out, the necessity for land steam engines will not almost entirely cease to exist. The cost would of course be considerable and it may not be thought to be worth while to incur it. The proposed Praya reclamation scheme, however, if carried out, will necessarily bring this matter to the front, and in the meantime I would merely ask His Excellency's attention to the question and also to the consideration as to the extent to which the working of the reclamation scheme will interfere with the water supply from the harbour.

The following is the arrangement at present in force with regard to the steam engines. Three of the engines proceed to the Praya. Two of them run out hose to the fire. The other stands by with fires lighted, but does not run out hose until the order is given. The fourth engine remains in the station in reserve. Each engine has its own hose reel, and the branch pipes have special marks to indicate to which engine they belong. In order that in the confusion the branch pipes may not be attached to the wrong hose, a slight delay takes place between the removal of each engine from the station, and the driver is under orders to see that his engine never starts without the proper hose reel accompanying it. With a view further to obviate any miscarriage from hurry or ignorance or neglect, duplicate branch pipes are supplied, two being stached to each engine and two to each hose reel. The branch pipe is frequently termed the nozzle, but strictly speaking the term "nozzle" is applicable only to the end of the branch pipes from which the water issues.

Generally speaking the efforts of the Brigade have been directed rather to the simplification of duties and to the instruction of the men in a few broad elementary rules with regard to the running out of hose, the protection of the adjoining property, and such like matters, together with the provision before hand of all such arrangements as are likely to be of service on the occasion of a fire.

Owing to the constitution of the Fire Brigade, which consists of Policemen who have in the first place to consider their Police duties, it is not possible to assign particular duties to individual firemen and it has been sought rather to familiarize each one with the elementary rudiments of Fire Brigade drill, and by a careful prearrangement and simplification of appliances and by general rules as to dealing with fires, to minimize the drawbacks occasioned by the impossibility of assigning special duties to selected individuals.

Among some of the principal changes that have been made in this direction, I may mention the substitution of a broad thread screw for the narrow thread that it was customary to use in the hose couplings. A great saving of time and labour has been effected by this change, and it has been found to be of the greatest possible advantage to the Brigade. Another change that has been found very valuable has been the institution of a light service in the form of what is termed a "Supply Cart." This Cart can be drawn by two men, and contains all the necessary appliances for dealing with a fire at the outset. Inasmuch also as it has been found that very frequently a fire without actually spreading to an adjoining house, will ignite it inside to the extent of making it necessary to play water upon the incipient flames, the Supply Cart carries with it two hand pumps and two extincteurs, which have been constantly found sufficient to extinguish the flames, when without these appliances resort must have been had to a hose, with the consequent delay of stopping the engine, attaching a new length, and a great destruction of property by a deluge of salt water, even supposing the flames to have not made uncontrollable way in the interval.

Other changes of a similar kind have been made, of which I have already mentioned the duplicate branch pipes, and in which I may include the institution of reserve hose reels to be taken to the fire

and used exclusively for adding new lengths when required, instead of as formerly having recourse to the engines when additional lengths were wanted, and lastly the practice of indiscriminately cutting down wood work has been entirely abandoned. No wood work can now be cut down without the order of an officer, and such an order is seldom required. In the opinion of many the spread of the great fire in 1878 was largely due to the immense destruction of wood work on that occasion, the streets in some places being blocked with shutters and broken timbers which at one and the same time impeded the movements of the Brigade, and served as a bridge for the flames.

With regard to the spread of fires they are occasioned by the beams and rafters of the roof of the house on fire being in contact with those of the adjoining houses, and in many cases protected from access by the ceiling below; also by the falling of lighted matter through the smoke holes of neighbouring houses, and again by projecting verandahs which probably contain inflammable articles. Heat alone is often sufficient to ignite either the opposite houses, or anything near that is capable of catching fire. A double brick-wall is however absolute protection to the extent of the space covered by it. The clothes stands on roofs though invariably igniting have not so far as my experience goes been a principal cause of fires spreading. They consist only of upright and horizontal bars, with hollow spaces between them, and do not readily burn.

The accompanying report from Mr. Brewer will show the state of the engines at the present time. They have worked well throughout the year, and have been carefully tended by Mr. Brewer, the Engineer, and Mr. Wagner, the Assistant Engineer.

There is great need of another floating engine. The present floating engine lies at Yaumáti, and is not immediately available for service on this side. Also when a fire occurs anywhere on the other side or in the harbour, there is no launch at the disposal of the Brigade for taking the men to these places. What is required is a floating engine similar to that now in use, and capable of transporting men to different parts of the Island. At present if the existing floating engine breaks down, there is nothing able to take its place, and considering the vast shipping interests in the harbour, and the valuable property located at Yaumáti, the Naval Yard, Kowleon, and Hunghòm, one floating engine is not enough. The nature of the country on the other side does not admit of the transport of land engines, and the only practicable method of dealing with fires there is by floating engines. I trust therefore that His Excellency will give this matter his favourable consideration and will sanction the purchase or construction of another floating engine.

Also I think the European element of the Brigade should be further increased. Men who before were available for fire duties have now to attend to engines, and considering the growth of the town I do not think an increase of ten men would be by any means out of place. We are always hampered by want of men, some being in Hospital and some on Police duty, and at the initiatory stages of a fire the want of a sufficient European complement is much felt, as it is on them that the Superintendent has mainly to rely to see that his general system of organisation is properly carried out. Police figuremen are not allowed to leave their beat to go to a fire, so that the nominal strength of the European element is reduced by one half at the outset, and to this must be added absence from sickness and other causes.

On the other hand I think the Chinese element might be largely reduced. With an increased European element, I think we might easily dispense with a sufficient number of Chinese to balance the additional expense in the increased European element, so that the change could be accomplished without further cost to the Brigade.

I will conclude this report with a return of fires and alarms of fires during the past year. The origins assigned to the different fires given in the schedule must be accepted with reservation, and are not to be taken as authoritative.

I have only to add that the Brigade has enjoyed the hearty co-operation of the officers and men, throughout the year, who have all worked well under the exceptional strain that has from time to time been put upon them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

11. E. Wodehouse, Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

The Honourable F. Stewart, LL.D.,

Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT,

Hongkong, 5th January, 1888.

Annual Report on Fire Engines.

SIR,-I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the state of the Government Fire Engines for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

No. 1 Floating Fire Engine by Merry Weather.

This engine is 19 years old, and was formerly a land engine on wheels, but was found too heavy for the roads and cumbersome of transportation; it was therefore put into a launch in March, 1883, and has since done good service. The Boiler is now 10 years old, and requires a new fire box. It was intended to execute this repair some months ago, but it was postponed pending the arrival of the new engine from England. The fresh water tanks are rusting internally, and require to be removed for scraping and painting and generally overhauling, I would recommend this be done immediately after the Chinese New Year.

The machinery and hull of the launch are in good order and with a view to increasing the speed

of the launch, a new propeller of more suitable design is now fitted.

No. 2 Steamer by Merry Weather.

This Engine is 19 years old. It was fitted with a new boiler in 1878 and new steam cylinders by Messrs. Fenwick & Co. in 1886. The Engine is of obsolete type and too heavy for our roads, proof of which, it has on two occasions broken through the roads and sunk up to its axles. engine has however done good service feeding the small engines on high levels with salt water. engine should be supplemented by one of modern type lighter more powerful and a quick generating boiler (as the present one takes 25 minutes against the modern one of $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to raise steam.)

No. 3 Steamer by Shand and Mason.

This Engine is 8 years old and was formerly of the auxiliary cylinder type. It was altered last year upon my recommendation, the auxiliary cylinder removed and a balance wheel substituted, which has rendered the engine more efficient and has given every satisfaction. In consequence of the age of the boiler, I have reduced the working pressure of steam to 75 lbs. which has necessarily somewhat handicapped the engine in its work. In my last year's report I recommended a new fire box which I find it is impropriately to attack and a stack an find it is impracticable to attach, and would suggest that Messrs. Shand & Mason receive instructions to send out a new boiler complete, which we can fix here.

No. 4 Steamer by Shand and Mason.

This Engine is 5 years old and is in excellent condition. New valves have been fitted and the working parts adjusted.

No. 5 Steamer by Shand and Mason

Was supplied upon my recommendation last year. This engine is of the most modern type, and has proved a valuable auxiliary to our fire extinguishing apparatus.

"Stanley" Floating fire pump has only been used once during the past year, and is not available on emergency, as the launch is kept at Stone Cutters' Island.

The manual engines 9 in number, are all in good working order.

Generally.—Though the calls on the Fire Brigade have been heavy this year, I am happy to state that no Engine has been totally disabled during a fire, and no serious breakdown has occurred at any time, yet I am still of opinion, we have not sufficient engines for the increasing size of the Colony, as two fires at the same moment would drain our resources, and an engine laid up for repairs renders our appliances insufficient.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient Servant,

John S. Brewer, (Signed) Assist, Supt. and Engineer

H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., C.M.G.,

Superintendent, Fire Brigade,

FIRES AND ALARMS DURING THE YEAR 1887.

	Remarks.	This was a false alarm and greatly excited the audience for a short time. Was insured in Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s Office for \$3,000.	A large number of young trees were destroyed. The man who sat fire to the bags on the roof was seen running away by a boy.	A small quantity of paper and shavings saturated with kerosine with a cracker and a lighted incense stick attached were found at the foot of the staircase. Was insured in Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.'s Office for \$5,000. Was insured in Messrs. Schellhass & Co.'s Office for \$3,200. The contents were insured in Messrs. Meyer & Co.'s Office for \$12,000.	The buildings were not insured.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CAUSE.	Unknown. Do. Incendiary. Ignited by the burning husks. Accidental while cooking. Upsetting of a kerosine lamp on a quantity of hemp bags. Unknown. Do. Do. Accidental	Accidental. Unknown. Accidental. Incendiary, Do.,	Unknown. Do. Incendiary, Unknown, Do., Dropping of a kerosine lamp,	Unknown. Aecidental, Unknown.
	Дама бе.	Triffing \$10. \$10. \$100 Triffing \$1,400 Triffing \$1,400 Triffing \$1,000 Triffi	\$2 Triffing None Unknown	\$5 None Triffing None \$25 \$3,000	Triffing \$2,900 Triffing
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FIRES AND ALARMS DOMING	SITUATION OF FIRE.		A quantity of mattings at the back entrance of No. 219, Queen's Road East. A mosquito curtain at No. 172, Wellington Street,	A stack of grass on the hill above Man Ming Lane,	The grass on the hill-side at Kai Lung Wan,Ground floor of No. 129, Queen's Road West,Grass on the hill-side near Stanley,
	Time,	12 Midnight. 9 a.m. 12.15 a.m. 4.30 a.m. 9.30 p.m. 9.30 a.m. 4 p.m.	9 p.m. 9 a.m. 4 p.m. 11.30 p.m. 4.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.	8.15 p.m. 11 a.m. 5.8 a.m. 11.20 p.m. 2.45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8 p.m.	
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	Веманка.	•			Insured for \$2,000 at Mesers. Schellhass	& Co. A large quantity of paperca namb	saturated with kerosine were found, and also a chatty and a tin containing some kerosine.	Prot		Insured for \$2,000.	Insured for \$20,000 in Messrs. Meyer & Co.,	and \$20,000 in Messrs. Fustan & Co.	A quantity of keresine was found poured	over the staurase.		A number of round arone arone dectuered		shipping at the graves. Three men were arrested and ordered by the Magis-	trate to pay the damage. Caught fire while worshipping at graves. Caught fire while worshipping at tombs. A number of trees and shrubs were	burned.
	CAUSE.		Unknowu. Do.	Incendiary. Unknown.	Do. Carclessness with joss papers,	Unknown. Incendiary,		Unknown. Unknown	Careless use of fire,	Upsetting a kerosine lamp,	Falling of a kerosine lamp,	Accidental while cooking.	Incendiary. Attempted arson,	Accidental.	Unknown. Upsetting a kerosine lamp.	Accidental.	Do.,		Do.,	Combustion of accumulated coal Burning of joss paper. [gas. Do.
	DAMAGE.		Triding Do.	None Do.	Do. \$19,000	None Triffing		None	&10 €	₹2,500 None	\$1,800	Slight	Do. None	Do.	Slight	\$70 IIntro	Do. 87		Unknown Do.	\$125,000 Triffing None
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	SITUATION OF FIRE.		Some clothing on the ground floor of No. 81, Hollywood Rd., A shed on the roof of No. 17, Sult Fish Street.	The shrubbery under one of the matsheds at the Race Course, Chimney of No. 63, Bonham Strand East,	Road Wes	A cooking stall in Chinese Recreation Ground,		Chimney of No. 276, Queen's Road Central,	Two matsheds at Tsimshatsui,	Chimney of No. 135. Oneen's Road West	No. 34, Bonham Strand West,	Wood-work in the cook house cf No. 36, Bonham Strand Wost	Grass on the hills between Stanley and Táit'amtuk, No. 143, Queen's Road Central,	A kerosine lamp at No. 111, West Street,	No. 13, Tank Lane, ground floor,	No. 8, Táit'ámtuk, Grass on the bill-side at No. 2 Bridge, Pokfúlam Road	Grass on the hill-side at Mount Davis, Grass on the hill-side near Whitfield,	•	Grass on the hill-side near Shankiwan Village,	Messrs. Blackhead & Co.'s coal shed at Tsimshátsui, No. 37, Market Street, A quantity of firewood on the ground floor of No. 19, Sheung Fung Lane.
	TIME.		7.20 p.m. 3.45 p.m.	8.20 p.m.	12.30 a.m. 5 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	٠.	5.50 p.m. 10 a.m.	4.25 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	9 p.m.	•	10 a.m. · 12 a.m.	1 a.m.	9 p.m.	4.30 p.m. 11.15 a.m.	: :		: :	2 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 4.30 a.m.
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FIRES AND ALARMS DURING THE YEAR 1887,—Continued.

Remarks.		Chan A-woo who formerly lived in the same house as the woman Ching Hi, and had been charged at the Police Court for	assauting net, poured kerosine on on the stairs and attempted to set it on fire, when observed by inmates he ran away. Insured for \$10,000 at Messrs. Pustau & Co. Kau Hung placed a basket of shavings saturated with kerosine and set fire to it. He was arrested by P.C. 236 and charged with arson.		Some oakum caught fire. The house was not insured.			•	Insured for \$3,000 at Messrs. Siemssen &	Co.					Insured for \$1,500 at Messrs. Melchers & Co.		Insured for \$1,350 at Mesers. Carlowitz & Co.	•
CAUSE.		Incendiary,	Unknown,	Unknown. Accidental.	Unknown,	Unknown. Accidental while burning incense	paper. Messrs. Blackhead & Co. were trying a new patent lamp at Tsimshatsui, and an alarm of	the was raised. Unknown.	Do. Accidental,	Unknown.	; ; ;	Accidental.		Dropping of a light on some	Breaking of a kerosine lamp,		Unknown. Dropping of a kerosine lamp,	Unknown. Do.
Дама бе.		None	\$8,000 Triffing	None \$120	Triffing \$60	Triffing	None	Do.	Do.	None	Do.	Triffing	Do.	\$300	\$26,000	None Very little	Sugnt \$2,000	Triffing None
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SITUATION OF FIRE.	•	No. 17, Graham Street,	No. 273, Queen's Road Central, No. 4, Wai Tak Lane,	Chimney of No. 107, Wellington Street,	First floor of No. 7, Station Street, No. 35, Battery Road,	Chinney of No. 28, Wing Lok Street, Cock-loft of No. 51, Market Street, Hunghom,	Tsimshátsui,	Chimney of No. 47. Lower Lescar Row.	Grass on the hill-side near Aberdeen,	Chimney of No. 2, Hollywood Read,	Grass on the hill-side above Aberdeen Docks,	A mosquito curtain in house No. 362, Queen's Road West,	The chimney of house No. 99, Wantsai Road,	House No. 28, Tank Lane,	House No. 185, Queen's Road West,	In the ruins of house No. 187, Queen's Road West, Room No. 14, College Chamber,	Grass on the hills near Stanley,	A thatched hut at Aplichau, Chimney of house No. 135, Wellington Street,
TIME.			7.10 p.m. 9 a.m.	6 p.m.	6.45 p.m. 7.25 p.m.	 11 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		6.40 p.m.	,	2.o0 p.m. 8 p.m.	7 p.m. 6.45 p.m.	9.5 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	2.20 a.m. 10.55 p.m.	9 p.m.	: :
Дате,		11 27,	30, 1,	H 60	`चं चं	`L' @	16,	30	 	31,			10,		25,	9. 9.7.		29,
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No.		58	59 60	61	6.00 10.00 1	65 66	19	ά	9	7.	1~ 1	- 1- - 4-		1-	∞ 1 ÷	0.0% 0.0%	8.2	88 42

FIRES AND ALARMS DURING THE YEAR 1887,-Continued.

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	REMARKS.				Both houses were	Messrs. Schellhass & Co. * A paper torch was found in a clothes mass.	and partly burnt along with some papers and a Chinese jacket.		Insured for \$1,500 at Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.	The contents were insured for \$65,000 ct	Messrs, Meyer & Co.						The house was not insured.			Rivonan Borr - 1.11 1	engaged in its suppression.	A rag soaked with kerosine and a lighted joss stick were found at the foot of the	staircase.	This was a false alarm and greatly excited	the audience who made general rush for the doors.	A quantity of joss paper saturated with nut oil was found burning just inside the street door.
	CAUSE.		Unknown.	Do.	Unknown,	Incendiary, *	Тлкпочт	Do	Do.	<u>D</u> o.,	Dropping of a lighted kerosing		Accidental.	Carelessness with matches. Unknown.	Burning of joss paper. Unknown.	Accidental.	Shavings caught fire,	Discharging of rockets.	Unknown. Accidental.	Bursting of a kerosine lamp.	Incondicate	теспин у учительной при	Unknown.		;	Incendiary,
	DAMAGE.	<u> </u>	Unknown	åå	\$1,200	None	Triffing	. \$4 .000	None Do.	\$1,500	\$3,000	Very little	\$250 \$1	Slight	Unknown None	Do.	Slight	None	Do. Slight	\$90,000	Slight		⇔	None		Sught
	No. of Building Destroyed.	. Partly.	:	: :	:	:	:	_	: :	:	para.	:		: :	::	:-	- :	:	: :	10	;		:	:		:
	No. BUILD DESTRE	Wholly.	:	: :		:	:	63	: :	_	~	:	{ Huts }	: :	} Sheds }	:-	→ :	:	; :	24	:		:	:		:
	SITUATION OF FIRE.		Chimney of house No. 137, Queen's Road Central,	A basket of charcoal at No. 2, Tak Hing Lane,		No. 37, Wing Lok Street,	Some papers in cook house on first floor of No. 15, Mor-	No. 76, Queen's Road West,	A small quantity of hay at No. 52, Hing Lung Street, The chimney of house No. 254, Queen's Road West,	House Ino. 9, In Ku Lane,	House No. 5, Gage Street,	Some clothing on second floor of house No. 7, Station St.,	A wooden hut at Mongkoktsui, Some clothing on first floor of No. 2, Wing Fung Lane.	Grass on hills at Stanley, A matshed at Kennedy Town	The cook house chimney of Star Hotel,	Cook house No. 1, Foktulam Road, House No. 9, Sheung Fung Lane,	First floor of house No. 12, Gilman Street,	Some grass on Victoria Feak,	Some empty packing cases on first floor of house No. 5,	House No. 253, Queen's Road Central,	Staircase of house No. 55, Square Street,		A quantity of mat bags on hill-side at Shekt'ongtsui,	6	House No. 115, Wellington Street.	
	Time.		7 p.m. 8 a.m.	3 a.m.	o.o a.m.	*	•	10 p.m.	4.45 a.m.	e.III.	5.25 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	2 p.m. 8 p.m.	4.45 a.m.	8.45 p.m.	11.42 a.m.	5 p.m.		6.30 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	7.30 р.ш.	:	10 p.m.		11 p.m.	
	DATE.		ot. 9,			15,	18,	21,	•	5	۲,	ထ်င	,0,			ວ ກວງ 1	r, 0	10,	14,	16,	16,	(8, %		19,	
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FIRES AND ALARMS DURING THE YEAR 1887,—Continued.

					No.	OF			
No.	DATE.	TE.	Time.	SITUATION OF FIRE.	BUILDING DESTROYED.		Damage.	CAUSE.	Remarks.
					Wholly.	Partly.			
113	Nov.	20, 21,	10 p.m. 5.30 p.m.	Partition of house No. 21, Stanley Street,	: : :		Slight Do. Noue	Carelessness with a lamp. Unknown. Do.	•
116	;	22.	8.15 a.m.	Road West. Some clothing and matting on ground floor of No. 2,	:	:	Very little	Do.	•
117	2 2	23, 23,	11 p.m. 9.15 p.m.	Kutter's Lauc. A mosquire curtain in house No. 32, Third Street, House No. 42, Queen's Road West,	::	; ;	None Do.	Do. Incendiary	Some old rags saturated with kerosine were
119	2.2	24, 24,	3.10 a.m. 3.30 p.m.	House No. 13, Triangle Street, Coals in one of the Kowloon Godown Company's sheds at	- :	::	\$150 Very little	Unknown,	The house was not insured.
123		81 82 84 4. 75. 75.	9.30 p.m. 8.20 p.m.	Some dried grass at No. 16, Wing Fung Street, Matsheds at Taitám Water-Works, Ko Shing Theatre,	: 23 :	:::	None Unknown None	Unknown. Do.	This was a false alarm and a general rush was made for the doors.
124 125		25, 26,	9 p.m.	Beams of verandah of No. 348, Queen's Road West, Grass on the north-side of the hill below Mount Kellet,	::	::	Not much Unknown	Incendiary. Unknown,	A considerabe amount of damage was done
126		26,	3.30 p.m.	Grass ou the hill-side near Kai Lung Wan,	:	:	Do.	Do.,	to growing trees. A few acres of grass burnt and part of the grood and roung plants slightly damaged.
127	•	26,	8.15 p.m.	Ko Shing Theatre,	:	:	None	:	This was a false alarm. A general rush was made for the doors. Two men
128		27,	:	A kerosine lamp on the ground floor of house No. 20,	:	:	Do.	Accidental.	were arrested for raising false alarm.
129		27,	6.30 p.m.	Graham Street. First floor of house No. 1, Nullah Lane,	_	:	\$190	, upsetting of	The house was not insured.
130 131 132		8 8 7 99,0	7.5 p.m. 8.45 p.m. 6.40 a.m.	A basket of old clothing at No. 348, Queen's Road West, House No. 107, Wellington Street, House No. 163, Queen's Road East,	:ল−	:-:	Slight \$1,000 \$150	Unknown. Llamp. Accidental, Accidental, bed curtain caught	The house was not insured. The house was not insured.
133 134 135		29, 29, 39,	7.30 p.m. 7.40 p.m. 8.30 p.m.	House No. 165, Queen's Road East,	¬ :, :	:::	\$150 Very little None.	fire while worshipping. Unknown. Do	The smouldering ruins of old fire broke out
136		30,	5 p.m.	House No. 40, Wing On Street,	1~	ಣ	\$16,000	Accidental, upsetting of an oil	итерп.
137		30,		Messageries Maritimes Coal Godown, Praya East,	:	:	None	ramp,	No fire, but the coal was smoking and it
138	Dec.	-	7 p.m.	House No. 55, Square Street,	:	:	Dø.	Incendiary,	A piece of rag saturated with kerosine, some matches and joss sticks were found burning at the foot of the staircase.
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	Remarks.		1 -	False alarm. Great confusion was caused amongst the audience. Two men were	0 +	on the staircase.	alight on the staircase.			A lighted joss stick and a handful of white	cotton saturated with kerosine oil were found on the staircase.		Wong Tai died subsequently.		for \$6,000 with Messrs. Schellhass &		se were insure	≸ə,000 m Messrs. Schellhass & Co.'r Office.			Mr. Ross, the foreman of the Volunteer	Brigade, sustained severe injuries.		A woman was slightly burnt.	A lighted bundle of paper was thrown into	the window.
	CAUSE.		Unknown,	:	Incendiary,	Do.,		Accidental. Carelessness with joss paper.	Incendiary.	Incendiary,		Unknown.	Accidental while cooking,	Unknown,	:	Accidental while smoking opium.	Accidental, falling of a kerosine	tamp. Upsetting of a kerosine lamp.	Unknown.	Carelessness with some lighted jose sticks		reported to have been the act of incendiarism.	Unknown.	Do.,	iary,	Carelessness with matches.
,	Damage.		\$200 N	211011	Do.	Do.	ć	Do.	Do. Slight	None		Do.	Do.	\$1,800		Slight	€1,500 -	Slight	None	Signt	\$30,000		Unknown	Do.	None	Do.
	No. or Building Destroyed.	Wholly, Partly.			:	:		: :	: :			:	:		-	•	· ·	:	:	:	91		:	Sheds 5		:
À	SITUATION OF FIRE.		House No. 21, Pound Lane, Ko Shing Theatre.		House No. 55, Square Street,	House No. 55, Square Strect,	Chimney of No. 3. New West Street	A bed quilt at house No. 336, Queen's Road West,	Servant's quarters at Staunton Street, Grass on the hill near Tâit'amtuk,	House No. 116, Wellington Street,		A oracs wester-mode was an electronical and areas wester-mode and the state of the	caught fire while Wong Tai, a mendicant was wearing,	House No. 15. Morrison Street,		A mosquito curtain at No. 88, Station Street, Yaumati,	Transport of Transport of the state of the s	House No. 34, Cochrane Street,	Some wood on the back memice of here M. 119 II.	wood Road.	House No. 56, Bohham Strand,		A stack of grass near the Burning ground at Yaumati,	Matsheds and grass at Wantsai Gap,	House No. 223, Queen's Road West,	Some books in a drawer at house No. 1, Square Street,
,	Тіме.		9.20 p.m. 9.30 p.m.	•	3 p.m.	. 4 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8 p.m.	:	6 p.m.	. 0	1.40 p.m.		6.50 р.ш.		5.50 n.m.	J	7.20 p.m.	0.50 p.m. 7 n.m		1.30 a.m.	; ;	7.30 p.m.		7.50 p.m.	I p.m.
	• Date.		Dec. 1,		, 2,	e.j	,, ō,	10° 10° 1	် ကို ကို	ý.	1	. x	1	H	,	, ; 20, 80,		,, 20.	,, 24,			Š	" 2,2 8,0 8,0		. 28.	, 31,
	No.		139 D 140•		141	142	143	# 15 # 15 		, + +	<u>3</u>				7	15.5 15.2 15.2 1		153			156 ,	<u> </u>	, 55 ,	159 ",	; 	191
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Fire Brigade Office, Hongkong, 13th January, 1888.

H. E. WODEHOUSE, Superintendent, Fire Brigade.