

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 205.

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

Ordinance No. 14 of 1889.—*An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the carriage and possession of deadly weapons.*

Ordinance No. 15 of 1889.—*An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for amending the Laws relating to the construction of Buildings in the Colony of Hongkong.*

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th May, 1889.

No. 14 OF 1889.

Title. An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the carriage and possession of deadly weapons.

LS

G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX.

[18th April, 1889.]

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

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as *The Arms Ordinance, 1889.*

Repeal. 2. Ordinances No. 6 of 1887 and No. 4 of 1889 are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect the past operation of the said Ordinances or either of them or anything done or suffered thereunder, nor be taken to revive any Ordinance thereby repealed.

Interpretation. 3. In this Ordinance the expression *arms*, includes any description of fire arms, also any sword, cutlass, spear, pike, bayonet, dagger, fighting iron or other deadly weapon, also any part of any arms so defined.

Licence to carry "arms." 4. The Governor in Council may from time to time in his discretion grant to any person a licence to carry arms, subject to such conditions as may seem fit, and may from time to time in his discretion revoke any such licence.

No person to carry arms without a licence. 5. No person, who has not a licence from the Governor in Council for the purpose, shall carry any arms in this Colony: Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any persons in the Naval or Military or Civil Services of the Crown or of any foreign power, or, to Justices of the Peace, or to Special or Common Jurors, or to District Watchmen appointed under Ordinance 13 of 1888, and provided also that this prohibition shall not apply to prevent the owner of any trading or fishing junk who has given security to the Harbour Master under section 38 of Ordinance 8 of 1879 from having without licence on board of his junk such arms as are reasonably necessary for the protection of such junk on the high seas.

Arms found on junks, &c. 6. If any arms are found on board of any junk or other Chinese vessel and the person in charge, or appearing or acting as the master or as in charge of such junk or vessel, does not produce a licence under this Ordinance authorizing him or some other person or persons on board of such junk or vessel to carry such arms, or does not shew that such arms come within the second proviso of the last preceding section, such person and all other persons on board of such junk or vessel shall be deemed to be persons carrying arms contrary to this Ordinance.

Punishment. 7. Every person carrying arms contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall on summary conviction thereof before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months, and such arms if captured shall be forfeited to the Crown.

8. Any person carrying or reasonably suspected of carrying any arms in contravention of this Ordinance may be arrested without warrant by any Police Officer, and conveyed as soon as reasonably can be, before a Magistrate in order to his being dealt with according to law.

Police may arrest without warrant any person carrying arms. [Ordinance 22 of 1884, sec. 4.]

9. All importers of, and dealers in arms shall be bound to register their names and places of business at the Registrar General's Office, and shall take out a licence, for which an annual sum of five dollars shall be charged; and all importers of, or dealers in arms not registering their names and taking out such licence shall be liable, on summary conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Importers or dealers in arms to register themselves.

10. All importers of, and dealers in arms shall be bound on or before the sixth day of February, May, August and November in each year to furnish to the Captain Superintendent of Police a statement shewing the number and description of arms remaining in their possession on the last day of the preceding months.

All importers of or dealers in arms to furnish return quarterly.

11. Any person making a false return of arms under this Ordinance, shall on conviction thereof before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

Penalty for making false return.

12. All importers of, and dealers in arms failing or refusing to make such return shall be deemed to be in possession of all arms found in their house, store or godown contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Penalty for refusing to make such return.

13. Upon the hearing of any information for furnishing such false return the Magistrate may if he thinks fit, issue a warrant to search any house, store or place where such arms are alleged to be kept or stored, and any Police Officer to whom the said warrant is directed may with or without assistance and using force if necessary enter any house, store or place in the said warrant mentioned and search for such arms.

Power of Magistrate to issue warrant to search for arms.

14. A Magistrate may by warrant authorise any person named in such warrant to search in any houses, buildings, ships, vessels or places for any arms suspected to be therein in contravention of this Ordinance.

Magistrate may issue warrant for search of arms [Ibid. sec. 5 altered.]

The person so named in such warrant with such constables and other persons as he calls to his assistance, may at any time enter into any house, building, ship, vessel or place and there execute the warrant, and in case admittance is refused or is not obtained within a reasonable time after it is first demanded, such persons may enter by force in order to execute such warrant. The person executing such warrant shall before executing the same if so desired produce the said warrant.

Any arms, carried, had or found under circumstances which contravene this Ordinance, may be forthwith seized and shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Arms found or carried to be forfeited.

15. The Governor may establish a central store or magazine for the safe keeping and storing of all arms and ammunitions, and shall give notice in the *Government Gazette* of such selection and of the situation of the said store or magazine.

Governor may establish central store for arms, &c.

16. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council during the continuance of any Proclamation issued under the provisions of *The Peace Preservation Ordinance* of 1886, to order the removal to the said central store of all arms in the possession of any importers or dealers in arms, or of such arms only as in the opinion of the Governor in Council are not in safe keeping or custody. All orders made under this section shall forthwith be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Governor may order removal to central store of all arms.

17. Any person refusing after the publication of such order to deliver up any arms, the removal of which to the said central store shall have been ordered by the last preceding section, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.

Penalty for refusing to deliver up arms.

Power of
Governor to
make rules.

18. The Governor in Council may from time to time make and when made, revoke, alter or add to all rules or regulations necessary for carrying out this Ordinance, and such rules and regulations shall have the force of law when published in the *Government Gazette*.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 12th day of April, 1889.

ARATHOON SETH,
Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 18th day of April, 1889.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 15 OF 1889.

Title.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for amending the Laws relating to the construction of Buildings in the Colony of Hongkong.

LS

G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX.

[2nd May, 1889.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Laws relating to Buildings in this Colony: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as *The Buildings Ordinance, 1889*.

Repeal.

2. Ordinance No. 8 of 1856 is hereby repealed except as to legal Proceedings commenced before the passing of this Ordinance, and except also as to buildings in course of construction of which the enclosing walls shall have been carried higher than the footings at the time of the commencement of this Ordinance. Every such building may be completed as if this Ordinance had not been passed. A building shall be deemed to be completed after the roof shall have been covered in.

New Buildings.

3. The provisions relating to the construction of buildings except as hereinafter specially provided shall apply only to buildings which are begun after the commencement of this Ordinance, or of which the enclosing walls have not been carried higher than the footings, or to such old buildings as shall for the purposes of reconstruction be taken down to an extent which in the opinion of the Surveyor General exceeds one half (such half to be measured in cubic feet) and all buildings described in this section shall be deemed to be new buildings.

Contracts.

4. Any Contract, made before the passing of this Ordinance, for the erection of any building which shall not have been carried higher than the footings at the time of the passing of this Ordinance, shall be carried into effect in the same manner as if this Ordinance had been passed at the time of the making thereof, and the necessary deviations from the terms of such contract may be made accordingly: Provided that the extra cost (if any) of such necessary deviations shall be borne by the Party to such contract for whom the building is erected who may nevertheless in lieu thereof within Ten Days after the passing of this Ordinance cancel such contracts upon paying to the other Party, the value of the Work and Labor done and Materials supplied thereunder. Whenever any building-contract shall be so cancelled, every sub-contract shall also be thereby cancelled upon the same terms.

Government Buildings.

5. The provisions of this Ordinance with reference to the rules for the construction of buildings shall not apply to buildings belonging to the Colonial Government, or to buildings upon any Land vested in any Person on behalf of the Naval or Military Departments of Her Majesty's Service, but all the provisions in relation to inflammable structures, to hoardings, and scaffoldings, and verandahs shall apply without exception to all buildings throughout the Colony.

Rights or Liabilities between Landlord and Tenant.

6. Nothing herein contained shall vary or affect the Rights or Liabilities as between Landlord and Tenant under any contract between them.

7. In the construction of this Ordinance (if not inconsistent with the context) the words and expressions in italics shall have and include the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them, that is to say :—

Definitions.

1. *Building*.—Any domestic building, house, verandah, cook-house, privy, gallery, chimney, bridge, out-house, stable, shed, mat-shed, warehouse, manufactory, shop, work-room, distillery, or place of secure stowage, or any alteration to the same involving new foundations.
2. *City of Victoria*.—The districts specified in The Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888.
3. *Cross Wall*.—Any wall of brick or stone used or built in order to be used as a separation of one part of any building from another part of the same building, such parts being accessible through a common entrance.
4. *Domestic Building*.—Any human habitation or building where persons pass the night.
5. *External Wall*.—Any wall or vertical enclosure of any building not being a party wall, nor the external wall of a verandah.
6. *Floor*.—Any horizontal platform forming the base of any story, and every joist, board, timber, stone, brick, or other substance connected with and forming part of such platform.
7. *Owner*.—Any person for the time being in the possession or receipt of the rent or profits of any premises, solely or as joint-tenant, or tenant in common with others whether on his own behalf or otherwise or where such person cannot be found or ascertained the occupier.
8. *Party Wall*.—Any wall used or built in order to be used as a separation of any building from any other building, such buildings not being accessible through a common entrance.
9. *Public Building*.—Any building, not in the occupation of the Naval or Military Departments, used for public worship, public instruction, public assembly, or public recreation; also every building used as a public hall or hospital, or for any other public purpose whatsoever.
10. *Story*.—The space between the upper surface of every floor and the upper surface of the floor next above it, or if there be no such floor, of the roof next above the said first mentioned floor.
11. *Verandah*.—Any projection over Crown Land whether verandah, oriel, portico, flying balcony or other structure.
12. *Works*.—The partial or total constructing, reconstructing, pulling down, opening, cutting into, adding to, and altering any building, wall, retaining-wall, chimney, stack, flue, scaffold, ground, road, well, drain, sewer, pier, wharf, fence, or any other building operation whatsoever.

Building Materials.

8. Except as hereinafter provided, all walls of buildings shall be constructed exclusively of good hard well burnt brick, sound stone or other hard and incombustible substance.

Building materials.

Exceptional Structures.

9. Every public building, factory, or building intended for special uses including the walls, roofs, floors, galleries and staircases, and every structural work of iron, concrete or other material not provided for in this Ordinance, shall be constructed with such precautions for the safety of the public as having regard to the special purposes for which such building or structural work is intended to be used, shall be approved by the Surveyor General.

Exceptional structures.

Walls.

10. Every wall constructed of brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible substance, shall be solid across its entire thickness, and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with good lime-mortar or cement-mortar, and except where specially permitted in this Ordinance, no part of such wall shall be thicker than any part underneath it, and all cross-walls and return-walls shall be properly bonded into main walls. Sound black bricks may be exclusively used in any wall of 36 feet in height or less; but when the

Walls.

wall is of a greater height than 36 feet the special approval of the Surveyor General shall be required in respect of the use of black bricks except in the upper portion of the wall to the extent of 36 feet.

External and party walls exceeding 50 feet.

11. When built to a length of fifty feet or any length not exceeding fifty feet, the external walls, and party walls of all buildings shall be of the thickness of not less than thirteen inches for the upper portion to the extent of twenty feet and for the remaining or lower portion the thickness shall increase not less than four inches for each depth of twenty feet.

External and party walls exceeding 50 feet.

12. When built to any length exceeding fifty feet, clear of any return-wall or cross-wall, the external walls or party walls of all buildings shall be of the thickness of not less than thirteen inches for the upper portion to the extent of fifteen feet and for the remaining or lower portion the thickness shall increase at least four inches in each depth of fifteen feet.

Cross walls and chimney walls.

13. The cross-walls and the chimney-walls of all buildings shall be of the thickness of not less than nine inches for the upper portion to the extent of twenty feet and for the remaining or lower portion the thickness shall increase at least four inches in each depth of twenty feet. No wall subdividing any building shall be deemed to be a cross-wall unless it is carried up to two-thirds of the full height of the external or party walls, and unless the recesses and openings therein are less than one half of the vertical surface of the cross-wall in each story.

Damp proof course.

14. Every wall of brick or stone shall have in it, at the basement floor a damp proof course extending the full thickness of the wall, and placed at least six inches above the level of the ground line, and such damp proof course shall be of slates laid in good cement mortar, lead, pure Portland cement, Portland cement-mortar at least two inches thick or of such other thoroughly impermeable material as may be approved by the Surveyor General.

Foundations.

15. The foundations of every wall of a building shall be of footings of sound stone, brick, or other equally hard substance carried down to the depth of not less than twice the thickness of the wall at the lowest story of the said building; and the lowest course of every such foundation shall be of not less than twice the thickness of the wall at the said lowest story, and the thickness of such foundation shall diminish gradually towards the upper surface thereof in regular steps or offsets, provided that on rock conglomerate or other hard ground of an incompressible nature, or in sandy, unstable or soft ground the Surveyor General may permit or require the foundations of all works and buildings to be of such special depth and width, and of such materials as being in each particular case applicable to such ground shall be approved by him.

Height of party wall.

16. Every party wall shall be carried up above the roof of every building to a height of at least eighteen inches, measured at right angles to the slope of the roof, and every such party wall shall be properly coped or otherwise protected, in order to prevent water from soaking into such wall.

Opening through party wall.

17. When buildings shall have ceased to be in the occupation of the same person any openings previously made through the party wall shall be solidly stopped up with brick or stone-work of the full thickness of the party wall and properly bonded therewith. Recesses may be made in party walls and in external walls, provided that every recess is arched over, that the aggregate area of such recesses does not exceed one half the whole area of the wall of the story in which they are made, and that the backs of such recesses are of not less thickness than thirteen inches in party walls, and nine inches in external walls. In the case of a shop front left open to the street the side walls or party walls shall be returned along such front for at least twelve inches where the house has more, and for at least six inches where the house has not more than one story above the ground floor, and such return walls shall be properly bonded into the side walls or party walls.

Structures.

18. Structures made wholly or partly of glass and iron, and which may therefore be designed otherwise than herein provided, shall be deemed to be exceptional buildings, and shall be subject to the approval of the Surveyor General in each particular case.

19. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary provided, where buildings are in rural districts such buildings if entirely detached from other buildings and separated by a distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet from any neighbouring building in different ownership, may have walls and verandahs constructed wholly or partly of wood, and such buildings shall be deemed to be exceptional structures and shall be subject to the approval of the Surveyor General in each particular case.

Buildings under rural leases may be of wood.

Bressummers or Lintels.

20. Every bressummer used in a building must have a bearing of at least six inches at each end, and must rest upon a sufficient pier of brick or stone, or iron story-post fixed on a solid foundation, or upon an external or party wall and every bressummer bearing upon any external or party wall, must be borne by a template or corbel of stone tailed through at least half the thickness of such wall and of the full breadth of the bressummer.

Bressummers or Lintels.

Floors.

21. The floors of any one building shall not approach nearer than nine inches towards the floors of any other contiguous building separated by a party wall, and the space intervening between the ends of the two floors shall be properly and substantially built up solid with whole bricks or with stone laid in mortar.

Distance between floors of contiguous building.

22. The floors of all buildings including verandahs shall in all cases rest upon, and abut against, at least nine inches of solid brick-work or stone-work, and in all cases where the wall supporting such floor is of a less thickness than eighteen inches, such wall shall be corbelled out in brick or stone-work immediately below the joists of the floor.

Floors to rest on solid brick-work or stone-work.

23. A clear space of at least nine feet measured vertically, shall be left between any two floors of any dwelling house.

Space between floors.

24. A mezzanine floor or story shall have in every room a clear space both above and below it of nine vertical feet, where such floor or story extends over more than two-thirds, and of six vertical feet where it extends over two-thirds or less than two-thirds of the greater dimension of such room. Where any mezzanine floor shall have been erected, previous to the passing of this Ordinance, under conditions contrary to the provisions of this Section, and it shall appear to the Surveyor General that such conditions affect the safety, or to the Sanitary Board that they affect the health, of the inmates or of the public, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor General to order the removal of such mezzanine floor to such extent as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

Mezzanine floor.

25. The height of every uppermost story of any dwelling house shall be measured from the level of its floor up to the under side of the tie of the roof, or up to half the vertical height of the rafters or purlins when the roof has no tie.

Height of uppermost story of dwelling house.

Corbelling.

26. All corbelling for the support of floor or of roof timbers, shall be done in stone cut to flat beds or in red brick at least nine inches in length and laid flat. No one corbelling course if of brick shall project beyond the course immediately beneath it more than two and a quarter inches.

Corbelling.

Roofs.

27. The roof of every building or of any minor superstructure placed above such roof, shall be externally covered with tiles, glass, metal, or other incombustible substance except the doors, and frames of dormers or sky-lights. All hatchways leading out into the roofs of buildings, shall be provided with hatches or covers which if not composed entirely of metal shall be properly sheathed externally in sheet metal.

Covering of roof.

28. No roof-timbers of any one building shall approach nearer than nine inches towards the roof-timbers of any other contiguous building and the space intervening between the ends of such timbers shall be properly and substantially built up solid with whole bricks or with stone laid in mortar.

Roof-timbers.

29. No platform, superstructure, staging or frame-work of wood, mats, or other inflammable materials shall be erected or fixed temporarily or permanently, over or upon the roof of any building within the City of Victoria or any of the villages of Hongkong and Kowloon. Provided that frames affixed to house-roofs for the purpose of drying clothes may be made of bamboo.

Platform.

Roofs to rest
upon brick-
work or stone-
work.

30. The roofs of all buildings including verandahs, shall in all cases rest upon, and abut against, at least nine inches of solid brick-work or stone-work, and in all cases where the walls supporting such roof are of a less thickness than eighteen inches, such walls shall be corbelled out in brick or stone-work immediately below the rafters of the roof.

Wood-Work.

Bond-timber
or wood-plate.

31. No bond timber or wood-plate shall be built into the thickness of any party or external wall.

Timber or
wood-work
near flue or
chimney-
opening.

32. No timber or wood-work shall be placed in any wall or chimney-breast nearer than twelve inches from the inside of any flue or chimney-opening, nor under any chimney-opening, within eighteen inches from the upper surface of the hearth of such chimney-opening; nor shall any wooden plugs be driven nearer than six inches to the inside of any flue or chimney-opening.

Arches.

Arches.

33. Every arch under any public or private way used as a thoroughfare shall be formed of brick, stone, or other incombustible materials. If an arch of brick or stone is used, it shall, in cases where its span does not exceed ten feet, be of a least thickness of twelve inches; where its span does not exceed fifteen feet, it shall be of a least thickness of fifteen inches; and where its span exceeds fifteen feet, it shall be of such thickness and built of such materials as may be approved by the Surveyor General. If an arch bridge or platform of iron, concrete, or other incombustible material not being brick or stone is used, it shall be deemed to be an exceptional structure, and shall be constructed in such manner as may be approved by the Surveyor General.

Projections.

Coping,
cornice, &c.

34. Every coping, cornice, fascia, window dressing, portico, balcony, verandah, and balustrade, and every architectural projection and architectural decoration whatsoever, and also the eaves or cornices to any overhanging roof, except the cornices and dressings to the window fronts of shops, and except the eaves and cornices to detached or semi-detached dwelling-houses distant at least thirty feet from any other building or from the land of any adjoining owner, shall be of brick, tile, stone, artificial stone, slate, cement, or other incombustible material.

Eaves-gutters,
&c.

35. The roof of every building, or verandah, shall be so arranged and constructed, and so supplied with eaves-gutters and rain-water down-pipes properly connected with the side channels so as to prevent the roof waters being discharged upon or over any foot-path or roadway.

Encroachments on or over Crown Land.

Encroach-
ments on or
over Crown
Land.

36. No encroachment shall be made upon or over Crown Land by any verandah or balcony projected from any building, or by any other structure or part thereof whatsoever,

- (1.) Without the previous consent of the Governor and
- (2.) Until the applicant for leave to make such encroachment shall have previously signed an undertaking in the form contained in Schedules B. or C. and
- (3.) Unless subject to such Rules and Regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council under this Ordinance, and
- (4.) Unless the building from which such verandah or other structure is intended to project, shall comply in all respects with every provision of this Ordinance and of Ordinance 24 of 1887 and of Bye-Laws made thereunder, and
- (5.) Unless the street, lane, or alley into which such verandah is intended to project is twenty or over twenty feet in width from house-wall to house-wall.

Kitchens and Cook-Houses.

Construction
of kitchens or
cook-houses.

37. Every kitchen or cook-house shall be provided with a properly constructed brick fire-place, and smoke flue. Every fire-place adapted for the use of charcoal, shall be provided with a hood of sheet metal or of lath and plaster of sufficient size connecting with a chimney shaft carried up above the level of the roof. The interior surfaces of every flue shall be smoothly rendered with mortar, and no flue shall have less than eighty-one square inches of sectional area.

Chimneys and Fire-places.

38. No fire place, kitchen, or cook-house, shall be constructed in such manner as to allow the smoke to escape through any side opening, window, or hole in the walls or roof, or through any vent other than the smoke flue.

Kitchen or cook-house to have smoke flue.

39. The upper surface of any floor under any oven, stove, or fire place shall be of incombustible materials, and such floor shall have hearths of stone, tile or other incombustible material laid before every chimney-opening.

Floor under oven, &c.

40. No pipe or flue for the conveyance of smoke shall be fixed nearer than nine inches to any wood-work or combustible material unless encased in non-conducting and incombustible material to the satisfaction of the Surveyor General.

Pipe for conveyance of smoke.

41. Every chimney-shaft shall be continued up above the roof in brick or cut stone-work of a thickness all round of not less than four inches, to a height of not less than three feet above the highest point in the line of junction with such roof.

Chimney shaft.

42. Chimneys of brick, stone, or other incombustible materials, may be corbelled out in the upper stories of buildings, provided that the work so corbelled out does not project from the wall more than the thickness of such wall, but all chimneys built on the ground floors of buildings shall rest upon solid foundations and upon footings similar in every respect to the foundations of the wall against which such chimneys are built.

Chimneys.

43. The back of every chimney-opening from the hearth up to the height of four feet above the level of the fire-grate, shall be at least nine inches thick if in a party wall, or at least four and a half inches thick if not in a party wall.

Back of chimney-opening.

44. The fire-places, kilns, furnaces, chimneys, flues and shafts, of any bakery, vermilion factory, opium boiling house, or manufactory, shall be deemed to be exceptional structures, and shall be subject to the approval of the Surveyor General in each particular case.

Certain fire-places deemed exceptional structures.

Windows.

45. 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; the suitability for their object and the sufficiency in number of such windows being in the discretion of the Surveyor General.

Sufficient windows to be provided.

Ventilation under Floors.

46. 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.

Ventilation under floors.

Privies.

47. Every person who shall erect a privy in any domestic building shall cause the same to be constructed of brick at least three feet wide by four feet deep internal dimensions, and such privy shall wherever possible be so constructed as to open into the outer air and not into the building.

Privy.

48. Every privy shall have a suitable door and window as also a ventilating opening into the external air not less than eighteen square inches in area 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. The walls shall also be rendered in cement-mortar or other non-absorbent material to the height of at least 3 feet from the floor level.

Ventilation of privy.

Floor of privy.

49. 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, laid in either case on a bed of lime concrete at least six inches thick, or with 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 not to be connected with drain or sewer.

50. No privy in any newly erected building shall have any communication by means of any pipe, drain, grating, or other channel with any underground private drain, or public sewer, except for the purpose of carrying off ablution water, and any existing privy having such communication shall have the same completely cut off by the owner when so required by the Surveyor General.

Receptacle in privy.

51. 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 stand or seat fitted in such manner as shall enable the receptacle to be readily removed and adjusted for the purpose of voiding the same and of cleansing the floor and sides of the privy.

Space in front of Buildings.

Space in front of building.

52. Every person who shall erect fronting a private lane any new domestic building, other than a godown inhabited by such caretakers as are necessary for the protection of the property, shall so place the said building 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 lane.

New Buildings.

Occupation of new building.

53. No new building shall be occupied except by a caretaker until such building shall have been certified by the Surveyor General or an Officer deputed by him in that behalf as being in all respects in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Dangerous Buildings.

Dangerous building

54. Every owner of a building which may be declared by the Surveyor General to be in a ruinous or dangerous condition shall cause the same to be shored or otherwise properly secured, and shall erect in such manner as may be directed by the Surveyor General a proper fence or hoarding for the protection of passengers.

Taking down of dangerous building.

55. Buildings rendered dangerous by fire, wind, or other cause, to such an extent as in the opinion of the Surveyor General shall necessitate their being taken down partly or in whole, shall be taken down by the owner thereof upon the receipt by him of a written notice from the Surveyor General, specifying the time within which the work is to be done.

Shoring or taking down of dangerous building at cost of owner.

56. If the owner of a dangerous building cannot be found, or if on notice from the Surveyor General he refuses or neglects within the time fixed in such notice to shore or otherwise properly secure, or to take down such dangerous building or such portion thereof as may be deemed dangerous by the Surveyor General, such dangerous building or such portion thereof shall, with all convenient speed be shored or taken down by the Surveyor General, and the attendant cost shall be recoverable by him from the owner of such dangerous building. In all cases of emergency, the Surveyor General may cause the necessary work to be done without notice, the cost of such work being recoverable in like manner.

Hoardings and Scaffoldings.

Hoardings and scaffoldings.

57. No public pathway or thoroughfare shall, during the erection or repair of a building, be occupied by a hoarding or scaffolding or by any building material whatever except by authority of the Surveyor General who may grant such authority on a written application, and upon such conditions as will provide for the safety and convenience of passengers and the occupiers of adjoining property. In all such cases the ground occupied must be enclosed with a hoarding for the protection of passengers, and due care shall be taken that the side-channel shall be in no way obstructed by such hoarding or by any building debris or building

materials; nor shall the pavement, side-channel, or concrete covering of any public thoroughfare be broken up, or into, by the excavation of holes for the purpose of securing any hoarding or scaffolding poles.

Inflammable structures.

58. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect in the Colony of Hongkong whether on private land or land the property of the Crown, or whether for temporary or for permanent occupation, any shed or structure of wood, mats, palm leaves, thatch, or other inflammable material except with the previous sanction of the Surveyor General and except subject to the Rules and Regulations that may be made by the Governor in Council under this Ordinance, and no such shed or structure shall be erected on any private land or land the property of the Crown situated within the drainage area of any public reservoir, nor without the special permission of the Governor in Council on any hill-slope draining into the City of Victoria.

Inflammable
structures.

Blasting Stone.

59. It shall not be lawful for any person to blast any stone with any explosive substance, in the Colony of Hongkong, unless he shall have fully covered over and weighted down the stone to be blasted with a sufficiently heavy timber shield or taken such other precautions as shall effectually prevent any fragments of such stone from being projected into the air, and unless in addition, he shall previously have fully warned all persons within a radius of five hundred feet from the proposed blast by means of red flags and by the beating of a gong continued for at least five minutes, previous to the firing off of such blast, and no blast shall be fired off except between the hours of twelve and half-past twelve in the day and half-past four and a quarter to five in the evening. Provided that in the Government Quarries the blasting of stone shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council under this Ordinance, and provided further that the hours for blasting specified in this section may be altered by order of the Governor in Council published in the *Gazette*.

Blasting stone.

Earth Cutting.

60. It shall not be lawful for any person to cut earth or turf, or collect, extract or split stones from any land the property of the Crown, except subject to the Rules and Regulations that may be made by the Governor in Council under this Ordinance or without the authority of the Surveyor General, granted by permit in writing nor with such authority to cut earth or to extract stones in such manner as shall undermine any bank or earth, or in any way prejudicially affect or endanger the stability of the same or of any land or property adjoining. For contravention of this section there shall be liable not only the labourer doing the work but the Permit-holder, Contractor or Foreman under whom such labourer is working.

Earth cutting.

Timber Yards.

61. Every timber yard for the storage of timber other than timber in baulk situated within the City of Victoria, shall be enclosed on all sides by a brick wall at least ten feet in height and fourteen inches thick, and shall have a clear passage not less than six feet in width between the exterior face of such wall and the nearest buildings adjoining. After the passing of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful to store more than three hundred cubic feet of timber on any premises within the City of Victoria, unless such premises are enclosed as herein provided, or unless such timber be stored at a distance of at least 50 feet from any building.

Timber yards.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

62. No person shall erect a new building over any Government drain, nullah, or water-channel situated within his own land, without making at his sole cost and to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor General, special provision for the reconstruction or strengthening as the case may be, of the foundations, walls, and arch or covering of such main-drain, nullah, or water-channel, in such manner as shall in the opinion of the Surveyor General enable it to support with safety the weight of such building.

Erection of
building over
Government
drain, &c.

63. It shall not be lawful for any person to dig out the foundation of any building, or to excavate any site, for any purpose whatsoever, in such manner as shall cut into, open out, divert, undermine, obstruct, dam, or otherwise interfere with any Government drain, nullah, catch-water or other

Undermining,
&c., Govern-
ment drain.

water-channel situated on Crown Land or within private land, unless such person shall at his sole cost have made previous provision, to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor General, for the escape of any waters flowing through such drain, nullah, catch-water or other channel.

Boundary
wall, &c.

64. No person shall, after the passing of this Ordinance, construct or reconstruct any boundary wall or enclosure wall of stone, fronting any public road or thoroughfare within the City of Victoria, unless such wall is solid throughout its entire thickness and built of brick or stone properly bedded and bonded together, and surmounted by a coping of dressed stone or properly moulded bricks set in cement-mortar.

Retaining
wall, &c.

65. No person shall after the commencement of this Ordinance, construct or reconstruct, any stone surcharged retaining-wall or scarp-wall whether of rubble masonry built dry or in mortar, exceeding twelve feet in height, unless such wall is provided with one or more adequate foundation-courses of footing stones cut to flat beds, and bedded on a layer of lime concrete at least six inches thick laid on the solid ground, and such footing stones shall project at least six inches beyond the face of such wall, and shall extend back the full thickness of the wall, and every such retaining-wall or scarp-wall shall be provided at every square yard of surface-area of such wall with a header or bond-stone, at least one foot square, extending back through the full thickness of the masonry.

Doors not to
open over
public
thorough-
fares.

66. Save as by this Ordinance provided, and except in the case of public buildings, all the doors of which shall open outwards and in the direction of exit, it shall not be lawful for any person to make any door or gate in such manner as to open over a public thoroughfare, nor to project any door step or landing on, to, or across any public foot-path, nor to extend or affix any sun-shade, telegraph-wire, sign-board, lamp, grating, gutter or other unauthorized projection from any building, in such manner as shall cause obstruction, danger, or annoyance to any way or to the passengers thereon, or as shall make any encroachment on Crown Land.

Wells.

Wells.

67. It shall not be lawful for the owner of any building to sink any well upon his premises, except by the leave of the Surveyor General who may grant the same on a written application, provided such well be not sunk within the curtilage of any building, or provided there be no structural or other objection. Every well shall be stoned so as to exclude surface water for a depth of at least twelve feet, below the surface of the ground, and shall be surrounded with a brick and cement parapet-wall, at least two feet high and nine inches thick, and with a properly paved or concreted surface-gutter for the conveyance of the drip or waste water to the nearest drain-inlet or other channel with which such gutter may lawfully communicate.

Piers and Wharves.

Piers and
wharves.

68. Except in the case of such piers and wharves as are specially provided for by Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to construct or reconstruct, any iron, timber, or stone pier or wharf projected over any foreshore the property of the Crown, without the previous sanction and authority of the Governor, and unless such person shall have previously signed an undertaking according to the form contained in Schedule D. of this Ordinance; and in cases of reconstruction such undertaking shall supersede any other undertaking which may have been previously signed in respect of such pier or wharf at the time of its original erection. The erection and maintenance of all piers and wharves shall be subject to such Rules and Regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council under this Ordinance.

Plans and Notices to Surveyor General.

Plan of
building to be
approved by
Surveyor
General.

69. It shall not be lawful to commence any building or work, until proper plans of the same showing the dimensions and position of all portions of the contemplated structure as are mentioned in this Ordinance shall have been previously submitted to the Surveyor General and approved by him as being in conformity with the requirements of this Ordinance, and such plans shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot, and shall contain enlarged details with figured dimensions, of the principal features of construction, and in the case of proposed new buildings, or the repair or reconstruction of old buildings, such plans shall show the position and levels of the surrounding ground and buildings.

A duplicate of any plan referred to herein shall be deposited in the Surveyor General's Office. If such plans contain all the necessary requirements as to drainage it shall not be necessary to furnish any copy of the same to the Sanitary Board. And the plan so deposited with the Surveyor General and signed by him shall be deemed for all purposes as the plan sanctioned under this Ordinance.

Duplicate plan to be deposited in Surveyor General's Office.

Any divergence in the work of the plans so deposited shall be deemed a contravention of this Ordinance unless such divergence shall have received the approval of the Surveyor General as being in conformity with the requirements of this Ordinance.

70. It shall not be lawful to commence any buildings or works, or to resume the same if they have been suspended for a period exceeding three months, until four days' notice in writing of the intention to commence or resume the same, according to the form contained in Schedule A, shall have been given to the Surveyor General, by leaving such notice at his office. Every such notice shall specify the number if any and the position or locality of the intended building, together with the Land Register Number of the Lot in which it is situated, and the name and address of the person for whom, or by whose direction the building or work is to be executed and shall also give any special or material particular in connection with the same, which it has not been possible to denote on the plans.

Notice of commencement of work.

71. In case any accident or emergency shall render it necessary to commence, or resume any building or work immediately, it shall be lawful so to do, provided due notice of the same be given to the Surveyor General within two days thereafter, specifying in addition to the matters hereinbefore mentioned, the nature of the accident or emergency which has occasioned such necessity.

In case of emergency notice may be given after commencement of work.

72. Any alteration, addition, or other work made or done for any purpose in, to, or upon any existing building, or work after the commencement of this Ordinance shall, to the extent of such alteration, addition, or work, be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Alterations and additions, &c.

73. If the Surveyor General upon inspection of the plans submitted for any proposed new building or work or for the alteration of any existing building or work shall find anything therein in respect of house-drains in contravention of the provisions of Ordinance 24 of 1887 or the Bye-Laws made thereunder he shall forthwith refer such plans to the Sanitary Board, who shall thereupon deal with the case in the manner provided in such Ordinance, and such plans if amended by such Board shall as amended be strictly followed in the subsequent carrying out of the work.

Plans respecting drainage works to be referred to Sanitary Board.

Drain-connexions with Government Main Sewers.

74. All private house-drains shall be laid as may be directed by the Sanitary Board under the provisions of Ordinance 24 of 1887, and on their completion within private premises, such private house-drains shall be connected with the Government main sewer upon a Permit being obtained for that purpose from the Surveyor General, and every drain-connexion shall be carried out subject to the conditions endorsed on such Permit for securing their satisfactory construction. The holder of such Permit shall be responsible for any damage to persons or property arising out of any negligence or non compliance on his part with the conditions of the Permit and he shall at his own charges defray the cost of restoring to its former condition any public street, place or thoroughfare that may have had to be opened for the purpose of such drain-connexion.

Drain-connexions with Government Main Sewers.

Powers and Duties of the Surveyor General as to Entry and Inspection.

75. Upon receipt of notice of the commencement or resumption of any building or work, the Surveyor General or officers deputed by him for the purpose shall, as often as may be necessary for securing the due observance of the provisions of this Ordinance, enter, inspect, and survey every such building or work during its progress, and in the event of his discovering during the course of such inspections that the provisions of this Ordinance have been contravened in respect of any detail thereof the Surveyor General or officer whom he may direct on his behalf may stop the continuance of building operations until such contravention has been rectified. Every person in charge of the erection of a building shall provide, planks, ladders or other reasonable means of access to every part of such building to facilitate the inspection of the Surveyor General or his officers.

Power to enter and inspect building.

Cases in which
entry may be
made.

76. Whenever it shall be necessary for the Surveyor General or any officer whom he may direct on his behalf to enter any house, building, or tenement, in the following cases, viz. :—

1. Whilst any houses, buildings, or tenements are being constructed under the provisions of this Ordinance, or
2. Where upon or after the completion of any houses, buildings, or tenements it is necessary for the Surveyor General to inspect such houses, buildings or tenements for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of this Ordinance have been carried out in relation to such construction, or
3. Where the Surveyor General has reasonable grounds for believing that within any houses, buildings, or tenements there are works completed or being carried out in contravention of this Ordinance,

and the owner or occupier shall refuse to allow such entry, the Surveyor General or any officer generally or specially deputed by him in writing for that particular purpose may give one day's notice to such owner or occupier, requiring to be permitted to enter the premises; and in case at the expiration of such notice, admittance shall be refused, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor General or for any officer so specially deputed by him as aforesaid to effect such entry, and to make such inspection, or to execute such work, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid, doing as little damage as may be, in the execution of the powers hereby granted.

Nuisances under this Ordinance.

Nuisances.

77. The following shall be deemed nuisances under this Ordinance :—

1. Every verandah over land the property of the Crown, and every pier or wharf over a foreshore the property of the Crown, the owner whereof in each case, shall have neglected or refused to construct, reconstruct, repair, maintain, or occupy the same in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, or with the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder by the Governor in Council.
2. Every building or work whatsoever hereafter to be commenced, resumed, prosecuted, finished, or altered, in contravention of any Section of this Ordinance.
3. Every act, failure, neglect, omission or refusal, whereby any Section of this Ordinance is contravened.
4. Every building or work any part of which is in a ruinous and dangerous condition.
5. Every unauthorized encroachment on, over, or under any land the property of the Crown.
6. Every building erected or to be hereafter erected in contravention of any law of any inflammable material, and every building within the city of Victoria and the villages of Hongkong and Kowloon whereof the roof contains any platform, superstructure, staging or framework of wood, (other than bamboo), mats, or other inflammable material.

Abatement of Nuisances.

Notice of
existence of
nuisance.

78. In every case of a Nuisance under this Ordinance, the Surveyor General shall in the first instance serve a Notice in the form contained in Schedule E. to this Ordinance on the owner of the building or work in respect of which complaint is made and such Notice shall specify the nature of the Nuisance and the manner and the time in which it is to be abated, and in the case of refusal or neglect to comply with the requirements of such Notice, the Surveyor General shall summons such owner before a Magistrate, who may make an Order directing such owner, whether he appear or not to the summons, to abate such Nuisance within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate.

Magistrate's
order to abate
nuisance.

79. In case the said nuisance shall not be abated within the time limited it shall be lawful for a Magistrate, to make an order empowering the Surveyor General to abate the nuisance; and all expenses incurred by the Surveyor General in causing such nuisance to be abated as aforesaid, shall be paid by the owner without prejudice (in the case of ruinous or dangerous buildings) to the right of such owner to recover the amount of such expenses from any lessee or other person liable for the same.

80. Whenever the demolition of any building or work shall take place under any such order as provided in the preceding Section, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor General in case of non-payment of the said expenses by the owner, to sell and dispose of the materials thereof, and out of the monies arising from such sale or disposition, to retain or pay the said expenses; and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to such owner.

Recovery of expenses of abatement of nuisance by sale of materials.

81. It shall be lawful for a Magistrate to order such owner to pay all expenses incurred by the Surveyor General in the abating of any nuisance in the manner aforesaid, and in case of non-payment, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such owner.

Distress in case of non-payment of expenses.

82. Nothing herein contained shall affect any other existing remedy for the abatement of nuisances.

Existing remedy not affected.

Service of Notices, Summons, or Orders.

83. Any Notice, Summons, or Order, under the provisions hereinbefore contained as to nuisances, may be served on the owner of any premises, by leaving the same with any occupier of such premises, or with some inmate of his abode, or if there is no occupier, by putting up such Notice, Summons, or Order on a conspicuous part of the premises to which the same relates. But if the place of residence within the Colony, of the owner, or that of his Agent, be known to the person by whom, or on whose behalf any Notice, Summons, or Order is intended to be served, a copy of every such Notice, Summons, or Order, shall in addition be left at such place of residence.

Service of notice, &c.

Penalties.

84. Every person offending against the provisions of Sections 54 to 66 both inclusive, shall be liable on summary conviction thereof before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Fifty dollars.

Fine for offences against Secs. 54 to 66.

85. Every person committing a Nuisance as defined in Section 77 shall be liable on summary conviction thereof before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding One hundred dollars.

Fine in case of nuisance.

86. Every person who shall refuse to obey the order of any Magistrate issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, or who shall, without reasonable cause refuse to permit the Surveyor General or officer acting by his direction to enter any house, building, or premises, in the performance of his duties under this Ordinance and every person who shall obstruct or hinder the Surveyor General or any officer acting by his direction in the execution of the powers vested in him by the provisions of this Ordinance, or by any order of a Magistrate, shall be liable upon conviction thereof before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Fine for refusing to obey Magistrate's order, or for obstructing Surveyor General.

Appeal to Governor in Council.

87. Whenever any person shall be dissatisfied with the exercise of the discretion of the Surveyor General in respect of any act, matter, or thing, which is by this Ordinance made subject to his discretion, the person so dissatisfied may in lieu of reverting to any legal remedy appeal to the Governor in Council who may make such Order in respect thereof, as may be deemed expedient, and such order shall be final for all intents and purposes.

Appeal.

Rules and Regulations.

88. The Governor in Council may from time to time make, and when made add to, alter, or revoke, Rules and Regulations for carrying out the provisions of sections 36, 58, 59, 60, and 68 of this Ordinance.

Governor in Council may make Rules, &c.

Commencement of Ordinance.

89. This Ordinance shall not come into operation unless and until the Officer Administering the Government notifies by proclamation that it is Her Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same, and thereafter it shall come into operation upon such day as the Officer Administering the Government shall notify by the same or any other proclamation.

Commencement of Ordinance.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 18th day of April, 1889.

ARATHOON SETH,
Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor the 2nd day of May, 1889.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

(A.)

Notice of intention to commence works.

18

To the Surveyor General.

I hereby give you notice pursuant to section 70 of The Buildings Ordinance, 1889, of my intention to commence the following works, viz. :—

in accordance with the accompanying plans.

No. of Lot
Name of Street
No. of House

(Signature),
(Address),

Owner or }
Occupier, }

(B.)

*Agreement subject to which Verandahs may be erected on
or over Crown Land, (Section 36.)*

hereby agree, in consideration of being permitted by His Excellency the Governor to Verandah over Crown Land adjoining house No. on Lot No.

during the construction of the said Verandah in no way to deviate from the plan thereof supplied, signed and deposited herewith in the Office of the Surveyor General.

II. That will always keep the said Verandah in good repair and will colour-wash, paint and cleanse the same whenever required by the Surveyor General to do so.

III. That will always give free ingress to the Surveyor General, or any Officers duly authorized to enter the premises and examine the Verandah.

IV. And that should the land over which Verandah is to be erected be at any future time required by the Government for any Public Work, improvement, or other public purpose,

hereby undertake on receipt of a notice in writing from the Surveyor General, given with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, to remove at own expense the whole of the structure within three months' time from the date of the receipt of such notice, and without making any claim for compensation from the Government for such removal.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Witness to Signature,

Owner of
Lot No.

(C.)

*Agreement subject to which areas for the admission of light and
air into basements, may be constructed on Crown Land,
(Section 36.)*

Hongkong,

18

Crown Lessee of do hereby covenant and agree for heirs, executors, and assigns in consideration of being permitted by His Excellency the Governor to construct as an encroachment on Crown Land the following work :—

adjoining house No.

on Lot No. not to deviate in any detail from the plan or drawing of such encroachment signed by and deposited for record in the Office of the Surveyor General.

2. further agree to keep the whole of the works comprised in such encroachment in good repair, and not to permit the accumulation of rubbish therein or to use such encroachment for storage purposes, or as a smoke-hole or in any way other than a channel for the admission of light and air.

3. That will always give free ingress to the Surveyor General or any Officer duly authorized by him to enter the premises for the purposes of inspection.

4. That should the land occupied by this encroachment be at any time required by the Government for any public work, improvement, or other public purpose will on receipt of a notice in writing from the Surveyor General given with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor remove at own expense the whole of the structure within a period of three months from the date of the receipt of such notice and without making any claim for compensation on the Government for such removal.

Witness to Signature,

Owner of
Lot No.

(D.)

*Agreement subject to which Piers and Wharves may be erected
on or over Crown Foreshores, (Section 68.)*

1. The Pier must be approved by the Governor. A plan of the proposed Pier or Wharf shall in every case be deposited at the Surveyor General's Office, and no alteration to, or extension of, the said Pier, shall at any time be made by the owner without the previous sanction and approval of the Governor obtained in writing.
2. The foundation, superstructure, landing-steps, roadway and every other portion of the Pier shall at all times be kept in a state of safety and repair by the owner.
3. In the event of the Praya being extended at any future time, or from any other cause which, in the opinion of the Government, shall suffice to render the removal of the Pier or any portion thereof advisable, it shall be either partially or entirely removed by the owner. The Government shall alone be entitled to dictate, in the event of a partial removal of the Pier, what portions of it are to be so removed, and any such removal, whether partial or complete, shall be effected by the owner, within such a period as shall be directed by the Government after due notice has been served on the owner, and such notice shall suffice if it be served in writing by the Surveyor General upon the said owner.
4. The cost of any such removal shall be exclusively defrayed by the owner, and no compensation will be allowed by the Government for any direct or indirect losses which the owner may suffer by such removal or by any partial alteration of the Pier which the Government may deem advisable.
5. The Government shall at any time that it sees fit revoke this concession upon serving the owner with a notice of three months, and in case of such revocation, the holder of this licence shall have no right to claim any compensation or damages from Government.
6. The owner shall have no right of access to the Pier by water other than such as the Government shall think fit to allow.
7. A green light shall be exhibited at the outer end of the Pier and shall be kept lighted between sunset and sunrise.
8. No buoys or moorings shall be placed, other than such as the Government shall permit, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 8 of 1879, Sections 29 and 30.
9. The platform of the Pier shall not be used for the storage of materials, neither shall any articles or materials remain on the Pier, beyond the time actually required for their shipment or landing as the case may be.
10. No warehouse, shed, or building of any kind shall be erected on the Pier.
11. Owners of regular steam-ferries and passenger-boats shall not be entitled to make habitual use of the Pier, but casual passengers and their luggage shall at all times have free access to the Pier for the purpose of landing or disembarking.
12. The present Licence shall not be assigned or transferred without the consent of Government previously obtained in writing.

In Witness whereof have hereunto set
hand this day of 18

Witness to Signature,

(E.)

Notice to abate Nuisance.

No.

Surveyor General's Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, 18

To A.B., Esq.

It has been reported to me that a Nuisance exists
your Lot No. situated
viz.:—

I have therefore to give you notice to abate the nuisance by
so as to render it unnecessary for me to put in force the provisions of the Buildings Ordinance, 1889.

(Signed) _____,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

The following copy of the Register of Medical and Surgical Practitioners qualified to practise medicine and surgery in this Colony is published by me in accordance with the Provisions of Section 4 of Ordinance 6 of 1884.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th May, 1889.

PERSONS QUALIFIED TO PRACTISE MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NATURE OF QUALIFICATION.	DATE OF QUALIFICATION.
Adams, William Stanley,	2, Pedder's Street, Victoria, Hongkong.	Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery; Member of the General Council of the University of Glasgow.	15th Apr., 1862.
Bell, John,	2, Pedder's Street.	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.	25th Oct., 1883, and 21st Jan., 1884.
Cantlie, James,	Rocklands, Robinson Road.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, University of Aberdeen; Certificate of Health, Royal College of Physicians, London.	25th Nov., 1875.
Carvalho, Alberto Pedro,	Craigengower, Caine Road.	Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London.	23rd Dec., 1886, 26th Jan., 1887, and 28th Apr., 1887.
Cowie, Alexander Mitchell,	Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.	Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen.	15th Apr., 1884.
Gerlach, Johann Gerhard Heinrich Karl,	19, Caine Road.	Passed the Prussian State Examination, entitling him to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery throughout the German Empire.	1868.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio,	Seymour Road, Victoria, Hongkong.	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate in Midwifery of the same; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.	1867.
Hartigan, William,	The Hermitage, Victoria, Hongkong.	Licentiate and Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; Licentiate in Midwifery of the same; and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics Brussels (Distinction) 1888. Diplomate of State Medicine, Dublin, 1888.	12th July, 1876, and 1888.
Jordan, Gregory Paul,	2, Pedder's Street,	Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of the University of Edinburgh, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.	2nd Aug., 1880, and 21st Oct., 1884.
Lockhead, John H.,	15, Elgin Street, Victoria, Hongkong.	Doctor of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	1833.
Manson, Patrick,	Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong.	Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen.	14th Oct., 1865, and 8th Aug., 1866.
Thomson, John Christopher,	London Mission, Hongkong.	Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of the University of Edinburgh.	1st Aug., 1888.
Young, Richard,	Woodville, Victoria, Hongkong.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.	16th Apr., 1866.

All Civil Medical Officers and all Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, respectively serving in Hongkong on full pay, shall be deemed to be registered under this Ordinance. (Ordinance 6 of 1884, Section 19.)

NOTICE.

The following List is published by me in accordance with the Provisions of Section 20 of Ordinance 6 of 1884.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th May, 1889.

List of Persons actually practising medicine or surgery in the Colony on the 5th day of April, 1884, who object to be registered under the Provisions of Ordinance 6 of 1884, and have satisfied the Colonial Secretary that they were so practising.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
1. DANENBERG, VICENTE,	126, Wongnaich'ung, Hongkong.
2. SOARES, FRANCISCO DE PAULA,	Oriental Dispensary, Victoria, Hongkong.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 206.

It is hereby notified for general information, that Her Majesty The QUEEN has been graciously pleased to confirm the temporary appointment of The Honourable BENDYSHE LAYTON to be an Un-Official Member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong during the absence of the Honourable ALEXANDER PALMER MAC EWEN.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 207.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, WILLIAM GOULBOURN, Esquire, to be Second Clerk and Storekeeper in the Public Works Department, *vice* CHAN A FOOK, Esquire, resigned.

This appointment will date from the 1st ultimo.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th May, 1889.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 208.

A competitive examination for the post of Assistant Clerk in the Government Civil Hospital will be held on Thursday, the 6th proximo, at 9.30 A.M., in the Council Chamber, Government Offices.

Duties, Copying and general clerical work.

Qualifications, Good handwriting, quickness and correctness in Copying, ability to make translations of Chinese into English, and *vice versa*.

Salary, \$360 per annum, rising to \$480 by \$24 yearly.

The examination will be held in accordance with the Regulations made by the Governor in Council, and published in *Government Gazette* No. 26 of 1883.

Applications with copies of testimonials as to *character* and certificates of *age* and *health* to be sent to the Colonial Secretary's Office not later than Wednesday, the 29th instant, at Noon.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th May, 1889.