

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 293.

The following Report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department for the year 1888, which was laid before the Legislative Council on the 25th instant, is published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th June, 1889.

No. 17.

BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION DEPARTMENT,

HONGKONG, 5th April, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Progress and Condition of this Department for the year 1888.

## ESTABLISHMENT.

As usual the changes amongst the workmen have been numerous, and they will, as may reasonably be expected, continue to be so while the men, after they have been with us long enough to learn their work somewhat, are able to secure higher wages elsewhere than are paid to them as garden labourers here. A few men who know some English and who would be able to acquire the names of plants cultivated are very much needed in the Gardens. It is easy to conceive the very great difficulty of successfully carrying on the routine work of a large garden without a single man, exclusive of one European, who knows the names of more than a score of plants in the Garden. This want renders the work of indicating plants, which must be done by personal visits to them when anything is required in order to point them out, a very considerable labour for those who have it to do. There is a very much felt want of more extensive and closer supervision of the multitudinous details in operations daily carried on which it is impossible at present to apply. The unusual disadvantages under which horticulture exists here necessitate much more careful and persistent management than in most other parts of the world, where nature and circumstances have been more generous in supplying favourable conditions and material at hand for the purposes of cultivation. As regards workmen I had hoped when I introduced a system of training apprentice boys that the staff would have been far more efficient by this time, but although the boys are useful merely as boys still we have not yet had very much benefit from them on the whole as trained workmen. The training the boys receive is of great advantage to themselves but their services when they are becoming valuable are secured by persons who remunerate them better than we can, therefore the apprentices naturally place their services in the highest market.

## BOTANIC GARDENS.

The general condition of the Gardens was not so good as could have been desired during the year. The chief cause of this was the inadequate means, which, as I had reported, were crippled by additional demands being made on the vote which was not correspondingly increased. As economy had consequently to be exercised in some directions, it was arranged that the saving should be applied in such ways as would cause sacrifices of only a temporary character and which could be promptly remedied with increased means. The chief works which were thus allowed to be left unattended to were repairs to walks and regular mowing of some of the grass. Even this however caused for the time being a regrettable appearance of disorder which was a new thing for the Hongkong Gardens which always up to the time had, I believe, the reputation of being extremely well kept.

We have had a good deal to contend with in thieves stealing saleable articles such as iron grates glass from sashes, &c., and in wanton mischief done in breaking plant labels by boys, besides plants being damaged and the arrangement in flower beds being disturbed by plant and flower stealers. In the latter case a severe example was made of two boys who were apprehended by the police. Since that time there has been immunity from mischief of the nature which they were punished for being guilty of.

Some portions of the grass turf near where children congregate are in a chronic state of disorder caused by the children, which seem quite beyond the capacity of the police and amahs to manage, making use of them as playgrounds. It seems inevitable that this must be submitted to unless we could afford to fence off these places with light iron railings.

*Al Fresco Fête.*

The Fête which was again held in the Gardens caused some undesired disarrangements and damage, but fortunately the extra precautions taken to minimise damages had some good effect. Still, with the greatest precautions there is always, besides actual damages and disturbance, a great risk run which ought not to be accepted in any garden of the character of this one. It is, however, exceedingly satisfactory and reassuring to know that no more al fresco fêtes are to be permitted within the Gardens.

*Thinning and Removal of Trees.*

This work has now been completed so far as it will be required, for some years to come, with the exception of ordinary annual attentions which may be necessary. Although a large number of useless trees have been removed the Gardens still have a somewhat crowded appearance, but this is unavoidable where space is so limited.

*Fern Houses.*

The central portion which was temporarily fitted last year for the reception of a collection of ferns has now had the temporary arrangements replaced with permanent ones. New brickwork plant tables have been made, the floors cemented and drained and the roof has been completed and covered with split bamboo sun screens supported on iron pillars improvised from old 3-inch water pipes. The old houses have also had improvements made to them.

*Potting Shed.*

Adjoining the fern houses the old ever-dilapidated looking matshed has been replaced with a properly constructed brick and tile structure which has been very much needed for years, not only as a potting shed, but as a place where coolies may work under in wet weather when little good could be done at some of the out-door operations.

*Deer Pens.*

Last year a new house was provided for the animals here, and this year improvements have been continued by the erection of a new galvanized wire fence on iron supports which have taken the place of the perishable wooden posts that previously existed. The whole place has now not only a much neater appearance, but, besides painting, nothing will be required in the way of repairs for some years to come.

*Bear House.*

The Siberian Bear has again given considerable trouble. He has made several attempts to pull his house down, on one occasion he succeeded in ripping the iron roof, and another time he made considerable progress in demolishing the brick walls. He also succeeded in squeezing to death the Siamese bear which had been his associate for the last two years. The house has been very much strengthened, and there is now no fear of the bear being able to effect his escape. A small compartment has been added to the house to accommodate two specimens of Hongkong Badgers which were obtained while very young and successfully reared.

*Herbaceous Plants.*

Increased and improved accommodation being required for these advantage was taken of an opportunity to provide what was required by reducing the excessive width of the walk in the New Garden leading from the deer pen to Glenealy and making a new border on each side of it. The soil, which was exceedingly bad and wholly unfit for receiving herbaceous plants was removed to a suitable depth and replaced with better soil carried down from the hills. In this way we obtained borders 250 yards long, and of an average width of five feet into which the plants were placed in a suitable arrangement bringing orders together as far as practicable.

*Shrubberies.*

These were extended over the ground in which the herbaceous plants were growing before their removal to new quarters. The additional space was required for the accommodation of newly introduced plants from China and elsewhere. These plants were transferred to their new home as soon as it was ready for them.

*Palm Plot.*

A spare corner near the palm plot which was temporarily furnished with bamboos had the latter removed and the ground prepared and turfed over. Into this the palms newly introduced were planted at once.

*Nymphaeas and other Aquatic Plants.*

The cultivation of these in the Fountain basin has been improved and extended by the construction of brick-work for retaining soil below the surface of the water to take the place of the too small pots in which the plants had formerly to be grown, but still on account of the insufficient depth of water complete success in growing many aquatics cannot be attained.

*Rockerries.*

The new rockery at the north-east gate has been planted but it is not yet completely furnished on account of the small size of some of the plants which had to be used, the plants however are rapidly increasing in size and they will soon fill up bare places.

*Amaryllis.*

The different varieties have all been collected together and formed into a bed to themselves so that they can readily be compared and receive better attention than when scattered about.

*Star Anise.*

In my Report for 1886 I stated that the small plants which had been obtained in 1883 had produced flowers which had shown the plant to be referable to *Illicium cambodien-se*. However since then a plant which was sent to Kew has produced flowers and fruit in that establishment and that material has shown the plant to be of a species not before known and Sir JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER has given it the name of *Illicium verum*. In the July Number of the Botanical Magazine the plant was figured, and an interesting account which was prepared by Sir JOSEPH HOOKER accompanied the figure. As this is a question of considerable interest in the Far East I give, for the benefit of those to whom the Botanical Magazine is not accessible, the account as it appeared.

“The plant producing the true Star Anise of China is here for the first time figured and described. For many years the fruit so called was supposed to be that of *Illicium anisatum*, Linn. (see Benth. and Trimen, Med. Pl. vol. I. t. 10), the Skimmi of Japan, or of *I. religiosum*, Sieb. and Zucc. (Tab. nost. 3965), supposed to be a native of China, but which is identical with *I. anisatum* of Linnæus and Loureiro. For an account of this plant, its history and characters, I must refer to Baillons learned treatise, published in 1867, in his Adansonia (vol. viii. p. 1), and to papers by the late Dr. HANCE and Dr. BRETSCHNEIDER in the China Review (vol. ix. p. 283, &c.) It suffices here to observe that *I. anisatum* or *religiosum* are species with peduncles bracteate at the base, and long spreading inner perianth—segments, and that they hence belong to a different section of the genus from *I. verum*.”

“The first person to recognize the fact that neither *I. anisatum* of Linnæus or of Loureiro could be the true Star Anise of China was Dr. BRETSCHNEIDER, then Medical Officer to the Russian Embassy at Peking, who drew attention to the fact that the Japanese plant was a reputed poison; and that this had been confirmed by T. F. EYKMAN, who in a paper published in 1881 in the Mittheilung der Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ost-Asien (Heft xxiii. 23) had experimented with and given the name of Skimine to the poison. But the first definite information regarding the true Star Anise is contained in a letter addressed to me by the late Dr. HANCE in October, 1881, which contained seeds of the true plant received that morning from Pakhoi in South China. And in the same year Mr. FORD of the Hongkong Botanical Gardens sent to Kew, fruit and fragments of the leaves of the true plant from Pakhoi. In his Report on the Hongkong Botanical Gardens for 1882, Mr. FORD states that Mr. KOPSCH, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Pakhoi, had obtained for him a few seedlings of the true Star Anise, of which three had survived, and had attained a height of nine feet in 1886, and flowered in the Botanical Gardens. He adds that they prove to belong to an entirely different species from *I. anisatum* and all other described species. In 1883 Mr. FORD sent living plants to the Royal Gardens, Kew, which flowered in November, 1887, and it is from one of these that the figure here given was drawn. In 1886 Mr. FORD sent dried specimens from his nine feet high plant.”

“There are several species of the genus *Illicium* to which *I. verum* is more nearly allied than to *I. anisatum*, all having globose flowers, but all differing from *verum* in the increased number of perianth—segments, stamens and carpels; these are the Indian *I. Griffithii*, H. f. and T., and *I. majus*, H. f. and T., respectively from the Khasia Mountains in Eastern Bengal, and the mountains of Tenasserim, and the *I. cambodianum*, HANCE (in Trimen's Jour. Bot. 1876, p. 240, *I. cambogianum*, Pierre, Flore Forestière Cochinchine, t. 4). The latter, a broad-leaved species with long-peduncled flowers, is a native of the Elephant Mountains in Cochin-China. From all these *I. verum* differs, not only in the number of parts of the flower, but as Mr. HOLMES (Conservator of the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society) who has been so good as to examine them all for me, informs me, in taste of foliage and fruit, by which alone he could distinguish them, and pronounce *I. verum* to be specifically distinct from all others.”

“With regard to Loureiro's *I. anisatum* from South China, under which he cites Linnæus and the Japanese Skimmi of Kampfer, it is altogether a doubtful plant. It is described as having yellow flowers, a six-leaved calyx, spreading corolla and thirty stamens, and hence cannot be *I. verum*.”

“In his “Notes on Botanical questions connected with the export trade of China,” printed at Peking 1880, Dr. BRETSCHNEIDER calls attention to a Report by Mr. PIRY on the trade of Pakhoi for 1878–9, which contains interesting particulars regarding the Star Anise. Of this he says it is brought to that port for exportation from the province of Kuangsi via Kin-Chow, and that it is produced in two districts, Lung-Chow on the borders of Annam, and Po-se in the West (or Canton) river close to Yunnan.”

“The Star Anise was, according to Hanbury (Pharmacographia, ed. 2, p. 22), first brought to Europe by the voyager Candish about the year 1588, and first described by Clusius (Rarior Plant. Hist. p. 202) in 1601 from fruits procured from London. It seems afterwards to have been imported via Russia (and hence called *Cardamomum siberiense*, or *Annis de Siberie*), and was used by the Dutch in the seventeenth century to flavour beverages. From China it is exported into Eastern Turkestan under the name of Chinese fennel, and in China itself it is called Pa-Kio-nui hiang, or eight-horned Fennel; the fact being that though commonly compared with aniseed, the taste is really more like that of fennel; so that the name given it by Redi (Experimenta, p. 172) in 1675 was *Fœniculum sinensis*. In China the Star Anise is employed as a condiment and as a spice, and it is still used to flavour spirits in Germany, France (where it is the flavouring material of Anisette de Bordeaux) and Italy. In England, according to Hanbury, it is used only as a substitute for oil of anise.”

“The propriety of giving the new name of *verum* to this interesting plant may be challenged on the ground that the Linnæan one of *anisatum* should be retained for it, and another be adopted for the Japanese plant so long supposed to be the origin of the Star Anise. The objections to this course are twofold; the first is, that Linnæus (Sp. Plant. Ed. 3, p. 664) clearly describes this as his *I. anisatum*, the Skimmi of Kæmpfer, and cites Kæmpfer's *Amœnitates* for the same. He, however, adds, “*Planta a me nunc visa, fide Kæmpferi recepta, forte Anisum stellatum officinarum, quod adjectum Tetradonti ocellari ejus anget venenum.*” The italics are my own. The passage shows that Linnæus is not answerable for the reference of the Star Anise to *I. anisatum*. The second objection is, that it would require the adoption of another name for the old and well-known Japanese plant, for which however, the synonym *I. religiosum* of Siebold and Zuccarini might be adopted.”

The figure and account were also published in the Kew Bulletin.

Several other plants which had been introduced from these Gardens and which flowered in the Royal Gardens, Kew, during the year were figured and described in the Botanical Magazine. Amongst the rest was the interesting “lesser or Chinese Galangal” of commerce.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The usual exchanges have been made with other establishments and individuals, 147 boxes, bags, and packets of seeds, weighing 16lbs., and 469 plants were received. 286 boxes, bags, and packets of seeds, weighing 140lbs., and 2542 plants were distributed.

The following were the principal recipients:—

Agri: Horticultural Society, Madras.  
 Alves, J. A.  
 Anderson, Colonel.  
 Armstrong, G., Manila.  
 Armstrong, J. M.  
 Atkinson, Dr. J. M.  
 Bain, G. M.  
 Ball, J. D.  
 Barton, J.  
 Botanic Gardens, British Guiana.  
 “ “ Melbourne.  
 “ “ Saharanpur.  
 “ “ Saigon.  
 “ “ Singapore.  
 “ “ Tasmania.  
 “ “ Townsville.  
 “ “ and Plantations, Adelaide—  
 “ “ South Australia.  
 Botanical Department, Jamaica.  
 Brown, H. G., Manila.  
 Cameron, Miss. B.  
 Chalmers, Rev. Dr.  
 Cook, Mrs.  
 Cundall, C. H., Manila.  
 Dennys, H. L.  
 Faber, Rev. E.  
 Fisher, D. J. W.  
 Forest Department, Penang.  
 Gerlach, Dr.  
 Gourdin, A. O'D.  
 Government Civil Hospital.  
 Hance, Mrs.  
 Hongkong Dispensary.  
 Italian Convent.  
 Morrison, Dr., Newchwang.  
 Parlane, William.  
 Queensland Acclimatisation Society, Brisbane.  
 Romano, A. G.  
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.  
 “ “ “ Ceylon.  
 “ “ “ Kew, London.  
 “ “ “ Mauritius.  
 “ “ “ Royal.  
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad.  
 Royal Engineers Department.

Royal Palm Nurseries, U. S. A.  
 Ryrie, Hon. P.  
 Russell, C.M.G., Hon. J.  
 Silva, J. M. A. da.  
 Stone-Cutters' Island Powder Depôt.  
 Taikoo Sugar Refinery.  
 Threlfall, F.L.S., William.  
 Thurston, K.C.M.G., H. E. Sir. J. B., Fiji.  
 Veitch & Sons, Messrs. J., London.  
 Vernon, J. Y. V.  
 Williams, R.

The donors were as follow:—

Agri: Horticultural Society, Madras.  
 Armstrong, G., Manila.  
 Armstrong, J. M.  
 Awan.  
 Barton, J.  
 Botanic Gardens, Natal.  
 “ “ Saharanpur.  
 “ “ Singapore.  
 “ “ Townsville.  
 Botanical Department, Jamaica.  
 Choi Chee Bee.  
 Cook, Mrs.  
 Cundall, C. H., Manila.  
 Forest Department, Penang.  
 French Convent.  
 Gerlach, Dr.  
 Grossmann, C. F.  
 Hazeland, J. J.  
 Hongkong Dispensary.  
 Kennedy, D.  
 Lightwood, Mrs.  
 Morrison, Dr., Newchwang.  
 Norowjee, D.  
 Romano, A. G.  
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.  
 “ “ “ Ceylon.  
 “ “ “ Kew, London.  
 “ “ “ Mauritius.  
 “ “ “ Trinidad.  
 Royal Palm Nurseries, U. S. A.  
 Sampson, Theo., Canton.  
 Wise, A. G.

## SALE OF PLANTS AND TREES.

The work in this section continues to increase. The total number of plants and trees sold was nearly three times as many as during last year, the number was 3,317 and they realised \$412,21. About half of the number sold were forest trees and the other half ornamental plants. There is a considerable regular demand for maiden-hair ferns, the demand so far as quantity goes is well met now, but the quality is not quite so good sometimes as I could wish it to be. For the desired improvement, however, extended and improved appliances for cultivation are required which I hope will be partly met this year by provisional arrangements.

## HERBARIUM.

In my last year's report I had occasion to lament the want of more suitable accommodation for keeping the collection of dried plants. I have now however the great satisfaction of expressing my appreciation of the better provision which has been made for keeping the plants and carrying on the works of the herbarium, which has made much greater progress than in any one previous year.

Amongst other work 1,192 specimens were mounted, labelled and incorporated. I anticipate that during the present year the remainder of the specimens which have been accumulating for some years will be satisfactorily disposed of and that then the work will be brought up to date.

The Rev. ERNST FABER has generously continued his kind donations of specimens collected by himself in Szechuen and in the neighbourhoods of Ningpo and Shanghai.

A collection of specimens of other Chinese plants has also been kindly presented by Mr. THISELTON T. DYER, Director of Kew Gardens.

To the Royal Gardens, Kew, we are also indebted as usual for valuable aid in information supplied on botanical subjects which could only be obtained from such a well equipped institution.

## LIBRARY.

We are indebted to the Indian Forest Department and various Botanical Gardens, as named below for Annual Reports which have been received. The following is the complete list of additions by presentation and purchase during the year:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Botanical Magazine, 1888. Purchased.  | Report, Agri: Horticultural Society, Madras 1887.                         |
| Catalogue des plants de Ichi Fou, Frauchet. do.   | „ Botanic Gardens, and Plantations—Adelaide, South Australia, 1887.       |
| Catalogue of plants, in the Agri: Horticult. Society's Gardens, Madras.                         | Report, Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, 1887.                                  |
| Comparative Anatomy of the Vegetable Organs of the Phanerogams and ferns. Purchased A. DE BARY. | „ „ „ British Guiana, 1886 and 1887.                                      |
| Eunumerationes plantarum quas in China boreali Collegit Bunge. Purchased.                       | Report, Course of Instruction at the Forest School, Dehra Dun in 1887-88. |
| Eumeratio, Plantarum Zeylaniae, Thwaites, Purchased.  | Report, Forests Straits Settlements, 1887.                                |
| Flore Forestiere de la Cochinchine, Fascicles 8 to 11. Presented by Mrs. HANCE.                 | „ Fruit Resources of British Guiana.                                      |
| Gardener's Chronicle, 1888. Purchased.  | „ Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, 1888.                         |
| Hooker's Icones Plantarum Parts I-IV Vol. VIII. Presented by the Bentham Trustees.              | Report, Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon, 1887.                              |
| Index Florae Sineusis. Part V. Presented by the Royal Gardens, Kew.                             | „ Condition of Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits in the U. S. in 1887.    |
| Journal of Botany, 1888. Purchased.   | Report, Queensland Acclimatisation Society, 1887.                         |
| Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society No. 5 Vol. XIII. 1887. Purchased.      | Sorghum, its Culture and uses by Dr. PETER COLLIER.                       |
| Notes, on Forest Management in Germany. Brandis.  | Indian Forest Reports.  |
| Origine des plants Cultivees 1 vol. A. de Candolle, Purchased.                                  | Forest Administration in Ajmere-Merwara, 1886-1887.                       |
| Outline of Classification and Special Morphology of Plants—Goebel. Purchased.                   | Forest Administration in British India, 1886-87.                          |
| Report, Adaptation of Russian and other fruits to the United States.                            | „ „ in Andamans, 1886-87.   |
|   | „ „ in North-West Provinces, 1886-87.                                     |
|   | Forest Administration in Punjab, 1886-87.                                 |
|   | „ Survey Branch, 1886-87.   |
|   | Review of Forest Administration in British India, 1886-87.                |

## FORESTRY.

The return to regularity in the amount of the Annual Forestry vote has enabled the operations to be returned to something like what they were before 1886. The number of trees planted and reared for the past year was nearly as large as in 1884. The season on account of the very favourable rainfall was an excellent one for planting and the results were exceedingly satisfactory. Planting commenced on November 25th, 1887 and was completed on July 14th, 1888, but the heaviest portion of the work was finished by April 26th. The operations were conducted chiefly in the following localities:—

Western end of the City.	Quarry Bay.
Mt. Davis.	Wongneichung.
Pokfulam.	Deep Water Bay.
Military Sanitarium.	Tytam.
Mt. Kellet.	Chai Wan.
Mt. Parker.	Kowloon.

The following are the kinds and numbers of trees planted, reared *in situ*, and reared from broadcast sowing.

Pinus sinensis, .....	379,621
"    " <i>in situ</i> .....	239,997
"    "    broadcast .....	50,000
Tristanea conferta, .....	4,297
Camphor, .....	7,658
Bamboos, .....	320
* Ficus repens, .....	400
Miscellaneous, .....	32
	682,325

Broadcast sowing was repeated on a large area on the hills near Chaiwan; the seeds germinated well and the seedlings are now in a healthy and promising condition. Where the ground is suitable for this work this method of rearing trees is apparently the most economical and satisfactory one which can be adopted.

*Tristanea Conferta.*

Five years ago 800 trees of this species were planted, these thrived so well that, as I reported last year, a larger number was being reared. From this sowing we obtained upwards of 4,000 which were planted; they succeeded perfectly. Seeds were again collected from our own trees—which made us independent of foreign supplies—and sown, and 20,000 seedlings were prepared for planting during the current year.

*Experiments.*

Between 20 and 30 newly introduced species of trees were planted for experimental purposes, but it is too early to pronounce an opinion on their suitability for this soil and climate.

*Thinning Plantations.*

A considerable area of the older plantations has been thinned, and cleared of brushwood which was becoming undesirably abundant. The work was chiefly performed, under supervision, by the purchasers of the material which was thinned and cleared. The trees and brushwood which were sold realised \$419.25 clear profit.

*Grass Fires.*

There has again been remarkable exemption from damage to trees by grass fires. The fire barriers have been maintained and some extensions made. A considerable number of fires began, but they were arrested or extinguished in all cases at an early stage of their existence either by the fire barriers, police, or our own staff, or by all resources combined.

The proposal which I made and to which His Excellency the Governor and the Captain Superintendent of Police assented, that the out police stations should be provided with means for extinguishing grass fires when they occur in districts near to the stations, has worked most satisfactorily and I wish to here express my appreciation of the useful services which the Officers and men under them at the out stations have cheerfully rendered in many instances. Their prompt actions in telegraphing to me the existence of fires, and their own exertions in extinguishing them, have saved large numbers of trees from destruction.

\* A creeper planted to cover bare walls.

There were in all 14 fires reported by the police and our own staff, only one of these spread over a large area, and that one was in an unplanted locality where nothing but grass was burnt, and where no fire barriers had been made.

*Protective Service.*

The Forest Guards have worked much better this year than they did in the previous one. Some changes in the men were made and the new ones are a decided improvement on their predecessors.

The number of cases brought to the Magistracy was 47, out of which 38 convictions were obtained. The fines imposed, which however were not paid in all cases, amounted to \$73.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES FORD,

*Superintendent.*

*Botanical and Afforestation Department.*

The Honourable

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

*&c., &c., &c.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 294.

It is hereby notified that the following additions have been made to the footnote of the Naval Cadet Regulations published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of the 16th March last, under Government Notification No. 115, viz.:—

June, 1890, A.D. 1066–1485.

November, 1890, A.D. 1485–1688.

June, 1891, A.D. 1688–1820.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,

*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1889.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 295.

Information has been received from the Military Authorities that Artillery Practice will take place from Lower Belcher's Battery, between the hours of 4 P.M. and 7 P.M., on the 1st proximo.

The line of fire will be in a North Westerly direction from the Battery.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,

*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1889.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 296.

The following Notice is published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,

*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th June, 1889.

NOTICE.

A special Sessions of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the Justices' Room at the Magistracy at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 8th day of July, A.D. 1889, for the purpose of considering an application from C. F. W. PETERSON for permission to remove his business as a licensed Publican now carried on under the sign of the "German Tavern" at house No. 264, Queen's Road Central to his old premises at 268, Queen's Road Central which have been recently rebuilt.

H. E. WODEHOUSE,

*Police Magistrate.*

Magistracy, Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.