

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 196.

The following is published.

By Command,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th March, 1901.

POSTAL NOTES.

1. Postal Notes of the values named below, payable within three months at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, or at Constantinople, can be obtained at Hongkong or at any British Post Office in China at the following prices, which include Commission:—

1/-	52 cents.
1/6	78 „
5/-	\$ 2.60
10/-	\$ 5.20
20/-	\$10.40

2. The purchaser of any Postal Note must fill in the Payee's name before parting with it. He may also fill in the name of the Office where payment is to be made. If this is not done the Note is payable (within three months) anywhere in the United Kingdom, or at Constantinople. Any Postal Note may be crossed to a Bank.

3. Postal Notes should *always* be forwarded in *Registered Covers*. If this precaution is not taken NO ENQUIRIES WHATEVER will be made as to the loss or alleged loss of any Note.

4. Postal Notes issued in the United Kingdom are NOT payable in Hongkong or China.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
HONGKONG, 28th March, 1901.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 197.

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

Ordinance No. 10 of 1901.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Punishment of Flogging.

Ordinance No. 11 of 1901.—An Ordinance to provide for the better enforcement of discipline among the subordinate staff in the Civil Medical Department.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1901.—An Ordinance to repeal all Ordinances for the Naturalization of Persons as British Subjects within this Colony and to make provision for the Preservation of the Rights of such Persons.

Ordinance No. 13 of 1901.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Public Health in the Colony of Hongkong.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 25th March, 1901.

No. 10 OF 1901.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Punishment of Flogging.

LS

HENRY A. BLAKE,
Governor.

[25th March, 1901.]

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

- Short title.** 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Flogging Ordinance, 1901.
- Interpretation of terms.** 2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,—
“Flogging” includes whipping;
“Flogged” includes whipped.
- Power to the Supreme Court to award punishment of flogging in certain cases.** 3. Where any person is convicted before the Supreme Court—
(1.) of any crime, who, at the time of the commission thereof, was armed with any offensive weapon or instrument; or
(2.) of any felony not punishable with death, committed after two previous convictions for felony, and the sentence for each of which has been at least six months' imprisonment with hard labour; or
(3.) of any crime made punishable under section 19 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1865; or
(4.) of the crime of stealing any chattel, money, or valuable security from the person of any woman or child; or
(5.) of any crime made punishable under any of the following enactments, namely, sections 31 to 36 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1865; or
(6.) of piracy; or
(7.) of indecent assault,
the Court may, in addition to any other punishment awarded for such crime, direct that the offender, if a male, be flogged once, twice, or thrice.
- Conditions subject to which punishment of flogging may be awarded and inflicted.** 4. In every case where the punishment of flogging is awarded by the Supreme Court or by a Magistrate the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say,—
(1.) the sentence shall prescribe the number of strokes to be inflicted at each flogging;
(2.) in the case of an offender whose age does not exceed sixteen years, the number of strokes at each such flogging shall not exceed twelve;
(3.) in the case of any other offender the number of strokes at each such flogging shall not exceed twenty; and
(4.) the flogging shall be inflicted with the birch on the breech, privately, in prison, and within six months of the sentence.
- Construction of other Ordinances authorizing punishment of flogging.** 5. Where, by any Ordinance in force save in so far as it is modified by this Ordinance, the Supreme Court or any Magistrate is authorized to sentence an offender to flogging with a rattan or any instrument other than the birch or to any number of strokes exceeding twenty at any one flogging, such Ordinance shall be construed and have effect as if the instrument of flogging therein specified had been the birch and the maximum number of strokes therein specified had been twenty.
- Repeal of enactments.** 6. The Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule to this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 11th day of March, 1901.

R. F. JOHNSTON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 25th day of March, 1901.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Section 6.

TABLE OF ORDINANCES REPEALED.

Number and Year of Ordinance.	Title and Date of Ordinance.
No. 12 of 1865.	An Ordinance for the further Security of the Residents in this Colony from personal Violence. [14th June, 1865.]
No. 3 of 1881.	The Penal Ordinances amendment Ordinance, 1881. [24th June, 1881.]
No. 9 of 1884.	An Ordinance to amend Ordinance 3 of 1881. [10th April, 1884.]
No. 16 of 1887.	An Ordinance empowering the Courts to award Whipping as a further punishment for certain Crimes. [24th June, 1887.]
No. 5 of 1897.	The Flogging Ordinance, 1897. [28th May, 1897.]

No. 11 OF 1901.

An Ordinance to provide for the better enforcement of discipline among the subordinate staff in the Civil Medical Department.

LS

HENRY A. BLAKE,
Governor.

[25th March, 1901.]

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as The Civil Medical Staff Discipline Ordinance, 1901. Short title.

2. The Principal Civil Medical Officer may punish any Subordinate Member of the staff in the Civil Medical Department whose annual salary does not exceed \$500 for misconduct, or for neglect or breach of duty, by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, which shall be deducted by the Principal Civil Medical Officer from the pay of such subordinate member. Power of the Principal Civil Medical Officer as to fines.

3. The imposition of every such punishment shall be reported without delay to the Governor who shall have power, if he thinks fit, to remit such fine either wholly or partially. Fine to be reported to Governor who has power to remit it.

4. A record of every such punishment shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose which shall be called the Subordinate Staffs' Misconduct Book. Record of fines to be kept.

5. Such fines shall be applied for the general benefit and advantage of the Subordinate Members of the staff in the Civil Medical Department, in such manner as may, from time to time, be directed by the Governor. Application of fines.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 14th day of March, 1901.

R. F. JOHNSTON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 25th day of March, 1901.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 12 OF 1901.

An Ordinance to repeal all Ordinances for the Naturalization of Persons as British Subjects within this Colony and to make provision for the Preservation of the Rights of such Persons.

LS

HENRY A. BLAKE,
Governor.

[25th March, 1901.]

WHEREAS numerous Ordinances have been passed for the naturalization of persons as British subjects within this Colony; and whereas in view of the preparation and publication of a new edition of the Statute Laws of the Colony it is expedient that all such Ordinances should be repealed, while at the same time the rights of such persons are preserved:

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| Short title. | 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Naturalized Persons Ordinance, 1901. |
| Repeal of Naturalization Ordinances. | 2. All Ordinances for the naturalization of persons as British subjects within this Colony are hereby repealed. |
| Preservation of rights of persons naturalized by Ordinance as British subjects within the Colony. | 3. Notwithstanding such repeal, the persons for whose naturalization as British subjects within this Colony Ordinances have been passed, and whose names are set forth in the first column of the Schedule to this Ordinance, and whose Ordinances of Naturalization are set forth in the second column of the said Schedule, shall respectively be deemed to have been, from the dates set opposite to their names in the third column of the said Schedule, or, where no dates are stated, from the respective dates of their taking the oath of allegiance in pursuance of the said Ordinances, and shall if living respectively continue to be, naturalized British subjects within this Colony, and shall enjoy therein, but not elsewhere, all the rights, advantages, and privileges of British subjects. |
| Schedule. | |

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 14th day of March, 1901.

R. F. JOHNSTON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 25th day of March, 1901.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Section 5.

LIST OF PERSONS NATURALIZED.

COLUMN I.	COLUMN II.	COLUMN III.
Name of Person naturalized.	Number and Year of Ordinance.	Date of Naturalization.
Ernest John Eitel.....	No. 4 of 1880.	31st August, 1880.
Fung Ming-shán	No. 5 of 1881.	14th September, 1882.
Wong Shé-tái	No. 6 of 1881.	24th March, 1883.
Shi Shang-kái	No. 7 of 1881.	24th March, 1883.
Ip Him-kwóng	No. 9 of 1881.	24th March, 1883.
Ūn Man-ts'oi.....	No. 10 of 1881.	24th March, 1883.
Chan Teng Cho	No. 2 of 1882.	6th December, 1883.
'Ng Li Hing	No. 3 of 1882.	6th December, 1883.
Yau Chong Peng.....	No. 4 of 1882.	6th December, 1883.
Chan Mun Wing.....	No. 5 of 1882.	6th December, 1883.
William Quincey.....	No. 10 of 1882.	24th March, 1883.
Ho Shun	No. 12 of 1882.	15th May, 1883.
Lai Fong	No. 13 of 1883.	4th January, 1884.
Januario Antonio de Carvalho	No. 14 of 1883.	31st December, 1883.
Wong Shing.....	No. 15 of 1883.	31st December, 1883.
Henrique Joaquim Rodrigues	No. 16 of 1883.	4th January, 1884.
William Doberck	No. 2 of 1884.	13th August, 1884.
Tséung Sz-kái	No. 5 of 1884.	27th August, 1884.
Ch'an Kwok Ying	No. 20 of 1887.	20th September, 1887.
Fritz Adolph Friccius Grobien	No. 6 of 1888.	21st February, 1888.
Hilluné, Loo Ngawk otherwise Loo Kiu Fung	No. 7 of 1888.	5th March, 1888.
Lai Shang otherwise Lai Chek Kün.....	No. 8 of 1888.	28th February, 1888.
Lai Kic otherwise Lai Cheuk	No. 9 of 1888.	21st February, 1888.
John Wong Chün otherwise Wong Yiu Shang.....	No. 20 of 1888.	16th November, 1888.
T'ám lu-ts'ün otherwise T'ám Fuk-siu	No. 21 of 1888.	16th November, 1888.
Li Ó Mi otherwise Li Tai Fung	No. 22 of 1888.	16th November, 1888.
Elias Isaac Elias otherwise Elias Isaac Elias Zacha- riah.....	No. 28 of 1888.	12th August, 1889.
Li Man Hi otherwise Pok- shan	No. 20 of 1889.	25th July, 1889.
Leung Shü otherwise Leung Ūn or Leung Yuk or Yuk Shang	No. 31 of 1889.	5th January, 1891.
Lam Neung-shing otherwise Lam Yuk Po.....	No. 2 of 1890.	29th March, 1890.
Lai Sui Tong	No. 1 of 1891.	20th October, 1897.
Choi Wai otherwise Choi Tsun	No. 2 of 1891.	24th February, 1891.
Lau Sai alias Lau Wai Ch'ün	No. 5 of 1891.	11th March, 1901.
Meyer Fredericks.....	No. 8 of 1893.	4th July, 1893.
Samuel Donnenberg	No. 15 of 1895.	15th June, 1895.
Lee Shew	No. 9 of 1896.	22nd July, 1896.
Ho Mui Sz alias Ho Lin Shing.....	No. 14 of 1897.	13th September, 1897.
U Hoi Chau alias U Chiu Tsun	No. 20 of 1897.	22nd November, 1897.
Wong Chuk-yau alias Wong Mau alias Wong Sün-in	No. 2 of 1898.	18th May, 1898.
Leung P'ui Chi alias Leung Chak Ch'ang alias Le- ung Chung	No. 5 of 1898.	18th May, 1898.
Chau Tung Shang	No. 7 of 1898.	22nd August, 1898.
Tong Yuk alias Tong Lai Ts'ün	No. 8 of 1898.	15th August, 1898.
Chan Li Choy alias Chan Chun Chuen	No. 19 of 1898.	8th September, 1898.
Lo Chung Pak alias Lo Yuen Poon alias Lo Shau Ū.....	No. 23 of 1898.	24th September, 1898.
Leung Luk alias Leung Che- ung Soy.....	No. 25 of 1898.	27th September, 1898.
Li Chung alias Li Chan Shing	No. 26 of 1898.	22nd September, 1898.
Ūn Chung Wo alias Ūn Oi Ū alias Ūn Hi alias Ūn Kwok Hi	No. 29 of 1898.	25th February, 1901.
Wong Shu Tong alias Wong Ka Yau alias Wong Wing Kwan	No. 31 of 1898.	9th January, 1899.

SCHEDULE,—Continued.

LIST OF PERSONS NATURALIZED.

COLUMN I.	COLUMN II.	COLUMN III.
Name of Person naturalized.	Number and Year of Ordinance.	Date of Naturalization.
Mak Ngán Wan alias Mak Chiu K'i alias Mak Sui Nin alias Mak Yat Wo alias Mak Sun	No. 5 of 1899.	7th March, 1899.
Ts'oi Yeuk-shán	No. 14 of 1899.	12th August, 1899.
Fan Nang alias Fan Sau alias Fan Pat Shan alias Fan Tun Shin	No. 15 of 1899.	11th August, 1899.
Wong Ping Lam alias Wong Ū K'ai	No. 18 of 1899.	25th February, 1901.
Yeung Cheuk Hin alias Yeung Shun Kong	No. 19 of 1899.	11th March, 1901.
Sin Hip Pan alias Sin Shü Fan alias Sin Shiu Kin alias Sin Ping Kim	No. 24 of 1899.	9th November, 1899.
Kwok Yung Kam alias Kwok T'ò K'ai alias Kwok Ying	No. 25 of 1899.	6th November, 1899.
Ho Shun T'ò alias Ho Kwán Yuk alias Ho Ping Ūn alias Ho Tsoi	No. 26 of 1899.	6th November, 1899.
Hü Choo alias Hü Shun Ts'ün alias Hü Ping Fong alias Hü Nai Kwai	No. 27 of 1899.	6th November, 1899.
Lò Kún T'ing alias Lò Fo alias Lò Ching Chiu alias Lò Tin Fui	No. 28 of 1899.	6th November, 1899.
Wan Kam Tsung alias Wan Tsing Kai alias Wan Ming Kap	No. 1 of 1900.	19th April, 1900.
Capitolino João Xavier	No. 3 of 1900.	19th April, 1900.
Foo Sik alias Foo Yik Pang	No. 4 of 1900.	19th April, 1900.
Leung Shek Chiu alias Leung Foon Man alias Leung Kin	No. 13 of 1900.	9th July, 1900.
Wei Lun Shek alias Wei Chü alias Wei Shiu Wing alias Wei Yau Ying	No. 22 of 1900.	4th September, 1900.
Chan Ping Hung alias Chan Shek Shan	No. 34 of 1900.	31st January, 1901.

No. 13 OF 1901.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Public Health in the Colony of Hongkong.

LS

HENRY A. BLAKE,
Governor.

[25th March, 1901.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Preamble laws relating to public health in this Colony :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :--

Preliminary.

1 This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Short title. Public Health Ordinance, 1901.

2.—(1.) The several Ordinances and parts of Ordinances mentioned in Schedule A to this Ordinance are hereby repealed. Ordinances repealed.

(2.) The bye-laws contained in Schedule B, shall be deemed to have been duly made by the Sanitary Board, approved by the Legislative Council, and Gazetted, under this Ordinance, and shall remain in force until altered, amended or revoked. Bye-laws continued in force.

(3.) All persons now holding any office or appointment under any Ordinance repealed by this Ordinance shall continue to hold such office or appointment as if they had been appointed under this Ordinance. Existing officers, etc.

3. In this Ordinance and in any bye-laws made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have or include the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, namely :— Definitions.

“ Author of a nuisance ” means the person by whose act, default, permission, or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues : Author of a nuisance.

“ Board ” means the Sanitary Board : Board.

“ Building ” includes any house, dwelling-house, tenement-house, common lodging-house, verandah, cook-house, privy, gallery, balcony, chimney, bridge, outhouse, stable, matshed, warehouse, manufactory, shop, work-room, distillery, and place of secure stowage. Building.

“ City of Victoria ” means that portion of Hongkong bounded on the north by the harbour ; on the south by a contour of the hillside six hundred feet above the level of the sea ; on the east by a straight line from the centre of the nullah crossing the Shaukiwan Road at the south-west corner of Causeway Bay, to the Woungnaichong public school-house, produced southward until it meets the southern boundary ; and on the west by Mount Davis : City of Victoria.

“ Common Lodging-house ” includes— Common Lodging-house.

(a.) any house or part thereof where usually male persons only are housed—not being members of the same family—to the number of ten persons and upwards.

(b.) any permanent structure in which employers of labour lodge their employés other than domestic servants or shopmen :

Domestic building.	“Domestic building” means any human habitation or building where persons pass the night, but does not include any building where caretakers only, not exceeding two in number, pass the night :
Drugs.	“Drug” means any medicine for internal or external use :
Food.	“Food” means any article used for food or drink other than drugs or water :
Hill District.	“Hill District” means any part of the island of Hongkong above the six hundred feet contour, except Chinese villages :
Hill-side.	“Hill-side” means the face of the natural hill, or the face of any scarp or retaining-wall built to support the same, or any artificial filling in or terracing with earth behind such scarp or retaining-wall, made with the object of supporting a street or forming a site for a building :
Householder.	“Householder” means the actual tenant or occupier of any building, or in cases where there is no such person, then the immediate landlord of such building, and, in the case of corporations, companies, and associations, the secretary or manager thereof shall be deemed the householder, and shall be liable under this Ordinance :
Keeper of a common lodging-house.	“Keeper of a common lodging-house” means any person licensed to keep a common lodging-house :
Kowloon. New Kowloon.	“Kowloon” includes New Kowloon : “New Kowloon” means that portion of the New Territories which is delineated and shown upon a plan marked “New Kowloon,” signed by the Director of Public Works and countersigned by the Governor and deposited in the Land Office of this Colony :
New Territories.	“New Territories” means the additional territories acquired by this Colony under the provisions of a Convention, dated the 9th day of June, 1898, between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, for the enlargement of the limits of this Colony, including the City of Kowloon :
New building.	“New building” includes any building begun after the commencement of this Ordinance, and any building begun before the commencement of this Ordinance and which is in course of construction at the time of such commencement, and any existing building hereafter altered to such an extent as to necessitate the removal of the roof and the reconstruction of at least one half of any two of its main walls, and any existing building hereafter raised to such an extent that its total height exceeds one and a half times the original height of the building. For the purposes of this definition “main walls” mean either external or party walls. It also includes the conversion into a domestic building of any building not originally constructed for human habitation and the conversion into more than one domestic building of a building originally constructed as one domestic building only :
Occupier.	“Occupier” means any person in actual occupation of any premises :
Owner.	“Owner” includes any person holding premises direct from the Crown, whether under lease, licence or otherwise, and also any person for the time being receiving the rent of any premises, solely or as joint-tenant, or tenant in common with others, or receiving the rent of any premises whether on his own behalf or that of any other person ; and, where no such owner as above defined can be found or ascertained, the occupier ; and for the purposes of this Ordinance, every mortgagee in possession shall be deemed an owner :
Person.	“Person” includes a body corporate and an association :
Premises.	“Premises” includes any land, building, or structure of any kind, footway, yard, alley, court, garden, stream, nullah, pond, pool, paddy-field, marsh, drain, ditch, or place open, covered, or enclosed, cesspool or foreshore, also any vessel or boat lying within the waters of the Colony :
Public Latrine.	“Public latrine” means any latrine to which the public are admitted on payment or otherwise :
Secretary.	“Secretary” means the Secretary of the Sanitary Board :

"Street" includes any square, court or alley, high-way, lane, road, or passage whether a thoroughfare or not :

Street.

"Tenant" means any person who holds direct from any householder the whole of any floor or floors of any building or tenement-house :

Tenant.

"Tenement-house" means any domestic building let to and inhabited by more than one occupier or family, as tenants of a common landlord, or as sub-tenants of a tenant of any portion of such domestic building :

Tenement-house.

"Vessel" means any steam or sailing-ship, launch, junk, lighter, sampan, or boat :

Vessel.

Constitution and General Powers of Sanitary Board.

4.—(1.) The Board shall consist of the Director of Public Works, the Registrar General, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and (if appointed by the Governor) the Medical Officer of Health, and not more than six additional members, four of whom (two being Chinese) shall be appointed by the Governor, and two elected by such ratepayers as are included in the Special and Common Jury Lists, and also by such ratepayers as are exempt from serving on juries on account of their professional avocations. Non-official members of the Board shall hold office for three years.

Constitution of the Board.

(2.) The Governor shall have power to appoint the Medical Officer of Health for the time being a member of the Board, and when appointed such officer shall have all the powers, privileges and authorities of any other ordinary member of the said Board.

Power to appoint Medical Officer of Health a member of the Board.

5.—(1.) The mode of election, the proceedings incident thereto, and all other matters relating to the election of the said members by the said ratepayers, shall be governed by rules made by the Governor in Council, who may, from time to time, add to, vary, or revoke, any of the said rules.

Governor to make rules for elections.

(2.) The rules contained in schedule C to this Ordinance shall be in force unless and until altered by the Governor in Council.

6. The Governor shall appoint the president and vice-president of the Board, and the names of all members appointed to the Board shall be forthwith notified in the Gazette, and any number of the Gazette containing a notice of any such appointment shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof for all purposes.

President and vice-president.

Names to be gazetted.

7. If any member of the Board be at any time prevented for more than six months by absence or other cause from acting, the Governor may appoint, or if the member has been elected, the electors may nominate some other person to replace such member, until he shall be able to resume his functions.

Substitute members.

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

Vacancies.

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

Board meetings.

(2.) Any four members shall be a quorum for the despatch of business, and at every meeting, the president or vice-president shall preside, or, in their absence, the members present shall appoint a chairman. The president or vice-president or, in their absence, the chairman so appointed, shall have a deliberative and a casting vote.

Quorum.

10.—(1.) The Board may from time to time make standing orders for regulating the mode and order of procedure at its meetings, for the conduct of its business between such meetings, and for the guidance of its officers and servants, and may from time to time alter and amend such standing orders.

Standing orders.

(2.) The Board may appoint and when appointed may add to or dismiss by resolution, from time to time, select committees consisting of not less than two of its members or of one of its members and one of its officers.

Appointment of select committees.

11.—(1.) The Board may by resolution from time to time delegate any or all of its powers and functions to such select committees with full powers to enforce all or any of the provisions of any Ordinances or bye-laws for the time

Delegation of powers, to select committees.

Failure to comply with orders of select committees.

Delegation of certain powers to Medical Officer of Health.

Powers of president and vice-president.

Powers to make bye-law.

being in force conferring powers on the Board or providing for the more effectual sanitation of the Colony.

(2.) Any failure to comply with the orders of a select committee duly signed by the secretary of the Board shall be deemed a contravention of the orders of the Board and shall be punishable in the same manner as if such order had been made by the said Board.

(3.) The Board may also, from time to time, delegate to the medical officer of health all or any of the powers conferred upon it by sections 24, 26, 27, and 45, of this Ordinance, and may revoke such delegation at pleasure.

12. The president or vice-president shall give directions for carrying out and giving effect to the decisions of the Board.

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

1. The proper construction, trapping, ventilating, and maintenance of private house-drains.
2. The provision and proper construction of dust boxes in private premises.
3. The provision of adequate subsoil drainage in order to arrest damp in dwelling-houses.
4. The cleansing, lime-whiting, and proper sanitary maintenance of all premises.
5. The sanitary maintenance of public latrines, urinals, dust-bins, and manure-depôts.
6. Surface scavenging, the removal and disposal of night-soil and of other refuse.
7. The closing of premises unfit for human habitation and the prohibition of their use as such.
8. The protection of the public water supply from pollution.
9. The prevention of the manufacture or sale of unsound, adulterated, or unwholesome food.
10. The regulation of bake-houses, dairies, aerated water manufactories, and food preserving establishments.
11. The proper construction, materials and fittings of water-closets on private premises.
12. The erection of public latrines and applications for permission to erect such latrines.
13. The prohibition of the establishment within certain limits, and the control of any noxious or offensive trade, business, or manufacture.
14. The licensing, regulation and sanitary maintenance of common lodging-houses, and the sanitary maintenance of opium smoking divans, factories, and places of public instruction, recreation, or assembly.
15. The prevention of overcrowding in premises, either in respect of human beings or the lower animals.
16. The licensing and regulation of all depôts and pens for cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats.
17. The sanitary maintenance of markets and slaughter-houses.
18. The construction, licensing, and proper sanitary maintenance of pig-sties in private premises.
19. The breaming of vessels, and the maintenance of cleanliness in the harbour of Victoria, the waters of the Colony, and the foreshores thereof.
20. The disposal of the dead, the regulation and sanitary maintenance of cemeteries, the fees to be charged in respect of graves and interments, the keeping of such registers as may be necessary and all other matters connected therewith; also the regulation and sanitary maintenance of mortuaries and the disinfection of dead bodies.
21. The compulsory vacating of infected premises, and the disinfection and purification of the same.
22. The disinfection and purification of all infected vessels and public vehicles.
23. The mitigation or prevention of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease among animals.
24. The manufacture and sale of poisons and the sale of unsound and adulterated drugs.
25. The regulation of public baths, laundries, and wash houses.
26. The compulsory reporting of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases.

27. Prescribing the material and the nature and thickness thereof to be used for covering over the floors of areas and basement stories and the ground surface of all buildings and of any cook houses, latrines, or open surfaces connected therewith, such as back yards, court yards, or other spaces on which slops may be thrown or from which foul waters flow.
28. Fixing from time to time the number of persons who may occupy a domestic building or any part thereof and for marking on the exterior or interior of such buildings the number of persons permitted to occupy the same or any part thereof.
29. The periodical entry and inspection of all buildings and curtilages—
- (a.) For the purpose of ascertaining whether the same are in an overcrowded condition,
 - (b.) For the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition, cleanliness and good order thereof or any part thereof and of any mezzanine floors, storeys or cocklofts therein or the condition of any drains therein or in connection therewith.
30. The promotion of cleanliness and ventilation in domestic buildings.
31. The cleansing and removal of refuse and all objectionable matter at stated times from domestic buildings.
32. Prescribing the conditions under which alone it shall be lawful to live in, occupy or use, or to let or sub-let, or to suffer or permit to be used for habitation or for occupation as a shop, any cellar, vault, underground room, basement, or room any side of which abuts on or against the earth or soil.
33. The prevention as far as possible or mitigation of any epidemic, endemic or contagious disease, including *inter alia* provisions—
- (a) For the removal of persons suffering from any such disease.
 - (b) For the speedy and safe disposal of the dead.
 - (c) For house to house visitation.
 - (d) For the destruction of infected bedding, clothing or other articles.
 - (e) For the compulsory vacating of houses.
 - (f) For such other matters or things as may to the Board appear advisable for preventing or mitigating such disease.

The Board may in any such bye-laws impose penalties for any breach thereof not exceeding twenty-five dollars in each case.

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

Legislative Council to approve bye-laws.

Sanitary Staff and its Powers.

15. The Governor may appoint such persons as he shall see fit to be respectively medical officer of health, secretary of the Board, assistant medical officers of health, assistant secretary of the Board, sanitary surveyors, and inspectors of nuisances. Such persons shall be officers of the Board. The Governor may also appoint such servants as the Board may from time to time recommend. There shall be paid from the Colonial Treasury to such officers and servants such salaries and allowances as the Governor, with the consent of the Legislative Council, may from time to time determine. Any person or persons appointed to act as assistant medical officer of health or as assistant secretary may be authorised by the Board, or by the president or vice-president of the Board, to perform all or any of the duties of the medical officer of health, or of the secretary, respectively, and all notices, certificates or other instruments signed by such person or persons under the authority of the Board, its president or vice-president, shall be deemed to have been duly signed by the order of the said Board.

Sanitary staff.

Evidence of appointment. 16. Notice in the Gazette of the appointment of any officer under this Ordinance shall be deemed sufficient evidence of such appointment.

Power of medical officer of health to enter and inspect premises. 17. The medical officer of health and any assistant medical officer of health may, with or without assistants as he may deem desirable, at all times between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. enter and inspect any house or premises for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition thereof or of ascertaining whether any infectious or contagious disease exists therein.

Proviso. Provided always that unless in the opinion of such officer any delay in entering and inspecting may, or is likely to, prove injurious or detrimental to public health, he shall in each case before entering and inspecting, if the occupants offer any reasonable objection thereto, give to the occupiers two hours' notice in writing of his intention to enter and inspect such premises by leaving such notice with the occupants or at the house or premises which he intends to enter and inspect. In the case of Chinese occupants such notice shall be in the Chinese character.

Power of medical officer of health to enter and inspect without notice. 18. The medical officer of health and any assistant medical officer of health may also enter and inspect any house or premises at any hour of the night or day for the purposes mentioned in section 17 without giving any such notice as aforesaid provided the officer so entering has obtained or holds a special order in that behalf signed by the Colonial Secretary or the President of the Board.

General power to inspect. 19. The Board shall have power by its officers to enter and inspect, upon reasonable notice to the occupiers or owners, any building and curtilage for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition, cleanliness and good order thereof or of any part thereof, and of the partitions, mezzanine floors, storeys, and cocklofts therein, or of the condition of any drains therein or in connection therewith.

Inspection to ascertain breaches of sections against overcrowding. 20. Any officer of the Board specially authorised by the Board and subject to such directions as the Board may impose may enter and inspect at any time any domestic building for the purpose of ascertaining whether such building or any part thereof is in an overcrowded condition.

Seizure of unwholesome food. 21.—(1.) Any member, or officer of the Board duly authorized by the said Board in writing, may, at any time between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening, enter any shop or premises used for the sale or preparation for sale, or for the storage of food, to inspect and examine any food found therein which he shall have reason to believe is intended to be used as human food, and, in case any such food appear to such member or officer to be unfit for such use, he may seize the same, and the Board may order it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent it from being used as human food.

Penalty. (2.) Any person in whose possession there shall be found any food liable to seizure under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Obstruction of Officers, etc.

Assaulting member or officer of the Board. 22. Whoever assaults, obstructs, molests, or hinders any member or officer of the Board in the execution of the duties or exercise of the powers imposed or conferred upon him by this Ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Nuisances.

Definition of "nuisance." 23. The following shall be deemed to be "nuisances" liable to be dealt with summarily in the manner provided by this Ordinance:—

1. Any failure to supply, or any inadequate or defective provision of drain, drain-trap, ventilating-pipe, subsoil-drainage, or cess-pool accommodation, or any building or part of a building so dark or so ill-ventilated as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates.
2. Any street or road, or any part thereof, or any water-course, nullah, ditch, gutter, side-channel, drain, ashpit, sewer, privy, urinal, or cess-pool so foul as to be noxious, or noisome, or unhealthy.
3. Any water-course, well, tank, pool, pond, canal, conduit, or cistern, the water of which, from any cause, is so tainted with impurities, or so unwhole-

some as to be injurious to the health of persons living near, or using such water, or which is likely to promote or aggravate epidemic disease.

4. Any stable, cow-house, pig-sty, or other premises for the use of animals, which is in such a condition as to be injurious to health.
5. Any accumulation, or deposit of stagnant water, sullage-water, manure, dirt, house-refuse, or other matter, wherever situated, which is unhealthy.
6. Any noxious matter, or waste waters, flowing or discharged from any premises, wherever situated, into any public street, road, or into the gutter or side-channel of any street, or road, or into any nullah, or water-course, or the bed thereof.
7. Any manufacture, trade, or business of a noxious, noisome, or unhealthy nature.
8. Any cemetery, or place of burial, so situated, or so conducted, as to be unhealthy.
9. Any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling house) sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance.
10. Any act, omission, or thing which is, or may be, dangerous to life, or injurious to health or property.

24.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Board, on reasonable presumption of the existence of a nuisance on any premises, by an order in writing, to authorize any officer, with an assistant or assistants, to enter such premises, at any time between six in the morning and six in the evening, and to inspect the same. Entry to inspect nuisances.

(2.) The inspecting officer shall produce and show the order to any person being, or claiming to be, the occupier of such premises: Provided that the inspecting officer shall not enter any house, or upon any land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier six hours' notice in writing of his intention to do so. Notice of such entry to be given.

25. Any person refusing admittance to the said inspecting officer, after such notice has been given, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars. Penalty.

26. On the receipt of any information respecting the existence of a nuisance, the Board shall, if satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, serve a notice on the person by whose act, default, or sufferance, the nuisance arises, or continues, or, if such person cannot be found, on the owner, or occupier, of the premises on which the nuisance arises, requiring him to abate the same, within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such works, and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose: Provided—

Firstly—That, where the nuisance arises from the want, or defective construction, of any structural convenience, or, where there is no occupier of the premises, notice under this section shall be served on the owner;

Secondly—That, where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found, and it is clear that the nuisance does not arise, or continue, by the act, default, or sufferance of the owner, or occupier, of the premises, the Board may themselves abate the same.

27.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Board, in any case where there is a contravention of any of the requirements of any of the bye-laws made under this Ordinance, to issue a notice to the offender, stating what is required to be done to carry out the provisions of such bye-laws, and to call upon him to comply with such notice within a reasonable time to be stated in the said notice. Sanitary Board may serve notice directing compliance with bye-laws.

(2.) The medical officer of health, the secretary, or such other officer as the Board may depute, may, however, institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate against any person contravening any of the aforesaid bye-laws without the previous issue of such notice by the Board and upon conviction for a contravention of any such bye-law the Magistrate may impose a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars: Proceedings without notice.

Provided that no such proceedings shall be instituted by any officer so deputed as aforesaid without the consent of the secretary of the Board.

Board may review notice.

28. If the person served with notice, under section 26 or 27, is dissatisfied with such notice, it shall be lawful for him, within the time therein specified, to apply to the Board to review the same, stating the grounds of his application, and the Board shall, thereupon, inquire into the matter, and shall confirm, modify, suspend, or discharge the said notice, or extend the time allowed for compliance therewith.

On non-compliance with notice complaint to be made to Magistrate.

29. If the person on whom a notice has been served in pursuance of section 26 or 27 has not obtained from the Board a modification or withdrawal of the notice, and continues to make default in complying with the requirements of such notice, or, in the case of a nuisance, if the same, although abated since the service of the notice, is, in the opinion of the Board, likely to recur on the same premises, the Board shall cause a complaint relating to the non-compliance with the said notice, or to such nuisance, to be made before a Magistrate; and such Magistrate shall, thereupon, issue a summons, requiring the person on whom the notice was served to appear before him.

Power of Magistrate to make order dealing with nuisance.

30.—(1.) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the requirement of the Board is legal, or that the alleged nuisance exists, or that, although the said nuisance is abated, it is likely to recur on the same premises, the Magistrate shall make an order on such person, requiring him to comply with all, or any, of the requisitions of the notice, or otherwise to abate the nuisance, within a time specified in the order, and to do any works necessary for that purpose; or an order prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance, and directing the execution of the works necessary to prevent the recurrence; or an order both requiring abatement and prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance.

Penalty.

(2.) The Magistrate may, by his order, impose a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, on the person on whom the order is made, and shall also give directions as to the payment of all costs incurred up to the time of the hearing or making the order for obeying the requirements of the notice or for abatement or prohibition of the nuisance, as the case may be.

Order of prohibition of use, &c., of building unfit for human habitation.

31. Where the nuisance proved to exist is such as to render any building, in the judgment of the Magistrate, unfit for human habitation, the Magistrate may by an order in writing prohibit the use thereof for that purpose, until, in his judgment, it has been rendered fit for that purpose, and may direct that a copy of such order be affixed to the building in question; and, on the Magistrate being satisfied that it has been rendered fit for that purpose, he may determine his previous order by another, declaring the building habitable, and, from the date thereof, such building may be inhabited or let for habitation.

Penalty for contravention of order of Magistrate, and for defacing any copy of such order.

32.—(1.) Any person not obeying an order to comply with the requisitions of the Board, and failing to satisfy the Magistrate that he has used all due diligence to carry out such order, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars per day, during his default; and any person knowingly and wilfully acting contrary to an order of prohibition, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars per day, during such contrary action; moreover, the Board may by its officers enter the premises to which any order relates, and abate the nuisance, and do whatever may be necessary in execution of such order, and recover, in a summary manner, the expenses incurred by them from the person on whom the order is made.

(2.) Any person defacing any copy of a Magistrate's order, which has been affixed to any house or building, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Form of notices.

33. Notices issued by the Board relating to a nuisance shall be in the form contained in schedule D to this Ordinance, with such modifications, if any, as may be necessary.

Manner of serving notices.

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

Removal of Infected Persons.

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

Removal of infected persons.

Keeping of Cattle, Swine, etc.

36. The keeping of cattle, swine, sheep, or goats without a licence from the Board is hereby prohibited, and any person keeping any such animals, either without a licence from the Board, or in a manner contravening such sanitary conditions as may be endorsed on such licence, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars and, in the discretion of the Magistrate, to forfeit all or any of the animals in respect of the keeping of which he has so offended.

Keeping cattle, swine, &c.

Cemeteries.

37. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to select and appoint, and, by advertisement in the Gazette, to notify sufficient and proper places to be the sites of, and to be used as cemeteries or burial grounds for the Chinese; and from time to time, to alter, vary, and repeal the said notifications by others, to be advertised in the like manner; and in such cemeteries or places it shall be lawful for the Chinese, in conformity with the provisions of any bye-laws for the time being in force, to bury their dead; provided that any person who shall use for that purpose a grave of less than six feet in depth from the ordinary surface of the ground to the uppermost side of the corpse or coffin therein deposited, shall for every offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Chinese cemeteries.

Penalty.

38. The cemeteries or burial grounds hereinafter mentioned and such other cemeteries or burial grounds as may from time to time be authorised by the Governor, notice whereof shall be published in the Gazette, shall be deemed authorised cemeteries, and whosoever shall, without the written permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Board, bury any corpse or coffin in any ground not being an authorised cemetery shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Authorised cemeteries.

Penalty for burials elsewhere.

AUTHORISED CEMETERIES.

Chinese.

- The Mount Caroline Cemetery.
- The Mount Davis Cemetery.
- The Kai Lung Wan Cemetery.
- The Aberdeen Cemetery.
- The Shek O Cemetery.
- The Stanley Cemetery.
- The Chai Wan Cemetery.
- The Matauwai Cemetery.

General.

- The Colonial Cemetery
 - The Roman Catholic Cemetery
 - The Mohammedan Cemetery
 - The Hindoo Cemetery
 - The Zoroastrian Cemetery
 - The Jewish Cemetery
 - The Eurasian Cemetery, Mount Davis.
 - The Cemetery of the French Mission, Pokfulam.
 - The Hindoo Cemetery, Kowloon.
- } at Happy Valley.

39. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to notify, by advertisement in the Gazette, that any cemetery or burial ground shall, from a time in such notification to be specified, be closed, and the same shall be closed accordingly; and whosoever, after the expiration of the said specified time, shall bury any corpse in the said cemetery or burial ground shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Closing of cemeteries.

Penalty.

Drainage Works.

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

Drains in new buildings.

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

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

Drains in existing buildings.

42. The Board may, by a written notice, require the owners of existing buildings, the drains of which are, in the opinion of the Board, in a defective or insanitary condition, to construct, within a reasonable time to be determined by the Board, new house drains in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or of any bye-law for the time being in force, or to make such other improvements in the existing defective drainage of such buildings as, in the opinion of the Board, may be necessary to meet the requirements of this Ordinance or of any bye-law made thereunder.

Groups of drains.

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

Owners to connect drains with main-sewers.

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

Suspected drains to be opened by Board.

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

House drains in villages and rural districts.

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

Open drains.

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

Sumps.

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

Wells and Pools.

Stagnant water.

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

50. Where it is made to appear to the Board that Wells any well is in an insanitary condition, or is likely to prove injurious to health, and that it is expedient that it should be closed and filled up, the Board may call upon the owner, by notice in writing under the hand of the secretary, to close and fill up the same within the time limited in such notice. If such notice is not complied with, the Board may cause the owner to be summoned before a Magistrate, and the Magistrate may make such order in the matter and as to costs as he may deem right. Should the Magistrate order the well to be closed and filled up he may impose a penalty not exceeding five dollars for each day his order is not complied with.

Open Spaces, Backyards, etc.

51. Every person, who shall erect a new building on land obtained from the Crown subsequent to the thirtieth day of May, 1888, and on a site excavated out of a slope or declivity, shall not permit such new building to abut against the hill-side, but shall leave a clear intervening space or area of at least four feet between such new building, along its whole extent, and the toe of the slope of the hill-side: Always provided that—

Open space between new building and hill-side.

- (1.) Any kitchen, or out-house, appertaining to such new building, may abut against the hill-side, if not designed or intended for human habitation; and,
- (2.) Any basement story, designed for cellarage or purposes other than human habitation, may abut against the hill-side, to the extent of the height of such basement story.

52. Every person who shall, under the provisions of section 51, leave a clear intervening space or area between a new building and the hill-side, shall make the surface of the floor of such area at least twelve inches lower than the level of the basement floor of such new building, and he shall lay, to the full extent of such area, along the toe of the slope of the hill-side, and to a depth of at least twelve inches below the surface, a line of hard, sound, stone-ware field-pipes, of not less than three inches diameter, for the purpose of effectually draining the subsoil of such area, and he shall not cause such subsoil drain to be passed out under the floor of any building, unless any other mode of outlet may be impracticable; and, in such case, he shall cause the subsoil drain to be so laid under the ground floor of such new building, that there shall be a distance of at least nine inches between the top of such drain and the surface of such ground floor.

Subsoil drainage.

53. Every area shall be kept, at all times, free and unobstructed by structures of any kind other than flights of steps, nor shall such area be roofed in, or covered over with glass or other material. No bridge or flight of steps shall be placed over any window opening into such area. Every area shall be provided with a suitable parapet wall, or safe iron railing, or fence, along its upper edge.

Structures in areas prohibited.

54. Every person who shall erect a domestic building upon land which has been obtained from the Crown subsequent to the thirtieth day of May, 1888, shall provide along the entire back of such building, if one storied, a clear space forming a backyard of at least ten feet in width, and if such building be of two or more stories, he shall cause the width of such backyard to be at least fifteen feet.

Buildings on new Crown lots.

55.—(a.) Every existing domestic building must be provided by the owner with an open space in the rear, by opening out on each floor one-half of the entire space intervening between the principal room or rooms and the main wall at the back of such building as well as the corresponding portion of roof, unless such backyard is already provided with an open and unobstructed backyard of at least fifty square feet in area, and the building must be provided on every floor with a window of at least ten square feet superficial area opening into such open space. The area of such window shall not be included in calculating the window area required by section 69 of this Ordinance.

Open spaces for existing buildings.

(b.) For the purposes of this section any domestic buildings (other than corner houses) having two main frontages in different streets shall be regarded as two domestic buildings if the entire depth from frontage to frontage exceeds fifty feet.

Two frontages.

Special cases. (c.) The Board with the consent of the Governor in Council shall have power, in special cases, to modify the foregoing requirements of this section where such modification may appear necessary.

Obstructions. (d.) In no case may any obstructions whatever be placed or erected in these open spaces, with the exception of a bridge or covered way on each storey not exceeding three feet six inches in width when such bridge is necessary as a means of access to any part of the domestic building.

Open spaces for new buildings. 56.—(a.) Every domestic building hereafter erected (except in cases provided for by section 54 of this Ordinance, or coming within the terms of Articles of Agreement under the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889) shall be provided by the owner with an open space in the rear in accordance with the following scale:—

An open space not less than

Houses not exceeding 40 feet in depth, for each foot of width	8 square feet.
Houses exceeding 40 feet but not exceeding 50 feet in depth, for each foot of width	10 square feet.
Houses exceeding 50 feet but not exceeding 60 feet in depth, for each foot of width	12 square feet.
Houses exceeding 60 feet in depth, for each foot of width	14 square feet.

Obstructions and windows. (b.) In no case may any obstructions whatever be placed or erected in these open spaces, with the exception of a bridge or covered way on each storey when such bridge is necessary as a means of access to any part of the domestic building; such bridge shall not exceed three feet six inches in width, unless the building exceeds twenty-five feet in width, in which case the bridge may be of a width not exceeding five feet. The building must also be provided on every floor with a window of at least ten square feet superficial area opening into such open space and the area of such window shall not be included in calculating the window area required by section 69 of this Ordinance:

Lanes. (c.) Provided always that when the owners of a block of buildings agree to make and do make a lane opening at both ends upon a public thoroughfare and free from obstruction throughout both vertically and horizontally, the foregoing requirements shall be modified as follows:—

Houses not exceeding 40 feet in depth: a lane not less than	6 feet wide.
Houses exceeding 40 feet but not exceeding 50 feet in depth: a lane not less than.....	8 feet wide.
Houses exceeding 50 feet but not exceeding 60 feet in depth: a lane not less than.....	11 feet wide.
Houses exceeding 60 feet in depth: a lane not less than	13 feet wide.

Windows. (d.) The buildings must be provided on every floor with a window of at least ten square feet superficial area opening into such lane. The area of such window shall not be included in calculating the window area required by section 69 of this Ordinance.

Computation of depth of building. (e.) In computing the depth of a domestic building for the purposes of this section the depth of the kitchen shall be included in the computation of such depth in every case except when such kitchen is separated from the principal room or rooms of such building by an open backyard of at least six feet in depth extending the entire width of the back of such building and unobstructed except by a bridge or covered way on each floor not exceeding the width specified in sub-section (b.)

Basements and Cellars.

Basements, cellars, &c. 57.—(1.) It shall not be lawful, without the written permission of the Board, to live in, occupy or use, or to let or sublet, or to suffer or permit to be used for habitation or for occupation as a shop, any kitchen, out-house, cellar, vault, underground room, basement, or room any side of which abuts on or against the earth or soil.

Penalty. (2.) Any person contravening any provision of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Water-closets and Latrines.

Water-closets, and urinals. 58. No person shall construct, except in a hospital, any water-closet or urinal having any communication with any public sewer or private drain, without the per-

mission of the Board, and any existing water-closets or urinals so communicating shall be removed by the owner upon his being required by the Board to effect such removal.

59. Every factory, refinery, distillery, godown, or other industrial establishment whatsoever, employing a number of persons, shall be provided by the owner thereof with proper privy accommodation on the premises, to the satisfaction of the Board.

Privies in factories or other industrial establishments.

60. No public latrine shall be erected until the previous sanction of the Board in writing has been obtained.

Sanction of the Board to be obtained before erection of public latrine. Effect of such sanction.

The Board shall not incur any legal liability in respect of having granted such sanction, nor shall such sanction protect the owner of any public latrine from any liability to an injunction or other legal proceedings should the latrine be at any time so conducted as to become a nuisance, or its erection be contrary to agreement or be otherwise wrongful.

61. When, in the opinion of the Board, additional public latrine accommodation is required in any locality, the Board may apply in writing through its secretary to the Governor, through the Colonial Secretary specifying the site (upon Crown land) upon which it desires the erection of a public latrine, and the accommodation to be provided by such latrine.

Application by Board for a public latrine.

62. If such application shall be approved of by the Governor a notification shall be published, in English and Chinese, in three successive numbers of the Gazette, specifying the site and that the Government proposes to erect thereon a public latrine.

Notification of intention to erect latrine.

63. If any owner or occupier of property in the immediate vicinity of such site objects to such erection, such objection must be sent in writing to the Colonial Secretary so as to reach his office not later than one week after the publication of the last of such notifications.

Objections.

Such objection must state the reasons and specify the property with regard to the ownership or occupation of which such objection is made and the interest therein of the objector.

64. If such objection is so duly made and is not withdrawn, the Government shall not be entitled to claim the immunity conferred by section 65 of this Ordinance, unless, after such objection has been considered, a resolution of the Legislative Council is passed approving of the site and the erection thereon of such latrine.

Resolution of the Legislative Council where objection is made.

65. Where such resolution as in mentioned in the preceding section has been passed or where no objection has been so duly made or has been withdrawn, no injunction shall be granted against the erection, continuance or use of such latrine nor shall any suit be brought for damages or compensation in respect of such erection, continuance or use.

No injunction to be granted or suit to be brought in certain cases.

66. The immunity with regard to injunctions and suits, conferred by section 65 of this Ordinance, is, hereby, extended to all the Government public latrines existing at the time of the commencement of this Ordinance, as fully as if the resolution in the said section referred to had been passed in their case.

Existing Government public latrines.

67. The Board shall have the control and management of all latrines erected under the provisions of this Ordinance, or protected thereby, and any bye-laws relating to public latrines, for the time being in force, shall apply to all Government public latrines including any which may be erected under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Board to control latrines. Saving of bye-laws.

68. Nothing in this Ordinance contained relating to public latrines shall, in any way, be deemed to derogate from any existing rights or powers of the Government.

Saving clause.

Windows, Cubicles, and Mezzanine floors.

69. Every person erecting a new building shall provide every habitable room therein with one window, at least, opening directly into the external air, and he shall cause the total area of such window or windows, clear of the window frame, to be at least one-tenth of the floor area of every such room.

Windows in rooms.

Require-
ments as to
cubicles.

70. The following requirements shall be observed with regard to cubicles and partitions:—

- (a.) In domestic buildings fronting streets of a width of less than fifteen feet, no cubicles or partitions shall be erected, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, except on the top floor.
- (b.) In domestic buildings fronting streets of a width of fifteen feet or over, no cubicles or partitions other than [風屏] "p'ing fung" (i.e., shop divisions) shall be erected, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, on the ground floor, and in the case of every such "p'ing fung" there must be a space between the top thereof and the ceiling or under side of the joists of the room of not less than four feet, which may be closed in only by wire netting, lattice work or carved woodwork, arranged in such a way as to leave at least two-thirds open and as far as practicable evenly distributed.
- (c.) No cubicles or partitions shall be erected, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, in any kitchen.
- (d.) Where one cubicle only is hereafter erected or already exists in any room of a domestic building, no portion of the structure of such cubicle shall exceed eight feet in height; where two cubicles only are so erected or exist, no portion of the structure of either of such cubicles shall exceed seven feet in height; where more than two cubicles are so erected or exist, no portion of the structure of any such cubicles shall exceed six feet in height. In all cases, however, there must be a space between the top of every portion of the structure of such cubicles and the ceiling or under side of the joists of the room of not less than four feet, which may be closed only by wire netting, lattice work or carved woodwork, arranged in such a way as to leave at least two-thirds open, and as far as practicable evenly distributed.
- (e.) No cubicles whatever shall be erected in any room of a domestic building, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, unless such room is provided with a window or windows opening directly into the external air and having a total area clear of the window frames of at least one-tenth of the floor area.
- (f.) No portion of the structure of any cubicle except the necessary corner posts shall be nearer than two inches to the floor of such cubicle, and no structure shall be erected, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, within any cubicle, which is of a greater height than the maximum height allowed by this section for any portion of the structure of such cubicle or which provides a cover or roof to the cubicle.
- (g.) No partition shall be erected, or if already existing shall be allowed to remain, nearer than four feet to any window the area of which is included in calculating the window area specified in subsection (e.).
- (h.) No cubicle used for sleeping purposes shall have a less floor area than sixty-four square feet, and a less length or width than seven feet.

For the purposes of this section every sub-division of a domestic building, unless such sub-division has a window or windows opening directly into the external air and having a total area clear of the window frames equal to one-tenth of the floor area of such sub-division, shall be deemed to be a cubicle.

Mezzanine
floors and
cocklofts.

71.—(a.) It shall not be lawful to erect, or if already existing to allow to remain, in any room in any domestic building, any mezzanine floor or cockloft whatsoever except in accordance with the bye-laws relating thereto contained in schedule B.

(b.) The Board may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, at any time, alter, amend, or revoke any of such bye-laws and make new bye-laws in lieu thereof. Such altered, amended, or new bye-laws shall not take effect until they have been published in the Gazette.

(c.) Every intermediate floor, platform, or landing of a greater length than six feet and of a greater breadth than two feet, which has not a clear space of at least nine feet, measured vertically, both above and below it, and which is not separately provided with a window or windows opening directly into the external air and having a total area clear of the window frames of at least one-tenth of the floor area, shall be deemed to be a mezzanine floor or cockloft.

Concreting of Ground Surfaces.

72. It shall not be lawful for any person, except caretakers not exceeding two in number, to live in or occupy, or to suffer or permit any other person, except such caretakers, to live in or occupy any domestic building unless—

Prohibition of habitation of domestic buildings until impermeable floors provided.

(a.) The ground surface of such building and of every cook house, latrine, or open surface connected therewith, such as back yards, court yards, or other spaces on which slops may be thrown or from which foul waters flow, shall have been properly covered over with a layer of some impervious material to the satisfaction of the Board, or

(b.) The Board shall have granted permission in writing to occupy any such domestic building :

Provided always that this section shall not apply to any domestic building, cook house, latrine, privy or back yard which has been paved to the satisfaction of the Board in accordance with any existing law or bye-law and which is so maintained.

73. Where the ground surface of any domestic building, or of any cook house, latrine, or open surface connected therewith, such as back yards, court yards, or other spaces on which slops may be thrown or from which foul waters flow, is or has been paved or covered over with impervious material to the satisfaction of the Board, and such material has been subsequently broken, excavated or otherwise disturbed, the landlord or owner shall make good the same to the satisfaction of the Board upon the completion of any work for the execution of which the same has been broken or otherwise disturbed, or within seven days from the receipt by him of written notice from the Board so to do, and in default thereof he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offence and to a further penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each day after such conviction during which such offence continues.

Injuries to impermeable material over ground surface.

74. The floor of every area and of every basement story shall be properly asphalted, paved, or covered over with a layer of good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick, and shall be finished off smooth with not less than two inches of cement concrete or of such other material as the Board may by any bye-law prescribe. The floor of every such area shall have a fall, from the external wall of such building towards the face of the hill-side, of at least half an inch to the foot.

Paving of area and floors.

Overcrowding.

75. Every domestic building and any part thereof found to be inhabited in excess of a proportion of one adult for every thirty square feet of habitable floor space or superficial area and four hundred cubic feet of clear and unobstructed internal air space shall be deemed to be in an overcrowded condition.

Overcrowding defined.

76.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any householder or tenant to let or sub-let or allow to be used for occupation any domestic building or any part thereof to or by so large a number of persons as to cause the same to be in an overcrowded condition.

Overcrowding prohibited.

(2.) The householder or tenant (together with his family, if any,) if resident in any such domestic building shall be counted in ascertaining whether such building or any part thereof is in an overcrowded condition.

(3.) Where any domestic building or any part thereof is ascertained to be in an overcrowded condition between the hours of 11 p.m. at night and 5 a.m. on the following morning such overcrowding shall be deemed to be *prima facie* evidence that such building, or part thereof was let or sub-let in contravention of this section.

- Steps to be taken to abate overcrowding. **77.**—(1.) If any tenement-house, or other domestic building, or portion thereof, shall be found to be in an overcrowded condition, the Board shall, by a written notice, require the tenant of the same, or any portion thereof, and also, if necessary, the householder, to abate such overcrowding, within a period of one week; such notice shall specify the cubic capacity available for habitation in such tenement-house, or other domestic building, and the number of persons which may be legally accommodated therein. If the said notice be not obeyed, it shall be lawful for the Board to apply to a Magistrate, who, on sufficient cause shewn, shall summon before him the tenant or occupier of such dwelling-house, or such householder.
- Magistrate may make order. (2.) If the person summoned admits, or if it be proved to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate that the said house is overcrowded, the Magistrate shall make an order for the abatement of the nuisance forthwith, and may inflict a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.
- Inspection. (3.) On the hearing of the said matter, the Magistrate may make such order for the inspection, at any hour of the night or day, of the said house, as the circumstances of the case may require. Such order to continue in force for a period not exceeding one month.
- Common kitchen not to be used as a sleeping room. **78.** Any room of a tenement-house used as a common kitchen shall not be used as a sleeping room, and the householder, or tenant thereof, shall be responsible that such common kitchen is not so used, nor shall any passage, lobby, or other place, partitioned off from any sleeping room to the height of the ceiling, be included in the calculation of the cubic capacity for human habitation.
- Calculation of cubic space in case of children. **79.** In the calculation of cubic space, for the purposes of this Ordinance, two children ten years, or under ten years of age, shall be counted as one person, and every person over ten years of age shall be considered as an adult.
- Limit of fittings for sleeping accommodation. **80.** No room fitted with bunks or beds shall be so fitted as thereby to provide sleeping accommodation for a greater number of persons than are by law permitted to occupy the room.

Common Lodging-houses.

- Common lodging-house. **81.** No person shall open, or keep open, a common lodging-house, unless the house is registered and the keeper thereof is licensed by the Registrar General. If any person, who opens or keeps open any common lodging-house contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, cannot be found, or if the keeper of any common lodging-house which is opened or kept open contrary to the provisions aforesaid is absent from the Colony, the householder as defined by this Ordinance shall be deemed to be the person who opens or keeps open such house and shall be liable accordingly.
- Penalty for false statements. **82.** Any person who shall, in making application for the registration or licensing of a common lodging house, knowingly make any false statement regarding any of the particulars required to be stated in such application, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.
- Access to common lodging-houses. **83.** The keeper of a common lodging-house, and every other person acting in the care or management thereof, shall, at all times, when required by any officer of the Board, give him free access to such house, or any part thereof, and any such keeper, or person, who refuses such access shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Approval of Domestic Buildings.

- Domestic buildings to be approved. **84.** No person who shall erect a domestic building shall allow the same or any portion thereof to be occupied, until such building shall have been previously examined by an officer of the Board, duly authorized by the Board, and certified by such officer as having been built in compliance with the entire provisions of this Ordinance. Such examination shall be made without unnecessary delay.

Private Streets.

- Maintenance and lighting of private back streets. **85.** Every street on private land, in the rear of domestic buildings, shall be and shall be kept concreted, channelled, and drained, and may, if the Director of Public Works thinks fit, be provided with lighting apparatus, by the Government, at the expense of the owners of the land abutting on such

street, and the several owners of such land shall bear the cost of such concreting, channelling, draining and providing with such apparatus, in proportion to the width of their respective land at the place where it abuts on such street, and the Government may recover such proportionate cost, together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the date of demand for payment of such proportionate cost made by the Director of Public Works from any such owner, by a suit in the name of the Director of Public Works in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The cost of the illumination of such street shall, however, be borne by the Government.

All household refuse shall be regularly removed by the Government from every such street.

86. Every street on private land, upon which domestic buildings front shall, if it does not fall within the provisions of the immediately preceding section of this Ordinance, be and be kept surfaced, channelled, and drained, and may, if the Director of Public Works thinks fit, be provided with lighting apparatus, by the Government, at the expense of the owners of the land abutting on such street, and the several owners of such land shall bear the cost of such surfacing, channelling, draining, and providing with lighting apparatus, in proportion to the width of their respective land at the place where it abuts on such street, and the Government may recover such proportionate cost, together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the date of demand for payment of such proportionate cost made by the Director of Public Works, from any such owner by a suit in the name of the Director of Public Works in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The cost of the illumination of such street shall, however, be borne by the Government.

Private streets and lanes.

Recovery of expenses by the Board.

87. All reasonable expenses incurred by the Board in consequence of any default in complying with any order or notice issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be money paid for the use and at the requirement of the person on whom the said order or notice was made, and shall be recoverable from the said person in the ordinary course of law at the suit of the secretary. The provisions of this section shall apply to any orders or notices issued by the Board or by any duly appointed committee of the Board, under any bye-laws in force for the time being.

Reimbursement of expenses to the Board.

88. The provisions of the Crown Remedies Ordinance, 1875, and of any Ordinance amending the same, shall apply to the recovery of all such expenses, and the certificate required by that Ordinance shall be signed by the secretary.

Recovery of expenses.

Contraventions and Penalties.

89. Every act, failure, neglect, or omission whereby any requirement or provision of this Ordinance or of any bye-law, for the time being in force thereunder, is contravened, and every refusal to comply with any of such requirements or provisions shall be deemed a contravention of this Ordinance.

Contraventions.

90. Any person who shall contravene any of the requirements of this Ordinance, or of any bye-law for the time being in force thereunder, in respect of which no penalty is specially provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and in any case where, in the opinion of the Magistrate, the contravention is likely to be continued, the Magistrate may require such person to comply with this Ordinance, or with any bye-law in force thereunder, within such time as he may direct and may inflict a further penalty not exceeding five dollars for every day after such date, during which such person shall fail so to comply.

Penalty for contravention where no other penalty specially provided.

Where such contravention is committed by any company or corporation, the secretary or manager thereof, for the time being, may be summoned and shall be held liable for such contravention.

Liability of secretary or manager of company.

91.—(1.) All penalties imposed by this Ordinance or by any bye-laws thereunder may be recovered in a summary manner before a Magistrate at the suit of the medical officer of health, or of the secretary, or of such other officer as the Board may depute.

Recovery of penalties.

(2.) Such Magistrate may order that, in default of payment of any penalty imposed by him under this Ordinance, the person so in default shall be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding that provided by the scale contained in section fifty-seven of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890.

Proceeding
against
several
persons.

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

Special powers of Magistrate.

Closure of
premises.

93. It shall be lawful for a Magistrate in his absolute discretion to order the whole or any portion of any building, or of any room containing a cubicle or partition, to be forthwith closed by or under the direction of the Captain Superintendent of Police and to remain closed until the alterations or removal required by sections 55 and 70 of this Ordinance have or has been certified in writing by the Board to have been made and completed to the satisfaction of the said Board. Any person found living in any building or portion thereof so closed as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Ordinance and shall be punishable accordingly.

Power to
order re-
moval of
illegal
structures.

94. It shall be lawful for a Magistrate in any case in which it is proved to his satisfaction that any mezzanine floor, cockloft, cubicle, partition or "p'ing fung" is not in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance to order, either in addition to or in substitution for any penalty specified in this Ordinance, the immediate demolition, removal, and destruction by any officer of the Board of any such mezzanine floor, cockloft, cubicle, partition or "p'ing fung", or any portion thereof, and no compensation whatever shall be payable to any person in respect of any damage done to such mezzanine floor, cockloft, cubicle, partition or "p'ing fung" by such demolition, removal, and destruction.

Certificates.

Certificates,
&c.

95. Certificates and written permissions of the Board under this Ordinance or any bye-law may be given under the hand of the secretary or such other officer as the Board may appoint in that behalf. Such certificates and permits shall for all purposes be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated.

Application of Ordinance.

Application
of this Ordinance.

96. This Ordinance shall not apply to any part of the New Territories except to New Kowloon unless and until the Governor shall, by order in council notified in the Gazette, otherwise direct.

Application
of certain
sections.

97. The provisions of sections 55, 56, 70, 71, 80, 85, 86, 93 and 94 shall not apply to the Hill District.

Application
of sections
72 and 73.

98. The provisions of sections 72 and 73 of this Ordinance shall not apply to any domestic building existing on the 29th December, 1894, unless such building is situated within the City of Victoria, or at Kowloon Point, Hung-hom, Yaumati (including so much of Kowloon as lies to the south of a line drawn from the Pumping Station at Yaumati through the Police Station at Hung-hom to the boundary of War Department property), Taikoktsui, or within such other districts or places as may from time to time be specified by the Governor in Council and notified in the Gazette.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 14th day of March, 1901.

R. F. JOHNSTON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 25th day of March, 1901.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

<i>Number and Year of Ordinance.</i>	<i>Short Title.</i>	<i>Extent of Repeal.</i>
Ordinance 24 of 1887	The Public Health Ordinance.	The whole.
" 1 of 1890	An Ordinance to appoint an additional member on the Sanitary Board.	The whole.
" 4 of 1890	Amendment of Public Health Ordinance.	The whole.
" 26 of 1890	Amendment of Public Health Ordinance.	The whole.
" 11 of 1891	The Latrine Ordinance.	The whole.
" 12 of 1891	Amendment of Public Health Ordinance.	The whole.
" 5 of 1894	An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board, and for other purposes.	The whole.
" 15 of 1894	The closed houses and insanitary dwellings Ordinance.	All except sections 1, 2, 12, 18, 19 and 20.
" 4 of 1895	Amendment of Public Health Ordinance.	The whole.
" 9 of 1895	Medical Officer of Health Ordinance.	The whole.
" 11 of 1895	The Sanitary Committees Ordinance.	The whole.
" 8 of 1897	The Government Latrine Ordinance.	The whole.
" 16 of 1899	Amendment of Public Health Ordinance.	The whole.
" 34 of 1899	Insanitary Properties Ordinance.	All except sections 1, 2, 6, 13 and 14.
" 6 of 1900	Amendment of Public Health Ordinance.	The whole.

SCHEDULE B.

BYE-LAWS.

BAKE-HOUSES.

1. All premises now used or hereafter used as a bake-house shall be registered annually, during the month of January, at the office of the Board, and every application for registration shall be made in the form attached to these bye-laws.

2. The ground surfaces of every bake-house shall be paved to the satisfaction of the Board with good lime or cement concrete laid down at least six inches thick, and the surface thereof shall be rendered smooth and impervious with asphalt, portland cement, or such other material as the Board may approve of.

3. Every bake-house shall have an ample supply of good potable water and, except with the special permission of the Board, this water shall be laid on to the bake-house from the public water mains.

4. Every bake-house shall be so drained as to be in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, and the bye-laws made thereunder and, wherever practicable, the inlets to the drains shall be placed outside the rooms in which baking operations are carried on.

5. No water-closet, dry-closet, earth-closet, nor urinal shall be within or in direct communication with any bake-house.

6. Every bake-house shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition and free from all noxious matter. The troughs, tables and utensils in use in the bake-house shall be thoroughly cleansed and the floors properly swept at least once in every twenty-four hours. The whole of the interior walls and the ceilings of the rooms of the bake-house shall be properly limewashed and the wood work thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water during the first and seventh months of each year.

7. No animals shall be kept in a bake-house.

8. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall be permitted to take part in the manufacture or sale or delivery of bread or biscuits.

9. Every bake-house shall be, during the hours at which baking operations are carried on, open to inspection by the Medical Officer of Health or any of the Board's officers duly deputed by him.

10. No person other than a caretaker shall pass the night in any room used as a bake-house, or in any of the rooms used for the preparation or storage of the food prepared in such bake-house, except such person be at the time actively engaged in carrying on the work of the bakery.

11. No premises shall be used as a bake-house until such premises have been approved by the Board as being in accordance with the bye-laws for the time being in force relating to the regulation of bake-houses, and have been registered.

Form of application.

I, the undersigned, hereby notify the Sanitary Board that I propose to ^{commence}_{continue} the business of a public bakery on the premises known as No. _____ Street, _____ floor, Lot No. _____, and I beg leave to request that the said premises may be duly registered as a public bakery.

Signature of Applicant.

BASEMENTS.

1. The conditions under which alone it shall be lawful to live in occupy, or use, or to let or sublet, or to suffer or permit to be used for habitation any cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room, any side of which abuts on or against the earth or soil, shall be that (1) such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room fronts on a street which is of a clear width of not less than eight feet free from any vertical obstruction whatever, and (2) that such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room is provided with one window at least opening into the external air and that the total area of such window or windows clear of window frames shall be at least one-tenth of the floor area of such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room, and (3) that no side of such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room abuts against the earth or soil to an average height exceeding four feet above the floor level, and (4) that throughout the remainder of the height of such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room the ground outside is at least four feet distant horizontally from the external wall of such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room, and (5) that the area formed between such ground outside and such external wall is not obstructed or covered over either wholly or partially by the erection of structures, coverings or fixtures of any kind whatsoever: Provided always that the Board may, if it thinks fit, grant permission in writing to obstruct or cover such area in any manner which may be previously approved by the Board.

2. The conditions under which alone it shall be lawful to occupy or use, or to let or sublet, or to suffer or permit to be used for occupation as a shop any cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room any side of which abuts on or against the earth or soil shall be that such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room complies with the provisions of the preceding bye-law, or that such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room fronts on a street of a clear width of not less than eight feet free from any vertical obstruction whatever, and that such cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room does not exceed thirty feet in length, as measured from the front wall to the back wall.

Such shop may not be used for habitation except by such a person or by such number of persons as the Board may authorize in writing, and in every case in which the Board authorizes any person or persons to use for habitation any such shop, sleeping accommodation shall be provided by the erection of a cockloft or bunks, which shall have a clear space of at least four feet between it or them and such side or sides of the cellar, vault, underground room, basement or room as abuts or abut against the earth or soil.

CATTLE-SHEDS, PIG-STIES, ETC.

1. Annual licences expiring on the 31st day of December of the year in which they are granted shall be issued for the keeping of cattle, swine, sheep and goats.

2. Any person desirous of obtaining a licence to keep cattle, swine, sheep or goats shall make application to the Board by means of a properly filled-in form, for which purpose blank forms can be obtained from the Secretary of the Board at his Office.

3. No building in which cattle, swine, sheep and goats are housed shall be situated nearer than six feet to any dwelling-house and shall not in any way connect with a public or private sewer except with the special permission of the Board. Such building shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Board and the flooring thereof shall be of granite slabs, concrete, or other impervious material and provided with water-tight channels for draining all urine and fluid noxious matters into a water-tight covered sump or such other place as may be approved of by the Board. The sump shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Board and shall be emptied and the contents thereof together with solid manure in the building removed daily.

4. Each cow shall have at least twenty-four square feet nett area of standing room and three hundred and sixty cubic feet of air-space; but in no case shall the building be less than twelve feet in height.

5.—(a.) Each sheep and goat shall have at least eight square feet of standing room and ninety cubic feet of air-space.

(b.) Each pig shall have at least eight square feet of standing room, and every pig-sty shall be not less than four feet in height at its lowest part, and shall be thoroughly ventilated to the satisfaction of the Board.

6. The buildings shall be at all times kept in a cleanly condition and the walls be scraped and lime-washed at least once every six months.

7. A building for which a licence is held to house cattle, swine, sheep or goats shall not be used for any other purpose than the housing of such animals except the storage of fodder, and the space occupied by such fodder shall not be included in the cubic air-space laid down in bye-laws 4 and 5.

8. Buildings in which cattle, sheep, goats and swine are housed shall be at all times open to inspection by members of the Board or any of the Board's officers.

9. Every licensee or, in his absence, the person in charge of the animals shall, with all possible speed, report to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station any and every case of disease occurring amongst his animals. In the event of an animal dying the carcass shall not be removed or buried without an order in writing from an Inspector of Live-Stock or from some person authorized by him.

10. The Board may, in its discretion, cancel any licence to keep animals on the holder of such licence being a second time convicted before a Police Magistrate for a breach of these bye-laws.

11. In the calculation of cubic space under No. 4 of these bye-laws, two calves—under one year—shall be counted as one cow.

12. In the calculation of cubic space under No. 5 of these bye-laws, two lambs, two kids and two young pigs—under four months—shall be counted as one sheep, one goat, and one pig respectively.

13. Any person desirous of obtaining a licence for a building in which animals are to be housed shall make adequate provision that such building shall have a suitable supply of good wholesome water for the use of the animals to be housed therein, and such supply of water shall be within such distance of such building as shall in each case be determined by the Board.

CEMETERIES.

A

Cemeteries other than Chinese Cemeteries.

1. Every cemetery shall be at all times open to inspection by members of the Board and any of its officers who may be directed to make such inspections.

2. Each grave shall bear a number.

3. A register shall be kept by the person or persons in charge of each cemetery, at or near each cemetery and the date of burial, name, sex, age and registered cause of death of each person shall be entered therein against the number of the grave in which the corpse is interred; such register shall be open to inspection by any member of the Board, or by any officer of the Board who may be directed to make such inspection, at any reasonable hour.

4. Each grave shall be dug to at least a depth of seven feet throughout.

5. Except as regards the corpses of children under five years of age, only one corpse shall be placed in one grave. In the case of the corpses of children under five years of age two corpses may be placed in one grave.

6. The interspace between any two graves at any point shall be at least eighteen inches.

7. Each grave on being filled in shall be properly covered with turf or chunam or such other material as may be approved of by the Board.

8. No grave may be re-opened after a corpse has been interred therein, without the written permission of the Medical Officer of Health or other officer duly appointed by the Board for that purpose.

9. The person in charge of each cemetery shall give not less than two hours' notice to the Overseer, or other officer of the Board duly appointed for the purpose, of intention to inter a corpse and the hour at which it is proposed that such interment shall take place.

B

Chinese Cemeteries.

10. Each cemetery shall be laid out in sections of such size and arranged in such manner as may be directed by the Board.

11. A plan of the cemetery or a tracing thereof as laid out shall be on view at or near to the cemetery and at the offices of the Board.

12. The plan shall show the position of each grave-space in each section and every such grave-space shall bear a number.

13. A register shall be kept in the English and Chinese languages at or near each cemetery and the date of burial, name, sex, age and registered cause of death of each person shall be entered therein against the number of the grave in which the corpse is interred.

14. Except as regards the corpses of children under five years of age, only one corpse shall be placed in one grave. In the case of the corpses of children under five years of age two corpses may be placed in one grave.

15. Each grave on being filled in shall be covered with turf, chunam or such other material as may be approved of by the Board.

16. No grave may be re-opened after a corpse has been interred therein, without the written permission of the Medical Officer of Health or other officer duly appointed by the Board for that purpose.

17. The following fees will be charged for each grave-space and interments in the various sections of the cemeteries.

Section A.	Free.	Fifty cents for digging, filling in and covering each grave.
„	B. \$ 1 and a dollar	} for digging, filling in and covering each grave.
„	C. \$ 2 do.	
„	D. \$ 10 do.	
„	E. \$ 15 do.	

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

1. A register of all common lodging-houses shall be kept by the Registrar General in accordance with Form (a) appended to these bye-laws.
2. Before a house can be registered as a common lodging-house, an application must be made to the Registrar General in accordance with Form (b) hereunto appended, setting forth the situation of the house, the number of the rooms to be set apart for lodgers and the cubic capacity of each room so set apart, and for this purpose the schedule or form will be furnished by the Registrar General.
3. The Registrar General shall transmit each application for the registration of a house as a common lodging-house to the Board, and the Board shall then cause the house specified in such application to be inspected by one or more of its officers who shall submit a report to the Board on the sanitary condition of such house, and its suitability for use as a common lodging-house.
4. Any house to be registered as a common lodging-house must be substantially built and in a good state of repair, the floors must be paved with tiles or cement concrete or with lime concrete rendered with one inch of Portland cement or boarded with planks close jointed, and all the rooms which are to be used as sleeping rooms must be on all sides above the level of the ground immediately surrounding the house. The house-drains must be in good order and constructed in accordance with the bye-laws regulating house drainage, there must be adequate kitchen, ablution, privy, urinal and ash-bin accommodation to the satisfaction of the Board; and unless when the supply of water is constant, there must be a proper cistern for the storage of water.
5. When the Board is satisfied that a house sought to be registered as a common lodging-house is suitable for such a purpose, it shall inform the Registrar General accordingly who may then register such house as a common lodging-house.
6. Before any person can be licensed as a keeper of a common lodging-house, an application must be made to the Registrar General, and such application must be accompanied by a certificate of character from one or more house-holders—to be approved of by the Registrar General,—who shall give security for the carrying out of the regulations by the licensed keeper.
7. When the Registrar General is satisfied with the character of an applicant for a licence to keep a common lodging-house he may issue a licence to such applicant accordingly.
8. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall reduce the number of lodgers in any room of his common lodging-house upon receiving notice in writing from the Board stating the cause for making such reduction, and the period for which it shall continue in force.
9. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall not permit his premises to be occupied, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., by a greater number of persons than that specified on the licence issued to him by the Registrar General.
10. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall not permit males and females above ten years of age respectively to occupy the same sleeping apartment except in the cases of husband and wife, and parents and children, and he shall not allow any person to occupy his house for immoral purposes.
11. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall not knowingly permit persons of bad character to lodge in his house and he shall maintain and enforce good order and decorum therein; and he shall also keep a register of the name, occupation and native place of each lodger.
12. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open to their full width for at least four hours each day, unless prevented by inclement weather or by the illness of any person occupying any of the rooms.
13. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the internal walls and ceilings of every part of his house to be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed during the sixth and twelfth months of the Chinese year.
14. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall at all times keep his premises in a clean and wholesome condition, and the fittings of the sleeping rooms shall be maintained by him in a thorough state of repair. He shall cause every room, passage and stair to be thoroughly swept at least once a day.
15. The keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause all filth and house refuse or other offensive matter to be removed from his premises daily.
16. If any person in a common lodging-house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, the keeper of such common lodging-house shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Inspector of Nuisances in whose district the lodging-house is situated, or to the nearest Police Station or to the Registrar General, and the keeper of such common lodging-house shall cause the house to be vacated and shall allow the bedding, clothing, and other articles used by the infected person to be destroyed or disinfected and the house to be fumigated, disinfected and lime-washed, at the public expense, in such manner as the Board may direct.

Form (a).

Form of Common Lodging-House Register.

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

Form (b).

Application for a house to be registered as a common lodging-house.

I, the undersigned, hereby make application to have the under-mentioned premises registered as a common lodging-house.

Signature of Applicant,

Address,

Hongkong.

19

Situation of premises sought to be registered as a common lodging-house,

The number of floors to be used as a common lodging-house,

The number of rooms set apart for lodgers,

Cubic capacity of room No. 1, cubic feet.

Do. do. No. 2, do.

Do. do. No. 3, do.

Do. do. No. 4, do.

Do. do. No. 5, do.

Do. do. No. 6, do.

To the Registrar General.

CONCRETING.

1. The material to be used for covering the ground surface of all domestic buildings shall be good lime or cement concrete at least 6 inches thick, finished off smooth to the satisfaction of the Board: Provided always that the Board may in its discretion exempt the owners of existing domestic buildings, the floors of which have a space between the ground floor and the ground surface, from carrying out the requirements of this bye-law.

2. The material to be used for covering the floors of areas and basement stories and the ground surface of every cook-house, latrine, back-yard, court-yard, or other space on which slops may be thrown, shall be good lime or cement concrete or other impervious material to the satisfaction of the Board at least six inches thick and in addition such material shall be finished off smooth with not less than two inches of cement concrete of the proportion of one part of cement to four parts of fine broken stone or with granite slabs bedded and jointed in cement mortar or with hard burnt bricks or tiles bedded and jointed in cement mortar, or with such other material as shall be approved of by the Board.

3. The ground surface of every cook-house, latrine, back-yard, court-yard, or other space on which slops may be thrown shall have a fall of not less than half inch to one foot from the walls of the building towards the surface channel or other outlet for the drainage of such surface.

DAIRIES.

1. Any building or part of a building used for the storage of milk intended for sale, or in which milk is sold, shall be deemed to be a dairy within the meaning of these bye-laws.

2. Any building used as a dairy shall be registered annually, during the month of January, at the office of the Board, and every application for registration shall be made in the form attached to these bye-laws.

3. The ground surfaces of every dairy shall be paved to the satisfaction of the Board with good lime concrete laid down at least six inches thick, and the surface thereof shall be rendered smooth and impervious with asphalt, portland cement, or such other material as the Board may approve of, or cement concrete three inches thick floated smooth on the surface may be used.

4. No person shall use any dairy as a sleeping room or for domestic purposes.

5. No animal shall be kept in any room which is used as a dairy.

6. Every dairy shall be so drained as to be in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, and the bye-laws made thereunder, and the inlets to the drains shall in all cases be placed outside the rooms in which fresh milk is stored.

7. No water-closet, dry-closet, earth-closet, or urinal shall be within, or be in direct communication with any dairy.

8. Every dairy and all articles used therein shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition and free from all noxious matter. The whole of the interior walls (unless tiled) and the ceilings of the rooms of the dairy shall be properly lime-washed during the first and seventh months of each year.

9. Every dairy shall be at all times open to inspection by the Medical Officer of Health or any of the Board's officers duly deputed by him.

10. No building or part of a building shall be used as a dairy until such premises have been approved by the Board as being in accordance with the bye-laws for the time being in force relating to the regulation of dairies and have been registered.

Form of application.

I, the undersigned, hereby notify the Sanitary Board that I propose to ^{commence} _{continue} the business of a dairy on the premises known as No. _____ Street, _____ floor, Lot No. _____, and I beg leave to request that the said premises may be duly registered as a dairy.

Signature of Applicant.

DEPÔTS FOR ANIMALS.

1. The fee payable for each head of cattle shall be two cents for the day of entry into a Government depôt and a further sum of two cents for every day that such head of cattle remains in such depôt not including the day of entry.

2. The Board provides water only, for the use of the cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats housed in Government depôts. The owners of such animals must provide proper and sufficient food, and must send men in sufficient numbers, to look after, feed and water such animals.

Accommodation for such men is provided on the premises.

3. No cattle, pigs, sheep, or goats shall be removed from a Government depôt for any purpose except on a removal order signed by the inspector in charge. Such order shall be granted by the inspector in charge on the production and deposit of the receipt given on admission of the animals and in favour of the person therein named or of any other person on his order, and upon payment of a fee of five cents for each sheep or pig removed unless immediate payment is dispensed with.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES.

1. In the following bye-laws the words "infected premises" mean and include any premises in which any person suffering from any infectious disease is or has been recently located.

The words "infectious disease" mean and include Bubonic Plague, Cholera, Small-pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Puerperal Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough and such other diseases as may from time to time be defined by the Board by resolution for the purpose.

2. When any person suffering from any infectious disease has been removed from any premises or has recovered or has died the Medical Officer of Health shall, with the assent of the occupiers of the infected premises, take such steps as he may deem necessary for the disinfection and purification of the said premises.

3. Any building or part of a building in which any person attacked by bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox, or such other epidemic, endemic or contagious disease as may be, from time to time, notified in the Gazette, or in which the body of any person who has died of any such disease shall have been, or shall be found, shall forthwith, after the removal therefrom of the diseased person or of the dead body, be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health; and—if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or of any legally qualified and registered medical practitioner it is necessary, in the interests of the public health—the persons residing in such building or part of a building shall be detained therein or shall be removed to such buildings or vessels as the Board may direct and there isolated and kept under observation until such time as they may, in the opinion of the said Medical Officer of Health or other Medical Officer in charge of such buildings or vessels, be safely released; and it shall not be lawful for any person to re-occupy any such building or part of a building until it has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as aforesaid.

4. If any article of clothing or bedding or any other article which has been in contact with any person or any dead body in any way affected by any such disease can, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or of an Inspector of Nuisances, be preserved without danger to the public health and can be effectively disinfected, then any such article shall be removed from any premises in which it shall be found by coolies hired by any person acting under the instructions of the Board, or of one of its duly authorized officers, with such precautions and in such manner as the said Board shall from time to time direct, and shall be effectively disinfected and then returned to the owner or owners thereof. No person, save as aforesaid, shall handle any such article until it has been disinfected.

5. If, however, in the opinion, duly certified in writing, of an Inspector of Nuisances or of any other duly authorized officer of the Board, or of a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner, any bedding, clothing, or other article which has been in contact with any person or any dead body in any way affected by any such disease, or which shall have been found upon any premises recently occupied by such person or body cannot be effectively disinfected or ought, in the interests of the public health, to be destroyed then it shall, if the Medical Officer of Health or other officer of the Board duly authorized to act on his behalf, concurs, be destroyed in such manner and in such place and with such precautions as the said Board may from time to time direct.

*Additional Bye-laws to be enforced only during the prevalence
of an epidemic, endemic or contagious disease in the
Colony or in any district thereof.*

6. During the prevalence in the Colony, or in any district thereof, of bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox or such other epidemic, endemic or contagious disease as may be from time to time notified in the Gazette, all receptacles, whether public or private, for excremental matter shall be kept thoroughly disinfected by the owner thereof to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or other duly authorized officer of the Board, by causing to be thrown into every such receptacle after use a sufficient quantity of any such disinfectant as may be approved by the said Board. All floors and channels as well as all partitions, seats and other fittings of every latrine shall be frequently washed and cleansed with water to which some such disinfectant has been added.

7. During the prevalence in the Colony, or in any district thereof, of any of the aforesaid diseases, any building or part of any building certified in writing by the Medical Officer of Health or by any legally qualified and registered medical practitioner, to be unfit for human habitation, even although the same may have been cleansed and disinfected, as provided in No. 3 of these Bye-laws may be closed by order of the Board during the prevalence of any of such diseases or for such less period as the Medical Officer of Health or such legally qualified and registered medical practitioner may certify to be necessary, and the occupants of the same may be removed, after twenty-four hours' notice has been given to the householder or occupier to vacate the premises, by the service of a notice, duly signed by the Secretary of the Board, or by the posting of such notice upon any portion of the premises.

In no case shall such premises be re-occupied except under a certificate of the Board signed by the Secretary that such premises are fit for human habitation.

The Board may, when necessary, erect matsheds, or hire buildings or charter vessels and use them for the accommodation of the persons so removed.

8. Any officer of the Board may, during the prevalence in the Colony or in any district thereof of any of the aforesaid diseases, and within such limits as may from time to time be defined by the Board, make a house to house visitation for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of any premises so visited and of all and every part thereof, and of ascertaining whether there is any person in or upon the said premises attacked or affected by any of the said diseases or the body of any person who has died therefrom. If the premises so visited or any part thereof shall be found in a dirty or insanitary condition in the opinion of any such officer, he shall report the same to the Medical Officer of Health or to any such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Board, with the approval of the Governor, who shall inspect such premises and if he considers them or any part thereof to be in a dirty or insanitary condition he may forthwith take steps to have all furniture and goods removed therefrom and to have the said premises thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by persons acting under his instructions; and whenever, in his opinion, it is necessary for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such premises to do any or all of the following acts, namely, to take down, remove from the premises or destroy any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen or other similar structure or fitting, or any portion thereof, or when in his opinion any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen, or other similar structure or fitting prevents the free access of light and air to the said premises, he shall forthwith have the same taken down, and if he considers the removal from the premises or the destruction thereof, or both, necessary in the interests of the public health, he shall forthwith cause the same to be removed from the premises or destroyed or both. Such destruction shall be carried out with such precautions and in such manner and in such place as the Board may from time to time direct.

For the purposes of this Bye-law any officer of the Board may enter any premises without notice between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6 p.m.

DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION.

1. The occupier of any domestic building shall at all times cause such building to be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition and see that the drains, traps, gratings, fall-pipes and other sanitary fittings and appliances are kept free from obstruction and in an efficient state of repair; and he shall keep the windows and ventilating openings at all times free from obstruction unless prevented by inclement weather or by the illness of any person occupying such building.

2. Every occupier or householder of a domestic building shall cause all excremental matter to be removed daily from such building, to one of the public conservancy boats, by a duly registered night-soil carrier.

3. Every occupier or householder of a domestic building shall cause all domestic waste, refuse or other objectionable matter other than excremental matter to be removed daily from such building and taken to a public dust-cart or dust-bin.

4. The Board shall, if satisfied that any domestic building in the Colony is in a dirty condition, give notice to the householder to have such building, in respect of which the notice is given, thoroughly cleansed and limewashed within a period of one week from the date of receipt of such notice, and such householder shall cleanse and lime-wash such premises in accordance with such notice.

In any case where no householder exists or can be found, the owner of such building shall be served with a notice to the above effect, and upon such service being duly effected, such owner shall cleanse and lime-wash such premises in accordance with such notice.

5. Any house, or part of a house, which is occupied by members of more than one family shall, unless specially exempted by the Board, be cleansed and lime-washed throughout, by the owner, to the satisfaction of the Board not less than twice in every year, namely, during the months of January and February and of July and August in the eastern division of the City and in the eastern division of Kowloon; during the months of March and April and of September and October in the central division of the City and in the western division of Kowloon; and during the months of May and June and of November and December in the western division in the City; and notice of such intended cleansing and lime-washing shall be sent to the Secretary of the Board three clear days before the work is commenced.

NOTE.—The western boundary of the eastern division of the City is Garden Road; the western boundary of the central division of the City is Morrison and East Streets; the western division of the City lies to the west of Morrison and East Streets. Kowloon is divided into eastern and western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the north end thereof through the Yaumati service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.

1. The Secretary to the Board shall furnish the Inspectors of Nuisances with general authority in writing, in English and Chinese, to enter, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., and inspect, upon reasonable notice to the occupiers or owners, any building and curtilage in their respective districts for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition, cleanliness and good order thereof or of any part thereof, and of any partitions, mezzanine floors, stories and cocklofts therein, or of the condition of any drains therein or in connection therewith. If it shall be requisite for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition of any domestic building or curtilage, to open the ground surface of any part thereof any Inspector of Nuisances in possession of authority in writing signed by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Secretary of the Board, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing signed by either of the aforesaid officers to the occupier or owner of such domestic building or curtilage of his intention to enter the same for the purpose of opening up the ground surface thereof, may so enter, with such assistants as may be necessary, and open the ground surface of any such premises in any place or places he may deem fit, doing as little damage as may be. Should the material which has been used for covering such ground surface and the nature and thickness thereof, be found satisfactory and in accordance with law, such ground surface shall be reinstated and made good by the said Board at the public expense.

2. The Secretary of the Board shall, upon the requisition of the Medical Officer of Health, or by direction of the President of the said Board, authorise in writing, in English and Chinese, one or more of the Board's officers to enter any domestic building at any hour between 6 p.m. and midnight, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such building or any part thereof is in an overcrowded condition.

3. No officer of the Board shall, between the hours of midnight and 8 o'clock the following morning, enter any domestic building for the purpose of ascertaining whether such building or any part thereof is in an overcrowded condition, without the written permission, in English and Chinese, of the Secretary countersigned by the President of the said Board.

DRAINAGE.

Preliminary Explanatory Notes to Bye-Laws.

A. The following notes convey, in general terms, the principles that should guide the design and construction of house-drains. Before proceeding to lay down in detail the instructions which should be attended to, in order to apply the same satisfactorily, it must be observed that no code of instructions can possibly embrace every case that will occur. It must be remembered that no system of

house-drainage that has yet been devised, or probably will ever be devised, does away with the necessity for care in use. The real remedy for the inconveniences which are too often experienced from house-drains lies, not in any elaboration of appliances, but in careful construction, careful use, and a reasonably liberal water supply. Without the co-operation of the public, the Sanitary Authority is almost powerless to effect improvement. It is therefore to be hoped that the public will assist, by insisting on good construction and the proper use of house-drains.

B. The object of a house-drain is to carry off, from the dwelling to the street-sewer, water fouled by use, together with all the solid or semi-solid refuse which is usually associated therewith, such as excrement of men or domestic animals, refuse from cooking and the like; in short, the foul liquid usually known as sewage.

C. The house-drain must be "self-cleansing." The sewage as produced in the daily life of the inmates must flow through the drain with a current sufficiently rapid to sweep along with it all suspended matter, so that no permanent deposit can take place. A drain in which deposit takes place is a cesspool in disguise, from which offensive emanations find their way into the dwelling; and from which putrid sewage flows into the street-sewers, making them exceedingly offensive. A badly constructed or badly kept house-drain is, therefore, not only a source of danger to the inmates of the house that it drains, but a public nuisance also. Unless house-drains are well made and properly used, no system of street-sewers, however perfect, can work in a satisfactory manner.

D. Water being the agent which cleanses the house-drains, its liberal use by the inmates of the dwelling is essential to the proper maintenance of house-drains. The sewage must be well diluted. Nevertheless the quantity of water necessary for the proper cleansing of house-drains is not excessive. The water normally used by the inmates of a dwelling for washing and cooking is sufficient for this purpose, provided that it is readily obtainable at all times, either in the dwelling or in close proximity thereto.

E. The principal point to be attended to, in the design of house-drains, is so to arrange matters that the sewage, as produced, shall flow through them in the most rapid current practicable: so that all suspended matter shall be swept away at once and completely.

F. The speed of a stream flowing through a pipe or channel, of given size and shape, depends upon the following conditions:—

- (a) The inclination of the channel.
- (b) The smoothness of its surface.
- (c) The volume of the stream.

The steeper the slope and the smoother the sides of the channel, the swifter will be the current. The greater the volume of the stream inclination being the same, the greater the speed.

Thus if a 12" and a 3" pipe have the same inclination the velocity in the 12" pipe would be about twice as great as in the 3" pipe, provided that *both were half full*. But to fill the two pipes to this extent, the quantity of water passing through the 12" pipe would be about thirty-two times that passing through the 3" pipe. But if the *same* quantity flowed through both pipes, then the current in the 3" pipe, being more concentrated, would flow more rapidly than that in the partially filled 12" pipe.

G. These considerations would lead to the conclusion that the best size, to be used for any house-drain, would be that which would just suffice to carry off the sewage with the pipe not less than half full. Within certain limitations, this is the case.

H. In the case of street-sewers draining large districts, from which the flow of sewage is comparatively regular and capable of estimation, the proper size of sewer may be calculated with some approach to precision. In the case of house-drains, however, such precision is impracticable. The rate of flow is irregular and the quantity of sewage depends upon the habits of the inmates. Were the size of a house-drain calculated to carry off even a most liberal water supply, which is, for practical purposes, the measure of the sewage, it would be found, in the vast majority of cases, to be much less than that which experience has shewn to be applicable in practice. It has been found that a house-drain less than a certain size is inconveniently liable to stoppages, caused by extraneous matters, such as rags, paper and the like, which occasionally find their way into the best managed house-drains.

I. The minimum size of house-drain is usually fixed at from four to six inches in diameter. A four-inch drain, constructed in the usual manner, is probably somewhat small as a minimum; and a six-inch somewhat large. A diameter of five inches, were this size readily obtainable, would be a better minimum.

J. Whenever the minimum size will suffice it should be used. Indeed, subject to the limit laid down in the preceding paragraph, and to certain conditions to be set forth later on, the smaller the house-drain the better. The use of unnecessarily large house-drains amounts to an abandonment of the self-cleansing principle. If a drain is so large that the normal flow of sewage cannot fill it to a sufficient depth to establish a self-cleansing velocity, deposit takes place and goes on, either till the pipe is choked and the sewage escapes, through leaks, to the sub-soil, or until the deposit has accumulated sufficiently to reduce the area of the sewage-way to that which will establish a current sufficiently rapid to prevent further deposit.

K. In order that the size of house-drains may be reduced to the minimum practicable, in each instance, rain-water should be excluded from them as far as possible. Rain-water cannot, however, be wholly excluded from house-drains. Many uncovered surfaces, such as back-yards, receive slops and foul-water in the course of

daily use and this must be carried off by the house-drains. A duplicate set of drains for such areas, one for sewage and the other for rain-water, would be a costly complication and there would be no security that each set would be used for its proper purpose only. Some sewage would almost inevitably find its way into the rain-water drain, which, being of large size, would be imperfectly flushed and therefore offensive.

L. Rain-water should be diverted from house-drains to the full extent that is possible by the use of surface-channels. As a general rule, when surface-channels cannot be used to divert rain-water, it must be admitted to the house-drain. Hence, in the majority of cases, the amount of rain-water to be carried off determines the size of the house-drain. The table, herewith attached, gives the area from which 4" of rain, falling in one hour, will be carried off by pipes of various sizes, laid at different inclinations. In providing for the removal of rain-fall, from a given surface, it is to be remembered that it is not sufficient to provide a pipe of ample size to carry off the rain-fall. Traps and gratings must be provided in sufficient numbers and of sizes to admit the rain-water freely to the drain and the surface must have a fall to carry it to the openings. In many cases neglect of these precautions has caused flooding. This has been put down to the size of the pipes, whereas the inlets were really at fault.

Rain-water cannot be looked upon as a legitimate agent for cleansing house-drains from deposit. Firstly, there should be no deposit to remove from well constructed and properly managed drains; and secondly, because there are long intervals in which no rain falls so that this flushing agent fails when most wanted.

M. The irregularity and uncertainty of the flow of sewage, which precludes an accurate determination of size, makes it impracticable to calculate definitely the proper inclination of house-drains. Experience shews that, under the normal conditions of use, an inclination of one in thirty is desirable to ensure a self-cleansing drain; especially when the drain conveys the sewage from a single trap or inlet. An inclination of one in thirty, therefore, should, as a rule, be given to house-drains. Drains laid at much flatter gradients can be made to work perfectly, with care, and provided that the flow of sewage is copious, *i.e.*, sufficient to fill the pipe nearly half full. The designer of house-drains, having no control over their subsequent usage, will do well to give them, in every case, the greatest practicable fall.

N. The ordinary "trap" or syphon is not a perfect preventive against the escape of sewage-tainted air from house-drains, although it is the only appliance available for the purpose. The water which seals the trap may evaporate during disuse, or a piece of fibrous matter may act like a syphon and draw off the water sufficiently to leave a free passage for the escape of sewage-tainted air. Again, if there be a series of inlets connected to a drain which is unprovided with any free outlet, a sudden rush of water through one trap will force the air contained in the drain through the other traps or unseat them by drawing off their contents, and open a passage for the escape of sewage-tainted air into the dwelling, or into some confined space in its neighbourhood. Consequently, house-drains must be "ventilated," or rather provided with vents, to prevent the accumulation of sewage-tainted air therein, and to secure the efficiency of the traps. To effect this thoroughly, the drain must have, at or near its extremities, openings giving a free escape to the air within it, and between these openings, there should be no trap or other obstruction to the free passage of air.

O. These ventilating-openings should be so placed that any sewage-tainted air which may escape from them shall be as little offensive as possible. With this object the inner ventilating opening should be placed above the roof of the dwelling. This is usually done by carrying up a pipe, having a free opening at the top, above the roof and at a distance from any window. The second opening is usually made on the house-side of the trap which severs the direct communication between the drain and the public sewer. If, however, there be no trap between the house-drain and the sewer then there is no necessity for a second opening, the sewer itself serving the purpose. With a well constructed system of self-cleansing street-sewers this arrangement may be adopted with safety, even with advantage. Then every house-drain ventilator serves as a sewer ventilator also; and when this is done universally, no accumulation of sewer-tainted air can take place in any part of the system.

P. Care must be taken in selecting the position of the lower ventilating opening because the elevated ventilating pipe by no means secures a permanent upward current of air. According to the relative temperature of the air within and without the drain, to the direction and force of the wind, so an upward or downward current will obtain.

Q. Complete ventilation is especially important when any part of the house-drain system is in communication with the interior of the dwelling; or where the system is extensive and has numerous inlets. It is essential where water-closets are used, or where the drains receive excrementitious matter. In the case of a short length of drain, leading from a single inlet, placed in an open space, such as a back-yard, though desirable, it is less necessary and may be omitted without serious danger.

R. Any direct communication between the interior of the house and the house-drain should be avoided. Pipes carrying water from baths or sinks, within the dwelling, should therefore deliver their effluent above trapped gulleys in the open air. The effluent from baths or sinks, on upper storeys should, whenever practicable, be received by open-topped pipes, delivering freely above trapped gulleys at or a little below the ground-level. If, as in the case of water-closets, a direct communication has to be made between a fitting inside the house and the drain, then there must be complete ventilation by means of a pipe carried up outside and to the top of the building.

Drainage Bye-laws.

1. Any owner or occupier of private premises about to construct, reconstruct, alter or amend any drain shall give at least seven days' previous written notice of such intention to the Board, and such notice shall be delivered at the Office of the Board, in a form of which printed blank copies may be obtained *gratis* in English and Chinese on application at the Office of the Board, or, in the case of the villages, at any village Police Station between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

2. Every such notice shall specify the name of the street, the number of the lot and the number of the house, if any, which it is intended to drain, and shall be accompanied by a plan in duplicate of the premises drawn on a scale of not less than twenty feet to the inch, and such plan must show the whole of the drains with their proposed sizes figured thereon, and a section or sections showing the proposed falls or inclination and drawn to the same scale and to a vertical scale of not less than ten feet to the inch. The plan must also show the position and course of all proposed surface gutters.

Except that in case of suburban lots which cannot be conveniently included within a plan of ordinary dimensions, when the lot and the out-fall drain may be shown on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch.

3. Within seven days after receipt of the notice, the Sanitary Surveyor shall, by means of a written communication, in English or Chinese as may be necessary, inform the person who has given the said notice whether his designs and proposed mode of construction are approved or disapproved, and in case of disapproval such modifications or improvements as may be requisite in order to comply with the provisions of The Public Health Ordinance, 1901, and of any bye-laws made thereunder shall be indicated in detail to such person by the Sanitary Surveyor, and it shall not be lawful for such person to commence the drainage works until the approval thereto of the Sanitary Surveyor shall have been previously obtained by him, and in the case of such approval one copy of the deposited plan shall be returned to him, and the remaining copy shall remain filed in the Office of the Sanitary Surveyor.

NOTE.—The approval of plans conveyed by the Sanitary Surveyor under this bye-law certifies simply to the fact that the plans are in accordance with the Public Health Ordinance and with the bye-laws made thereunder, but signifies no approval of the sufficiency or otherwise of the plan and throws no responsibility on the Board.

4. Any person carrying out excavations for drainage works on any premises contiguous to a public thoroughfare, whereby the safety of the public may be jeopardized, shall light such excavations by means of a lantern or lanterns kept lighted through the night, and he shall further provide watchmen, erect hoardings and otherwise take such precautions as may be necessary for securing the safety of the public and the protection of adjoining properties.

5. House-drains shall be made of impervious materials with smooth internal surfaces, such as well glazed earthen-ware pipes or cast-iron pipes protected against rust or corrosion by suitable asphaltic coating. The drains shall be so constructed as to be water and air-tight. In jointing pipes with cement, tarred-hemp shall be caulked into the joint before the cement is applied, and care shall be taken that no cement or other jointing material projects from the joints into the interior of the pipes; and any such projecting material or other irregularities in the bore of the drain shall be carefully removed.

6. House-drains shall be firmly bedded in selected material free from large stones and well rammed into place.

7. All stoneware pipes shall be well glazed and free from cracks and flaws and shall have a thickness of not less than one-twelfth of their diameter.

8. Disconnecting chambers shall be red brick manholes fitted with stoneware traps and ventilating grates of iron or stone.

9. Lime mortar used for the building of manholes shall be composed of three parts of sand or red earth and one part of good lime.

10. Lime concrete used for encasing drains shall be composed of four parts of good sound clean stone, broken to half inch cubes, two parts of red earth and one part of lime thoroughly well mixed and well rammed into place.

11. Cement mortar used for the jointing of pipes or any other work shall be mixed in the proportions of three parts of clean sharp sand and one part of good Portland cement and used fresh.

12. No main house-drain shall be less than six inches in clear internal diameter.

13. Subject to the limitation mentioned in the preceding bye-law, no main house-drain shall be larger than is necessary in the opinion of the Board to carry off the sewage of the dwelling, or the sewage with the rain-water, which, under conditions hereinafter specified in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 of these bye-laws shall be admitted to the house-drain.

14. Every house-drain shall have the maximum fall, throughout its length, that the relative levels of the public sewer and of the most remote inlet, will admit of:

Provided always—

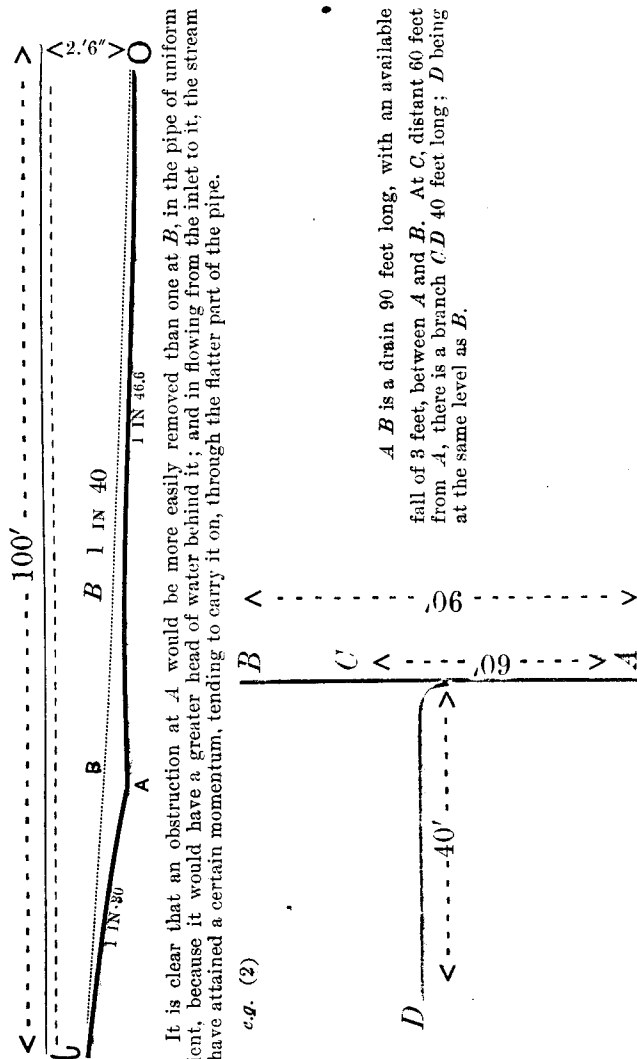
(a) That the maximum available fall does not exceed one in thirty (or 4 inches in 10 feet). If it does, then the part of the drain, more remote from the public sewer, may be laid with a fall of one in thirty; and the remainder, with such greater fall as may be necessary to connect with the public sewer.

(b) That the excavation, necessary to obtain the maximum available fall, is not of such a nature as to endanger the stability of the adjoining or neighbouring property.

In these and similar cases the gradient may be reduced subject to the approval of the Board.

15. Whenever a reduction of fall (below the standard grade 1 in 30) is necessary or permissible, it shall, wherever practicable, be made in the portion of the drain nearest to the outlet, rather than in the part nearest to the inlet, and in the main trunk of the drain rather than in the branches.

NOTE.—The available fall in a house-drain, 100 feet long, is 2 feet 6 inches or one in forty. It will be better to make the first thirty feet from the inlet, with a fall of 1 foot, or 1 in 30; and the remaining length of 70 feet with a fall of 1 in 46.66, than to give an uniform fall throughout.



It is clear that an obstruction at *A* would be more easily removed than one at *B*, in the pipe of uniform gradient, because it would have a greater head of water behind it; and in flowing from the inlet to it, the stream will have attained a certain momentum, tending to carry it on, through the flatter part of the pipe.

A B is a drain 90 feet long, with an available fall of 3 feet, between *A* and *B*. At *C*, distant 60 feet from *A*, there is a branch *CD* 40 feet long; *D* being at the same level as *B*.

If the main-drain *AB* were given an uniform fall of 1 in 30, then *C* would be 1 foot below *B* and *D*. Then *CD* would have a fall of 1 in 40 only. The proper course to pursue would be to give *CD* a fall of one in thirty, or 1' 4" in all. *BC* would then have a fall of 1' 4" in 30, or 1 in 22½, and *CA* a fall of 1' 8" in 60 feet; or one in thirty-six.

16. Whenever the gradient of any portion of a drain is less than one in thirty, the Sanitary Board may in its discretion require an automatic flush tank or any other suitable contrivance for attaining an effective flush to be used.

17. All changes of direction in house-drains shall be made by means of properly curved pipes or by half channels in manholes and between the points at which any change of direction occurs, all house-drains shall be laid in straight lines and regular grades from point to point.

NOTE.—(Inasmuch as changes of direction are the points at which obstructions most frequently occur, and for the purpose of removing obstructions generally, house holders will do well to provide, at each change of direction, a manhole, giving access to the drain. For this purpose the manhole should be made 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches to the surface or to a depth of five feet above the drain. Beyond this depth the manhole may be narrowed to 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. But such a manhole should not be found in cook-houses or in places where they may be opened and used as receptacles for the disposal of solid rubbish.)

18. No drain shall be so constructed as to pass under any building except when any other mode of construction is impracticable. Any drain passing under a building shall (unless the written permission of the Sanitary Board has first been obtained to lay it otherwise) be laid in one straight line for the whole distance beneath such building, and shall be imbedded and incased throughout its entire length in four inches of good concrete.

Whenever a drain traverses soft or yielding ground, or where water may make its appearance in the trench, the drain shall be surrounded throughout its entire length with four inches of good concrete.

The stones composing the matrix of the concrete in both cases shall be of a size to pass through a half-inch ring.

19. No drain shall be constructed in such manner as to allow any inlet to such drain to be placed inside any building.

20. The aggregate area of the openings in any grating fixed on inlets to waste-pipes from baths or sinks shall not be less than four square inches and the waste-pipe shall not have a less internal diameter than 1½ inches.

NOTE.—The object of this is to secure an efficient flush.

21. Traps or gulleys for the removal of rain-water shall be provided with gratings having the nett area of the openings not less than twice the area of the trap or pipe. Such gratings shall be sunk to a depth of at least one inch below the surrounding pavement, with a slope round them equal to half the width of the grating.

NOTE.—It is not sufficient to provide pipes of ample diameter; there must be openings of sufficient size to admit the rain to them.

22. Traps at the inlets to drains shall be placed so that the water-level in them is not less than one foot below the ground, and such traps shall be placed as low down as the level of the house-drain or branch will permit of; provided that the depth be not more than two feet.

23. Traps shall have not less than two inches of water seal and shall be securely fixed to the drain. All stoneware traps shall be surrounded with a thickness of four inches of lime concrete.

24. No person shall construct or fix in connection with any drain or waste-pipe the form of trap of the kind known as the Bell-trap or any trap of the kind known as the D trap, and all traps connected with any private drains shall be properly set in cement mortar to the satisfaction of the Board.

NOTE.—Bell-traps and D traps from their form give rise to deposit of filth difficult to remove by flushing.

25. Every main house-drain, wherever practicable, shall be ventilated at its upper end by an opening in free communication with the outer air. This opening shall be placed in such a position as to render any emanations from it as little obnoxious as possible.

NOTE.—(This is, in most cases, to be done by carrying up a well-jointed pipe, not less than four inches in clear internal diameter, to some point, above the eaves of the building, which is not in close proximity to any window or chimney. In the case of rural or suburban tenements, the ventilating opening may be provided on any eminence, or open space at a distance from the dwelling, the ventilating pipe and opening, in this case, being not less than four inches in internal diameter.)

26. Every main house-drain shall have a ventilating opening near to its lower end, and no trap or other obstruction to the free circulation of air shall exist between this opening and the one described in the preceding bye-law.

If there be a trap between the house-drain and the public sewer, then an opening shall be made on the house-side of the trap, and the said opening shall be so arranged as to give access to the trap for inspection, cleansing or repair.

If there be no trap between the public sewer and the house-drain no special opening need be provided at the lower end.

27. Drains leading from a single trap and not being more than sixty feet long, need not be provided with an elevated ventilating opening at their upper end; but, if this be omitted, they shall be provided with a trap, disconnecting them from the public sewer, and shall have a ventilating opening at the lower end on the house-side of the trap.

28. Ventilating and fall pipes of stoneware shall be securely fixed to the exterior surfaces of walls with wrought iron bands fitted round the pipe and made fast to the wall with two wrought iron spikes not less than four inches in length. Metal pipes shall also be fixed as above or shall have two ears fixed to them and secured to the wall with two wrought iron spikes, not less than four inches long.

29. Down-pipes, conveying rain-water from roofs, shall be constructed of cast or welded wrought-iron, and when the down-pipe discharges into the house-drain it shall be completely disconnected, therefrom, as described in No. 31 of these bye-laws and fitted with a bend, shoe or pedestal pipe. Wherever practicable, the rain-water downpipes on the street side of buildings, shall be carried under the footpath and discharge into the side-channel.

NOTE.—It is most important that such pipes should be completely disconnected from the sewers so that they cannot by any possibility serve as conduits for conducting sewer air up and into the dwelling.

30. Waste-pipes from baths, sinks and other similar appliances on the upper floors of buildings, shall be of cast-iron socketted pipes or wrought-iron welded-pipes with screwed joints coated with bituminous composition, or, in the case of wrought-iron, galvanised; or of well glazed stoneware socketted pipes, or other approved materials, securely fixed outside the wall, and provided, at each point of connection, with a suitable head, and at their lower extremity with a bend, shoe or pedestal pipe. All joints of stoneware pipes to be made in the manner provided by No. 5 of these bye-laws.

NOTE.—Zinc, tin-plate, rivetted or lap-jointed sheet-iron will not be approved.

31. Waste-pipes, as well as down-pipes from roofs, shall not be connected direct with any drain but shall discharge in the open air near to or over a trap and they shall be brought down to within one foot or less from the ground.

32. No rain water-pipe from the roof of a building shall be used as a ventilating shaft to any drain which communicates or is designed to communicate with a public sewer.

NOTE.—Rain-water pipes terminate at the eaves of the house a point not high enough above windows to be a safe ventilating outlet.

33. Any person who may have laid any drain or constructed drainage works connected therewith shall not cover up such drain or works until the same shall have been previously inspected and passed by the Board, and such person shall give three clear days' written notice to the Board that such drain or works are ready for inspection, and such notice shall be delivered at the Office of the Board in a form of which printed blank copies may be obtained *gratis* in English and Chinese on application at the Office of the Board, or, in the case of villages, at any village Police Station between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

34. Before any drain is covered in, it shall be inspected and tested to ascertain whether it is water and air-tight; and no drain that fails in this respect shall be passed. After inspection, the earth shall be carefully filled in, above and around the drain, and thoroughly rammed and consolidated. For a depth of at least six inches, above the summit of the sockets of the pipe, selected material, free from stones larger than will pass through a 2-inch ring, shall be used in filling in the trench.

35. The floors of cook-houses, stables, cow-sheds and the like, where practicable, shall be elevated above the ground outside the dwelling, and be provided with surface channels, passing out through the wall, and delivering above a trapped-gulley, outside. When new drains are being laid and where the floor is at the level of the ground outside, the surface-channel of the cook-house shall be connected to a trap, outside the house, by a straight open pipe, terminating above the water-level of the trap, which shall be accessible and in free communication with the air.

36. The floors of cook-houses, latrines, privies, and back-yards shall be paved with some impervious and durable material, such as granite setts, or vitrified bricks, laid on a bed of good concrete not less than four inches thick, and pointed with good mortar, or with good concrete laid in a bed not less than six inches thick and rendered with the cement, and shall have a fall from the walls to the outlet of at least a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot.

37. All surfaces of back-yards and paved areas of premises wherever practicable shall have a fall, from the walls of the building towards the trap or inlet of the drain, at the rate of not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch to 1 foot, and such inlet shall be placed as far from the walls as practicable.

38. Open surfaces such as back-yards, court-yards or other spaces, on which slops are thrown, or from which foul waters flow, shall be provided with trapped connections to the house-drains, for the removal of such waters as well as some of the rain-water. But such surfaces shall be properly paved, in the manner prescribed for back-yards and cook-houses, so that no sand or silt may be washed into the drains from them.

39. Wherever an outlet is available, surface channels shall be provided to carry excessive rain-fall from premises, and these channels shall be properly connected with the storm-water channel in the street. Traps not less than 4 inches in diameter in connection with the house-drain shall be placed in this surface channel, which will carry off slops or sewage, as well as some rain-fall.

40. Rain-water shall be diverted from house-drains by means of surface channels or otherwise to the fullest extent practicable.

41. The rain-water from roofs, which slope towards enclosed court-yards, or back-yards, may, if diversion to the surface channel is impracticable, be received into the house-drain. But no ventilating pipe shall be used for the conveyance of rain-water from the roof.

42. No person shall, where it can possibly be avoided, lay any pipe for conveying sub-soil drainage in such manner or in such position as to communicate direct with any sewer, cess-pool or drain used for the conveyance or reception of sewage.

NOTE.—It is important to exclude sewage-tainted air from the sub-soil. The connection of sub-soil drains to sewers even if a trap is used is objectionable, because in dry weather the flow of the drain may cease and the water or the trap may dry up and leave a free communication between the sewer and the sub-soil drain. The object of sub-soil drainage is not only the removal of water, but the aeration of the sub-soil. The mouths of such drains therefore should be so placed that pure air can enter freely—a condition incompatible with direct connection with sewers or house-drains.

43. In every case where the course of a drain shall be diverted, any cesspool previously existing and into which such drain may have previously emptied, shall be cleansed, deodorized and filled with clean earth.

44. All drains, or drainage works, shall be built and carried out in all respects in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, and of these bye-laws and of any that may be made hereafter, and if no written notice as provided by No. 1 of these bye-laws shall have been given to the Board by any person about to construct, reconstruct, alter or amend any drain on his premises, and if by such default the Board shall have had no opportunity of inspecting and approving or disapproving of any such drain actually built and already covered in, it shall be lawful for the Board on discovering the existence of such drain or drainage works to call upon the owner to open and uncover the same for the purpose of inspection, and should such drain or works prove upon inspection to be defective either in respect of design, workmanship or materials they shall be deemed a nuisance and dealt with as such.

45. All works connected with the construction of drains and drain-connections shall be carried out in strict accordance with the plans and sections previously submitted to and approved by the Sanitary Surveyor or with such amendments to such plans and sections as may have been required by him, and such works shall be carried out in a proper and workmanlike manner with the best materials of their respective kinds and shall be subject during their progress to the continuous control and supervision of the Officers of the Board appointed in that behalf and shall be completed to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

46. Whenever any private house drain is about to be constructed or re-constructed in the City of Victoria, the Board shall have power to require the provision of a surface channel of approved materials and design, in lieu of a covered drain, in any position in which a covered drain may appear to be undesirable.

Waste pipes from buildings and surface channels from cook-houses, stables, cow-sheds, and the like shall discharge into such surface channel without the intervention of a trap; but any communication between such surface channel and a covered drain shall be by means of a trap.

LATRINES.

1. Every public latrine together with its fittings shall be kept at all times in a thorough state of repair.
2. Every public latrine shall be kept, at all times, in a cleanly condition.
3. While open to the public, every latrine shall have at least one able-bodied adult attendant constantly on duty therein.
4. All the partitions, seats, floors and channels of every public latrine as well as all utensils therein, shall be thoroughly scrubbed at least once every day with such detergent and deodorant of such a strength as the Board may from time to time approve.
5. The whole of the interior walls of every public latrine shall be lime-washed and any fittings made of wood shall be tarred at least once every lunar month.
6. Fumigants of such description as may be approved of by the Board shall be kept burning in every latrine while it is open to the public.
7. The contents of soil pans in public latrines shall be kept covered with either earth, saw-dust, opium-packing or such other suitable material as the Board may approve of.
8. The soil and urine collected in public latrines shall be removed therefrom daily by the public conservancy contractor as provided for by the terms and conditions of his contract.
9. Every latrine open to the public before sunrise or after sunset shall be at such times adequately lighted.
10. Any building used as a public latrine shall not be used as a dwelling.

LAUNDRIES.

1. Every public laundry shall be registered at the Office of the Board, and every application for registration shall be made in the form attached to these bye-laws.
2. Every public laundry shall be situated in a building which is lighted, ventilated, drained and paved in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, and the bye-laws made thereunder.
3. Every public laundry shall be at all times kept in a cleanly condition and the inside surfaces of the walls thereof shall be lime-washed at least once every year.
4. No persons, other than two caretakers, may occupy any building or part of a building which is registered as a public laundry, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., unless such persons are actively engaged in carrying on the work of the laundry.
5. Every public laundry shall be at all times open to inspection by the Members of the Board or any of its Officers, who may be directed to make such inspections.

Form of application.

I, the undersigned, hereby notify the Sanitary Board that I propose to carry on the business of a public laundry on the premises known as No. _____ street, _____ floor, and request that the said premises be duly registered as a public laundry.

Signature of Applicant.

Hongkong, 19 _____

MEZZANINE FLOORS AND COCKLOFTS.

- (1.) No mezzanine floor or cockloft shall be erected, or if already existing be allowed to remain, without the permission in writing of the Board.
 - (2.) No mezzanine floor or cockloft shall be situated in any floor other than the ground or the top floor of the building.
 - (3.) No mezzanine floor or cockloft shall be erected, or if already existing be allowed to remain, except in a building which is constructed, ventilated, lighted and maintained in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Board.
 - (4.) No mezzanine floor or cockloft shall extend over more than one half of the floor area of the room and every mezzanine floor or cockloft shall have a clear space below every part of it of not less than nine feet measured vertically. No mezzanine floor or cockloft shall obstruct any doorway or window situated in an external wall.
 - (5.) The space above a mezzanine floor or cockloft shall not be used for sleeping purposes unless such space measures an average of not less than nine feet vertically.
 - (6.) The space above and below such mezzanine floor or cockloft shall not be enclosed except by wire netting, lattice work or carved woodwork, arranged in such a way as to leave at least two-thirds open, and as far as practicable evenly distributed.
 - (7.) No mezzanine floor or cockloft shall be erected, or if already existing be allowed to remain, in any room which contains one or more cubicles or partitions.
 - (8.) No cubicle or partition shall be erected, or if already existing be allowed to remain, on any mezzanine floor or cockloft.
 - (9.) No mezzanine floor or cockloft shall be erected, or if already existing be allowed to remain, in any kitchen:
- Provided that any existing mezzanine floor or cockloft, for which a permit in writing has been issued by the Board in accordance with Government Notifications 373 and 407 of 1895, shall be allowed to remain, subject to the conditions of such permit.

NIGHT-SOIL CARRIERS.

1. The removal of excretal matters from premises other than those from which such matters are removed by the night-soil contractor, shall be carried out by night-soil carriers registered by and holding a licence from the Board.

2. Licences shall be issued in the first instance to the existing private night-soil carriers, and no additional licences shall be granted unless and until the necessity for their issue shall have been shewn to the satisfaction of the Board.

3. Licences to night-soil carriers shall be issued annually and shall expire on the 31st of December of the year in which they are issued.

4. Licences shall be issued free of charge. In the event of the loss of a licence a duplicate shall be issued on payment of a fee of 25 cents.

5. Every night-soil carrier licensed under these bye-laws shall, for the purposes of his work, use a bucket of such pattern as may from time to time be approved by the Board.

6. Every night-soil carrier licensed under these bye-laws shall remove at least once in every 24 hours all excretal matters from the premises from which he shall have undertaken to remove such matters.

7. No night-soil carrier shall convey excretal matters along any public street or road except between the hours of 1 a.m. and 6 a.m.

8. Any licensed night-soil carrier, being convicted of a second offence against these bye-laws, shall forfeit his licence in addition to any penalty inflicted under the Public Health Ordinance, 1901.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

1. If any inmate of any premises be suffering from small-pox, bubonic plague, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, or puerperal fever, and if such inmate be under the care of a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner the said medical practitioner shall forthwith furnish the Medical Officer of Health with a notification thereof in writing stating the name of such inmate and the situation of such premises.

Such legally qualified medical practitioner shall be entitled to receive, on application to the Secretary of the Board, the sum of \$1 for each and every such notification.

2. If any inmate of any premises be suffering from small-pox, cholera or bubonic plague, and if such inmate be not under the care of a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner, the occupier or keeper of such premises or part of such premises, or in default of such occupier or keeper the nearest male adult relative living on such premises, or in default of such relative, occupier, or keeper any person in charge of or in attendance on the sick person shall, on the nature of the disease becoming known to him or on suspicion of the existence in such inmate of any such disease, forthwith notify the same to the Medical Officer of Health, or the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, who shall, immediately on receipt thereof, transmit the information to the Medical Officer of Health.

3. No notification which contains any false information shall be deemed a notification as required by these bye-laws unless the person notifying proves that he believed and had reasonable grounds for believing such false information to be true.

4. The Secretary of the Board shall upon application furnish every medical practitioner in the Colony and every officer in charge of a Police Station with the printed forms of notification to be used.

5. All persons knowing or having reason to believe that any person has been attacked by, or is suffering from, bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox or from such other epidemic, endemic or contagious disease as may be from time to time duly notified in the Gazette, shall notify the same without delay to any officer on duty at the nearest Police Station, or to some officer of the Sanitary Board, and any such officer receiving any such notification whether verbal or written or discovering any such case, shall notify the same with the least possible delay to the Medical Officer of Health, and may detain such person or remove him to a public hospital until he can be examined by the Medical Officer of Health or by some legally qualified and registered medical practitioner.

OVERCROWDING.

1. The Medical Officer of Health, or such other officer as the Board may appoint for this purpose, shall, within such limits as the said Board may from time to time define, cause to be measured the floor area and cubic capacity of all domestic buildings or parts thereof, and shall cause to be calculated the number of occupants that may lawfully pass the night in such buildings or any parts thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, and shall cause such number in English and Chinese to be fixed to such buildings or parts thereof in such manner as the Board may from time to time direct.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

1. It shall not be lawful to carry on the trade of bone-boiling, the trade of tallow-melting, the trade of fat-melting or fat-extracting in any premises not hitherto used for carrying on such trades until such premises have been approved by the Board as being situated in a suitable locality, and as being suitable for the purposes of such trades.

2. The trade of bone-boiling, the trade of tallow-melting, the trade of fat-melting or fat-extracting shall only be carried on in premises that are substantially built, and such premises shall be drained in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, and the bye-laws made thereunder. The ground surfaces of such premises shall be paved with good concrete laid down at least six inches thick and the surface thereof shall be rendered smooth and impervious with asphalt, portland cement, or such other material as the Board may approve of. The interior surfaces of all walls, which must be substantially built of brick or stone, as well as the surfaces of the brick or stone supports for the pans, etc. shall be rendered smooth and impervious to the height of at least seven feet from the floor level with asphalt, portland cement, or such other material as the Board may approve of.

Every such premises shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Board with proper and adequate urinal and privy accommodation for the use of the workmen employed therein.

3. Every bone-boiler, tallow-melter, fat-melter, or fat-extractor shall cause all materials, which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not immediately required for boiling, melting or extracting, to be stored in such manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

4. Every bone-boiler, tallow-melter, fat-melter, or fat-extractor shall cause such portions of the internal surface of every wall upon the premises, where his trade is carried on as have not been rendered impervious with suitable material, to be thoroughly cleansed, and, after being so cleansed, to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash during the months of March and October of each year.

5. Every bone-boiler, tallow-melter, fat-melter, or fat-extractor shall, at the close of every working day, cause all fat, tallow, grease, refuse or filth which has been spilled or splashed, or has fallen or been deposited upon any floor, pavement, or wall upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be collected therefrom by scraping or some other effectual means of cleansing and, unless it is intended to be subjected to further trade processes on the premises, forthwith removed from the premises. All apparatus must be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

6. Every bone-boiler, tallow-melter, fat-melter, or fat-extractor shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

7. Every bone-boiler, tallow-melter, fat-melter, or fat-extractor shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of boiling, melting or of extracting fat, etc. upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or he shall cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan or press through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

8. No person other than a caretaker shall be allowed to pass the night in any of the rooms used as work rooms unless actually engaged in carrying on work connected with the trade.

9. Every bone-boiler, tallow-melter, fat-melter, or fat-extractor shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action. He shall, where it is necessary in the opinion of the Board, provide the drains on his premises with the appliance known as a "grease-trap" and shall not pass or permit to be passed any hot liquid refuse (*i.e.*, above 110° Fahr.) into the drains and sewers.

10. Every bone-boiler, tallow-melter, fat-melter, or fat-extractor shall, at all times, afford free access to every part of the said premises to the members and officers of the Board, the latter being duly authorised to enter and inspect such premises.

11. The owners of all premises at present used for the purpose of carrying on the trade of bone-boiling, the trade of tallow-melting, the trade of fat-melting or fat-extracting, and intended to be so used in future, shall register annually, during the month of January, such premises, at the offices of the Board, in the form required, and no person will be permitted to carry on such trade, within the said premises, without a certificate from the Board that the requirements of the foregoing bye-laws have been complied with.

12. In the case of all premises, other than those hitherto used for the purpose of carrying on the trade of bone-boiling, the trade of tallow-melting, the trade of fat-melting or fat-extracting, no person shall carry on any or all of the above trades, in such premises, without the sanction in writing of the Board, and the owners shall duly register at the offices of the Board, in the form required, such premises annually in the month of January, during the period in which it is intended to carry on any or all of the above-mentioned trades.

OPIMUM DIVANS.

1. The following expression, as used in these bye-laws or in any bye-law amending or substituted for the same, shall, unless inconsistent with the context, have and include the meaning hereinafter set against it.

"Keeper of an opium smoking divan."—The person whose name shall appear in the register, kept by the Registrar General in accordance with section 8 of Ordinance 13 of 1888, as the householder of any building which is occupied or used as an opium smoking divan, or where a portion only of any building is so occupied or used, and is rented for any period not less than one month, then the person whose name shall appear in the said register as renting such portion of the said building.

2. The Board shall cause every building or portion of a building which is occupied or used as an opium smoking divan to be inspected from time to time by one or more of its officers, in order to ascertain the sanitary condition thereof.

3. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall not permit his premises to be occupied between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. by a greater number of persons than such as will allow for each adult not less than 30 square feet of habitable floor space or superficial area, and 400 cubic feet of clear and unobstructed air space.

4. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall cause the windows and ventilating openings of his premises to be kept at all times free from obstruction, and shall daily open the windows to such an extent and at such times as may be necessary for the efficient ventilation of the premises unless prevented by inclement weather or by the illness of any person occupying the said premises.

5. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall cause the internal walls and ceilings of every part of his premises to be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed during the sixth and twelfth months of the Chinese year.

6. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall at all times keep his premises in a clean and wholesome condition, and shall cause all filth and house refuse or other offensive matter to be removed from his premises daily.

7. The keeper of an opium smoking divan shall, without delay report at the office of the Board, every case of serious illness which shall occur upon his premises, and should such case prove to be of a contagious nature, he must afford every facility for the removal of the sick person and must adopt all such precautions as the Medical Officer of Health or other duly authorized officer of the Board shall direct. For the purposes of this bye-law any officer in possession of instructions in writing signed by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Secretary of the Board shall be deemed to be duly authorized.

POISONS.

1. All the articles named or referred to in the list hereto annexed, both in Part I. and Part II. are poisons within the meaning of these bye-laws.

Sale by Retail.

2. No poison mentioned in either Part of the list hereto annexed shall be sold by retail, unless such poison or the vessel, wrapper, or cover, in which it is contained, be distinctly labelled with the name of the article, the word "Poison" in both English and Chinese characters, and the name and address of the seller.

Additional Bye-laws concerning the Poisons contained in Part I. only of the List.

3. No poison included in Part I. of the list shall be sold by retail, to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book, to be kept for that purpose, of—

- (1.) The date of sale;
- (2.) The name and address of the purchaser.
- (3.) The name and quantity of the article sold, and
- (4.) The purpose for which it is stated to be required; to which the signature, chop or mark of the purchaser, and of the person, if any, who introduced him, shall be affixed.

NOTE.—These requirements are in addition to those contained in No. 2 of these bye-laws.

Special Bye-laws applying only to Arsenic and its preparations.

4. No arsenic or any of its preparations shall be sold by retail, unless the following provisions be also observed:—

- (1.) That the poison, if colourless, be mixed with soot or indigo, so as to colour it.
- (2.) That the person to whom the poison is sold or delivered be apparently not less than sixteen years of age.
- (3.) That the occupation, as well as the name and address of the purchaser be entered in the "Poison-book."
- (4.) That when the purchaser is not known to the seller, and is introduced by some person known to both, this person shall be present as a witness to the transaction, and shall enter his name and address in the "Poison-book."

NOTE.—These requirements are in addition to those contained in Nos. 2 and 3 of these bye-laws.

Entries, etc., in Foreign Languages.

5. In the case of persons who cannot write or speak English the entries, labels and signatures required as above may be made in the language with which such persons are acquainted, provided always, that the word "Poison" as required in No. 2 of these bye-laws must appear upon the label in both English and Chinese characters.

Exemption.

6. None of the foregoing Bye-laws apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by—

- (a) any chemist and druggist duly qualified under the English Pharmacy Act of 1868; or
- (b) any person who shall have previously proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that he possesses a similar qualification or has passed through a course of study and examination as thorough and sufficient as the minimum course of study and examination required for registration under the said Pharmacy Act; or
- (c) any person at present in practice as a chemist and druggist who shall have previously proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that he is competent to dispense poisons; or
- (d) a medical practitioner duly registered under the Medical Registration Ordinances in force for the time being in this Colony, or entitled to the benefit of section 20 of Ordinance 6 of 1884:

Provided that, if the medicine contain a poison included in either part of the list, the ingredients of the medicine together with the

name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, be entered in a book kept for that purpose ("Prescription-book"), and that the name and address of the seller be attached to the medicine.

NOTE.—By the Public Health Ordinance any person who shall contravene any provision of any of the above bye-laws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months.

LIST OF POISONS WITHIN THE MEANING OF THESE
BYE-LAWS.

PART I.

Not to be sold unless the purchaser is known to, or is introduced by, some person known to, the seller;

also

Entry to be made in "Poison-book"

of

1. Date of Sale;
 2. Name and address of purchaser;
 3. Name and quantity of article;
 4. Purpose for which it is wanted;
- Attested by signature;
and

Must be labelled with

1. Name of article.
2. The word "Poison."
3. Name and address of seller.

Arsenic, and its preparations (see also special regulations under No. 4 of these bye-laws).

Aconite, and its preparations;

Alkaloids.—All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts;

Atropine, and its preparations;

Cantharides;

Corrosive Sublimate;

Cyanide of Potassium, and all metallic cyanides and their preparations;

Emetic Tartar;

Ergot of Rye, and its preparations;

Prussic Acid, and its preparations;

Savin, and its oil;

Strychnine, and its preparations;

Vermin Killers, if preparations of poisons the preparations of which are in Part I. of this schedule.

Datura Alba, and its preparations;

Gelsemium Elegans, and its preparations;

Orpiment.

PART II.

Must be labelled with

1. Name of article.
2. The word "Poison."
3. Name and address of seller.

Almonds, Essential Oil of (unless deprived of Prussic Acid);

Belladonna, and its preparations;

Cantharides, Tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of;

Carbonic Acid;

Chloroform;

Chloral Hydrate, and its preparations;

Corrosive Sublimate, preparations of;

Morphia, preparations of;

Nux Vomica, and its preparations;

Oxalic Acid;

Precipitate, Red (Red Oxide of Mercury);

Precipitate, White (Ammoniated Mercury);

Vermin Killers (see Part I.) compounds containing "Poisons" prepared for the destruction of vermin, if not subject to the provisions of Part I. are in Part II.

REMOVAL OF PATIENTS.

(*Infectious diseases.*)

1. The Board by its officers may provide for the removal of, and may remove to the *Hygeia*, the Government Civil Hospital, the Kennedy Town Hospital, or other appointed place, any person suffering from bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox or such other epidemic, endemic or contagious disease as may be from time to time duly notified in the Gazette, and no removal shall take place except under the orders of the Board or of one of its officers or of a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner, and then only in such manner and with such precautions as the Board shall from time to time direct. No such removal, however, shall take place if the Medical Officer of Health or any legally qualified and registered medical practitioner certifies that such person is being lodged and cared for without danger to the public health.

2. The Board may remove or cause to be removed for burial or cremation all bodies found in the Colony of persons who have died from any of the diseases specified in the foregoing bye-law and may bury or cremate or cause the same to be buried or cremated in accordance with the custom of the race to which the deceased belonged in such place and in such manner and with such precautions as the Board may from time to time direct, and no persons, unless acting under the written sanction or direction of the Secretary of the Board or of the Medical Officer of Health to bury or cremate, shall remove or bury or cremate any such bodies.

3. On receipt of a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner that any person suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, puerperal fever, measles, whooping cough, or such other infectious disease as may from time to time be defined by the Board, by resolution, for this purpose, is improperly lodged, the Medical Officer of Health shall, in case the said person is unwilling to be removed forthwith, apply to a Magistrate for an order for the removal of such person under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance.

4. When any person suffering from any of the diseases specified in the foregoing bye-law is willing to be removed to a hospital or other suitable place the Medical Officer of Health shall with the assent of the patient take such measures as he may deem necessary for the safe and convenient removal of the said patient.

SCAVENGING AND CONSERVANCY.

1. The general surface scavenging of the City of Victoria, the Hill Districts and the larger villages in the Colony and the removal of night-soil and cognate matters from the Hill Districts, public buildings and free and licensed latrines shall be carried out by contractors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contracts for the time being in force.

2. The servants of the various public sanitary contractors shall, while at work, wear such distinguishing badge as shall from time to time be directed by the Board.

3. Except between the hours of 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. the conveyance of excretal matters along any public road or street is prohibited.

4. Except between the hours of midnight and 9 a.m. the conveyance of pig-wash or other noxious or offensive waters along any public road or street is prohibited.

5. Except in strong substantial buckets with closely fitting covers the conveyance of excretal matters, pig-wash, or offensive waters along any public road or street is prohibited.

6. The occupier of any premises, or if there be no occupier the immediate landlord shall make due provision for the daily removal of all excretal matters and house refuse from their premises to the conservancy-boats, and dust-carts, dust-bins or dust-boats.

7. Occupiers shall provide themselves with strong substantial movable dust-bins for the reception of the day's house refuse.

STREETS (PRIVATE), OBSTRUCTION OF.

1. No street over land held under lease from the Crown, upon which any domestic buildings abut, shall, without the permission in writing of the Board, be obstructed by the erection or fixture at any elevation of any structure or object of any kind whatsoever, whether temporary or permanent, which may, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Board, prejudicially affect the health of any of the inmates of any of such buildings, or if such street be already partially so obstructed it shall not be further so obstructed, without such permission in writing:

Provided always that in the event of such permission being refused by the Board the owner of any such street shall have the right of appeal to a Magistrate who shall take evidence on oath thereon and who, if satisfied that the proposed obstruction will not prejudicially affect the health of any of the inmates of such building, may grant permission to erect such obstruction.

Any person who shall contravene this bye-law shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each contravention, and any refusal or omission after conviction, to remove the illegal structure or object shall be deemed a fresh contravention of this bye-law.

WATER CLOSETS.

1. Every person who shall construct a water-closet in a building shall construct such water-closet in such a position that one of its sides, at least, shall be against an external wall.

2. Every water-closet shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of any Building Ordinance, for the time being in force, relating to privies.

3. Every person who shall construct a water-closet shall furnish such water-closet with a separate cistern or flushing box. Such cistern or flushing box shall be so constructed, fitted and placed as to admit of a supply of water to such closet pan, basin, or other receptacle of not less than two gallons or more than three gallons each time such pan, basin, or other receptacle is used.

Such cistern or flushing box shall in all cases, except where it is in connection with a valve closet, be of the type known as the Water Waste Preventor.

Such cistern shall be provided with a suitable ball-cock fixed on the supply-pipe, and it shall be furnished with an overflow pipe carried through the external wall of the water-closet and terminating in a conspicuous place.

4. Every person who shall construct a water-closet shall furnish such water-closet with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin, or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

He shall furnish such water-closet with a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, capacity and mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow of all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, or other receptacle to fall directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin, or receptacle. Such pan, basin, or receptacle shall be provided with a suitable trap, having a water seal of not less than one and a half inches.

He shall not construct or fix under such pan, basin, or receptacle any container or other similar fitting.

He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with the water-closet apparatus any trap of the kind known as the D trap.

5. No water-closet apparatus, pan, basin, or other receptacle shall be directly connected with any water service pipe.

6. No flush-pipe connecting any water-closet apparatus with the cistern shall be less than one and a quarter inches in diameter.

7. All water-closet apparatus, pan, basin, or receptacle shall be so fixed as to require no casing in and shall not be so cased in.

8. Every person who shall construct a water-closet shall provide an efficient soil-pipe of cast iron or stone-ware securely fixed to the wall in the manner described for ventilating and fall pipes; and such soil-pipe shall be at least four inches in diameter; and shall be properly connected to the drain at the foot, and it shall be carried up without diminution and terminate in an open end at least two and a half feet in height above the eaves of the building and ten feet distant from any window.

Such soil-pipe, if of iron, shall be securely jointed with yarn and lead, and if of stone-ware, it shall be jointed with yarn and cement, and protected at its lower end to a height of fifteen feet with a casing of brickwork or iron.

Every soil-pipe shall be provided with proper junctions for connecting with the water-closet pan, basin, or receptacle, the trap of which shall be connected in a sound and substantial manner. No soil-pipe shall receive any waste-pipe other than that from a water-closet apparatus or urinal, and no trap shall be fixed in any portion thereof.

Every soil-pipe, wherever practicable, shall be fixed throughout its entire length outside the building.

9. When more than one water-closet, pan, basin, or receptacle is connected with a soil-pipe, the trap of each and every such pan, basin, or receptacle shall be provided with an air-pipe not less than one and a quarter inches in diameter which shall be carried up throughout its entire length outside the building and connected to the soil-pipe above the uppermost connection or finish two and a half feet above the eaves of the building.

10. All joints, pipes, fittings and apparatus in connection with any water-closet shall be perfectly water and air tight, and fixed to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Surveyor.

SCHEDULE C.

Rules made by the Governor in Council for the election by the rate-payers of members of the Sanitary Board.

1. Elections shall take place at such time and place as shall be previously notified by command of the Governor in the Gazette.

2. The Registrar of the Supreme Court, hereinafter termed The Registrar, shall in accordance with any such notification summon to an election the persons by law entitled to vote at such election and shall preside at the election.

3. The name of every candidate must be proposed in writing by one elector and seconded by another.

4. No elector shall give more than one vote.

5. The voting shall be by ballot.

6. The name of every elector voting must be recorded.

7. The ballot box must be opened and the votes counted in the presence of the electors present.

8. Candidates, as such, are not disqualified from voting.

9. In the event of two candidates having an equal number of votes, only one of whom can be elected, their names must be submitted to another ballot.

10. As to any matters connected with the order of proceeding not hereby provided for, the Registrar shall take such order as he thinks fit.

11. The Registrar shall make a return of the electors to the Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the election. The return must be accompanied, for the Governor's information, by:—

(a.) A list of the electors present at the meeting.

(b.) A list of the candidates with the names of their proposers and seconders.

(c.) A list of voters.

(d.) A statement of the number of votes given for each candidate.

SCHEDULE D.



Hongkong,

19

To

NOTICE is hereby given to you on behalf of the Sanitary Board that the nuisance specified hereunder is found to exist in your premises No. _____, and that you are therefore hereby required within _____ from the time of service upon you of the present notice to abate such nuisance in the manner hereunder set forth.

By Order of the Sanitary Board.

Secretary.

Nature of Nuisance
Action to be taken for the abatement of the nuisance

* Note.—Here insert period of time allowed.