

And whereas, by Proclamation dated the 13th day of May, 1901, such exportation and carriage coastwise were prohibited for a further period of six months from and including the 28th day of May, 1901, and whereas, I have determined, with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, that it is expedient to continue and extend such prohibition for the period hereinafter mentioned;

Now, therefore, I, SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, do, by this Proclamation, prohibit for a further period of six months from and including the 28th day of November, 1901, either to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong, or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony, Arms, Ammunition, Gunpowder, and Military and Naval Stores, unless this Proclamation shall, in the meantime, be revoked, or unless permission shall have been obtained under Ordinance No. 3 of 1884.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given at Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, this 7th day of November, 1901.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 664.

The following Conditions and Tariff of Charges for Analytical Examinations, for the General Public, in the Government Laboratory are published.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 7th November, 1901.

Samples are analysed for the general public under the following conditions, and at the following rates:—

Conditions.

1. Postage or freight must be prepaid.
2. Applications and samples should be addressed to the Government Analyst, who will inform the applicant as to the cost of the examination and will give a bill for the same which must be at once paid to the Colonial Treasurer.
3. The right is reserved of refusing samples from beyond the boundaries of the Colony, or such samples as may not be considered of sufficient public importance to warrant analysis.
4. The locality from which the samples come must be clearly described.
5. Crushed samples will not be received for analysis under any circumstances.
6. All samples analysed will remain the property of the Government.
7. The Government will not recognise any claims arising from the results of analysis.

Tariff of Charges.

(a) Analyses of Food Materials.—When any substance of the nature of a food or a drug* is required to be examined as to evidence of purity or freedom from adulteration, a uniform charge of five dollars is made in accordance with section 11 of The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896.

* The term "food" shall include every food or article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water. The term "drug" shall include medicine for internal or external use. (Section 2 of The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896.)

(b) Water.

Analysis for potable purposes (total solids, chlorine, nitrates, absorption of oxygen, free and saline and albumenoid ammonia and qualitative test for nitrites),.....	\$25.00
Bacteriological examination,	25.00
Qualitative analysis of mineral water,	15.00
Quantitative do.,	50.00
Hardness only,	5.00

(c) Filters.

Efficiency in removing micro-organisms from water,	10.00
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(d) Alloys.

Qualitative test for one constituent,	5.00
Complete qualitative analysis,	15.00
Quantitative analysis,	25.00

(e) Mineral analyses.

Salts.	
Qualitative test for one constituent,	\$ 5.00
Complete qualitative analysis,	15.00
Quantitative analysis, each constituent,.....	10.00
Metallic ores.	
Antimony, Tin, Silver, Gold, qualitative,.....	10.00
Do. quantitative,.....	25.00
General qualitative analysis,	15.00
Coal.	
General analysis (moisture, volatile matter, coke, ash, specific gravity, and sulphur),	25.00
Determination of any single character as moisture,	5.00
Ultimate analysis (carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur),.....	50.00
Graphite.	
Moisture, carbon, ash, quantitative,	25.00

(f) Building materials.

Cement.	
Quantitative analysis,	25.00
Mortar.	
Quantitative analysis,	25.00
Lime.	
Quantitative analysis,	10.00

(g) Kerosene.

Flashing point (Abel close test),	2.50
Fire test,	2.50
Gravity,	5.00

(h) Toxicological examinations.

Qualitative examination,.....	50.00
Quantitative examination,	100.00

Charges for articles not enumerated in the above tariff and any further information can be obtained on application to the Government Analyst.

Quantities which should be submitted for analysis.

Wine, Brandy, Vinegar, Milk, at least.....	1 bottle (pint).
Butter, at least	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Water (examination for potable purposes), at least	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Mineral water, at least	2 gallons.
Substance for mineral analysis at least	2 lbs.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 665.

The following Report by Dr. J. C. THOMSON, M.D., M.A., on the results of his examinations of mosquitoes during the year ending 30th September, 1901, is published:

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 7th November, 1901.

HONGKONG, 18th October, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor the results of a systematic examination and classification of the mosquitoes that prevail in Hongkong and its Dependencies, on which I have been engaged during the past twelve months. For some months previous to September, 1900, I was working at the subject as I had opportunity, but my field of observation was limited to the Colony itself until in that month the Honourable F. H. MAY, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police, kindly consented to my proposal that I should be supplied with at least one dozen mosquitoes from each of the police stations throughout Hongkong itself and the New Territory once a week for a year. As the police stations are approximately equally scattered over the whole area, the mosquitoes that have been sent to me may be assumed to fairly satisfactorily represent the actual relative prevalence of these insects in this locality.

2. I distributed a number of glass test-tubes to each of the thirty-six police stations, with general instructions for the catching and transmitting of the insects in such a way as to avoid injury to them. They were to be caught by means of the glass tubes, killed by a whiff of tobacco-smoke, and sent enclosed in match-boxes to the Central Police Station, from which they would be duly forwarded to