

No. 51.

Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 266 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (as amended by Ordinance No. 14 of 1908), this 9th day of February, 1910.

The forms and regulations contained in Schedules E, F and G of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (as amended by Ordinance No. 14 of 1908), are hereby repealed as from the 12th day of February, 1910, and the following forms and regulations are substituted therefor as from the same date, provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the Schedule published hereunder no structural alteration shall be required to be made in any verandah, balcony or basement already constructed in compliance with the regulations hitherto in force.

C. CLEMENTI,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
9th February, 1910.

Schedule E.

The Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903 to 1909.

UNDERTAKING WITH REGARD TO VERANDAH (OR BALCONY) TO BE
ERECTED ON OR OVER CROWN LAND.

..... hereby agree in consideration of being permitted by His Excellency the Governor to erect a Verandah (or Balcony) over Crown Land adjoining house No. on..... Lot No.

1. That during the construction of the said Verandah (or Balcony)..... will in no way deviate from the plans and drawings thereof supplied, signed by..... and deposited in the Office of the Building Authority.
2. That..... will always keep the said Verandah (or Balcony) in good repair and will colourwash, paint and cleanse the same whenever required by the Building Authority to do so.
3. That..... will always give free ingress to the Building Authority or any Officer authorized by such Authority to enter the premises and examine the Verandah (or Balcony).
4. That should the land on or over which such Verandah (or Balcony) is to be erected be at any future time, required by the Government for any public work, improvement, or other public purpose..... hereby undertake on receipt of a notice in writing from the Building Authority to remove at..... own expense the whole of the structure within a period of three months from the date of such notice, and without making any claim for compensation on the Government for such removal.
5. That..... will always comply with all Regulations from time to time in force relating to Verandahs and Balconies.
6. And that this Agreement shall be binding also on..... executors, administrators and assigns.

Dated the..... day of..... 19

Witness to Signature.

.....
Signature of Owner of Lot No.

Schedule F.

The Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903 to 1909.

UNDERTAKING WITH REGARD TO AREAS FOR THE ADMISSION OF LIGHT AND
AIR INTO BASEMENTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON CROWN LAND.

..... hereby agree in consideration of being permitted by His Excellency the Governor to construct as an encroachment on Crown Land the following works:—

.....
.....

adjoining house No. on.....
 Lot No.

1. That will in no way deviate from the plans and drawings of such works supplied, signed by and deposited in the office of the Building Authority.
2. That..... will keep the whole of the said works in good repair, and not permit the accumulation of rubbish therein or the use thereof for storage purposes, or as a smoke-hole or in any way other than as a channel for the admission of light and air.
3. That... .. will always give free ingress to the Building Authority or any Officer authorized by such Authority, to enter the premises for the purpose of inspection.
4. That should the land occupied by such works be at any time required by the Government for any public work, improvement or other public purpose..... hereby undertake, on receipt of a notice in writing from the Building Authority, to remove at own expense the whole of such works within a period of three months from the date of such notice and without making any claim for compensation on the Government for such removal.
5. That..... will always comply with all Regulations from time to time in force relating to Areas.
6. And that this Agreement shall be binding on.....executors, administrators and assigns.

Dated the.....day of.....19

Witness to Signature.

Signature of Owner of Lot No.....

Schedule G.

Verandah and Balcony Regulations.

1. Except as hereinafter mentioned any Verandah projected over any street from the ground storey of any building shall not be less than 7 feet 9 inches wide, between the face of the wall from which it is projected and the inside face of the base of the piers or columns upon which it is supported.

As far as practicable, unless the Building Authority shall otherwise direct, the external face of the base of the piers or columns shall align with the face of the kerb of the side walk

2. Any such Verandah shall not be less than 12 feet high measured from the top of the kerb-stone or, if there is no kerb-stone, from the level of the centre of the street to the underside of the bressummers or lintels, or, if arches are used, to the soffit of the archways in the centre of the opening of the archway.

3. Any Balcony projected over any street shall have a clear height underneath every part thereof of at least 12 feet measured from the top of the kerb-stone or, if there is no kerb-stone, from the level of the centre of such street.

4. Any such Verandah, Balcony, or part thereof, projected over any street from any storey higher than the ground storey of any building, shall not be less than eleven feet high. Such height shall be measured from the floor of the Verandah, or Balcony, to the underside of the bressummers or lintels, or, if arches are used, to the soffits in the centres of the openings of the archways.

5. The ends of all such Verandahs or Balconies, which do not abut on any Verandah or Balcony existing at the date of their construction, shall be left open and shall be finished in all respects in a similar manner to the front elevation thereof.

6. Special plans and drawings of any such Verandah or Balcony shall be submitted to the Building Authority and shall be on tracing cloth, and such plans and drawings shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one-tenth of an inch to the foot, and the details of all brackets, mouldings, caps, cornices, balustrades, and similar parts of the proposed structure, shall be drawn to a uniform scale of 1 inch to the foot. Such plans and drawings shall clearly show the lines and levels of existing kerbs and any proposed alterations to such lines or levels, figured dimensions being given of such proposed alterations.

7. Any such Verandah or Balcony shall be constructed of iron, stone or brick, except that, within any urban district, the piers of every Verandah shall, on the ground storey of any building be made of iron or of cut stone worked straight, the exposed faces of which shall be extra fine punched.

8. All bressummers or lintels, in connection with any such Verandah or Balcony, shall be constructed of granite (fine punched on the exposed face) or of iron.

9. The roof and floors of any such Verandah or Balcony shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Building Authority, with gutters laid to a proper fall and with down-pipes to carry off water.

10. In the case of Balconies any bracket which is not built into any party or cross wall or main wall other than the wall from which it projects, shall have its top member extended for a length of at least 3 feet underneath the floor joists.

11. The footpath or roadway underneath any Verandah or Balcony over Crown land or projecting beyond any such verandah or balcony out to the kerb-stone shall be paved with fine cement concrete at least four inches thick, or finely dressed granite stones, not more than 18 inches square closely jointed and laid on a bed of lime concrete, or with such other materials as may be approved by the Building Authority, by the owner for the time being of the property from which such Verandah or Balcony projects, who shall maintain the same in good order, to the satisfaction of the Building Authority: provided that wherever the Building Authority may consider it expedient to do so he may lay or repair any such footpath or roadway at the expense of the owner, as aforesaid, who shall pay into the Colonial Treasury, within 7 days of the date of notice, the amount certified by the Building Authority as being due in respect of the work done, and in default of such payment the Building Authority may recover such amount by an action in the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction.

12. All Balconies projected over any street shall be of an uniform width in each street and in no case shall they be of a greater width than three feet six inches.

13. No Verandah or Balcony shall hereafter be constructed over Crown land unless the building from which it projects has a clear and unobstructed courtyard, backyard, back lane, or other open space, extending across the entire width and in the rear of such building and of a minimum depth of eight feet.

Provided that—

(a.) A bridge or covered way, not exceeding three feet six inches in width, when such is necessary for giving access to buildings in the rear of the property, shall not be deemed an obstruction to such courtyard, backyard, back lane, or other open space, within the meaning of this Regulation.

(b.) Any building situated at a corner formed by two streets and having on each floor a window or windows of a total area of not less than one-tenth of the floor area opening upon each street shall be exempted from this regulation.

(c.) The Building Authority shall have power to modify this regulation in any case in which he may consider it expedient to do so.

The Regulations contained in Schedule H of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, are hereby repealed as from the 1st day of April, 1910, and the following Regulations are substituted therefor as from the same date.

C. CLEMENTI,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
9th February, 1910.

Schedule H.

Matshed Regulations.

GENERAL.

1. *Definition.*—In these Regulations the expression matshed includes buildings of wood, mats, palm-leaves, thatch or other inflammable material.

2. *Proximity to Buildings.*—No matshed shall be erected or maintained within 50 yards of any other building unless with the permission in writing of the Building Authority.

3. *Application.*—Every application for permission to erect a matshed shall specify the proposed dimensions of the matshed, the period of time for which such matshed is required and if it is intended for habitation by more than two persons, the maximum number of persons it is intended to accommodate at night; and no matshed shall be used for habitation by more than two persons unless the permission to erect such matshed expressly states that it may be so used.

4. *Proximity to Telegraph and Telephone Wires.*—No part of the structure of any matshed shall be within 10 feet of any telegraph or telephone wire.

5. *Contraventions.*—The Permit-holder shall be responsible for any act or omission by which any of these Regulations is contravened and shall indemnify the Government and the Building Authority from all and every claim that may be brought against the Government, or the Building Authority, in respect of sanctioning the erection of the matsheds referred to in such permit.

6. *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these Regulations and any breach of the conditions of a permit will entitle the Building Authority to cancel and withdraw the Permit without notice, and will render the person responsible for any such contravention or breach liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

7. *Sanitary Maintenance.*—Every matshed shall, at all times, be kept in a cleanly condition, and all garbage and other refuse matters shall be removed therefrom at least once every twenty-four hours and be properly disposed of to the satisfaction of the Board.

8. *Removal.*—On the expiry of the permit the permit-holder shall remove such matshed without delay and shall clear the site to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR MATSHEDS USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED FOR HABITATION.

9. The following Regulations apply only to matsheds used or intended to be used for habitation (either temporary or permanent) by more than two persons.

10. *Preparation of Site.*—The site of every such matshed shall be levelled, and the site, including the ground surface for a distance of not less than three feet from the outer walls of such matshed, shall be covered with a layer of good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick and finished off smooth to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

Provided that in all cases in which the floor of the matshed averages at least 2½ feet above the ground and the space below such floor is not enclosed or in which the matshed is erected over water, the foregoing requirements may with the permission of the Building Authority be dispensed with.

11. *Distance from Hillside.*—No such matshed may be erected in such a manner that any part of any external wall of such matshed is at a less distance than eight feet horizontally from any hillside or bank of earth.

12. *Notice to be affixed.*—A board shall be exposed on the outside of every such matshed containing the following information:—

- (a.) Name of permit-holder.
- (b.) Number of permit.
- (c.) Date of issue of permit.
- (d.) Duration of permit.
- (e.) Maximum number of persons it is intended to accommodate.

13. *Kitchens.*—The ground surface of every kitchen used in connection with any such matshed shall be covered with good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick and finished off smooth to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

14. *Latrines.*—Adequate latrine accommodation shall be provided for the occupants of every such matshed and the ground surface of every such latrine shall be covered with good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick and finished off smooth to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

15. *Drainage.*—Adequate arrangements, to the satisfaction of the Building Authority, shall be made for the drainage of every such matshed, and also of every such kitchen and latrine, as well as of the ground immediately surrounding them. Adequate provision shall also be made for conducting all sullage waters into a public sewer, if available, failing which, they shall be disposed of as the Building Authority may direct.

16. *Overcrowding.*—Each occupant of any such matshed shall be provided with at least 30 square feet of unobstructed floor area and 330 cubic feet of clear and unobstructed internal air space.

17. *Sleeping Accommodation.*—Every such matshed upon a site that is concreted shall be provided with suitable beds or bunks for the use of the occupants, and such beds or bunks shall be at least 2 feet above the floor of such matshed.

18. *Exemption.*—In all cases in which any such matshed is intended to be used for occupation for a period not exceeding three months, and is occupied by not more than 20 persons, the Building Authority may, in his discretion, exempt such matshed from compliance with any or all of the foregoing provisions; provided always that such exemption shall not be deemed to protect the permit-holder from legal action in the event of a nuisance arising from the erection of such matshed.

19. *Protection of Plantations.*—The Building Authority may require the applicant for permission to erect any matshed intended for the housing of more than two workmen, labourers or coolies to sign an undertaking in the following form, and to make a deposit in the Colonial Treasury of a sum to be fixed by the Building Authority, not exceeding \$500 for each matshed, as security for the performance of such undertaking.

UNDERTAKING TO PROTECT TREES &c. NEAR MATSHED.

In consideration of the issue to the undersigned of a permit to erect matshed at for the housing of workmen..... hereby undertake to make good any loss or destruction of or damage to any trees, shrubs or undergrowth on Crown Land within a distance of 500 yards from any part of any matshed erected under such permit, occurring while such matshed stands, unless can prove to the satisfaction of the Building Authority that such loss, destruction or damage has not occurred through the act, neglect or default of any person employed by or any person making use of any such matshed; and..... hereby agree that the amount of any such loss, destruction or damage for which..... may be liable under this document, as assessed by the Superintendent of the Botanical & Forestry Department, may be deducted from the sum of \$..... which..... have deposited with the Colonial Treasurer as security for that purpose.

As witness..... hand... ..thisday of19

Witness.

The *Drainage Bye-laws* originally contained in Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and transferred to Schedule M by the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1908, and the *Bye-laws* relating to Water-closets originally contained in Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, are hereby repealed, and the following Regulations are substituted for all such *Bye-laws* :

Provided always that such repeal and substitution shall not affect any existing drain, sewer, water-closet or urinal constructed and maintained in compliance with the *Bye-laws* previously in force until such drain, sewer, water-closet or urinal shall become defective :

Provided also that any drain, sewer, water-closet or urinal in respect of which notice to commence, repair or reconstruct was duly given before the 12th day of February, 1910, and was acknowledged by the Building Authority before that date under section 222 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903-1908, may be constructed, repaired or reconstructed in accordance with the *Bye-laws* hitherto in force, but if any such drain, sewer, water-closet or urinal shall hereafter become defective the Regulations hereby substituted shall thereupon apply to such drain, sewer, water-closet or urinal.

C. CLEMENTI,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
9th February, 1910.

Schedule M.

Drainage Regulations.

In these Regulations:—

“Drain” means any drain of and used for the drainage of one building only, or premises within the same curtilage, and made merely for the purpose of communicating therefrom with a cesspool or other like receptacle for drainage, or with a sewer into which the drainage of two or more buildings or premises occupied by different persons is conveyed, and “Main Drain” means the whole of such drain excluding any branches thereof.

“Sewer” includes sewers and drains of every description except drains to which the word drain interpreted as aforesaid applies.

1. Any owner or occupier of private premises about to construct, re-construct, alter or amend any drain shall give the notice and forward the plans required by sections 222 and 223 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903-1909. Such plans must show the whole of the drainage works proposed to be carried out, the diameter of the pipes, their gradient and their connection to the main drain, sewer, channel or nullah, and also the levels and sizes of any existing drains crossed by or adjacent to such new drains. Copies of Schedule K in English and Chinese may be obtained *gratis* on application at the office of the Building Authority, or, in the case of the villages, at any village Police Station between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Provided that when drainage works are being carried out in conjunction with other works it shall only be necessary to forward one such form of Schedule K which must however contain particulars of the whole of the works including such drainage works.

NOTE.—The approval of plans by the Building Authority under these regulations certifies simply to the fact that the plans are in accordance with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances and with the regulations made thereunder, but signifies no approval of the sufficiency or otherwise of the plan and throws no responsibility on the Building Authority.

2. 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.

3. Covered drains and sewers shall be made of impervious materials to be approved by the Building Authority with smooth internal surfaces, such as well glazed earthen-ware pipes, or cast-iron pipes protected against rust or corrosion by suitable asphaltic coating, and shall be so constructed as to be watertight and air-tight. In jointing pipes with cement, tarred-hemp shall be caulked into the joints 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 or sewer shall be carefully removed.

4. All drains and sewers shall be laid so as to have a firm bed throughout their length. Where the bottom of a trench is in rock or similar hard substance the pipes shall be firmly bedded in suitable selected material free from large stones and well rammed into place. Where such drains or sewers are laid under a wall they shall be protected by means of a relieving arch.

5. 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.

6. That portion of the drain of any building which is immediately connected with any sewer shall (unless specially exempted by the Building Authority) be provided with a suitable and efficient intercepting trap at a point situate on the ground of the owner of the drain as distant as may be practicable from such building and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain is connected with such sewer. Adequate means of access shall be provided to every drain by a manhole or disconnecting chamber or other means of access to be approved by the Building Authority for the purpose of cleansing the drain. All manholes and disconnecting chambers shall be constructed of brickwork at least 9" in thickness built in cement mortar so as to be watertight up to the level of adjacent ground and shall be fitted with manhole covers and frames to be approved by the Building Authority. If placed within a building such covers shall be air-tight.

7. All covered drains and sewers shall be laid in straight lines and regular gradients between the points at which any change of direction occurs, and all changes of direction shall be made by means of properly curved pipes or by half channels in manholes.

8. Concrete for encasing drains or sewers shall be composed of four parts of good sound clean stone, broken to pass through a one inch ring, two parts of red or yellow earth and one part of lime thoroughly well mixed and well rammed into place or of such other materials and in such proportions as the Building Authority may approve.

9. Cement mortar for the jointing of pipes or any other work shall be mixed in the proportions of not more than three parts of clean sharp sand to one part of good Portland cement and used fresh.

10. No covered drain or sewer shall be less than four inches in clear internal diameter, but the Building Authority may require any covered drain or sewer to be constructed of a larger diameter.

11. Subject to the limitation mentioned in the preceding regulation, no drain or sewer shall be larger than is necessary in the opinion of the Building Authority to carry off the sewage of the premises drained or the sewage with the rain-water, which, under conditions hereinafter specified in Nos. 33, 34 and 35 of these regulations, shall be admitted to the drain.

12. Every drain or sewer 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 if the available fall exceeds one in thirty the part of the drain or sewer, 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 if the excavation, necessary to obtain the maximum available fall, is likely in the opinion of the Building Authority to endanger the stability of the adjoining or neighbouring property, the gradient may be modified to such extent as the Building Authority may approve.

13. Whenever the available fall for a covered drain or sewer is less than one in thirty the Building Authority may require the gradient of the drain or sewer to be varied by increasing such gradient in the upper portion of such drain or sewer and by reducing it in the remaining portions.

14. Whenever the gradient of any portion of a covered drain or sewer is less than one in thirty, the Building Authority may require an automatic flush tank or any other suitable contrivance for attaining an effective flush to be provided to his satisfaction.

15. No drain or sewer shall be so constructed as to pass under any domestic building except when any other mode of construction is impracticable. Any drain or sewer passing under a building shall be of cast-iron pipes coated inside with Dr. Angus Smith's patent composition, or of other material approved of by the Building Authority and all such pipes shall be of a quality to be approved by the Building Authority and the joints shall be properly caulked and run with lead, and (unless the written permission of the Building Authority has first been obtained to lay the drain or sewer otherwise) shall be laid in one straight line for the whole distance beneath such building, and shall be imbedded and encased throughout its entire length in four inches of concrete as specified in regulation 8.

16. Whenever a covered drain or sewer traverses soft or yielding ground, or where water may make its appearance in the trench, the drain or sewer shall be surrounded throughout its entire length with four inches of concrete as specified in regulation 8.

17. No drain or sewer shall be constructed in such manner as to allow any inlet to such drain or sewer to be placed inside any roofed building, (except such inlet as may be necessary from the apparatus of any water-closet or urinal):

Provided that if in the opinion of the Building Authority it is impracticable to comply with this regulation in respect of any premises without encroaching on Crown land the Building Authority shall, on payment by the owner of such premises of a fee of \$8, construct an inlet on Crown land to receive the drainage of such premises and connect such inlet with a sewer. The cost of cleansing and maintaining such inlet shall thereafter be borne by the owner for the time being of the said premises and may be recovered by the Building Authority from such owner by an action in the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction.

18. The aggregate area of the openings in any grating fixed on the inlet to a waste-pipe from a bath or sink shall not be less than four square inches and such waste-pipe shall not have a less internal diameter than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

19. Every inlet to a drain or sewer shall be provided with a trap of a pattern to be approved by the Building Authority. All surface traps and gulleys shall be provided with hinged 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 surface with a slope round them equal to half the width of the grating.

20. Traps shall have not less than two inches of water seal and shall be properly fixed and jointed to the satisfaction of the Building Authority. All stoneware traps shall be surrounded with four inches of concrete as specified in regulation 8.

21. No person shall construct or fix in connection with any drain or waste-pipe the form of trap of the kind known as the Belltrap or any trap of the kind known as the D trap.

22. Every covered main drain or sewer carrying sewage or sullage water shall be ventilated at its upper end by carrying up in the open air an iron ventilating pipe of a diameter of not less than four inches to a height of not less than three feet above the eaves of this or of any of the immediately adjoining buildings, and clear of all windows, skylights or other openings. The joints of all such pipes shall be properly caulked and run with lead.

23. Every covered main drain or sewer carrying sewage or sullage water shall have a ventilating opening near to its lower end and in the open air, and no trap or other obstruction to the free circulation of air shall exist between this opening and the one described in the preceding regulation.

When a covered main drain receives the drainage of more than one building the Building Authority may require additional provision for ventilation of the branch drain from each building.

24. All eaves gutters shall be of cast iron or other material approved by the Building Authority and shall be securely fixed at a proper gradient and connected to rain-water pipes to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

25. Rain-water pipes and waste-pipes from baths, sinks and other similar appliances on the upper floors of buildings shall be fixed, as far as may be practicable, vertically and shall be of cast iron socketted pipes jointed with cement, or wrought iron pipes, with screwed joints, coated with bituminous composition, or galvanised, or of well glazed stoneware socketted pipes, or other approved materials, securely fixed outside the wall, and in the open air, by means of wrought iron bands fitted round the pipe, and made fast with wrought iron spikes not less than four inches long, or in the case of iron pipes by means of ears, made fast as above described and provided, at each point of connection, with a suitable head, and at their lower extremity with a bend, shoe or pedestal pipe. Every opening in the wall of a building for the discharge of sullage water shall be of a suitable size and entirely protected to the satisfaction of the Building Authority by a fixed grating of cast iron or other material to be approved by the Building Authority.

Provided that in the case of rain-water pipes and waste-pipes abutting on any street, cast or wrought iron pipes only shall be used, properly jointed as above described, (unless permission has been granted by the Building Authority to use pipes of other material), and wherever practicable rain-water pipes shall be carried under the foot-path and shall discharge into the side channel. All joints of stoneware pipes shall be made in the manner provided by No. 3 of these regulations.

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

26. No waste-pipe (other than a soil pipe from a water-closet or urinal) and no rain-water pipe shall be connected directly with any covered drain, but every such pipe shall be brought down to within one foot from the ground and shall discharge in the open air near to or over a trap.

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

28. Any person who may have laid any drain or sewer or constructed drainage works connected therewith shall not cover up such drain, sewer or works until the same shall have been previously inspected and passed by the Building Authority or an officer deputed by him, and every such person shall give three clear days' written notice to such Authority that such drain or sewer or works are ready for inspection, and such notice shall be delivered at the office of the Building Authority in a form of which printed copies in English and Chinese may be obtained *gratis* on application at the office of the Building Authority, or, in the case of villages, at any village Police Station between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Provided that in all cases where plans or a notice signed by an authorized architect have been submitted under regulation 1, the notice referred to in this regulation shall, if the Building Authority so require, be signed by an authorized architect.

29. Before any drain or sewer is covered in it shall be inspected and tested by the Building Authority or an officer deputed by him to ascertain whether it is watertight and air-tight; and no drain or sewer that fails in either of these respects shall be passed. A fee of ten dollars shall be paid by the person who signs the notice referred to in the preceding regulation for every inspection after the first if the Building Authority is satisfied that such further inspection has been necessitated by negligence or by bad workmanship or the use of improper materials. After a drain or sewer has been passed, the earth shall be carefully filled in, above and around the drain or sewer, and thoroughly rammed and consolidated. For a depth of at least six inches, above the summit of the sockets of the pipes, selected material, free from stones larger than will pass through a 2-inch ring, shall be used in filling in the trench.

30. Surface channels shall be constructed of impervious materials to be approved by the Building Authority and of such section as the Building Authority may approve and shall be finished off smooth and laid to regular gradients of not less than one in eighty unless the Building Authority shall permit a less gradient.

31. The floors of all kitchens, sculleries, bathrooms, stables, cow-sheds and the like, shall, where practicable, be laid to proper falls, and shall be elevated above the ground outside the building, and shall be provided with surface channels passing out through the wall and delivering above a trapped gully outside. When new drains are being laid and where the floor is at the level of the ground outside, such surface channel shall be connected to a trap outside the house by a straight pipe terminating above the water-level and below the grating of the trap, which shall be accessible and in free communication with the open air. Every such opening in the wall shall be of a suitable size and entirely protected by a fixed grating, at its upper end, to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

32. All surfaces of back-yards and paved areas of premises wherever practicable shall have a fall towards the trap or inlet of the drain of not less than one in forty, and such inlet shall be placed as far from the walls as practicable.

33. 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 covered drains for the removal of such waters as well as some of the rain-water.

34. Wherever an outlet is available, surface channels shall be provided to carry excessive rain-fall from the premises, and these channels shall be properly connected with a storm-water channel or drain. As many 4 inch traps as the Building Authority may approve shall be placed in such surface channels and connected with the covered drains for the purpose of flushing the sewers.

35. 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 covered-drains, but no ventilating pipe shall be used for the conveyance of rain-water from the roof.

36. 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 directly with any sewer, cess-pool or covered drain used for the conveyance or reception of sewage.

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

38. Every water-closet and urinal in a building shall be constructed against an external wall, and all apparatus shall be fixed as near to such external wall as in the opinion of the Building Authority is practicable.

39. Every water-closet and urinal shall be furnished with a separate cistern or flushing box unless the Building Authority shall otherwise permit. In the case of water-closets 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 and not 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 building into the open air and terminating in a conspicuous place.

Provided that in the case of trough water-closets and urinals such cistern or flushing box shall be of automatic action and of such size and pattern and discharging at such intervals as may be approved by the Building Authority.

40. Every water-closet and urinal shall be furnished 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.

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

No container or other similar fitting shall be constructed or fixed under such receptacle

No trap of the kind known as the D trap shall be constructed or fixed in connection with any such water-closet or urinal apparatus.

41. No water-closet or urinal apparatus or receptacle shall be directly connected with any water service pipe.

42. No flush-pipe connecting any water-closet apparatus with the cistern shall be less than one and a quarter inches in diameter and no flush-pipe in connection with any urinal shall be less than three quarters of an inch in diameter.

43. No water-closet or urinal apparatus or receptacle shall be cased in.

44. Every water-closet and urinal shall be provided with an efficient soil-pipe of cast or wrought iron securely fixed to the wall in the manner described for ventilating and waste pipes; and such soil-pipe shall be at least four inches in diameter in the case of water-closets and at least two inches in diameter in the case of urinals, and shall be properly connected to the drain at the foot, and shall be continued up in full diameter without bends or angles except where unavoidable, and shall terminate in an open end at least three feet in height above the eaves of the building to which it is affixed or of any adjacent building and not less than ten feet from any window.

Such soil-pipe shall be jointed with yarn and molten lead and well caulked.

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

Every soil-pipe shall be fixed throughout its entire length outside the building in the open air.

45. When more than one trap from a water-closet or urinal receptacle is connected with a soil-pipe, the trap of each and every such 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 shall either be connected to the soil-pipe above the connection with the uppermost trap or shall terminate not less than three feet above the eaves of the building and not less than ten feet from any window.

46. All joints, pipes, fittings and apparatus in connection with any water-closet or urinal shall be perfectly watertight and air-tight, and fixed to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

47. All drains, sewers and drainage works, shall be built and carried out in all respects in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903-1909, and of these regulations and of any that may be made hereafter, and if no written notice provided by No. 1 of these regulations shall have been given to the Building Authority by any owner or occupier about to construct, re-construct, alter, repair or amend any drain or sewer on his premises, and if by such default the Building Authority shall have had no opportunity of inspecting and approving or disapproving of any such drain, sewer or drainage works actually built and already covered in, it shall be lawful for the Building Authority on discovering the existence of such drain or drainage works to call upon such owner or occupier to open and uncover the same for the purpose of inspection, and should such drain, sewer or drainage works prove upon inspection to be defective either in respect of design, workmanship or materials they shall be deemed a nuisance under Part III of the afore-mentioned Ordinances and dealt with accordingly.

48. All works connected with the construction of drains, sewers and connections shall be carried out in strict accordance with the plans and sections previously submitted to and approved by the Building Authority or with such amendments to such plans and sections as may have been required by him, to make them comply with the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903-1909, and all bye-laws and regulations made thereunder 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 control and supervision of the officers of the Building Authority appointed in that behalf and shall be completed to the entire satisfaction of the Building Authority.

49. Whenever any drain or sewer is about to be constructed or re-constructed the Building Authority shall have power to require the provision of a surface channel of approved materials and design, in lieu of a covered drain or sewer, in any position in which a covered drain or sewer may appear to him to be undesirable.

Waste pipes from buildings and surface channels from kitchens, sculleries, bathrooms, 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 or sewer shall be by means of a trap.

50. The position and depth of any sewer to which it is proposed to make a connection shall be ascertained by the person or persons submitting any plan or notice relating to any drainage works. The Building Authority, shall, on application being made to him by such person or persons, open the road or footway where necessary to enable such information to be obtained, but the cost of such opening and of the re-instatement of the surface shall be borne by the applicant.

51. The Building Authority or any officer deputed by such Authority may with such assistants as may be necessary enter any building, curtilage or works and may open the ground surface or take such other action as he may consider necessary for the purpose of inspecting and supervising the works to be carried out or about to be carried out under these regulations provided that any damage caused to the owner by reason of such inspection shall be made good by the Building Authority at the public expense should the work of which inspection is made be found sound and good.

52. In any case in which the Building Authority may consider the provisions of any of these regulations inapplicable or inexpedient he may grant such modifications or exemptions as he may consider necessary.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

No. 52.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain GERALD GEORGE WOOD, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be his Honorary Aide-de-Camp, with effect from this date.

5th February, 1910.

No. 53.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint GEOFFREY NORMAN ORME, Assistant Land Officer, New Territories, Southern District, to be a Police Magistrate for the Southern District of the New Territories, and has directed that his title be changed to that of Assistant District Officer for the Southern District of the New Territories, with effect from this date.

7th February, 1910.

NOTICES.

MAGISTRACY.

No. 54.—It is hereby notified that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Colonial Secretary's Office at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1910, for the purpose of considering the following applications under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 1898-1909, *viz.*:—

1. From one J. KAMIL residing at 37, Queen's Road Central, for a Hotel Keeper's adjunct licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises numbered 37, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The Bristol Restaurant".
2. From one P. O. PEUSTER residing at the Peak Hotel for a Hotel Keeper's adjunct licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises Victoria Gap under the sign of "The Peak Hotel".

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary to the Licensing Board.

9th February, 1910.