

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 501.

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
9th September, 1921.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular despatch of the 11th of August, I have the honour to inform you that a note has been received from the German Ambassador stating that, according to existing regulations, it will be permissible for German merchant ships to fly the old or the new German merchant flag at will up to the 1st of January, 1922.

2. The following description of the new flag has been furnished by the Admiralty:—

A rectangular flag divided horizontally into three equal stripes, Black, White and Red. In the Black stripe, next to the staff, are inserted the national colours, Black, Red and Yellow, divided from the Black stripe by an outer vertical edge of White. The length of the insertions is equal to the depth of the Black stripe.

3. Merchant vessels commanded by retired Naval Officers use the merchant flag superimposed with an Iron Cross.

I have, &c.,

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

The Officer Administering the Government of
HONGKONG.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

No. 502.

Regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 18 of 1911, on the 1st day of December, 1921.

1. The following regulations are hereby made by the Governor in Council under section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911:—

REGULATIONS FOR SECURING THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC.

Definitions.

Definitions. 1. In the following regulations,—

“Consumer’s wires” means any electric lines on a consumer’s premises which are connected with the service lines of the company at the consumer’s terminals;

“Sub-station” means any premises in which energy is transformed or converted for the purpose of supply to consumers, and which are large enough to admit the entrance of a person after the transforming or converting apparatus is in position, provided that for the purpose of these regulations any place within any such premises which is used solely for some purpose other than such transformation or conversion shall not be deemed to form part of a sub-station;

“Overhead line” means any electric line which is placed above ground and in the open air ;

“Pressure” means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth ; and—

(a) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure at any pair of consumer’s terminals does not exceed 250 volts, the supply shall be deemed a low pressure supply ;

(b) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 250 volts but does not exceed 650 volts, the supply shall be deemed a medium pressure supply ;

(c) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 650 volts but does not exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed a high pressure supply ; and

(d) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed an extra high pressure supply.

Where these regulations require any metallic body to be “efficiently connected with earth,” it shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of electrical energy.

General.

2. The pressure of a supply delivered to any consumer shall not exceed the limit of low pressure except for special purposes, for which a medium pressure supply may be given on the consumer undertaking to comply with the following conditions :—

Pressure of supply to consumers.

(a) Where the supply is for power purposes—

(1) the frame of every electric motor shall be efficiently connected with earth ;

(2) the consumer’s wires forming the connections to motors, or otherwise in connection with the supply, shall be, as far as practicable, completely enclosed in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, or they shall be fixed in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock ;

(3) the supply to every motor shall be controlled by means of an efficient cut-off switch, placed in such a position as to be easily handled by the person in charge of the motor, and connected so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from the motor itself, and from any regulating switch, resistance or other device in connection therewith ;

(4) switches, efficient fuses or other automatic circuit-breakers shall be provided, so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action ;

(5) a notice shall be fixed in a conspicuous position at every motor and switch board in connection with the supply forbidding unauthorised persons to touch the motors or apparatus.

(b) Where the supply is for arc lamps in series,—

(1) the consumer’s wires forming the connections to the arc lamps, or otherwise in connection with the supply, shall be, as far as practicable, completely enclosed in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, or they shall be fixed in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock ;

(2) the supply to every arc lamp shall be controlled by means of an efficient cut-off switch, placed in such a position as to be easily handled by the person in charge of the arc lighting, and connected so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from the arc lamp itself, and from any regulating switch, resistance or other device in connection therewith. Provided that where the arc lamps are connected in series across the outer conductors of a three-wire system, it shall be sufficient if one such switch be provided for each series of arc lamps ;

(3) switches, efficient fuses or other automatic cut-outs shall be provided, so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action.

(c) Where the supply is for incandescent lamps in series, unless the Director of Public Works otherwise allows,—

(1) the consumer's wires forming the connections to the incandescent lamps, or otherwise in connection with the supply, shall be completely enclosed in strong metal casing, and this casing together with the switches and lamp holders, if metallic, shall be efficiently connected with earth;

(2) switches, efficient fuses or other automatic cut-outs shall be provided, so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal action.

Where the supply is for any special purpose other than those above-mentioned, or where the pressure of the supply exceeds the limits of medium pressure it shall be subject to such other regulations as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

Introduc-
tion of
three-wire
system into
consumers'
premises.

3. When the pressure between the outer conductors of a three-wire system exceeds 250 volts and the three wires of the system or two pairs of wires are brought into a consumer's premises, the supply shall be given to two pairs of terminals arranged in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock, and the wiring from those terminals shall be kept distinct.

Minimum
size of
conductors.

4. The sectional area of the conductor in any electric line other than low tension laid or erected in any street after the date of these Regulations shall not be less than that of a strand of 7 wires, each of which is of No. 22 standard wire gauge, and the sectional area of every wire in a strand forming any such conductor shall not be less than that gauge, and where such stranded conductor is erected it shall be suspended from a suitable bearer wire or shall be protected by a suitable cradle fixed underneath. In the case of low tension conductors in any electric line the sectional area shall not be less than that of a single wire of No. 16 standard wire gauge efficiently insulated.

This regulation shall not apply in the case of an electric line placed in a lamp-post.

Insulation
test of low
pressure and
medium
pressure
mains.

5. Every low pressure and medium pressure main, after having been placed in position, and before it is used for the purposes of supply, shall withstand a pressure equal to the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use, and in any case at least 200 volts, and further, before being used as aforesaid, it shall be tested for insulation, and the company shall duly record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main.

Testing of
insulation
of all parts
of high
pressure
circuit.

6. A high pressure circuit shall not be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application, during one hour, in the case of every electric line, of a pressure equal to the full working pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use, and, in the case of every machine, device, or apparatus, of a pressure equal to the full working pressure to which it is intended to be subjected.

The company shall duly record the results of each test.

Mainten-
ance of
insulation.

7. There shall be maintained by the company at each station or sub-station as may be necessary a leakage indicator of approved pattern and so arranged that the leakage on each main feeder can be readily ascertained at any time and a weekly test recorded. If at any time the leakage is in the opinion of the Director of Public Works excessive, he shall require the company to remedy the same and it shall forthwith be remedied.

Provided that where any part of any electric circuit is connected with earth, either in accordance with these regulations or with the approval of the Director of Public Works, the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to that part of that circuit so long as the connection with earth exists.

Circuit-
breaker
for high
pressure
mains, etc.

8. Every high pressure main, conductor, or other apparatus shall be protected by a suitable fuse or automatic circuit-breaker.

Provided that it shall not be incumbent upon the company to provide such a fuse or circuit-breaker for the outer conductor of a concentric main which is, in accordance with these regulations or with the approval of the Director of Public Works, efficiently connected with earth.

9. In every case where a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with or leakage from the high pressure circuit, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

Trans-
formers.

10. The metallic portion of every high pressure transformer, with the exception of the conductors thereof, shall be efficiently connected with earth except in respect of transformers supported on poles at such a height as to be inaccessible except by the use of a ladder or other special appliance: Provided that in such cases such poles shall be efficiently connected with earth.

Connection
of trans-
formers
with
earth.

11. Where any portion of any electric line or any support for any electric line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to cause injury from lightning, it shall be efficiently protected against such liability.

Protection
from
lightning.

12. Where any accident by explosion or fire, or any other accident of such kind as to have caused or to be likely to have caused loss of life or personal injury has occurred at any part of any electric line or work, the company shall give immediate notice thereof to the Director of Public Works.

Report of
accidents
to Director
of Public
Works.

Overhead Lines.

13.—(1) The provisions of this regulation shall have effect in the case of overhead lines for low, medium, and high pressure supply, and in the event of such overhead lines being situated under the verandah or balcony of any building the Director of Public Works shall determine how far and to what extent the provisions of this regulation shall apply.

Overhead
lines in case
of low,
medium,
and high
pressure
supply.

(2) The interval between any two wooden poles used singly as supports for an overhead line shall not exceed 200 feet: provided that where the line makes an angle at any such pole, the interval between that and the next pole shall not exceed 150 feet. In the case of supports other than single wooden poles the intervals between the supports shall be such as may be prescribed by the Director of Public Works.

(3) Every support for an overhead line shall be of a durable material, and shall be properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line, or unequal lengths of span. The factor of safety shall be for overhead lines, at least 5, and for wooden poles at least 10, and for iron or steel structures at least 6, taking the maximum possible wind pressure at 40 pounds per square foot.

(4) All overhead lines shall be attached to insulators, and in the case of lines in which the pressure exceeds 110 volts, unless such lines are erected on the three-wire system as hereinafter described, shall be so guarded that they cannot fall away from the support.

(5) An overhead line, placed after the date of these regulations, shall not in any part thereof be at a less height from the ground than 18 feet, except with the consent of the Director of Public Works, and shall not be accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

(6) Where a supply is given by overhead lines on the three-wire system, the positive and negative conductors shall be placed side by side above the intermediate conductor. The intermediate conductor shall consist of two wires placed side by side at a distance apart greater than that between the positive and negative conductors, and connected in each span by two cross wires placed in such a manner that in the event of either the positive or negative conductor breaking it shall fall on one at least of the cross wires.

(7) Where a supply is given by overhead lines from a two-wire system, with the negative conductor connected with earth, the positive conductor shall be placed above the negative conductor in such a manner that in the event of breakage it must fall on the negative conductor.

(8) Service lines from overhead lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises which is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance. Every portion of any service line which is outside a building, and is within 7 feet from the building, shall be efficiently protected by insulating material.

(9) Where an overhead line crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing, shall not be less than 60 degrees, except with the consent of the Director of Public Works, and the spans shall be as short as possible.

(10) Where an overhead line crosses, or is in proximity to, any other wire or metal, precautions shall be taken by the company against the possibility of the line coming into contact with the other wire or metal, or of the other wire or metal coming into contact with the line, by breakage or otherwise. In the case of all overhead lines in which the pressure exceeds 110 volts, guard wires shall be provided by the company owning such lines. All guard wires must make good electrical connection with the poles and be efficiently connected with earth.

(11) Every overhead line, including its supports and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging to or connected with the line, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

(12) The company shall remove any overhead line upon ceasing to use it for the supply of energy unless upon so ceasing they satisfy the Director of Public Works that they intend to bring it into use again within a reasonable time.

Other overhead lines.

14. Save as above provided overhead lines shall not be erected except in accordance with such regulations as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

Electric Lines other than Overhead Lines.

Construction of receptacles for electric lines.

15. All conduits, pipes, casings, and street boxes used as receptacles for electric lines shall be constructed of durable material, and where laid under carriage ways shall be of ample strength to prevent damage from heavy traffic, and reasonable means shall be taken by the company to prevent accumulation of gas in such receptacles.

Crossing pipes, etc.

16. Where any electric line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, special precautions shall be taken by the company against the possibility of any electrical charging of the metallic substance from the line or from any metal conduit, pipe, or casing enclosing the line.

Electric continuity of metal conduits, etc. of high pressure line.

17. All metal conduits, pipes, or casings containing any high pressure electric line shall be efficiently connected with earth, and shall be so jointed and connected across all street boxes and other openings as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length.

Precautions to be taken when bare conductors are used.

18. Where the conductors of electric lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with insulating material they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit. No such conductor shall be at a pressure exceeding 300 volts from earth.

Adequate precautions shall also be taken to ensure that no accumulation of water shall take place in any part of the conduit, and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or the insulators.

The insulators of any such electric line shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected; but this requirement shall not apply to any such insulators which before the date of these regulations were not required by any regulation then in force to be so capable of ready inspection.

High pressure lines laid above ground or in subways.

19. Every portion of any high pressure electric line placed above the surface of the ground, or in any subway not in the sole occupation of the company, shall be completely enclosed either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or cement concrete, or in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

Protection for surface of ground and electric lines.

20. Where any high pressure electric line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric line or conductor shall become charged by leakage from the high pressure electric line.

Completion and control of high pressure lines.

21. A high pressure electric line shall not, except with the consent of the Director of Public Works, be used for the supply of energy before it has been completely laid, properly jointed, examined, and tested, or until it is in the sole charge of the company, and every such line shall during its use be in the sole charge of the company.

Sub-stations and Street Boxes.

22. Sub-stations shall be established in suitable places and shall be in the sole occupation and charge of the company. Sub-stations shall be erected above ground wherever possible, but where necessarily underground, due provision shall be made for ventilation and for drainage.

23. In addition to the provisions contained in regulation 15 as to the construction of receptacles for electric lines, the following conditions shall be observed with respect to street boxes :—

(a) the covers of all street boxes shall be so secured that they cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance ;

(b) the covers of all street boxes containing high pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected to strips of metal laid immediately underneath the street, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of these boxes, or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street, shall become electrically charged, whether by reason of leakage, defect, or otherwise ;

(c) where street boxes are used as transformer chambers, reasonable means shall be taken to prevent as far as possible any influx of water, either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes ; and in the case of any such street box exceeding one cubic yard in capacity, ample provision shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the box, and for the prevention of danger from sparking ;

(d) all street boxes shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas, and if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the company shall give immediate notice to the company whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood of the street box ;

(e) where mains at different pressures pass through the same street box they shall be readily distinguishable from one another.

24. The maximum power supplied to any underground sub-station or street box shall not, without the consent of the Director of Public Works, exceed 30 kilowatts in the case of a sub-station or street box containing a single transformer, or 75 kilowatts in the case of a sub-station or street box containing two or more transformers.

Consumer's Premises.

25. The company shall be responsible for all electric lines, fittings, and apparatus belonging to them, or under their control, which may be upon a consumer's premises, being maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

26. In delivering the energy to a consumer's terminals the company shall exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on the premises.

27. A suitable safety fuse or other automatic circuit-breaker shall be inserted in each service line within a consumer's premises as close as possible to the point of entry, and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction, except in cases where the service line is protected by fuses in a street box ; but no fuse or automatic circuit-breaker shall be inserted in the intermediate conductor of a three-wire system.

Wherever a seal is found broken on a consumer's premises and unless the same has been broken by an employee of the company, the consumer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5 dollars.

28. All service lines and apparatus placed on a consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and thoroughly protected against injury to the insulation or access of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit, shall not, unless efficiently connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be touched. All electric lines shall be so fixed and protected as to prevent the possibility of electrical discharge to any adjacent metallic substance.

29. Where the general supply of energy is a high pressure supply, and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high pressure service lines, conductors, and apparatus, including the transforming apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls, or in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth and securely fastened throughout.

Connection to consumer's premises not to be made where undue leakage would result.

30. The company shall not connect a consumer's wires with their mains unless they are reasonably satisfied that the connection would not cause an undue leakage from those wires or fittings; and where the company decline to make such connection they shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating their reasons for so declining. The consumer may appeal to the Director of Public Works whose decision shall be final.

Discontinuance of supply on discovery of leakage on consumer's premises.

31. If the company are reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a consumer's wires or fittings of such extent as to be a source of danger, any officer of the company, duly authorised by them in writing, may, for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, by notice require the consumer at some reasonable time after the service of the notice to permit him to inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and forming part of the circuit.

If on any such testing the officer discovers an undue leakage from the consumer's wires or if the consumer does not give all due facilities for inspection and testing, the company shall forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and shall not recommence the supply until they are reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been removed.

Appeal to Director of Public Works.

32. If any consumer is dissatisfied with the action of the company in refusing to give, or in discontinuing or in not recommencing the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of that consumer shall, on his application and on payment of a fee of 10 dollars, be tested for the existence of leakage by the Director of Public Works.

This regulation shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of either of the last two regulations.

Penalty for making addition to electrical installation.

33. Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the company's main without obtaining the written consent of the company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.

Penalty on consumer for addition to electrical installation.

34. Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the company, or, if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Arc Lighting.

Height from ground.

35. Arc lamps used in any street for public lighting shall be so fixed as not to be in any part at a less height than 10 feet from the ground.

Arc lamps to be guarded.

36. All arc lamps shall be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon or broken glass falling from them, and shall not be used in situations where there is any danger of the presence of explosive dust or gas.

Connection of Circuits with Earth.

Connection with earth of a three-wire system.

37. Where the pressure of a supply between the adjacent conductors of a three-wire system of mains exceeds 125 volts, the intermediate conductor shall be connected with earth in accordance with the following conditions:—

(a) the connection with earth of the intermediate conductor shall be made at one point only on each distinct circuit, namely, at the generating station, sub-station, or transformer, and the insulation of the circuit shall be efficiently maintained at all other parts;

(b) the current from the intermediate conductor to earth shall be continuously recorded, and, if it at any time becomes excessive, steps shall be immediately taken to improve the insulation of the system.

Connection of other circuits with earth.

38. The company shall not connect any other circuit with earth except with the approval of the Director of Public Works and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

Extra High Pressure.

39.—(1) This regulation shall have effect in the case of a supply at extra high pressure, and shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the obligations imposed by the foregoing regulations.

Special regulations as to extra high pressure.

(2) An extra high pressure main shall not be brought into use unless, after it has been placed in position and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application, during half-an-hour, of pressure exceeding the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subject in use, that is to say, in the case of every electric line to be used for a pressure not exceeding 10,000 volts twice the said maximum pressure, and in the case of a line to be used for a pressure exceeding 10,000 volts, a pressure exceeding the said maximum pressure by 10,000 volts: and the company shall record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main.

(3) Every extra high pressure main shall be protected by a suitable fuse or automatic circuit-breaker, but in the case of a concentric main that fuse or circuit-breaker shall not be inserted in any external conductor thereof which is connected with earth.

(4) In every case where an extra high pressure supply is transformed or converted to a reduced pressure, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the reduced pressure circuits from any accidental contact with or leakage from the extra high pressure system, either within or without the transforming or converting apparatus.

(5) All metal conduits, pipes, or casings containing any extra high pressure electric line shall be efficiently connected with earth, and shall be so jointed and connected across all street boxes and other openings so as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length.

(6) Every portion of any extra high pressure electric line placed above the surface of the ground, otherwise than in a sub-station, or in any subway not in the sole occupation of the company, shall be completely enclosed either in a tube of highly insulated material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or cement concrete, or in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

(7) Where extra high pressure mains for three-phase supply consist of insulated conductors laid together, provision shall be made to ensure that neither the ground nor any neighbouring or electric line or conductor can become charged by leakage from any such main.

Where this provision is made by a copper strip under a lead sheath, that strip shall be not less than sixteen-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and where it is made by steel wires outside a lead sheath, each of those wires shall be not less than one-tenth of an inch in diameter.

Where the mains are enclosed in a lead sheath, that sheath shall be not less than one-tenth of an inch in thickness, and shall be permanently and efficiently connected with earth.

(8) Extra high pressure mains for single phase supply and all cables connected therewith shall consist either of two concentric conductors or of separate conductors. Where concentric conductors are used the insulation shall be maintained efficiently throughout except that the outer conductor shall be connected with earth at one point, and where separate conductors are used provision shall be made as in the case of mains for three-phase supply to ensure that neither the ground nor any neighbouring electric line or conductor can become charged by leakage.

(9) An extra high pressure electric line shall not be brought into use for the supply of energy before it has been completely laid, properly jointed, examined, and tested, or until it is in the sole charge of the company, and every such line shall during its use be in the sole charge of the company.

(10) Extra high pressure mains shall not pass through the same street box with other mains, unless they are enclosed in strong metal casing; and street boxes containing high pressure mains shall not contain pipes for water, gas, or other service, or electric mains belonging to another undertaking: provided that any such street box may contain telephone wires belonging to the company.

(11) Sub-stations supplied at extra high pressure shall be established in suitable places and shall be in the sole occupation of the company.

(12) Sub-stations constructed below the surface of any street after the date of these regulations to which an extra high pressure is to be given shall not contain switches or other apparatus than transformers.

(13) The transforming apparatus at any sub-station supplied at extra high pressure shall be so arranged that there shall be no danger of any mains connected therewith being charged to any pressure beyond the limits of pressure for which those mains are intended.

(14) In delivering the energy to a sub-station at extra high pressure the company shall exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on the premises.

(15) All extra high pressure electric lines and apparatus placed in a sub-station shall be highly insulated and thoroughly protected against injury to the insulation or access of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit shall not, unless efficiently connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be inadvertently touched. All such lines shall be so fixed and protected as to prevent the possibility of electrical discharge to any adjacent metallic substance.

(16) The Director of Public Works shall be entitled to enter at all times any of the generating or sub-stations of the company supplying or supplied at an extra high pressure, and to make any such examination and tests of the mains, machines, transformers, or other apparatus in use in those stations, as may appear to him necessary, and the company shall afford all due facilities for any such examination and tests.

(17) Where any extra high pressure circuit is connected with earth, the connection shall be made at one point only, namely, at the generating station, sub-station, or transformer, and the insulation of the circuit shall, except at that point, be efficiently maintained throughout.

(18) The neutral point of the star winding of each distinct three-phase circuit, used for extra high pressure, may be connected with earth, or may be insulated. If connected with earth through a resistance, that resistance shall be sufficiently low to ensure that the fuse or automatic circuit-breaker in the mains shall act.

If the neutral point is not connected with earth, a separate electrostatic voltmeter placed in a conspicuous position in the generating station shall be connected between each distinct circuit and earth; and if the indications of the voltmeters show that the insulation of any of the circuits is faulty, immediate steps shall be taken to restore the insulation.

Penalties.

Penalties
for default.

40. If the company make default in complying with any of the preceding regulations, they shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100 dollars for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding 100 dollars for each day during which the offence continues.

The recovery of a penalty under these regulations shall not affect the liability of the company to make compensation in respect of any damage or injury which may be caused by reason of the default.

2. The regulations made by the Governor in Council on the 2nd April, 1914, and the 22nd October, 1914, and published in the *Gazette* on the 17th April, 1914, and on the 13th and 20th November, 1914, respectively, are hereby rescinded.

S. B. B. McELDERRY,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
1st December, 1921.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

No. 503.—In accordance with the Full Court Ordinances, 1912 and 1915, His Excellency the Governor has, with the consent of the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, been pleased to appoint His Honour SKINNER TURNER, Esquire, a Judge of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China, to be a Member of the Full Court of Hongkong.

29th November, 1921.