THE CITY RECORD.

VOL. XLIII. NUMBER 12664. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915. PRICE, 3 CENTS.

THE CITY RECORD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Published Under Authority of Section 1526, Greater New York Charter, by the

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, MAYOR.

FRANK L. POLK, CORPORATION COUNSEL. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, COMPTROLLER.

DAVID FERGUSON, SUPERVISOR.

Supervisor's Office, Municipal Building, 8th floor.

Published daily, at 9 a. m., except legal holidays, at Nos. 96 and 98 Reade street (north side), between West Broadway and Church street, New York City.

Subscription, $9.30 per year, exclusive of supplements. Daily issue, 3 cents a copy.

SUPPLEMENTS: Civil List (containing names, salaries, etc., of the City employees), Two Dollars; Official Canvass of Votes, 10 cents; Registry Lists, 5 cents each assembly district; Law Department Supplement, 10 cents; Annual Assessed Valuation of Real Estate, 25 cents each section; postage prepaid.

ADVERTISING: Copy for publication in the CITY RECORD must be received at least TWO (2) days before the date fixed for the first insertion; when proof is required for correction before publication, copy must be received THREE (3) days before the date fixed for the first insertion.

COPY for publication in the corporation newspapers of Brooklyn must be received at least THREE (3) days before the date fixed for the first insertion.

Entered as Second-class Matter, Post Office at New York City.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Aldermen, Board of—
Hearing by Committee on General Welfare 103
Minutes of Stated Meeting Held January 4, 1915 103
Assessors, Board of—
Completion of Assessments 189
Notice to Present Claims for Damages 189
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—
Proposals 187
Board Meetings 184
Bridges, Department of—
Proposals 185
Bronx, Borough of—
Proposals 188
Brooklyn, Borough of—
Proposals 189
Changes in Departments, Etc. 182
College of The City of New York—
Proposals 187
Docks and Ferries, Department of—
Proposals 189
Education, Department of—
Proposals 187
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of—
Notices of Public Hearings—Franchise Matters 187
Notices of Public Hearings—Public Improvement Matters 188
Finance, Department of—
Confirmation of Assessments 185
Corporation Sales of Buildings 186
Notices of Sales of Tax Liens 187
Sureties on Contracts 187
Vouchers Received January 6, 1915 .. 179
Warrants Made Ready for Payment January 6, 1915 177
Fire Department—
Proposals 187
Health, Department of—
Amendments to Sanitary Code 184
Notice of Public Hearing 103
Instructions to Bidders for Work to Be Done or Supplies to Be Furnished 190
Law Department—
Extract of Transactions for the Week Ending December 5, 1914 180
Municipal Civil Service Commission—
Notices of Examinations 184
Notice to Bidders at Sales of Old Buildings, etc. 190
Official Directory 182
Parks, Department of—
Proposals 187
Police Department—
Auction Sale of Condemned Property. 184
Owners Wanted for Unclaimed Property 184
Public Charities, Department of—
Proposals 189
Public Service Commission, First District—
Calendar for the Week Commencing January 4, 1915 103
Supreme Court, First Department—
Filing Bill of Costs 190
Filing Preliminary Abstracts 189
Supreme Court, Second Department—
Filing Bill of Costs 190
Filing Preliminary Abstracts 190
Water Supply, Board of—
Proposals 189
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of—
Proposals 185

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Hearing by Committee on General Welfare.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE of the Board of Aldermen will hold a PUBLIC HEARING in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the following matter:

No. 1138. Authorizing Washington Cemetery to take title to four strips of land adjoining the cemetery.

All persons interested are invited to attend.

j5,8 P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Notice of Public Hearing.

Section 117, Sanitary Code.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons interested in the operation of that portion of the Sanitary Code of the City of New York, under Section 117 of Article VIII, Drugs and Chemicals, and reading as follows:

Sec. 117. REGULATING THE SALE OF PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES—No proprietary or patent medicine manufactured, prepared, or intended, for internal human use, shall be held, offered for sale, sold or given away, in the City of New York, until the following requirements shall, in each instance, have been met:

The names of the ingredients of every such medicine shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the Regulations of the Board of Health may prescribe.

The expression "proprietary or patent medicine," for the purposes of this section, shall be taken to mean and include every medicine or medicinal compound, manufactured, prepared, or intended, for internal human use, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, or which does not bear the name of each ingredient conspicuously, clearly, and legibly set forth, in English, on the outside of each bottle, box, or package in which the said medicine or medicinal compound is held, offered for sale, sold, or given away.

The provisions of this section shall not, however, apply to any medicine or medicinal compound, sold or given away upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, provided such medicine or medicinal compound be sold or given away to or for the use of the person for whom it shall have been prescribed, and provided, also, that the said prescription shall have been filed at the establishment or place where such medicine or medicinal compound is sold or given away, in chronological order according to the date of the receipt of such prescription at such establishment or place.

Every such prescription shall remain so filed for a period of five years.

The names of the ingredients of proprietary and patent medicines, registered in accordance with the terms of this section, and all information relating thereto or connected therewith, shall be regarded as confidential, and shall not be open to inspection by the public or any person other than the official custodian of such records in the Department of Health, such persons as may be authorized by law to inspect such records, and those duly authorized to prosecute or enforce the Federal Statutes, the Laws of the State of New York, both criminal and civil, and the Ordinances of the City of New York, but only for the purpose of such prosecution or enforcement.

This section shall take effect December 31, 1915.

—that the Board of Health will hold a hearing in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

j2,7 EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—FIRST DISTRICT.

No. 154 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Calendar for the Week Commencing January 4, 1915.

Thursday, January 7, 1915—10.30 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1887—Staten Island Midland Railway Company—"Application for approval of issue of $135,000 equipment trust certificates"—Whole Commission. 10.30 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1880—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. et al.—"Service on street surface railroad"—Whole Commission. 10.30 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1882—New York Consolidated Railroad Co. et al.—"Service and equipment on elevated lines"—Whole Commission. 11 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1893—Third Avenue Railway Company and Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company—"Improvements in tracks"—Whole Commission. 11 a. m.—Room 310—Case No. 1266—Long Island Railroad Company—"Alteration of grade crossings at Lawrence Street and other streets on the North Side Division, Flushing; accounting"—Whole Commission. 2.30 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1787—Woodhaven Gas Light Company—Albert C. Schwarz et al., complainants—"Rate for gas in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens"—Commissioner Maltbie. 2.30 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1807—Woodhaven Gas Light Company et al.—"Rate for gas in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens"—Commissioner Maltbie.

Friday, January 8, 1915—11 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1895—Richmond Light and Railroad Company—"Distribution system for light, heat and power"—Commissioner Cram. 2.30 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1778—Third Avenue Railway Company—"Application for approval of issue of $6,650,000 bonds"—Commissioner Maltbie.

Meeting of the Committee of the Whole held Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 10.30 a. m. in the Committee Room.

Regular meeting of the Commission held every Tuesday and Friday at 12.15 p. m. in Room 310.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

STATED MEETING.

Monday, January 4, 1915, 12 o'Clock M.

The Board met in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

In the absence of the President, acting as Mayor, and the Vice-Chairman, the Clerk called the Board to order. Alderman Curran nominated Alderman Hamilton as temporary Chairman.

Which motion was adopted.

Present:

Aldermen

O. Grant Esterbrook, Vice-Chairman.	Alexander Dujat.	Frank Mullen.
Jacob Bartscherer.	Edward Eichhorn.	James F. Mullen.
Daniel M. Bedell.	James R. Ferguson.	James J. Nugent.
Albert C. Benninger.	John T. Eagan.	John J. O'Rourke.
John H. Boschen.	August Ferrand.	Henry Ottes.
Robert H. Bosse.	William Fink.	William H. Pendry.
William D. Brush.	John S. Gaynor.	Charles A. Post.
Samuel J. Burden.	James Hamilton.	Hyman Pouker.
William H. Burns.	Joseph M. Hannon.	William F. Quinn.
Michael Carberry.	Michael J. Hogan.	John J. Reardon.
Lauren Carroll.	Oscar Igstaedter.	Harry Robitzek.
William H. Chorosh.	Louis Jacobson.	Isadore M. Rosenblum.
Charles P. Cole.	William P. Kenneally.	Peter Schweickert.
William W. Colne.	Francis P. Kenney.	Joseph W. Spencer.
Frank Cunningham.	John Kochendorfer.	Arnon L. Squiers.
Henry H. Curran.	William J. Lein.	Michael Stapleton.
Charles Delaney.	Abraham M. Levy.	Frederick H. Stevenson.
John Diemer.	John McCann.	Edward H. Taylor.
Frank T. Dixson.	John F. McCourt.	Frederick Trau.
Bernard E. Donnelly.	William P. McGarry.	Edward B. Valentine.
Frank Dostal, Jr.	Anthony J. McNally.	Jacob Weil.
Frank J. Dotzler.	James J. Molen.	Louis Wendel, Jr.
Frank L. Dowling.	Charles J. Moore.	John J. White.
William Duggan.	Jesse D. Moore.	Frederick H. Wilmot.
	Robert L. Moran.	

Charles J. McCormack, President, Borough of Richmond.

Maurice E. Connolly, President, Borough of Queens, by James A. Dayton, Commissioner of Public Works.

Douglas Mathewson, President, Borough of The Bronx, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works.

Lewis H. Pounds, President, Borough of Brooklyn.

Marcus M. Marks, President, Borough of Manhattan, and by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works.

The Clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the stated meeting of December 22, 1914.

Alderman Curran moved that the minutes be amended by striking out from line 40, on page 826, all of the words after the word "over," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and made a general order"; also by striking out all of line 41.

Which motion was adopted.

The minutes, as amended, were then approved.

Remarks by the President.

The President addressed the Board, congratulating the members on the achievements of 1914, and outlining briefly some of the more important work still before it.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The Chairman pro tem. laid before the Board the following message from his Honor, the Mayor:

No. 1020.

Message from the Mayor Approving an Ordinance to Amend the Public Hack Ordinance.

City of New York, Office of the Mayor.

To the Honorable The Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—I am returning approved Ordinance No. 1020, entitled: "Ordinance to amend the public hack ordinance."

This amendment, in effect, provides that if a meter be affixed to any vehicle using the public streets for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire, and holds the same out as an accurte measurer of distances, then that vehicle must be under the supervision of, and the meter inspected for accuracy by, the city authorities. I find that this amendment is entirely discretionary in its form, stating that if a meter be affixed to a vehicle then it is to be considered a public hack. If the owners of vehicles do not wish to come under the provisions of this amendment, they may avoid it by not using a meter.

A strange opposition has developed to this new legislation, which flies in the face of all arguments previously used by hotel owners and the managers of several of the taxicab concerns. We have always heard from the hotel owners and large taxicab companies that their drivers were the only honest men with whom the guests of the hotels could be intrusted. We are now met by a strange right-about argument.

I have received a letter from one of the largest taxicab companies in the city, signed by its president, in which he says:

"It would be impossible to get the public to ride in a cab where the driver regulated the charge (which he must do in all cases where dilatory distances are made without taximeters in some way being affixed). Both the public and the company would without question be subject to great fraud on the part of any dishonest chauffeur, and for this reason we should not be denied the right to use any device that might prevent such a possibility * * *."

In contrasting these two lines of argument, one is led to believe that the opposition to the original taxicab ordinance and to this amendment is not sincere, but that the real gist of the matter is that the taxicab ordinances are cutting in on special privileges and rebates wrongfully charged the traveling public, and that every step taken by the city authorities in this direction will be met by one argument or another in the hope that all reforms may be defeated.

The investigations conducted by the Commissioner of Accounts' office, when this taxicab matter was first taken up, showed that the hotels in this city were receiving very large rebates on the fare charged each guest leaving the hotel. One house in particular received an income of over $30,000 per annum from this taxicab rebate, and another received over $20,000 per annum. There is a persistent effort being made, under every subterfuge known by adroit counsel, to continue this rebate practice. At the public hearing that I held on this amendment, the attorney of the Hotel Association frankly stated:

"It is a fact that we are receiving a commission and that is one of the principal reasons why I am here * * *."

The man who made this statement before me further said:

"I represent all the big hotels in the City of New York in this Association."

This attorney also said:

"I don't know any reason after a hotel man has devoted his life and money to the hotel business, why he should not make a profit out of the taxicab service part of his business."

It has been argued before me that these so-called private taxicabs cannot be run from hotels at the rates now in force; that they must take off the meter and, as said above, be mulcted by dishonest drivers. I can readily understand this if these overhead charges of large rebates are still continued, as the attorney for the Hotel Association said. Without this rebate and large overhead charges other men are apparently able to make a competent living at the lowest rate fixed by your Honorable Board, namely, 30 cents for the first half mile and 10 cents for each succeeding quarter mile.

I have been furnished with the following figures from the office of the Commissioner of Licenses, which show how the taxicab business is steadily increasing in number of licensed vehicles under the rates fixed by your Honorable Board:

Taxicabs licensed between August 1, 1913, and January 31, 1914.....	1,923
Taxicabs licensed between February 1, 1914, and December 30, 1914.....	2,717

This is an increase in 1914 of nearly 800 over the six months in 1913. I might note here that this date of August 1, 1913, is given because, as you will remember, it was on this day that the present hack ordinance went into effect.

Looking at this amendment as a protection to the traveling public where a meter is held out as an accurate measurer of distance, I have decided to approve it and return the same to you herewith.

Respectfully, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Which was ordered on file.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 1188.

Spring Street Presbyterian Church—Notice of Protest Against the Change of Name of Varick Street.

Spring Street Presbyterian Church, Neighborhood House, 244 Spring St., New York, December 22, 1914.

Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, Municipal Building, New York City:

Gentlemen—We understand that you have under consideration a plan to change the name of Varick Street to Seventh Avenue South. As the Session of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, which was erected on Spring Street, near Varick Street, in 1811, and which now, because of recent changes, stands on the corner of Spring and Varick Streets, we wish to record our most earnest protest against the proposed change.

Our city can ill afford to forget her history, and it is only by the preservation of the old landmarks and names that history can be popularly remembered. This part of our city is especially rich in historical associations and it would be a pity if the honored name of Colonel Richard Varick, one time Secretary to General Washington, and for twelve years Mayor of New York City, should be buried under "Seventh Avenue South," or any other title. Yours truly,

TERTIUS VAN DYKE, WM. Y. DUNCAN, JAMES E. ANDERSON, CHARLES E. SEITZINGER, JOHN P. FERRIS, JNO. W. ANDREWS.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

No. 1189.

Communication from Abraham D. Epstein in Relation to the Near-Stop Ordinance.

Abraham D. Epstein, Real Estate and Mortgage Loans, 76 Rush St., Brooklyn, N. Y., December 24, 1914.

To the Board of Aldermen, City of New York, City Hall, New York, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—While the new ordinance for street cars to stop at the near side is a great improvement upon the old way, yet I wish to point out to you the importance of having the cars stop on both sides at a crossing, where it compels men, women, children and sick persons to cross the tracks in order to transfer to a cross line going to the right of the alighting car; whereas formerly all a passenger had to do was to walk a little ways around the corner without crossing any tracks.

Think of the unnecessary risk and danger the people are exposed to under the new ordinance, especially in the winter time on slippery pavements. It would appear that this was not thought of when the ordinance was passed by your Board, and should be remedied at once before the slippery and slushy weather sets in.

To repeat, the new ordinance works good except that cars should stop on both sides of a crossing. Pespectfully yours, ABRAHAM D. EPSTEIN.

Which was ordered on file.

No. 1190.

Communication from the Flushing Association in Relation to Naming a Public Park in the Borough of Queens in Memory of the Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg.

The Flushing Association, Flushing, N. Y., December 18th, 1914.

Hon. GEORGE MCANENY, *President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:*

My Dear Sir—There was recently acquired by the City by transfer to the Department of Parks, a three-acre tract at Queens Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, Flushing. So far as we are able to ascertain no name has been suggested for this new park. It has occurred to members of The Flushing Association that here is an excellent opportunity to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, who was prominent in Flushing in the early years of the nineteenth century. Beginning his clerical career as rector of St. George's Parish, he founded in 1826 Flushing Institute, the first prepartory school of any note in America. Later he founded your splendid St. Luke's Hospital and the Home for Cripples at St. Johnland.

The records indicate Dr. Muhlenberg to have been a man of extraordinary vision and conspicuous achievement. We do not know of any memorial bearing his name. We cordially commend to you the desirability of recognizing the great work of this gifted man by naming this new park after him, and invite your personal approval and official co-operation. Very truly yours, L. S. CASE, Secretary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

No. 1191.

Communication from the Francis H. Leggett Company in Relation to the Naming of "Seventh Avenue."

Francis H. Leggett & Company, Importers, Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products, New York, Dec. 23, 1914.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Gentlemen—As owners of property located at Franklin and Varick Streets, and in view of the movement for the change in name of the latter street, owing to the widening of Varick Street, thus extending Seventh Avenue as a thoroughfare, we would respectfully place ourselves upon record with your honorable body as favoring the name of "Seventh Avenue" for the entire length, as a logical and practical designation and involving the merit of simplicity in the matter of being readily located, especially for strangers visiting our city, as well as a matter of general convenience.

We therefore respectfully petition and pray that the name of Varick Street may be superseded by that of "Seventh Avenue." Yours truly,

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & COMPANY, R. E. NUESE, Secretary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

No. 1192.

Communication from the Mapleton Taxpayers Association Protesting Against Addition to Washington Cemetery.

Mapleton Taxpayers Association, Mapleton, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 20th, 1914.

Mr. GEO. MCANENY, *President of Board of Aldermen:*

This association wishes to vigorously protest against the extension of Washington Cemetery, which we understand is to come before the Board of Aldermen, and earnestly request a public hearing, as this matter is very important to this community.

Respectfully yours, J. W. MACQUARRIE, Secretary.

Which was ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY, COUNTY AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The Chairman pro tem. laid before the Board the following communications from the President of the Borough of Queens:

No. 1193.

President of the Borough of Queens—Request for Special Revenue Bonds, $4,350, to Provide for Salaries of Attendants for the Year 1915.

The City of New York, Office of the President of the Borough of Queens, Long Island City, December 22, 1914.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen, City of New York:

Gentlemen—An application is hereby made for an issue of Special Revenue Bonds to an amount not exceeding Forty-three hundred and fifty dollars ($4,350).

This request is made to provide for the salries of

Four (4) Attendants (Male), at $900 per annum.....	$3,600 00
One (1) Attendant (Female), at $750 per annum.....	750 00
	$4,350 00

for the year 1915.

In order that we may comply with the rules and regulations of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, it is absolutely necessary that these additional Attendants be employed in the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, this Department.

Yours very truly.

JAMES A. DAYTON, Commissioner of Public Works and Acting President of the Borough of Queens.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 1194.

President of the Borough of Queens—List Containing Proposed Street Names for a Portion of the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens.

The City of New York, Office of the President of the Borough of Queens, Long Island City, December 24, 1914.

Honorable GEORGE MCANENY, *President of the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York.*

Sir: I beg to forward herewith, for the approval of the Board of Aldermen, a list containing proposed street names to replace those previously shown upon Final Sections 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122 and 123, in that portion of the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, bounded by the Brooklyn Borough Line, Park Lane South (Ashland Street), Metropolitan Avenue, Van Wyck Avenue, Liberty Avenue, 99th Street and Sutter Avenue; also a map upon which is shown in red the changes proposed.

Attached hereto is a communication with reference to this matter, dated December 4, 1914, from the Engineer in Charge of the Topographical Bureau, this department, setting forth the purpose of this list and map. Yours very truly,

MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, President of the Borough of Queens.

The City of New York, Office of the President of the Borough of Queens, Topographical Bureau, Long Island City, N. Y., December 4, 1914.

Hon. MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, *President Borough of Queens.*

Sir: I transmit herewith a list containing proposed street names, to replace those previously shown upon Final Sections 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122 and 123, in that portion of the Fourth Ward bounded by the Brooklyn Borough Line, Park Lane South (Ashland Street), Metropolitan Avenue, Van Wyck Avenue, Liberty Avenue, 99th Street (Ocean Avenue) and Sutter Avenue; also a man upon which is shown in red the changes proposed.

It is the purpose of this list and map to extend the Numerical Street-naming System which has been used upon the Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, Bayside and Black Stump Tentative Maps to Woodhaven and Richmond Hill.

The Numerical System has been endorsed by civic organizations throughout the Borough, and has been favored by nearly every civic society in the section covered by this map.

It is intended ultimately to extend this system to cover the whole Borough, naming all the highways which run in a northerly direction, *Streets* and *Places;* those which run in an easterly direction, *Avenues* and *Roads.*

The Philadelphia system of house numbers will be applied in conjunction with these street names, so that the house number and street name will be a guide to the location of the buildings in the Borough.

It is believed that the adoption of this system will solve the very vexatious problem of providing street names and house numbers for so large and complex a territory as the Borough of Queens, and will satisfactorily dispose of most of the objections to the present street names.

It is respectfully suggested that, if the accompanying list and map meet your approval, and that of the Consulting Engineer of the Borough, they be forwarded to the Board of Aldermen, for its adoption. Respectfully,

CLIFFORD B. MOORE, Engineer in Charge.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

The Chairman pro-tem. laid before the Board the following communication from the Chief Clerk, Court of Special Sessions.

No. 1195.

Chief Clerk, Court of Special Sessions—Request for Authority to Draw on Account of Minor and Incidental Expenses During Year 1915.

Chief Clerk's Office, Court of Special Sessions of The City of New York, Corner Franklin and Centre Streets, December 28, 1914.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, City of New York:

Gentlemen—I hereby request your honorable body to adopt the necessary resolution to enable me to secure the sum of $200 from the supplies appropriation for this Court in the Budget for the year 1915, for the purpose of defraying minor and incidental expenses, the same to be accounted for by vouchers subsequently submitted for approval. Respectfully, F. W. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chairman pro-tem. laid before the Board the following communication from the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1196.

President of the Borough of Manhattan—Request for Extension of Time in Use of Special Revenue Bond Issue for Repairs to Building at 49 Lafayette Street.

City of New York, President of the Borough of Manhattan, Municipal Building, December 21, 1914.

Hon. GEORGE MCANENY, *President, Board of Aldermen,* City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—Under date of November 10, 1914, your honorable Board adopted a resolution authorizing an issue of Special Revenue Bonds in the amount of $4,004.12 and, under date of November 17, 1914, an additional issue of $3,500 was authorized.

The funds are for the purpose of remodeling and making repairs to the building located at 49 Lafayette Place, which will be occupied by the Municipal Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of Licenses.

In your authorization of the funds there is a provision in the resolution which states that all obligations contracted for shall be incurred on or before December 31, 1914.

In view of the fact that the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was not obtained until December 18, 1914, which will leave only twelve days before the expiration of the time limit, I, therefore, respectfully request that the time for incurring obligations upon contracts and orders be extended to April 1, 1915.

Very truly yours, MARCUS M. MARKS, President, Borough of Manhattan.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chairman pro-tem. laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Public Charities.

No. 1197.

Department of Public Charities—Request for Authority to Purchase Two Automobile Ambulances Without Public Letting.

Department of Public Charities of The City of New York, Municipal Building, Tenth Floor, December 24, 1914.

Re Automobile Ambulances.

Hon. GEORGE MCANENY, *President, Board of Aldermen,* New York City:

Sir—We would respectfully request that authority be given this Department to purchase, without public letting, two automobile ambulances, one to be used at Cumberland Street Hospital, and one at Greenpoint Hospital, at a price not exceeding the sum of $5,000.

The funds to purchase these automobiles are included in the Tax Budget for 1915, under Code No. 2015.

Trusting that a resolution in the enclosed form, or some other suitable form, will be adopted by the Board at an early date, as we are anxious to obtain these automobiles as soon as possible after the first of January. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner.

Resolved, That, pursuant to Section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, the Commissioner of Public Charities of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to purchase, without public letting, for the use of said Department, two automobile ambulances, the total expense of which will not exceed the sum of $5,000.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The Chairman pro-tem. laid before the Board the following communications from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

No. 1198.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Notice of Disapproval of Request for Special Revenue Bonds, $7,500, for Supplies and Equipment for Athletic Centres Under Department of Education.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Office of the Secretary, Municipal Building, December 29, 1914.

Hon. P. J. SCULLY, *City Clerk, and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen:*

Sir—I transmit herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1914, disapproving of the request of the Board of Aldermen, as set forth in a resolution adopted by said Board October 13, 1914, for the issue of $7,500 Special Revenue Bonds to be used by the Department of Education for supplies and equipment for athletic centres during the year 1914, inasmuch as the appropriation for 1915 for athletic supplies and equipment will be available by the first of the ensuing year.

The Secretary was directed to so notify the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Education. Respectfully, JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby *disapproves* of the request of the Board of Aldermen, as set forth in a resolution adopted by said Board October 13, 1914, for the issue of seventy-five hundred dollars ($7,500) special revenue bonds to be used by the Department of Education for supplies and equipment for athletic centres during the year 1914.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1914. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Which was ordered on file.

No. 1199.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Resolution to Transfer Jurisdiction Over Fort Hamilton Parkway to the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Office of the Secretary, Municipal Building, December 28, 1914.

Hon. GEORGE MCANENY, *President, Board of Aldermen:*

Dear Sir—I transmit herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1914, transferring the jurisdiction and control over Fort Hamilton Parkway, from Ocean Parkway at a point near Prospect Park to the southern end of the Shoe Road, Borough of Brooklyn, from the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, to the President of the Borough of Brooklyn. Respectfully, JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, subject to the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, as provided by Section 243-A of the Greater New York Charter, hereby transfers the jurisdiction and control over Fort Hamilton Parkway, extending from Ocean Parkway at a point near Prospect Park to the southern end of the Shore Road, in the Borough of Brooklyn, from the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, to the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting of said Board held on December 23, 1914. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

No. 1200.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Resolution for Corporate Stock, $25,000, for Extending to Solid Rock the Foundations of the Female Dormitory of Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwells Island.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Office of the Secretary, Municipal Building, December 30, 1914.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—I transmit herewith certified copies of three resolutions adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1914, relative to the issues of corporate stock as follows:

Cal. No. 15.—Authorizing the issue of $25,000 corporate stock to provide means for extending to solid rock the foundations of the female dormitory, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwells Island, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities.

Cal. No. 91A. Amending resolution adopted September 21, 1914, which authorized the issue of $347,530 corporate stock to provide means for the construction and equipment of a public school building at Blake Avenue, between Hopkinson Avenue and Bristol Street, Borough of Brooklyn—by reducing said amount to $343,930.

Cal. No. 91B. Amending resolution adopted June 12, 1913, which authorized the issue of $147,800 corporate stock to provide means for the construction and equipment of a new public school building at 207th street and Hull avenue, The Bronx—by reducing said amount to $151,400.

I also enclose copies of reports from the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget relative thereto. Yours very truly, JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of Section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), for the purpose of providing means for extending to solid rock the foundations of the female dormitory, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwells Island, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and is authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid; provided, however, that no part of the proceeds of the corporate stock herein authorized shall be available until after the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has approved the form of contract, plans, specifications and estimates of cost pertaining to the same, and that no part of such proceeds shall be used for the payment of fees of any architect, engineer or expert until after a contract with such architect, engineer or expert has been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that no part of the proceeds of corporate stock herein authorized shall be used for the payment of any salary or wage of departmental employees except after approval by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and in accordance with the schedules to be adopted by said Board, and be it further

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Charities is directed to submit to this Board for its approval, forms of contract, plans, specifications and estimates of cost prior to advertising for bids for work chargeable to the proceeds of the corporate stock herein authorized, and said Commissioner is also directed to submit to this Board for its approval all preliminary and final agreements with an architect or architects, engineer or engineers, expert or experts, whenever such agreements or contracts are chargeable against corporate stock herein authorized.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, December 23, 1914. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Municipal Building, Bureau of Contract Supervision, December 21, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 4, 1914, you referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee a communication from the Commissioner of Public Charities, dated November 27, 1914, renewing his request, dated October 6, 1914, for an authorization of $25,000 in corporate stock for repairing the foundation of the female dormitory, Metropolitan Hospital.

The female dormitory was erected under a contract dated December 16, 1910, by Richard Carvel, the contract price being $95,000. A second contract was awarded to Richard Carvel on October 16, 1911, in the sum of $18,750, for interior finishing, making the total cost of the building $113,750. These contracts have been paid in full.

The building was occupied by the Department in October, 1913.

On December 30, 1913, the Building Department, by order U. B. No. 2925, ordered the building vacated on the ground that settlement of the foundation had made it unsafe. It cannot be again occupied until the building department rescinds its order.

The Bureau of Contract Supervision has called our attention to facts that demand very thorough consideration by this Board.

The failure of the building is due to the fact that it is built upon spread footings instead of a pile foundation:

The signed contract, which is in the Department of Finance, and the plans on file in the Bureau of Buildings, call for pile foundations and do not allow the contractor the option of building the foundation in any other way.

The plans on file in the Department of Public Charities show an addition, giving the contractor the option of putting in either a pile foundation or spread footings.

The responsibility for the condition of the building and the liability of the contractor for the expense of remedying the defects have not been determined. Acting under instructions from the Corporation Counsel the Department of Public Charities has notified the contractor and his sureties to remedy the defects in the building.

On September 2, 1914, the Corporation Counsel advised the Commissioner of Public Charities as follows:

> "There is no reason why you should not proceed in the manner prescribed by the Charter to have the necessary work done at once. There are no further steps to be taken by you at this time with reference to the contractor or his bondsmen."

It is therefore evident that, in order to secure the use of this building within any reasonable period, the City must make a sufficient appropriation to render the building safe.

The Department of Public Charities has received two estimates from firms qualified to do the work necessary to make the building safe. The lower of these bids is in the sum of $25,000.

We recommend the authorization of $25,000 in corporate stock to repair the foundation and put the building in a safe and habitable condition.

We believe it is proper to use the proceeds of corporate stock for this purpose, as the work is actually a part of the original construction.

We recommend that the Corporation Counsel be directed to proceed at once with an investigation to determine the responsibility for the changes in the plans and also to determine the liability of the bondsmen of the contractor.

It is a significant fact that the printed specifications call for a foundation on concrete piles and though the specifications very clearly set forth a number of options there is no option permitting the use of spread foundations. In fact, there is no suggestion of spread foundations in the specifications.

Mr. William Flanagan, now a building contractor at No. 118 East 28th Street, was architect for the dormitory building. Mr. Flanagan's recollection, as stated to a representative of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, is that the changes in the plans were made by direction of the Bureau of Buildings before the contract was advertised.

There is no evidence in the papers on file in the Bureau of Buildings that the change was authorized at all by that bureau. If such an important change had been authorized the plans on file certainly should have been changed.

On the other hand, the plans on file do show changes, which indicate quite clearly that it was the intention of the Bureau of Buildings that the foundation should be upon piles. These changes related to the thickness of the cap over the piles and increased the dimensions from 9 to 12 inches in two places.

There appears to be a good reason for a thorough investigation of this matter. We believe the City's interests should be given better protection and that a case of this kind should not be pigeonholed and forgotten. This case shows a need for a closer supervision of contracts while they are in progress to make sure that plans and specifications as approved by this Board are followed.

It is suggested that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should require from the Bureau of Contract Supervision progress reports on construction contracts. These reports should show whether or not work is being done in accordance with plans and specifications.

Attached hereto are resolutions which, if adopted, will put these recommendations into effect. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, concurring as to authorizations only, not last paragraph; LEWIS H. POUNDS, President, Borough of Brooklyn, concurring in recommendation for authorization of corporate stock; DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President, Borough of The Bronx; Corporate Stock Budget Committee.

No. 1201.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Resolution to Amend an Issue of Corporate Stock for Construction and Equipment of a Public School on Blake Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That, subject to the concurrence herewith by the Board of Aldermen, the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on September 21, 1914, and approved by the Board of Aldermen on October 13, 1914:

> "Resolved, That, subject to the concurrence herewith by the Board of Aldermen, the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 17, 1911, and approved by the Board of Aldermen on July 25, 1911:
>
> "'Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding *three hundred and sixty-six thousand and thirty dollars* ($366,030), to provide means for the construction and equipment of a Public School Building at Blake Avenue, between Hopkinson Avenue and Bristol Street, Borough of Brooklyn, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and is authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid,'
>
> "—be *amended* to make the amount authorized *three hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars* ($347,530)."

—be further *amended* to make the amount authorized *three hundred and forty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars* ($343,930).

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, December 23, 1914. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

No. 1202.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Resolution to Amend an Issue of Corporate Stock for Construction and Equipment of a Public School Building at 207th Street and Hull Avenue, Borough of The Bronx.

Resolved, That, subject to the concurrence herewith by the Board of Aldermen, the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 12, 1913, and approved by the Board of Aldermen on July 15, 1913:

> "Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding *one hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars* ($147,800), to provide means for the construction and equipment of a new public school building at 207th Street and Hull Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid,"

—be *amended* to make the amount authorized *one hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred dollars* ($151,400).

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, December 23, 1914. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Bureau of Contract Supervision, December 21, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On November 11, 1914, the Board of Education requested the amendment of the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 17, 1911, as amended on September 21, 1914, approving the issue of $347,530 corporate stock for the construction and equipment of a public school building at Blake Avenue, between Hopkinson Avenue and Bristol Street, Borough of Brooklyn, by reducing the authorization to $343,530.

The Board of Education also requested that the amount of the reduction, $4,000, be added to the amount of $147,800 approved by the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, adopted on June 12, 1913, for the construction and equipment of a new public school building at 207th Street and Hull Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, by amending the resolution to make the amount $151,800.

In the appropriation for Public School 175 at Blake Avenue, between Hopkinson Avenue and Bristol Street, Borough of Brooklyn, there is available a balance of $15,939.47. All contracts for construction and equipment of this building are awarded. Contracts for all work of construction and equipment of new Public School 56, at 207th Street and Hull Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, are awarded. Orders for furniture and grate bars from the State Prison Commission are still to be given. These will amount to approximately four thousand dollars. There is a balance in the fund of $433.82.

It is urgent that an additional sum of $3,600 be appropriated to complete this building.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request to the extent of $3,600. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; LEWIS H. POUNDS, President, Borough of Brooklyn; DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President, Borough of The Bronx; Corporate Stock Budget Committee.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 1203.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Resolution to Fix the Compensation of Certain Janitors in the Department of Education.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Office of the Secretary, Municipal Building, December 30, 1914.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—I transmit herewith certified copies of two resolutions adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1914, relative to the establishment of grades of positions, as follows:

	Department and Position.	Compensation.	Incumbents.
Cal. No. 32	Department of Education—Janitors of various public schools, as set forth therein	.....	.....
Cal. No. 112A	City departments—Thermostat Repairer (provided that all persons employed under the title "Thermostat Repairer" shall qualify either as Plumber or Steamfitter)	$5 50 per diem	Unlimited.

I also enclose copies of reports from the Committee on Salaries and Grades relative thereto. Yours very truly, JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Whereas, By opinions of the Corporation Counsel as of June 28 and July 30, 1910, the Comptroller was advised that the payment of salaries of janitors in the Department of Education was illegal unless such salary shall have been established under the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter; and

Whereas, The Special Committee on Janitorial Compensation and the Committee on School Inquiry, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, submitted a Joint Report on March 27, 1913, which contained detailed suggestions and recommendations for the reorganization of the janitorial force of the Board of Education; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, pending action by the Board of Education on the aforesaid report, the compensation of janitors in the Department of Education be fixed temporarily, and until further modified, in accordance with the following list:

Janitor, Public School 31, Manhattan, per annum, less $364.....	$3,228 00
Janitor, Public School 43, Manhattan, per annum, less $349.....	3,396 00
Janitor, Public School 188, Manhattan, per month, to take effect from November 16 to 18, 1914, inclusive.....	10 00
Janitor, Public School 51, The Bronx, per month.....	150 00
Janitor, Public School 45, Brooklyn, per annum, less $221.....	2,736 00
Janitor, Public School 114, Brooklyn, per annum, less $221.....	2,508 00

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1914. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

The City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, December 14, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 9, 1914, the Board of Education requested the establishment of temporary rates of compensation for janitors of the following schools: 31, 43 and 188, Manhattan; 51, The Bronx; 45 and 114, Brooklyn. In connection therewith we report as follows:

Temporary rates, which are the regular rates, less rent allowance, are proposed as follows:

Janitor, public school 31, Monroe and Gouverneur Streets, Manhattan, $3,228 per annum, less $364.

Janitor, public school 43, 129th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, $3,396 per annum, less $349.

Janitor, public school 45, Lafayette Avenue, near Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, $2,736 per annum, less $221.

Janitor, public school 114, Remson Avenue, near Avenue F. Canarsie, Brooklyn, $2,508 per annum, less $221.

For the janitor of new public school 51, 158th Street, Jackson and Trinity Avenues, The Bronx, $150 per month is proposed. For Public School 188, Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and East 3rd Streets, Manhattan, which school is under the direct system, a temporary rate of $10 per month is requested, to enable the Board to pay the janitor of Public School 22 for overseeing the work in 188 from November 16 to 18, inclusive, while the engineer of the latter school was absent on account of sickness.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; Committee on Salaries and Grades.

No. 1204.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Resolution to Establish the Grade of Thermostat Repairer in City Departments.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment in City departments of the grade of position, in addition to those heretofore established, as follows:

Title.	Rate Per Diem.	Number of Incumbents.
Thermostat Repairer	$5 50	Unlimited

Provided that all persons employed under the title Thermostat Repairer shall qualify either as Plumber or Steamfitter.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1914. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Municipal Building, Bureau of Standards, December 19, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On May 28, 1914, it was suggested to the Board that the title of Thermostat Repairer be changed to Plumber, with Knowledge of Thermostat Repairing, and that the rate of compensation be increased from $5 to $5.50 per diem. The Bureau of Standards reports thereon under date of May 28th as follows:

"The request is based upon the claim of Samuel Polglase, a Thermostat Repairer employed in the Department of Education, that $5.50 per diem is the prevailing rate. In the City service 'Thermostat Repairer' appears in that Department and in the College of The City of New York. Four establishments employ practically all the Thermostat Repairers doing private work in New York City, as follows:

"Johnson Service Company, East 27th street, employing 15 to 40 men, according to conditions in the trade.

"Powers Regulator Company, East 41st street, with six to eight men.

"National Regulator Company, East 42d street, an average of 10 men.

"Standard Regulator Company, West street, an average of 10 men.

"About 50 Thermostat Repairers find steady employment in the Greater City.

"These four concerns stated as follows:

"Johnson Service Company, East 27th Street—Our understanding is that a man, to be fully qualified as Thermostat Repairer, must be a Plumber. Thermostat Repairers are members of the Plumbers' Union, and receive the Plumber's rate of $5.50 per diem, which we pay.

"Powers Regulator Company, East 40th Street—Thermostat Repairers are classed as Plumbers, are members of the Plumbers' Union, and are paid the Plumber's rate of $5.50. It is a recognized specialty of the Plumber's trade, while a man may not be an all-round Plumber.

"National Regulator Company, East 34th Street—All our Thermostat Repairers are required to be qualified Plumbers before we break them in as Repairers. They belong to the Plumbers' Union, and we pay them $5.50 per diem.

"Standard Regulator Company, West Street—When we undertake to teach our men Thermostat Repairing, we require that they be Plumbers to start with. They may not have passed the examination required for an all-round Plumber. We pay them the Plumber's rate of $5.50 per diem.

"A controversy between the Enterprise Union of Steamfitters and the Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gasfitters concerning the control of thermostatic work was settled by Hon. Seth Low, as umpire, in 1897. The contending organizations having presented to the umpire their claims to control of the work, Mr. Low concluded his finding as follows:

"'It is admitted that, under certain conditions, that is, where lead pipe is used, the Plumbers and Gasfitters must do the thermostatic work. It is claimed that under certain other conditions, that is, where screw pipe is used and is attached to a radiator, the Steamfitters should do it. This seems to me, in one aspect, a claim that the union that ought to control any specific piece of thermostatic work is to be determined by the use to which the thermostat is to be applied. In this view the claim is contrary to what I understand to be the usual line of distinction between unions.

"'Whatever bricklaying is to be done, for instance, the bricks are to be laid by the Bricklayer. The bricks may be needed for the wall of a house, or for a mantel, or for the foundation of a boiler; but whatever the use, they are laid by the Bricklayer. If the same rule be applied to the thermostatic work, as between two unions, one of which can do it only under some conditions and for some of its applications, and the other of which can do it under all conditions and for all its applications, this work should be assigned to the union that can do the work as a whole in every one of its applications, in an old building as well as in a new.

"'Under this view, the control of thermostatic work is determined, not by the chance of its being done in a new building and to connect with a radiator, but by the more fundamental consideration that the union which, under some circumstances, must do it, should do it under all circumstances.

"'My finding is for the Plumbers and Gasfitters.'

"Thermostat repairing is a specialized trade, requiring a thorough knowledge of plumbing and some knowledge of steamfitting. The title 'Thermostat Repairer' seems to be more appropriate than either Plumber or Steamfitter, and the rate should be $5.50 per diem, as paid to both these trades. It appears from the foregoing facts that the prevailing rate for Thermostat Repairer is $5.50 per diem."

In view of the above facts, we recommend that the attached resolutions, approving the $5.50 rate for Thermostat Repairer, provided that all persons employed under this title shall qualify either as Plumber or Steamfitter, and requesting the heads of City departments to provide for the increase be adopted.

Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

No. 1205.

The Chairman pro-tem. laid before the Board the following communications from the Board of Education:

Board of Education—Request for Special Revenue Bonds for Repairs to Manhattan Trade School for Girls, and Authority to Draw on Account of Various Contingent Expenses.

Board of Education, Park Avenue and 59th Street, New York, December 31, 1914.

Hon. GEORGE McANENY, *President, Board of Aldermen:*

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find certified copies of resolutions adopted by the Board of Education at a meeting held on December 30, 1914, as summarized below:

1. Requesting the Board of Aldermen to act promptly on the request of the Board of Education made on June 24, 1914, for the issue of Special Revenue Bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of carrying out the orders issued by the Fire Department against the premises occupied by the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

2. Requesting the Board of Aldermen to authorize the Comptroller to advance $1,000 from the Special School Fund for the year 1915 for petty cash expenses of the Board of Education.

3. Requesting the Board of Aldermen to authorize the Comptroller to advance $500 from the Special School Fund for the year 1915 for petty cash expenses of the principal of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

4. Requesting the Board of Aldermen to authorize the Comptroller to advance $700 from the Special School Fund for the year 1915 to be used for paying the carfares of pupils attending classes for the blind, and the guides who accompany them to and from school.

5. Requesting the Board of Aldermen to authorize the Comptroller to advance $700 from the Special School Fund for the year 1915 to be used for paying the carfares of pupils attending the elementary and trade school for the deaf.

Respectfully yours, A. E. PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Whereas, On June 24, 1914 (see Journal, page 1501), the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Education:

"Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be, and it is hereby respectfully requested to adopt a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the issue of Special Revenue Bonds, to the amount of $10,000, for the purpose of defraying the cost of carrying out the orders issued by the Fire Department against the premises occupied by the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, Nos. 209-213 East 23d Street, Manhattan."

And, whereas, no action has yet been taken on the above request; and,

Whereas, The Board of Education should not be obliged to assume the responsibiltiy of maintaining a school in the building referred to unless the work required under the orders issued by the Fire Department is done; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Education again requests the Board of Aldermen to act promptly on the request for the issue of Special Revenue Bonds contained in the resolution adopted by this Board on June 24, 1914, as quoted above.

A true copy of preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Education on December 30, 1914. A. E. PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be, and it is hereby, requested to authorize the Comptroller to advance from time to time to Secretary of the Board of Education, from Special School Fund of the Department of Education for the year 1915 and from the item contained therein entitled "No. 986, Contingencies, General," a sum not to exceed $1,000, said sum to be used for petty cash expenses of the Board of Education, and to be accounted for by vouchers to be subsequently submitted for approval.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Education on December 30, 1914. A. E. PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be, and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to advance from time to time to the principal of the Manhattan Trade

School for Girls, from the Special Trade School Fund, Code No. S462, a sum not to exceed $500, said sum to be used for petty cash expenses of the principal of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, and to be accounted for by vouchers to be subsequently submitted for approval.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Education on December 30, 1914. A. E. PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be, and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to advance from time to time to the Inspector of Classes for the Blind, from the Special School Funds of the Department of Education for the year 1915 and from items therein contained as specified below, sums not to exceed the several amounts hereunder mentioned, said sums to be used for paying the carfares of pupils attending classes for the blind, also the guides who accompany them to and from school, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, and to be accounted for by vouchers to be subsequently submitted for approval:

From No. 960, Borough of Manhattan	$350 00
From No. 961, Borough of The Bronx	100 00
From No. 962, Borough of Brooklyn	210 00
From No. 963, Borough of Queens	40 00

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Education on December 30, 1914. A. E. PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be, and it is hereby, requested to authorize the Comptroller to advance from time to time to the principal of the Elementary and Trade School for the Deaf, Manhattan, from the Special School Fund of the Department of Education for the year 1915 and from items therein contained as specified below, sums not to exceed the several amounts hereunder mentioned, said sums to be used for paying the carfares of pupils attending said school or annexes thereto, and to be accounted for by vouchers to be subsequently submitted for approval:

From No. 960, Borough of Manhattan	$600 00
From No. 962, Borough of Brooklyn	50 00
From No. 963, Borough of Queens	50 00

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Education on December 30, 1914. A. E. PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

No. 1206.

Board of Education—Request for Action on Application for Special Revenue Bonds for Repairs to Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

Department of Education, City of New York, Board of Education, Park Avenue and 59th Street, New York, December 31, 1914.

Hon. GEORGE MCANENY, *President, Board of Aldermen:*

Dear Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Education on December 23, 1914, requesting the Board of Aldermen to act promptly on the request made by the Board of Education on June 24, 1914, for the issue of Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of carrying out the orders issued by the Fire Department against the premises occupied by the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, Nos. 209-213 East 23d street, Manhattan.

Respectfully yours, A. E. Palmer, Secretary, Board of Education

Mr. Wilsey, on behalf of the Committee on Buildings, offered the following:

Whereas, On June 24, 1914 (see Journal, page 1501), the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Education:

"Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be, and it is hereby, respectfully requested to adopt a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the issue of Special Revenue Bonds, to the amount of $10,000, for the purpose of defraying the cost of carrying out the orders issued by the Fire Department against the premises occupied by the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, Nos. 209-213 East 23d street, Manhattan."

And Whereas, No action has yet been taken on the above request; and

Whereas, The Board of Education should not be obliged to assume the responsibility of maintaining a school in the building referred to unless the work required under the orders issued by the Fire Department is done; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Education again requests the Board of Aldermen to act promptly on the request for the issue of Special Revenue Bonds contained in the resolution adopted by this Board on June 24, 1914, as quoted above.

A true copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Education on December 30, 1914. A. E. PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chairman pro-tem laid before the Board the following communication from the Corporation Counsel.

No. 1207.

Corporation Counsel—Request for Authority to Move Steel Furniture Without Public Letting.

City of New York, Law Department, Office of the Corporation Counsel, New York, December 31, 1914.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen, City of New York:

Sirs—When the offices of this Department were moved from the Hall of Records to the Municipal Building, your Board authorized an issue of revenue bonds amounting to $16,400 to pay the expenses of moving. The largest item to be provided for was the removal of steel furniture. There were 192 cases which could be readily moved to the new building and used there and bids were obtained and your Board allowed a sufficient amount to pay the cost of moving and gave permission to expend the amount without public letting. Afterwards, a much more favorable bid was obtained with the result that we have been able to save almost $7,000 of the amount authorized.

It was our purpose at that time to leave in the Hall of Records a number of very large cases which would be expensive to move and which it was thought could be conveniently used by the Commissioner of Records. During the past few months however, we have learned that the Commissioner of Records cannot use the cases in the positions where they stand or in their present shape and that it would be necessary to move many of them to other rooms and to change the interiors of the cases to meet the requirements of the business of that office. We therefore decided that if the cases must be removed and changed, it would be better for this Department to move them to the Municipal Building for its own use. By doing so we could reduce the amount which would be needed for new cases in this building. Detailed drawings were made showing the manner in which the cases were to be erected in the Municipal Building and brief specifications prepared. We have obtained bids for the work as follows:

Municipal Building.	U. S. Metal Products Co.	Berger Mfg. Co.	Ajax Trucking Company.
Room No. 1507	$942 00	$368 75	$304 00
Room No. 1611	1,659 25	1,040 00	958 00
Room No. 1626	2,826 00	3,490 00	2,745 00
Room No. 1627	1,205 00	1,608 75	1,190 00
Room No. 1656	1,610 00	1,187 50	1,051 00
Room No. 1703	612 50	668 75	577 00
Room No. 1713	1,002 00	1,062 50	939 00
Room No. 1716	64 00	90 00	58 00
Room No. 1731	875 25	861 25	771 00
Room No. 1739	245 00	268 75	207 00
Total	$11,041 00	$10,646 25	$8,800 00

We asked for bids from every other concern in the City in that line of business including the Library Bureau, Art Metal Construction Co., Vandorn Iron Works and the General Fireproofing Co., but they all declined to bid on the work.

We have decided to spend the balance in the revenue bond appropriation as far as it is available and have given an order to the Ajax Trucking Company, the lowest bidder, to proceed with the work on Rooms Nos. 1626, 1627, 1656, 1713, amounting to $5.925.

The remaining work will cost $2,875. In the appropriation for contingencies for 1914 there is a balance more than sufficient to pay this item and we have given an order to the Ajax Trucking Company to perform the work in Rooms Nos. 1507, 1611, 1703, 1716, 1731, 1739, at a cost of $2,875 to be paid from the balance in that appropriation, upon the condition that permission is obtained from your Board to enter into the agreement without advertising for bids.

By the removal of this furniture to the Municipal Building it will be possible for us to reduce by at least $30,000 our request for corporate stock for steel filing cases for our offices in this building.

I therefore request permission to award the contract for the balance of this work, amounting to $2,875, to be paid from the appropriation to the Law Department for contingencies for the year 1914, without public letting.

Respectfully yours, FRANK L. POLK, Corporation Counsel.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The Chairman pro tem laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Street Cleaning:

No. 1208.

Department of Street Cleaning—Request for Authority to Purchase Draft Horses Allowed in the Budget for 1915, Without Public Letting.

Department of Street Cleaning of the City of New York, January 4, 1915.

Hon. GEORGE MCANENY, *President, Board of Aldermen, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—I respectfully request that the Board of Aldermen pass a resolution permitting this Department to purchase in the open market without public letting the number of draft horses allowed in the 1915 budget.

It is essential that horses be purchased at once in the Borough of The Bronx, and contractors are unable to supply the necessary animals owing to the foreign demand for horses.

Yours truly, J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The Chairman pro tem laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Finance:

No. 1209.

Department of Finance—Request to Amend Resolutions for Special Revenue Bonds for Care and Operation of and Repairs to Building at 49 Lafayette Street, Borough of Manhattan.

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, December 28, 1914.

Hon. HENRY H. CURRAN, *Chairman, Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen, The City of New York:*

Dear Sir—On October 16, 1914, a report was made to you on an application of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, dated October 7, 1914, for special revenue bonds in the amount of $4,000, the proceeds whereof to be used to defray certain necessary expenditures relative to the maintenance of the building located at 49 Lafayette Street. The details of these expenses were given in the report referred to.

A resolution requesting the issuance of special revenue bonds referred to was adopted by your Board November 10, 1914, in which it was provided that the proceeds of the said bonds were to be used for the "care and operation" of 49 Lafayette Street, and that all obligations contracted for as a result of such action were to be incurred on or before December 31, 1914.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on December 18, 1914, approved of and concurred in the action of the Board of Aldermen in this matter to the extent of $2,714.12. The reason why the full amount requested was not approved was due to the fact that it was originally intended that certain personal service of cleaners and elevatormen employed by the President of the Borough of Manhattan would be paid for from the funds thus authorized. Owing to the delay in approving the request it was found necessary to pay these employees from another source.

It is now found that the wording of the resolution adopted by your Board on November 10, 1914, which reads "care and operation of," is not sufficiently broad to justify the payment of vouchers for all of the objects outlined in the report submitted by this Bureau dated October 16, 1914. It is therefore respectfully suggested that the wording of the resolution referred to be amended to cover *"repairs and alterations"* as well as "care and operation" of the said premises. Inasmuch as the funds authorized by the resolution cannot be expended this year, owing to the necessity for this amendment, it is also suggested the resolution be further amended so that obligations contracted for thereunder may be incurred on or before June 30, 1915.

On October 20, 1914, the President of the Borough of Manhattan communicated with your Board relative to the issuance of $3,500 special revenue bonds, the proceeds of which were intended to be used to defray the cost of certain other repairs and alterations to 49 Lafayette Street, the details of which were outlined in a report to you dated October 31, 1914.

Your Board complied with this request by a resolution adopted November 17, 1914, which was approved of and concurred in by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on December 18, 1914. Under the authority so given no obligations could be contracted for after December 31, 1914.

Inasmuch as the $3,500 as well as the $2,714.12 previously referred to were to be used on the same building and inasmuch as the $2,714.12 cannot be used this year for the reasons stated herein, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, who will have direct charge of the proposed work, has requested that the resolution adopted by your Board November 17, 1914, relative to the $3,500 be amended so that the funds thus authorized be available until June 30, 1915.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Reports of Committee on General Welfare—

No. 1142.

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Placing on File Proposed Ordinance Relating to Lights on Vehicles.

The Committee on General Welfare to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 778), the annexed ordinance relative to lights on vehicles, respectfully

REPORTS:

That inasmuch as this matter was completely covered by an ordinance passed this year it recommends that the said ordinance be placed on file.

AN ORDINANCE relating to lights upon vehicles.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1. Section 458 of Article III of Chapter 12 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances, of the City of New York, as amended by an ordinance, approved by the Mayor, October 8, 1913, entitled: "An ordinance to amend section 458 of article 3 of chapter 12 of part 1 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York relating to the 'Rules of the Road,'" is hereby further amended to read as follows:

§458. Lights.—1. *Horse drawn vehicles.* Each [and every] *horse drawn* vehicle using the public streets or highways of this City [,except vehicles of licensed truckmen,] shall show, between sunset and sunrise, a light or lights [,] so placed as to be seen from the front, *rear* and each side; if dash lantern is carried it shall be placed on the left hand side; such light or lights to be of sufficient illuminating power *as* to be visible at a distance of 200 feet, *and to* [; said light or lights shall] show white in front, but they may be colored on the sides *and rear* [excepting licensed truckmen].

2. *Motor vehicles.* Every automobile *using the public streets or highways of this City* shall exhibit during the same period two lamps showing white lights visible at a distance of 300 feet in the direction toward which the automobile is proceeding, and shall also exhibit a red light, visible in the reverse direction. The lamps shall be so placed *that their* light shall not be obstructed [as to be free from obstruction to light from] by other parts of *the vehicle* [said automobile]. No operator of any automobile or other motor vehicle, while operating the same upon the public *streets or highways of this* [within the] City, shall use any acetylene electric or other headlight, unless property shaded so as not to blind or dazzle other users of the *street or* highway, or make it difficult or *un*safe for them to ride, drive or walk thereon. [In the Borough of The Bronx, excepting south of Tremont ave. and 177th st., east of Jerome ave. and west of the Bronx River, and in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, and in the 26th, 30th, 31st and 32d Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, every car or other vehicle between said hours, while moving on, along, or standing upon the portion of streets in said boroughs or parts of boroughs, shall also carry a light or lights of such illuminating power as to be plainly visible 200 feet, both ahead and behind said car or vehicle.]

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics;* old matter, in brackets [ ], to be omitted.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, W. H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHAS. J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which report was accepted.

No. 1144.

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Placing on File Proposed Ordinance Relative to Fees for Pistol Permits.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 779), the annexed ordinance relative to fees for pistol permits, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed change to be unwarranted. This subject has been thoroughly discussed in the Board during this year, and the existing ordinance received the approval of the Board at the time.

It, therefore, recommends that the said proposed ordinance be placed on file.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the fees to be paid to have and possess pistols or revolvers in dwellings or places of business, or to have and carry concealed a pistol or revolver in the City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Section 434 of Chapter 10 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York, as amended by the ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 9, 1914, entitled "An Ordinance prescribing the fees to be paid to have and possess pistols or revolvers in dwellings or places of business, or to have and carry concealed a pistol or revolver in the City of New York," which was received from the Mayor June 23, 1914, without his approval or disapproval thereof, and which took effect on said date under the provisions of section 40 of the Greater New York Charter, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 434. Every person to whom a license shall be granted to have and possess a pistol or revolver in a dwelling or place of business in The City of New York shall pay therefor an annual fee of $2. Every person to whom a license shall be granted to have and carry concealed a pistol or revolver in said city shall pay therefor an annual fee of $5; provided, that no fee shall be charged or collected for a license to have and carry concealed a pistol or revolver which shall be issued upon the application of the Commissioner of Correction, or the warden or superintendent of any prison, penitentiary, workhouse or other institution for the detention of persons convicted or accused of crime of offense, or held as witnesses in criminal cases in The City of New York. The fees prescribed by this section shall be collected by the officials issuing the licenses referred to herein and shall be paid by them into the Police Pension Fund, and a return in detail shall be made monthly to the Comptroller by such officials of the fees so collected and paid over by them.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WM. H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHAS. J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which report was accepted.

No. 1147.

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Placing on File Ordinance Relative to Sweeping of Sidewalks.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 781), the annexed ordinance in favor of amending ordinance relative to sweeping of sidewalks, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, upon the advice of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning that the present ordinance should remain in force until some method of compulsory cleaning is established.

It recommends that the said proposed ordinance be placed on file.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the throwing, casting or laying of ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, broken glassware, crockery, bottles or rubbish of any kind whatsoever in any street or upon the sidewalk or roadway thereof.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1. Section 404 of Chapter 9 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York, as amended by an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend section 404 of Chapter 9 of the Code, in relation to broken glassware and bottles" [which became effective, without the approval or disapproval of the Mayor, under section 40 of the Greater New York Charter, April 29, 1913], is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 404. No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay, or direct, suffer or permit any servant, agent or employee to throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, broken glassware, crockery, bottles or rubbish of any kind whatsoever in any street in The City of New York, either upon the roadway or sidewalk thereof [except that in the morning before 8 o'clock or before the first sweeping of the roadway by the Department of Street Cleaning, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx, dust from the sidewalk may be swept into the gutter, if there piled, but not otherwise, and at no other time].

Any person found guilty of the violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section by a City Magistrate or other tribunal shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than five days.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—Old matter, in brackets [], to be omitted.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which report was accepted.

No. 1155.

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Referring Ordinance Relative to Speed of Vehicles to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 784), the annexed ordinance in favor of amending the ordinance regulating speed of vehicles, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes it to be one which properly should be considered by the Committee on Public Thoroughfares, which has been and still is making a study of the matter of traffic regulation.

It, therefore, recommends that the said ordinance be referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the speed at which vehicles may be drawn or propelled upon streets and public places in The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Subdivisions 1 and 4 of section 1 of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relative to Speed Regulations, proposed by the Special Committee on Speed Regulations," adopted April 15, 1913, and approved April 29, 1913, as amended by an ordinance adopted November 25, 1913, and approved December 3, 1913, and by an ordinance adopted March 10, 1914, and approved March 18, 1914, and by an ordinance adopted July 7, 1914, and approved August 14, 1914, are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision 1. Rates of Speed, Limitations, Presumptions. No person shall operate, drive or propel, and no owner thereof riding thereon or therein shall cause or permit to be operated, driven or propelled, on any public highway in The City of New York, any bicycle, *surface street car,* tricycle, velocipede, motorcycle, motor-tricycle, motor delivery wagon, or motor vehicle, however propelled, or any vehicle drawn by horses or other animals, recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger or to be likely to endanger, the life or limb or property of any person. Provided, that a rate of speed exceeding fifteen [15] miles per hour shall constitute prima facie evidence of a rate of speed and manner of driving prohibited as aforesaid and of a violation of the provisions of this section; provided further, that a rate of speed exceeding twenty [20] miles per hour shall constitute a rate of speed and manner of driving prohibited as aforesaid and in violation of the provisions of this section; provided further, however, that a rate of speed exceeding twenty-five [25] miles per hour on public highways where the same pass through country or outlying sections which are substantially undeveloped and sparsely settled, shall constitute a rate of speed and manner of driving prohibited as aforesaid and in violation of the provisions of this section.

Subdivision 4. Application of sections 1, 2, 3 and 3a. Nothing contained in any of the provisions of section one [1] as to specific rates of speed, or in any of the provisions of section two [2], section three [3] or section [3a], shall apply to [vehicles which run only on rails and tracks; or to] any of the following vehicles, when the same are responding for emergency work in case of fire, accident, public disaster or impending danger, to wit: wagons, trucks and apparatus of the Fire Department, of the Insurance Patrol, of the Police Department, of the Bureaus of Buildings and of the Military, emergency repair wagons of Public Service Corporations, and ambulances.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter, in *italics;* old matter, in brackets [], to be omitted.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which report was accepted.

No. 1160.

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Referring to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares Ordinance Relative to Riding or Driving Horses Across Sidewalks.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 15, 1914, (Minutes, page 786), the annexed ordinance relative to riding or driving horses across sidewalks, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed change to be advisable, but it considers that this is a matter upon which the opinion of the Committee on Public Thoroughfares should be obtained, and it, therefore, recommends that the said ordinance be referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the riding or driving of horses or vehicles across sidewalks in the City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Section 469 of Article V of Chapter 12 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 469. Driving across sidewalks. Nothing contained in this article shall prevent the riding or driving of horses or vehicles from private property *over a driveway* [directly] across the sidewalks of any street to the roadway, or from the roadway back to such private property *over such driveway.*

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note New matter in *italics;* old matter in brackets [ ], to be omitted.

WILLIAM D.. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which report was accepted.

No. 1146—(G. O. No. 474).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Relative to Distribution of Handbills, Etc.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 15, 1914, (Minutes, page 780), the annexed ordinance relative to distribution of handbills, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed amendment to be an excellent device to secure a cessation of this nuisance. When it is made possible to reach the employer and make him liable the rights of the public are much more certain to be observed.

It, therefore, recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE relating to hand bills, circulars, cards or other advertising matter.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. Section 408 of Chapter 9 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York, as amended by an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relating to cleaning of streets and sidewalks, more particularly throwing or distributing of hand bills, circulars, etc., in streets, public places, halls, vestibules, etc," which was received from the Mayor, without his approval or disapproval, on July 7, 1914, and took effect on that date under the provisions of § 40 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended and supplemented, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

§ 408. No person shall throw, cast or distribute *or cause to be thrown, cast or distributed* in or upon any of the streets, avenues or public places, or in front yards or stoops, or halls or vestibules, any hand bills, circulars, cards or other advertising matter whatsoever.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics.*

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, ROBERT H. BOSSE, OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

No. 1149—(G. O. No. 475).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Relative to Publication and Indexing of Ordinances.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 15, 1914, (Minutes, page 781), the annexed ordinance in relation to publication and indexing of ordinances, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed innovation in furnishing copies of new ordinances ahead of the regular volumes containing all approved papers to be a method of keeping the members and heads of departments posted concerning the changes in the ordinances, and it, therefore, recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the publishing and indexing of general ordinances.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows.

Section 1. Article II of Chapter 7 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York, as amended by the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Amend the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York, in relation to the duties of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen" (which became effective November 11, 1913, without the approval or disapproval of the Mayor under the provisions of Section 40 of the Greater New York Charter), is hereafter further amended by adding thereto a new section, to be Section 7b, to read as follows:

Sec. 7b. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall cause 500 copies of each general ordinance to be published in separate leaflet form, consecutively numbered and paged in the form and style of the Session Laws of the State of New York, within 10 days after its approval by the Mayor, or upon its taking effect without his approval or disapproval, or after reconsideration and readoption by the Board of Aldermen subsequent to his disapproval thereof, as provided by section 40 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended and supplemented. The Clerk shall also cause to be compiled a proper index of all such general ordinances for the current calendar year and for each year thereafter, which shall be published, during the month of January of the succeeding year, in the CITY RECORD and as a pamphlet, the pages of which shall be of the same size as that of the leaflets containing such general ordinances.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

No. 1161—(G. O. No. 476).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Relative to Excavations in Streets.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 786), the annexed ordinance in relation to excavations in streets, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed amendments to be necessary in order to bring this ordinance up to date, and making further regulations as to relocation of all fixtures disturbed during work of excavation or changes of location of pipes, mains, conduits, wires, etc.

It recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE relating to excavations in streets or public places and to subsurface constructions affected thereby.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. Section 163 of Article V of Chapter 5 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 163. Whenever any sewer, culvert, water mains or pipes are to be constructed, altered or repaired in any street in The City of New York in which the [gas] pipes, *mains or conduits* of [gaslight] *public service* companies are laid, or whenever any such street shall be regulated or graded, it shall be the duty of the contractor or contractors thereof to give notice, in writing, of the same to the said companies, or to the one whose pipes, *mains or conduits* are laid in the street about being disturbed by the construction, alteration or repairing of such sewer, culvert, water mains or pipes, or by the regulating or grading thereof, at least twenty-four hours before breaking ground therefor.

Section 2. Section 164 of Article V of Chapter 5 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 164. It shall be the duty of the said [gas] *public service* companies, or the one whose pipes, *mains and conduits* are about to be disturbed by the construction, alteration or repairing of any sewer, culvert, water main or pipe, or the regulating or grading of any street, on the receipt of the notice provided for in the preceding section, to remove or otherwise protect and replace the [main and service] pipes, *mains and conduits* [lamp-posts and lamps], *and all fixtures and appliances connected therewith or attached thereto* where necessary, under the direction of the Borough President. The company notified in accordance with the preceding section shall comply with such notice by causing the pipes [lamp-posts and lamps], *mains and conduits* to be protected and replaced, where necessary, during the progress of the work.

Section 3. Section 165 of Article V of Chapter 5 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 165. The preceding provision shall be made part of every contract hereafter made for constructing, altering or repairing any sewer or culvert, water mains or pipes in any street of this city which the pipes, *mains and conduits* of [gaslight] *public service* companies shall be laid at the time of making such contract, or for the regulating or grading of any such street.

Section 4. Section 166 of Article V of Chapter 5 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 166. It shall be the duty of the person or persons by whom or for whose benefit any excavation is to be made for constructing, altering or repairing a vault, waste pipe or drain in any street of this city, to give notice, in writing, thereof to the *public service* company whose pipes, *mains and conduits* are laid in the street to be disturbed by the construction, alteration or repairing of such vault, waste pipe or drain, at least twenty-four hours before commencing the same; and such person or persons shall, at his or their expense, sustain, secure and protect said pipes, *mains and conduits* from injury, and replace and pack the earth whenever the same shall have been removed, loosened or disturbed, under and around them, so that such pipes, *mains and conduits* shall be well and substantially supported; and if such person or persons shall fail to sustain, secure and protect said pipes, *mains and conduits* from injury, or to replace and pack the earth under or around them, as by the provisions of this section required, then the same be done by the company to whom the same may belong, and the cost thereof, and all damages sustained by either of said companies thereby, shall be paid by said person or persons to said company; and the said company may, in default thereof, maintain an action against him or them therefor.

Section 5. Section 167 of Article V of Chapter 5 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 167. The provisions of the last preceding section shall be made part and a condition of every permit that shall hereafter be granted to any person or persons for making any excavation for the construction, alteration or repairing any vault, waste pipe or drain in any street in which the pipes, *mains and conduits* of [either of the said companies] *any public service company* shall be laid at the time of granting said permits; provided said company or [either] *any* of them provide such permits or pay a just proportion therefor.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics;* old matter in brackets [], to be omitted.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

At this point the Vice-Chairman entered the Chamber and took the chair.

No. 1179—(G. O. No. 477).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Relative to Driving Cattle in Streets.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 22, 1914 (Minutes, page 850), the annexed ordinance in relation to driving cattle in streets, respectfully

REPORTS:

That this ordinance is now a part of the Sanitary Code, and is transferred at the request of the Health Commissioner to be made part of the official legislative code.

The Committee recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the herding, driving or leading of cattle, calves, sheep and swine in the streets and public places of The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Article VI of Chapter 12 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to be §471a thereof, to read as follows:

§471a. *Cattle, calves, sheep or swine.* 1. *Driving or herding in streets. No cattle, calves, sheep or swine shall be driven in any street without a permit from the police commissioner and in strict accordance with the routes, hours and other conditions prescribed thereby; provided that, in the borough of Manhattan, cattle, calves, sheep or swine landed at the foot of the street leading to the slaughterhouse to which they shall be destined may be driven along such street if the same shall be effectively barred or closed so as to prevent the escape of any of said animals during their transfer from the dock to the slaughter house.*

2. *Leading cattle. No person shall lead, or attempt to lead or cause to be led, any cattle, otherwise than singly, one person with each on any street nor upon any sidewalk.*

3. *Landing in Manhattan. No cattle, calves, sheep or swine shall be landed in the borough of Manhattan except in accordance with the provisions of this section.*

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics.*

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

No. 1180—(G. O. No. 478).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Relative to Cleaning Gutters, Etc.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 22, 1914 (Minutes, page 851), the annexed ordinance relative to cleaning gutters, respectfully

REPORTS:

That this ordinance is at present part of the Sanitary Code, and is transferred at the request of the Health Commissioner. It has received the approval of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

The Committee recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the cleaning and scraping of gutters in the City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Section 162 of Article V of Chapter 5 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

§162. *Every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the street along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could be before scraped away shall be washed or allowed to be carried or be put into the sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected.* [It shall be the duty of every person having charge of the sweeping and cleaning of the streets in the several wards to see that the gutters are properly scraped out before the water is suffered to flow from any hydrant for the purpose of washing the same, in order that no substance or obstruction be carried into any of the receiving basins; every] *any* person violating this section [to] *shall* be subject to a penalty of $5 for each offense.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics;* old matter in brackets [], to be omitted.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

No. 1181—(G. O. No. 479).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Relative to Encumbrances in Streets.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 22, 1914 (Minutes, page 851), the annexed ordinance in relation to encumbrances in streets, respectfully

REPORTS:

That this is another section of the Sanitary Code transferred at the request of the Health Commissioner, and is approved by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

The Committee recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the encumbering of streets and public places in the City of New York by dirt, brick or other material.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Article X of Chapter 5 of Part 1 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be §219a thereof to read as follows:

§219a. *No person shall deposit upon any street or public place within the generally built-up portion of the City of New York, or upon any paved street, any dirt or brick or other material, or dirt taken from any ground therein, in such manner as to occupy more than* 100 *square feet of surface of any street or place* [*and the same shall be compact and at one side*] *nor shall any person allow the same to remain in said street or public place more than twelve hours, without a permit from the President of the Borough having jurisdiction, or unless such occupancy shall be otherwise duly authorized by paramount authority. Nor shall any such substance be so deposited or allowed to remain by any person as to obstruct the free flowage along any gutter.*

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics;* old matter, in brackets [ ], to be omitted.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, W. H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHAS. J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

No. 1183—(G. O. No. 480).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Relative to Speed of Vehicles on Bridges.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 22, 1914 (Minutes, page 852), the annexed ordinance in relation to speed of vehicles on bridges, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed regulation to be necessary. This ordinance has the recommendation of the Commissioner of Bridges. The exception in the case of the Brooklyn Bridge is made because of its narrow roadway and heavy traffic. The Committee recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the speed of vehicles on public bridges in The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance relative to speed regulation, proposed by the Special Committee on Speed Regulations," as amended and supplemented, is hereby further amended by adding thereto a new subdivision, to be subdivision 3b thereof, to read as follows:

3b. No person shall operate, drive or propel any vehicle and no owner riding thereon or therein shall cause or permit any vehicle to be driven or propelled upon the Brooklyn Bridge at a rate of speed greater than eight [8] *miles per hour, nor upon any other public bridge in The City of New York at a rate of speed greater than fifteen* [15] *miles per hour.*

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics.*

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, W. H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHAS. J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

No. 1184—(G. O. No. 481).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Designating Names of Bridges.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 22, 1914 (Minutes, page 853), the annexed ordinance in relation to designating names of bridges, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed designations to be necessary in order to have official names which may be placed on the City map. The list has been prepared by the Commissioner of Bridges.

The Committee recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE designating the names of bridges in the City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision V of Chapter 13 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

V. *Names of bridges* [East River Bridges].

§491. *The bridges of the City of New York shall hereafter be known as follows:*

1. *Across the East River.*

a. The New York and Brooklyn Bridge shall be designated as the Brooklyn Bridge.

b. The new East River Bridge shall be designated as the Williamsburg Bridge.

c. Bridge No. 3, crossing the East River, shall be designated as the Manhattan Bridge.

d. Bridge No. 4, crossing the East River, shall be designated as the Queensboro Bridge.

2. *Across the Harlem River.*

a. The bridge connecting First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, and Willis Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Willis Avenue Bridge.

b. The bridge on the line of Third Avenue shall be designated as the Third Avenue Bridge.

c. *The bridge connecting Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, and East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Madison Avenue Bridge.*

d. *The bridge connecting West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Bridge.*

e. *The bridge connecting West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, and Jerome Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Macomb's Dam Bridge.*

f. *The bridge connecting West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Borough of Manhattan, and University Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Washington Bridge.*

g. *The bridge connecting West Two Hundred and Seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, and West Fordham Road, Borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the University Heights Bridge.*

h. *The bridge on the line of Broadway shall be designated as the Ship Canal Bridge.*

3. *Bridges in the Borough of The Bronx:*

a. *The bridge over Mott Haven Canal, on the line of East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, shall be designated as the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Bridge.*

b. *The bridge over the Bronx River, on the line of Westchester Avenue, shall be designated as the Westchester Avenue Bridge.*

c. *The bridge over Westchester Creek, on the line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, shall be designated as the Unionport Bridge.*

d. *The bridge over Eastchester Bay, connecting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Bridge Road, shall be designated as the Pelham Bridge.*

e. *The bridge over Pelham Bay Narrows, connecting City Island Road and City Island Avenue, shall be designated as the City Island Bridge.*

f. *The bridge over Eastchester Creek, on the line of Boston Road, shall be designated as the Eastchester Bridge.*

4. *Bridges in the Borough of Brooklyn:*

a. *The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of Hamilton Avenue, shall be designated as the Hamilton Avenue Bridge.*

b. *The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of Ninth Street, shall be designated as the Ninth Street Bridge.*

c. *The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of Third Street, shall be designated as the Third Street Bridge.*

d. *The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of Carroll Street, shall be designated as the Carroll Street Bridge.*

e. *The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of Union Street, shall be designated as the Union Street Bridge.*

f. *The bridge over Fifth Street Basin [Gowanus Canal], on the line of Third Avenue, shall be designated as the Third Avenue Bridge.*

g. *The bridge over Wallabout Canal, connecting Washington Avenue and Kent Avenue, shall be designated as the Washington Avenue Bridge.*

h. *The bridge on the line of Metropolitan Avenue, over English Kills, shall be designated as the Metropolitan Avenue Bridge.*

i. *The bridge over the Coney Island Drainage Canal, connecting West Eighteenth Street and West Seventeenth Street, shall be designated as the Harway Avenue Bridge.*

j. *The bridge over Sheepshead Bay, on the line of Ocean Avenue, shall be designated as the Ocean Avenue Bridge.*

k. *The bridge over the Coney Island Drainage Canal, on the line of West Sixth Street, shall be designated as the Shell Road Bridge.*

5. *Newton Creek Bridges:*

a. *The bridge connecting Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, and Vernon Avenue, Borough of Queens, shall be designated as the Vernon Avenue Bridge.*

b. *The bridge on the line of Greenpoint Avenue shall be designated as the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge.*

c. *The bridge connecting Meeker Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, and Laurel Hill Boulevard, Borough of Queens, shall be designated as the Meeker Avenue Bridge.*

d. *The bridge on the line of Grand Street shall be designated as the Grand Street Bridge.*

6. *Bridges in Borough of Queens:*

a. *The bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, on the line of Borden Avenue, shall be designated as the Borden Avenue Bridge.*

b. *The bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, on the line of Hunters Point Avenue, shall be designated as the Hunters Point Avenue Bridge.*

c. *The bridge over Flushing River, on the line of Jackson Avenue, shall be designated as the Flushing Bridge.*

d. *The bridge over Flushing River, on the line of Rodman Street, shall be designated as the Strong's Causeway Bridge.*

e. *The bridge over Alley Creek, on the line of Jackson Avenue, shall be designated as the Little Neck Bridge.*

7. *Bridges in the Borough of Richmond:*

a. The bridge over Lemon Creek, on the line of Bayview Avenue, shall be designated as the Lemon Creek Bridge.

b. The bridge over Richmond Creek, on the line of Bridge Avenue, shall be designated as the Fresh Kills Bridge.

Note—New matter in *italics;* old matter, in brackets [], to be omitted.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, WILLIAM H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHARLES J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

No. 1185—(G. O. No. 482).

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Relative to Moneys Received by Water Register.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 22, 1914 (Minutes, page 854), the annexed ordinance in relation to moneys received by Water Register, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed amendment to be necessary. These changes are made at the request of the Commissioner of this department.

The Committee recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE relating to moneys received by the Water Register of the City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1. Section 281 of Chapter 6 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

§281. The Water Register *or the Cashier of the Water Register's office* shall on each day except Sunday of each week, render to the Comptroller an account, under oath, [item by item,] of all moneys received by him, *showing* [containing the names of the persons from whom they were received] the amounts received *from all classes of revenue,* [on what account and when paid] and shall thereupon pay over the amounts so received to the Chamberlain, *furnishing to the Comptroller a receipt showing the payment of such sum into the treasury. He shall also, if required by the Comptroller, make a separate daily report showing all the items comprising the amounts received by him, in form satisfactory to the Comptroller.*

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*; old matter, in brackets [ ], to be omitted.

WILLIAM D. BRUSH, W. H. PENDRY, LAUREN CARROLL, CHAS. J. MOORE, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT H. BOSSE, Committee on General Welfare.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Rules—

No. 1210.

Report of the Committee on Rules Appointing Alderman Colne to Fill Committee Vacancies.

The Committee on Rules respectfully

REPORTS:

That it appoints Alderman William W. Colne as a member of the following committees, in place and stead of Alderman Coleman, deceased: Fire and Police, Health and Salaries and Offices (Chairman).

HENRY H. CURRAN, JAMES HAMILTON, FRANK J. DOTZLER, C. AUGUSTUS POST, FRANK L. DOWLING, O. GRANT ESTERBROOK, Committee on Rules.

Which report was accepted.

Report of Committee on Codification—

No. 1211.

Report of the Committee on Codification of Ordinances, Transmitting the Revised Draft of an Ordinance Providing a New Code of Ordinances for The City of New York.

To the Board of Aldermen:

As stated in the preliminary report of the Committee, Sec. 57 of the Greater New York Charter provides that the general ordinances shall be reduced to a code and published. It also directs the Board of Aldermen to appoint a Committee that shall compile and publish such ordinances, annually. The Code of Ordinances now in force became effective on January 1, 1906. Since then, it has not been revised, nor has there been prepared and published, in any year, the required compilation of the general ordinances.

The mass of existing general ordinances is an enigma to lawyers and laymen alike. The provisions of the present Code are not arranged subjectively, as convenience demands, but are imperfectly correlated, according to the jurisdictions of the officers charged with their enforcement. It is divided into sixteen parts, containing, with the amendments made since January 1, 1906, over 250,000 words. This is greater than the volume of the Charter, as amended and supplemented to date. As in the case of the Charter, the existing Code is congested by needless repetitions, obsolete provisions and other redundant material. Its phraseology is antiquated, and, in many instances, is so involved as to be almost unintelligible.

Immediately upon the designation of this Committee in January, 1914, its members determined to go further than to comply literally with the requirements of the Charter. Instead of a mere compilation of the ordinances of 1914, it was decided to produce a complete recodification of the existing Code of Ordinances, which should include all general ordinances adopted since 1906, in the form of a permanent volume, to be readily adaptable to future amendments and expansions.

In form, the revised draft of the proposed Code of Ordinances, herewith submitted, has been moulded on the lines of the Consolidated Laws. The provisions relating to particular subjects have been correlated and divided into chapters, which have been arranged in alphabetical order. By statute, the Sanitary Code, the Park Ordinances and the Regulations of the Municipal Explosives Commission must constitute separate and independent chapters of the Code of Ordinances and each has its own scheme of section numbering. For these reasons, it has not been feasible to number all sections of the document in a single series, in the fashion of the Charter. That there might be a uniformity in this particular, the sections of each chapter of the proposed Code have been numbered in a separate series and grouped in appropriate "articles."

The Sanitary Code being within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Board of Health, under Sec. 1172 of the Charter, is omitted from the proposed Code of Ordinances, except insofar as it has been assigned a chapter number therein.

The Building Code was omitted from the original draft of the Committee's production, because it was in process of revision on the date when the preliminary report of the Committee was submitted to the Board. Since then, the Committee on Buildings has decided to undertake the amendment of the Code subject by subject, rather than to attempt to prepare an omnibus revision thereof for submission as a single ordinance. This change in plan necessitated the inclusion of the Building Code, as amended to date, in the proposed Code of Ordinances. Its text has been correlated and re-arranged in articles and sections, in conformity with the plan of the general codification, and in the order suggested by the technical advisers of the Committee on Buildings, but without change in substance; except that the Committee has transferred to the Building Code chapter all provisions relating to the construction and alteration of motion-picture theatres and open-air motion-picture theatres contained in the motion-picture ordinance, approved by Mayor Gaynor, July 8, 1913. This transfer was recommended by a special committee of the Citizens' Union, and is acceptable to the Commissioner of Licenses and to the technical advisers of the Committee on Buildings.

Shortly after the organization of the Committee, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment determined that a revision of the Charter should be attempted, under the supervision of a Commission of its appointment. By authority of the Home Rule Law (L. 1913, Ch. 247), many of the administrative or directory provisions of the Charter have been incorporated in the proposed Code, to the end that the work of the Commission might be minimized and simplified. At the same time, the true spirit of the Home Rule Law has thus been given immediate and comprehensive effect.

The provisions of the existing Code, looking to its enforcement, are generally unsatisfactory. In many instances the punishment prescribed for violations are inadequate "penalties," recoverable by civil actions that clog the machinery of the courts and administrative departments. Moreover, one of the most important of its penal sections (Sec. 379 of Part I) has been held to be invalid, on the ground that the Board of Aldermen has no authority to provide, as it has in that section, that the violation of an ordinance shall be a misdemeanor. (*People v. Marks;* N. Y. Law Journal, Feb. 15 1913.)

Recognizing that the effective enforcement of many important ordinance provisions depends upon the summary prosecution and adequate punishment of those who violate them, the Committee has deemed it advisable to substitute provisions authorizing summary trials by City Magistrates, for many of the "penalty" clauses of the existing Code. In every such instance, however, the Committee has endeavored to "make the punishment fit the crime" and, at the same time contribute to the relief of the municipal courts, by reducing the number of minor "penalty" actions that now crowd their calendars, to the annoyance, delay and expense of those who must litigate in those tribunals.

As set forth in its preliminary report, the Committee has not attempted to rewrite the present Code of Ordinances. Except as indicated and aside from the rearrangement and clarification of existing provisions, the changes contemplated by the proposed Code consist in the elimination of redundant material and the generalization of a few minor provisions, which now apply to a single borough. Early in its work, the Committee decided that no radical changes in the substance of existing provisions should be made in the recodification, but that such innovations should be prepared and submitted to the Board for separate determination, as independent ordinances. The great majority of the material criticisms of the original draft of the proposed code looked to changes in substance, which the Committee has been unable to make. The more important of the innovations suggested the Committee has made the subjects of a number of ordinance propositions, which have been introduced at its instance, in courtesy to those who have so much aided the work of recodification by their constructive critcisms, but without recommendation, because the Committee has neither had the authority nor the facilities to make a general revision of ordinances now in effect.

Owing to the fact that many well balanced recommendations, necessitating radical amendments of the existing Code of Ordinances, were not received by the Committee until the last moment, it has not had the opportunity to prepare and submit to the Board appropriate ordinances covering all of such suggestions. This work the Committee hopes to accomplish in the near future, but it has not been deemed to be expedient to withhold this report or delay the introduction of the revised draft of the proposed Code until the Board has had opportunity to adopt or reject all such recommendations. The Committee believes that the necessary time that the Board will take to examine and determine upon the proposed new Code will afford ample opportunity for the preparation and consideration of all amendatory ordinances and, if adopted, their inclusion in the recodification.

In its work, the Committee has had valuable assistance from many civic bodies and individual citizens. It is particularly indebted to The Merchants' Association and to a committee of the Citizens' Union, especially created for the purpose, for helpful suggestions, and for constructive criticisms concerning the original draft of the proposed Code. The Committee has also had the cordial co-operation of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board, the City Clerk and the heads of the various departments and bureaus of the City, many of whom have participated in its deliberations and have been most helpful in suggestions and other assistance. As special counsel and draftsman, it has had the competent and zealous help of A. C. MacNulty, Assistant Corporation Counsel, whose services, as well as those rendered by the Clerk of the Committee, Mr. F. J. Martin, merit special approbation.

The Committee recommends that the accompanying ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance constituting the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York," be substituted for the ordinance of like title, introduced by the Committee on July 7, 1914, and that such substituted ordinance be recommitted to the Committee on Codification of Ordinances for a public hearing, and for final report on or before Tuesday, February 2, 1915. It further recommends that the "Table of Disposition of the Provisions of the Existing Code of Ordinances and of Other General Ordinances," which has been prepared and is now undergoing revision, shall be deemed a part of this report, and, when completed, shall be printed as an appendix to the required publication of the proposed ordinance in pamphlet form. Very respectfully,

W. H. PENDRY, Chairman; ARNON L. SQUIERS, F. H. STEVENSON, JOHN KOCHENDORFER, JOSEPH W. SPENCER, HARRY ROBITZEK, WM. H. CHOROSH, ISIDOR M. ROSENBLUM, LAUREN CARROLL, LOUIS JACOBSON, LOUIS WENDEL, Jr.

AN ORDINANCE constituting the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York.

BE IT ORDAINED *by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:*

Section 1. The following shall constitute

THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1. Definitions.
2. Miscellaneous regulations.

CHAPTER 2.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Article 1. City debt and sinking funds.
2. Contracts.
3. Real estate.
4. The mayor.
5. The president of the board of aldermen.
6. The comptroller.
7. The borough presidents.
8. Corporation counsel.
9. City marshals.
10. City surveyors.
11. Public administrator.
12. Public employment bureau.
13. Taxes and assessments.
14. Miscellaneous regulations.

CHAPTER 3.

AMUSEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Motion-picture exhibitions.
3. Common shows.

CHAPTER 4.

BRIDGES.

Article 1. General provisions.

CHAPTER 5.
BUILDING CODE.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Materials.
3. Strength of materials.
4. Classification of buildings.
5. Restricted areas.
6. Height, size and arrangement.
7. Light and ventilation.
8. Exit facilities.
9. Projections beyond building line.
10. Safeguards during construction.
11. Partition fences and walls.
12. Excavations and foundations.
13. Masonry walls.
14. Wood construction.
15. Iron or steel construction.
16. Reinforced concrete construction.
17. Fireproof construction.
18. Firewalls and shafts.
19. Chimneys, flues and heating appliances.
20. Construction above roof.
21. Construction generally.
22. Frame construction.
23. Buildings of a public character.
24. Motion picture theatres.
25. Theatres and other places of amusement.
26. Miscellaneous structures.
27. Elevators.
28. Fire extinguishing appliances.
29. Plumbing and other systems of piping.
30. Altering, changing or demolishing buildings.
31. Unsafe buildings and collapsed structures.
32. Enforcement of chapter.

CHAPTER 6.
CHARITIES.

Article 1. Inmates of public institutions.

CHAPTER 7.
CORRECTIONS.

Article 1. Inmates of correctional institutions.

CHAPTER 8.
DOCKS, FERRIES AND HARBOR CONTROL.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Apportionment of wharf property.
3. Buildings and structures on waterfront property.
4. Maintenance of wharf property.
5. Discharge and storage of cargoes.
6. Wharfage rates.
7. Ferries.
8. Safeguarding navigation.

CHAPTER 9.
ELECTRICAL CONTROL.

CHAPTER 10.
EXPLOSIVES AND HAZARDOUS TRADES.
Regulations of the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Certificates and permits.
3. Bonds and fees.
4. Manufacture, storage, sale, transportation and use of explosives.
5. Ammunition.
6. Fireworks.
7. Matches.
8. Mineral oils.
9. Inflammable mixtures.
10. Combustible mixtures.
11. Garages.
12. Motor vehicle repair shops.
13. Dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishments.
14. Sponging.
15. Paints, varnishes and lacquers.
16. Calcium carbide.
17. Gases under pressure.
18. Refrigerating plants.
19. Nitro-cellulose.
20. Motion-picture films.
21. Distilled liquors and alcohols.
22. Oils and fats.
23. Technical establishments.
24. Wholesale drug stores and drug and chemical houses.
25. Retail drug stores.
26. Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER 11.
FIREARMS.

CHAPTER 12.
FIRES AND FIRE PREVENTION.

Article 1. Fire extinction.
2. Fire prevention.

CHAPTER 13.
HOSPITALS.

Article 1. General provisions.

CHAPTER 14.
LICENSES.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Billiard and pool tables.
3. Bowling alleys.
4. Dealers in second-hand articles.
5. Dirt carts.
6. Express and expressmen.
7. Exterior hoists.
8. Hacks, cabs and taxicabs.
9. Junk dealers.
10. Peddlers, hawkers and venders.
11. Public carts and cartmen.
12. Public porters.
13. Shooting galleries.
14. Street musicians.
15. Weighers of hay and straw.

CHAPTER 15.
MARKETS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Location and designation of public markets.
3. Farmers and market gardeners.

CHAPTER 16.
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Special provisions.

CHAPTER 17.
PARKS, PARKWAYS AND PARK-STREETS.
(*Regulations of the Park Board.*)

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Traffic regulations.
3. Building and other projections.
4. Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER 18.
POLICE.

Article 1. Boiler inspection.
2. Uniformed force.

CHAPTER 19.
RAILROADS.

Article 1. Elevated railroads.
2. Street railroads.
3. Trunk line railroads.

CHAPTER 20.
SANITARY CODE.

CHAPTER 21.
SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Construction.
3. Maintenance.

CHAPTER 22.
STREET CLEANING.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Refuse and rubbish.
3. Snow and ice.

CHAPTER 23.
STREETS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Advertisements, placards and posters.
3. Assemblies.
4. Auctions and other sales.
5. Awnings.
6. Boundaries and monuments.
7. Construction and repair.
8. Disturbance of surface.
9. Excavations.
10. House numbering.
11. Lights.
12. Musicians and showmen.
13. Noises.
14. Obstructions and incumbrances.
15. Projections and encroachments.
16. Sidewalks.
17. Signs and show-bills.
18. Vaults.
19. Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER 24.
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Rules of the road.
3. Miscellaneous regulations.

CHAPTER 25.
WATER SUPPLY.

Article 1. Construction and maintenance.
2. Rents and charges.
3. Use of water.

CHAPTER 26.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Article 1. Bureau of weights and measures.
2. Regulation of weights and measures.
3. Standards for various commodities.

CHAPTER 27.
MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER 28.
REPEAL.

CHAPTER 1.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1. Definitions.
2. Miscellaneous regulations.

ARTICLE 1.
Definitions.

Section 1. Definitions.

§1. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this ordinance the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Alderman,* a member of the board of aldermen;
2. *Board of estimate,* the board of estimate and apportionment;
3. *Bureau, board, office, commission, department or commissioner,* the bureau board, office, commission, department or commissioner to which or to whom the section, article or chapter, in which the term is used, relates;
4. *Charter,* the Greater New York Charter;
5. *City,* the city of New York as constituted by the charter;
6. *Code of ordinances,* the code of ordinances of the city;
7. *County,* a county wholly included within the city;
8. *Day,* a calendar day exclusive of Sundays and full legal holidays;
9. *Department,* includes each bureau and division of the department;
10. *Employee,* any person whose salary or compensation is paid out of the city treasury, other than an officer as herein or otherwise designated by ordinance or statute;
11. *Local improvement,* an improvement the expense of which is assessed, in whole or in part, upon the property deemed benefited;
12. *Park,* includes parkway;
13. *Person,* a natural person, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, firm and copartnership;
14. *Port of New York,* the public waters embraced within, adjacent to or opposite the shores of the city and over which the state of New York has jurisdiction;
15. *Public property,* any property, property rights and interests owned by the city as well as all "streets," "parks," "water front property," and public places and waters within or belonging to the city;
16. *Real property,* any lands, lands under water, water front property, the water of any lake, pond or stream; all easements and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal, and every estate, interest and right, legal and equitable, in lands or water, and any right, interest, privilege, easement and franchise relating to the same, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise;
17. *Sewer,* a sewer, drainage canal, drain and sewage disposal work;
18. *Street,* any street, avenue, road, alley, lane, highway, boulevard, concourse, driveway, culvert, sidewalk and crosswalk, every class of public road, square and place, except marginal wharf;
19. *Street purposes,* the purposes of a street, park, bridge or tunnel or approach to either, except marginal wharf;
20. *Water front property,* any wharves, marginal wharves, piers, docks, ferry terminals, bulkheads, slips and basins, and all structures thereon, and the land under water beneath the same, and lands under water below high-water mark, and all easements appurtenant thereto, and upland and made land adjacent to such wharves, piers, docks, bulkheads, slips, basins and lands under water, jurisdiction over which is possessed by or may be assigned to the dock department or ferry department by the sinking fund commission, together with the easements, uses, reversions and appurtenances belonging to the same; excepting therefrom such upland or made-land as constitutes a street, the driveway authorized by chapter 102 of the laws of 1893 and acts amending the same, and such lands as have been or shall be acquired for public parks;
21. *Water rents,* the expense of meters, with their installation, connections, setting and maintenance, and all rents, rates and other charges for the supply of water and fines and penalties;
22. *Water supply purposes,* the purposes of maintaining, preserving and increasing the city's water supply and preventing its contamination or pollution.

ARTICLE 2.
Miscellaneous regulations.

Section 5. Publication of general ordinances.
6. City seal.
7. Designation of acting head of department.

8. Office-hours.
9. Meetings of boards.
10. Flags and decorations on city hall.
11. Sales of waste material.

§5. Publication of general ordinances. 1. *Proposed ordinances.* The clerk of the board of aldermen shall have printed, within 4 days after the introduction thereof, 500 copies of each proposed ordinance which adds to, amends, alters or repeals the code of ordinances. All ordinances amending or repealing any existing law or ordinance shall, when printed, contain in brackets the parts repealed, and all new matter shall be printed in italics. Each ordinance, printed in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall bear the name of the introducer and its introductory number, and a brief statement of the disposition made thereof upon its introduction. A copy of each ordinance, printed in accordance with the provisions hereof, shall be delivered or mailed by the city clerk to the head of every department and bureau in the city. The remaining copies shall be retained by him for distribution, within his discretion, to persons desiring the same; provided, however, that he shall always retain at least 50 copies until such time as the ordinance shall have taken effect, or the term of the members of the board, during which it was introduced, shall have expired. (Ord., effective Nov. 11, 1913; revised.)

2. *Adopted and approved ordinances.* The clerk of the board of aldermen shall cause 500 copies of each general ordinance to be published in separate leaflet form, consecutively numbered and paged in the form and style of the Session Laws of the State of New York, within 10 days after its approval by the mayor, or upon its taking effect without his approval or disapproval, or after reconsideration and readoption by the board of aldermen subsequent to his disapproval thereof, as provided by section 40 of the charter, as amended and supplemented. The clerk shall also cause to be compiled a proper index of all such general ordinances for the current calendar year and for each year thereafter, which shall be published, during the month of January of the succeeding year, in the CITY RECORD and as a pamphlet, the pages of which shall be of the same size as that of the leaflets containing such general ordinances. (Ord. reported favorably by Com. on General Welfare, Jan. 4, 1915.)

§6. City seal. The seal heretofore in use as the corporate seal of the corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, and now in the custody of the city clerk, shall be the seal of the city, to be kept and used by the city clerk, as provided by law. (C. O. §2).

§7. Designation of acting head of a department. The mayor is authorized to designate some senior officer in any department or bureau, to act as the commissioner or chief of the department or bureau when the commissioner or chief thereof is absent from the city, or sick, for more than 10 consecutive days; provided such commissioner or chief of department or bureau is not authorized by law to designate any subordinate to act in his place, or, if so authorized, has failed to make such designation. The mayor may, in his discretion, authorize any acting commissioner or chief of bureau to make appointments or removals during the term of his designation, which shall not exceed 30 days and may be revoked at any time by the mayor, in his discretion. Where a bond is required by law from the commissioner or chief of bureau, a similar bond shall be given by the acting commissioner or chief of bureau, designated pursuant to the authority conferred by this section. (Ord., effective Nov. 19, 1913; revised.)

§8. Office hours. The office hours of the city clerk and clerk of the board of aldermen shall be from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays when the office hours shall be from 10 o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock noon. The office hours of all other city officers, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, when such offices shall be closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The heads of all departments may, when public business requires it, keep their offices open after 4 o'clock; provided, however, that during the months of July and August all public offices of the city, except as otherwise provided, shall be closed at 3 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays, when they shall be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, and further provided that the heads of all departments may, when public business requires it, keep their offices open after 3 o'clock. (C. O. §489, as amended by Ord. effective July 3, 1906.)

§9. Meetings of boards. All meetings of boards or commissions, constituting departments of the government of the city, shall be held openly, and shall in all cases be accessible to the public. Such meetings shall be held at such times and places as may be determined upon by each such board or commission, and due notice thereof shall be published daily in the City Record. (C. O. §488.)

§10. Flags and decorations on city hall. All power and authority to display flags or other decorations on, in or about the city hall, or other public buildings within the City Hall park, is hereby vested in the mayor, unless otherwise ordered by the board of aldermen, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to the board. (C. O. §493.)

§11. Sales of waste material. All o'd and waste material, under the care of any department, shall be sold from time to time as may be deemed best for the public interest, in accordance with law. Any such sale shall be conducted under the immediate supervision of the head of the bureau having charge of such material, and the proceeds thereof shall be collected by him and transmitted, within 24 hours, to the head of the department for deposit in the city treasury, except as otherwise specially provided by law or ordinance (C. O. §490, revised).

CHAPTER 2.
ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Article 1. City debt and sinking funds.
2. Contracts.
3. Real estate.
4. The mayor.
5. The president of the board of aldermen.
6. The comptroller.
7. The borough presidents.
8. Corporation counsel.
9. City marshals.
10. City surveyors.
11. Public administrator.
12. Public employment bureau.
13. Taxes and assessments.
14. Miscellaneous regulations.

ARTICLE 1.
City debt and sinking funds.

Section 1. Definitions; saving clause.
2. Assessment bonds.
3. Board of commissioners of the sinking fund; quorum.
4. Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt; sources of income.
5. Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Payment of Interest.
6. Collection of income of sinking funds.
7. Bonds and mortgages due the city; duties of comptroller.
8. Investment of moneys of the sinking fund for redemption of the city debt.
9. Record of proceedings of board of sinking fund commissioners; report to board of aldermen.

§1. Definitions; saving clause. The term city debt and city stock used in this article shall be construed to mean any bonds or stocks, or notes issued in anticipation of the issue of bonds or stock, created by the former corporation of the City of New York, or by the city as constituted by the charter. Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to impair or affect any pledge heretofore made, and now existing, of any property or its proceeds, embraced in any ordinance relating to the city debt. (C. O. §70, with subd. 10, §54.)

§2. Assessment bonds. The comptroller shall keep an account of all assessment bonds issued by him, specifying the particular work on account of which the same shall have been issued; and all moneys collected on account of any work for the payment of which said bonds were issued shall be applied to the payment of such bonds. (C. O. §524, revised.)

§3. Board of commissioners of the sinking fund; quorum. Any four or more of the members of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, as constituted by the charter, of whom the comptroller shall be one, shall be and are hereby authorized to discharge the trusts and duties vested in them by this article. (C. O. §56, revised.)

§4. Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt; sources of income. All moneys heretofore received and hereafter to be received from the following sources are hereby pledged and appropriated to and shall constitute and form a fund called the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt, until the whole of the stocks of the city shall be finally and fully redeemed, namely:

1. For commutation of quit-rents on grants;
2. For quit-rents arising from such grants as were issued prior to the year 1804;
3. The net proceeds of all sales of real estate belonging to the city, except as otherwise provided by law;
4. The net proceeds of all bonds and mortgages payable to the city when collected, except as otherwise provided by law;
5. For licenses to pawnbrokers and dealers in the purchase or sale of second-hand furniture, metals or clothes;
6. For public hack licenses and compensation paid on account of street vaults;
7. For exclusive occupation of private wharves, basins and piers;
8. For market fees and market rents;
9. All such other sources of revenue or sums of money as the board of estimate and the board of aldermen may appropriate to said fund. The revenues herein assigned for the redemption of the city debt shall be kept distinct from all other revenues payable to the board of commissioners. (C. O. §§53, revised, and 65.)

§5. Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Payment of Interest. All moneys hereafter to be received from the following sources are pledged, appropriated and are to be applied to and constitute and form a fund to be called the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Payment of Interest Accruing and to Accrue Upon the Stocks of the City of New York, until the same shall be fully and finally redeemed, namely:

1. For interest on all bonds and mortgages owned by the city, issued prior to January 1, 1898;
2. For mayoralty fees and all fees collected by the department of licenses, except as otherwise provided by law;
3. For fines and penalties, except as otherwise provided by law;
4. For fees and fines collected by the clerks of the courts for the city, except as otherwise provided by law;
5. Rents of all sources not otherwise pledged;
7. For the sale of all property of the city other than real estate, except as otherwise provided by law.

All moneys constituting the fund for the payment of interest on the city debt, whenever required to meet such interest, shall be drawn from the treasury by a warrant signed by the commissioners of the sinking fund or any four of them, the comptroller being one. (C. O. §§54, 66; revised.)

§6. Collection of income of sinking funds. The comptroller shall superintend the collection of all rents, interest and demands due the sinking funds, and direct all necessary measures to complete the payment of them and report the condition of same to the board of aldermen quarterly. (C. O. §41.)

§7. Bonds and mortgages due the city; duties of comptroller. The comptroller is hereby authorized, with the sanction of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, to assign any bond or mortgage held by the said board to any person or persons who may elect to take such assignment, upon the payment in full of the principal and interest due on said bond and mortgage; and the mayor and city clerk are hereby authorized and directed to execute, under their hands and the seal of the city, any such assignment, upon evidence being exhibited to them, showing that the principal and interest of such bond and mortgage have been paid into the treasury of the city to the credit of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund. Upon the payment of any bond and mortgage in full, the comptroller shall prepare and cause to be executed a proper satisfaction of such bond and mortgage; and the mayor and city clerk are hereby authorized to execute the same, upon the production of evidence that the same has been paid, as provided in the preceding sentence of this section. But no release of any part of the premises contained in such mortgage, from the lien created by such mortgage thereon, shall be made or executed by them. (C. O. §§43, 44.)

§8. Investment of moneys of the sinking fund for redemption of the city debt. The board shall, from time to time, invest the moneys which shall constitute the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt, or as much as they can, in the purchase of stocks created by the city at not exceeding the market price therefor; and if, at any time, such investments cannot be made to the advantage of the city, then the board shall be authorized to invest the said moneys, or such part thereof as they may see fit, either in the purchase of stock of the state of New York, or of stock or bonds of the United States, notwithstanding such stock or bonds may be above the par value thereof. The powers conferred in this section shall be so construed as to render it imperative on the board, at all times to give preference to the purchase of city stock, if the same can be procured at a reasonable rate. Whenever the board shall have invested any part of the said fund in the purchase of the stocks of this state or of the United States, and shall at any time thereafter be enabled to purchase any of the city stocks, at such prices as the commissioners may judge best for the public interest, they shall forthwith sell and dispose of said stocks of the state or of the United States and invest the net proceeds thereof in city stock, if, in their opinion, such disposition would be beneficial to the public interest. Whenever the board shall have invested any part of the said fund in the purchase of city stock, and shall at any time thereafter be enabled to purchase any of the city stock which shall be by its terms redeemable at an earlier day, the board may forthwith sell the same and invest the net proceeds in such other city stock, if in the opinion of the commissioners such exchange shall be desirable and beneficial to the public interest. Whenever any of the moneys constituting the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt shall be required for any purchase or investment mentioned in this section, or for the redemption of any of the city stocks at their maturity, the amount of money required shall be paid from the treasury, by warrant, signed by the board or any four of its members, the comptroller being one. All stocks and securities which shall be purchased by the board shall be transferred to it, and all transfers thereof, when disposed of pursuant to the provisions of this section, shall be made by the commissioners or any four of them, of whom the comptroller shall be one. The city stock which shall be purchased by the board shall not be canceled by it until the final redemption of the same, and all interest accruing thereon shall regularly be carried to the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt.

Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the board from temporarily investing the unemployed moneys belonging to the sinking fund in the temporary bonds of the city. (C. O. §§54-64, 67.)

§10. Record of proceedings of board of sinking fund commissioners; report to board of aldermen. The comptroller shall keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, to be verified by any four of them, himself being one; and once in each year, or oftener, if required, he shall render unto the board of aldermen a full and detailed report of the proceedings of the board of commissioners. The report shall specify the disbursements, purchases, exchanges and sales made by the board, the prices at which and the parties from whom such purchases, with whom such exchanges, and to whom such sales shall have been made; the amounts and descriptions of the stocks of the city purchased by the board; the amounts and descriptions of the stocks of this state and of the United States then held by the board, and the amounts paid for interest on city stocks. Such report shall also contain a detailed statement of the receipts and of the unemployed moneys in the city treasury to the credit of each sinking fund. (C. O. §§68, 69; without substantial change.)

ARTICLE 2.
Contracts.

Section 60. When requisite.
61. Contracts of borough presidents.
62. Surveys or plans.
63. Proposals for estimates.
64. Form of proposals.
65. Contents of estimates; verification thereof.
66. Opening estimates.
67. Samples.
68. Payment in installments; security required.
69. Payments on assessment work; security required.
70. Protection against accidents.
71. Snow removal contracts, payment of laborers.
72. Enforcement of contracts; bonds.
73. Payments on contracts.
74. Certificate of amount due.

75. Inspection of contract work.
76. Affidavits of surveyor and inspector.
77. Extra work.
78. Delayed payments.
79. Report as to outstanding contracts.

§60. When requisite. All supplies to be furnished or work to be done for the city, whether they are to be paid for out of the city treasury or out of trust moneys under the control of or to be assessed or collected by the city, shall be furnished or performed by contract, except where otherwise provided by law (C. O. 509).

§61. Contracts of borough presidents. All contracts for work, materials or supplies, relating to any of the matters under the cognizance of the respective borough presidents, shall be made by the borough presidents, and bonds, to be approved by the comptroller, shall be taken for the faithful performance thereof; all such contracts shall be executed in triplicate by the said borough presidents, on the part of the city, and by the contractor; one original copy so executed shall be kept and filed in the office of the borough president, one shall be filed in the office of the comptroller, and the third shall be given to the contractor. (C. O. §84.)

§62. Surveys or plans. Whenever in the opinion of a borough president a survey or plans shall be necessary for any work duly authorized, or for the purpose of reporting any necessary information, he shall cause such survey or plans to be made by a competent surveyor, architect or engineer, as the nature of the work may require. (C. O. §89, in part.)

§63. Proposals for estimates. The several departments and officers empowered by law to make contracts on the part of the city shall issue proposals for estimates therefor, and advertise the same, as provided by law. There shall be kept by each department an appropriate box, to be designated "Estimate Box," with a proper opening in the top thereof to receive estimates for which proposals have been issued. Such box shall be kept locked, except when it may be necessary to open it to examine and decide upon estimates, and the key thereof shall be retained by the head of the department. The head of the department shall deposit in said box all estimates duly presented to him, for work to be done under the direction of the department, immediately on the receipt thereof by him. (C. O. §510.)

§64. Form of proposals. All proposals for estimates shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the department making the same, and shall contain the following particulars:

1. They shall require that the person making the estimate shall deliver it in a sealed envelope, addressed to the head of the appropriate department at his office, on or before a day and hour therein named, not less than 10 days from the first publication thereof;

2. They shall state the quantity and quality of supplies, or the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required;

3. They shall state that the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of the department issuing the proposals, at his office, at a day and hour therein mentioned.

4. They shall state the amount in which security is required for the performance of the contract.

5. They shall state, briefly, the several matters required by the next section to be contained in, or to accompany the estimates. (C. O. §511.)

§65. Contents of estimates; verification thereof. Each estimate shall contain—

1. The name and place of business of the person making the same;

2. The names of all persons interested with him therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact;

3. That it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair, and without collusion or fraud;

4. That no member of the board of aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer or employee of the city, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or the work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

The estimate shall be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making it, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. (C. O. §§512, 513, as amended by Ord. adopted Dec. 10, 1912.)

§66. Opening estimates. The sealed envelope containing the estimate shall be endorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and a statement of the work to which it relates, and no estimate shall be taken from the "Estimate Box," nor shall the sealed envelope thereof be opened by anyone, except at the time and in the manner herein designated for deciding on such estimates. At the time and place appointed for that purpose in the proposals, as prescribed in this article, the head of the department, or the president of the board where the same are advertised by a board, or the secretary thereof, or other officer empowered to make the contract, in the presence of the comptroller or his representative, and such of the parties making them as may desire to be present, shall then and there open the said estimate box, and the estimates to be examined at that time, as may appear from the endorsements thereon, shall be taken from the box. The head of department or other party hereinbefore authorized shall, then and there, publicly open and read all estimates which he may have received for the contract mentioned in such proposals, and shall reject all estimates not furnished in conformity with the law and the ordinance relating thereto. The award of the contract shall be made according to law. (C. O. §516, as amended by Ord. app'd Sept. 23, 1913.)

§67. Samples. When proposals are issued for a contract to furnish any article of which a sample can conveniently be furnished, the head of the department issuing the same may require that such sample be delivered at his office, or at the office of the head of the appropriate bureau in his department, within such time before the opening of the estimates as he may prescribe; and, if it be not so furnished, or does not conform to the quality required by the proposals, the estimate delivered by the person furnishing or omitting to furnish the same, as the case may be, shall be rejected. (C. O. §517.)

§68. Payment in installments; security required. In all contracts for work for the city where provision is made for the payment of the contract price by installments, a provision shall be inserted that the contractor shall allow 10 per cent. of the contract price of the work actually done to remain as security, until the whole work shall be completed according to the contract. (C. O. §518.)

§69. Payments on assessment work; security required. Whenever any contract shall be made hereafter by any department or officer of the city, the amount whereof is to be afterward collected by assessment from the property benefited by the work to be done under said contract, the head of the department or officer making such contracts shall cause to be inserted therein a clause that, as the work progresses, payments will be made to the contractors by monthly installments of 85 per cent. on the proportionate value of the work performed, and the officer making any such contract shall forthwith file a copy thereof with the comptroller. (C. O. §521, conformed to §422 of the Charter, as amended by Chap. 527, L. 1912. Compare C. O. §528.)

§70. Protection against accidents. In all contracts for the work for the city upon any public building or in any public street or place, in the performance of which accidents or injuries may happen to the person or property of another, a provision shall be inserted that the contractor shall place proper guards for the prevention of accidents, and shall put up and keep at nights suitable and sufficient lights during the performance of the work; and that he will indemnify the city for damages or costs to which it may be put by reason of injury to person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work. (C. O. §519; covering C. O. §§215-218.)

§71. Snow removal contracts; payment of laborers. In all emergency work performed by laborers in the removal of snow, where men are engaged by the hour or the day, either by a contractor employed for the purpose or by the street cleaning department itself, it shall be stipulated that such work shall be paid for daily, directly to those individually employed in it, in the currency of the United States, and not by check or ticket. Such payments, in each instance, to be made at the substations of the street cleaning department. Every contractor engaged in the removal of snow shall be required to stipulate with the commissioner of street cleaning, or others empowered to enter into contracts for such purpose, as the case may be, to observe the provisions of this section, a violation of any of which shall be deemed to abrogate any such contract. (C. O. §§418-a, 418-b.)

§72. Enforcement of contracts; bonds. Every contract for supplies or work by the city shall be executed by the contractor or contractors to whom the same may be awarded, and shall be accompanied by a bond, in the penalties mentioned in the proposals therefor, executed by the persons or company consenting to become bound as sureties, or by such other persons or company as shall be substituted therefor, with the consent of the head of the department making such contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract and every provision therein contained. The bond shall be accompanied by the oath, in writing, of the person signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the city, and by the oath of the person, or an officer of such company, that he or it is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract and stated in the proposals, as hereinbefore prescribed. The comptroller shall require such sureties to be further examined before himself, or an officer authorized to administer oaths deputed by him, in respect of the items and details of their property, before approving the adequacy and sufficiency of such sureties. Each department of the city government and each officer, by whom any contract for work to be done for the city shall be made, shall require and enforce the faithful execution of each contract so made by them; and, in case the contractor or contractors shall fail in any respect to perform the work which he or they have contracted to render or perform, within the time limited for the performance of the same, then the department or officer having charge of such work shall do and complete the same in the manner provided for the performance of the same, in the contract, and the cost of the same shall be a charge against such delinquent contractor or contractors; provided, however, that the head of any department or other officer by whom any such contract shall be made, may, on good and sufficient cause, extend for a reasonable time the period fixed for the completion thereof. (C. O. §520.)

§73. Payments on contracts. No payment shall be made by the comptroller for work done or supplies furnished, except upon proper vouchers rendered by the head of the appropriate department, or the officer, board or commission for whom such work was done or supplies furnished; provided that, in the case of a pay-roll for labor performed under the supervision of the borough presidents, the comptroller may draw a warrant for the total amount of such pay-roll, in favor of the chamberlain, who shall make the payments therein specified. Such vouchers shall be made out in duplicate, and shall contain the certificate of such subordinate officers as the head of the department may require, and in such form and purport as he shall prescribe, and also a certificate of the head of the department. One of the duplicate vouchers shall be retained in the department or office by which the vouchers are rendered, and the other shall be transmitted to the department of finance for payment. No payment shall be made upon any contract beyond the amount thereof. (C. O. §39; last sentence from C. O. §523. The section covers C. O. §§86, 87.)

§74. Certificate of amount due. Whenever any payment shall become due upon any contract, according to the provisions thereof or in accordance with any of the provisions of this ordinance, the head of department or officer having such work in charge shall furnish to the person or persons entitled to such payments a certificate, in writing, specifying the contract upon which such payment is due and the amount due thereon. The comptroller on the presentation to him of such certificate shall pay the amount thereof, but final payment on any contract shall not be made until the head of department or officer having charge of the work under the contract shall furnish a certificate, signed by him and filed in the office of the comptroller, that the work mentioned in such contract has been completed according to the terms thereof and to the satisfaction of the head of department or officer giving such certificate. (C. O. §§522, 523, without substantial change.)

§75. Inspection of contract work. Each borough president shall appoint a competent inspector of contract work under the jurisdiction of his department, in all cases where he may deem the public service requires such inspector. In all cases where an assessment shall be levied for any improvements, the amount paid for inspection of any contract work connected therewith shall be assessed and collected with the other expenses of such improvements, except where the inspector's wages are legally chargeable to the contractor. (C. O. §91, in part.)

§76. Affidavits of surveyor and inspector. Each and every contractor shall be required to obtain an affidavit from the surveyor, setting forth the amount of work done, of every description, that may be charged in each bill or assessment list of said contract; and said affidavit shall be attached to the assessment list. The inspector shall also furnish an affidavit, to be attached to each contract, setting forth that the work has been done according to the plans and specifications; said affidavit to be attached to each assessment list before presented for confirmation. (C. O. §525.)

§77. Extra work. No payment shall be made on any work or job done by contract for any extra work thereon not specified in the contract, unless such extra work shall have been done by the written order of the borough president or head of department directing the same, and stating that such work is not included in the contract. And no such expenditure shall in any case be made, the total amount of which on any one work shall exceed $1,000, unless the same shall be authorized by the board of aldermen. (C. O. §85.)

§78. Delayed payments. In all cases of delinquency in the payment of any assessment for work done under a contract made by any contractor with the city, respecting any street or road or respecting the building of wharves, piers, slips and sewers, on the final settlement with every such contractor, there shall be allowed and paid to him all interest which shall have been collected on his account or contract, first deducting the collector's commission. (C. O. §526.)

§79. Report as to outstanding contracts. The comptroller shall report to the board of aldermen, within 30 days after their organization in each year, a statement of all contracts made by the city or directed or authorized by the board and not performed or completed, or upon which any moneys remain unpaid; with the amount of money remaining unpaid on each such contract. (C. O. §25.)

ARTICLE 3.
Real estate.

Section 100. City real estate to be supervised by the comptroller.
101. Deeds, leases, etc., to the city; comptroller is custodian.
102. Leases or other disposition of real estate by the city.
103. Assignment of leases and subletting by city.
104. Execution of deeds by city.
105. Quit-rents.

§100. City real estate to be supervised by the comptroller. The comptroller shall superintend all real estate of the city and report to the board of aldermen all encroachments thereon. He shall direct and superintend the collection of all rents or other moneys due the city. (C. O. §§21, 24.)

§101. Deeds, leases, etc., to the city; comptroller is custodian. The comptroller shall keep on file in his office all title deeds, leases, bonds, mortgages or other assurances of title, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere. He shall cause all grants, leases and counterparts of leases, and all deeds executed by the city, to be recorded in proper books to be kept in his office. (C. O. §§22-23.)

§102. Leases by the city. Whenever any real estate belonging to the city is unproductive, or the term for which it may have been leased or let shall have expired or be about expiring, the head of the department, bureau, board or office having jurisdiction over such real estate shall forthwith turn over the same to the board of sinking fund commissioners and advise the comptroller thereof. The comptroller shall report to the board whether or not, in his judgment, it will be to the public interest to lease or otherwise dispose of such property. The comptroller, under the sanction of the board, shall appoint appraisers upon behalf of the city to settle the rent on renewal of any lease, or the value of the building, to be paid for on the expiration of any lease in which the city is or shall be interested, whenever by the provision of such lease the appointment of appraisers is required. All leases authorized by the board shall be executed by the mayor and the city clerk, under their hands and the seal of the city. (C. O. §§46, 42.)

§103. Assignment of leases and subletting by city. The comptroller may consent, in the name and on behalf of the city, that the lessee or assignee of a lease made by the city shall assign the same or underlet the demised premises, whether or not provision is made by the lease that it shall not be assigned or the premises underlet without the consent of the city; but he shall not so consent unless all arrears of rents upon the premises be paid in full. (C. O. §28; amended as suggested by Bureau of Real Estate.)

§104. Execution of deeds by city. Whenever any real estate of the city shall have been sold pursuant to any provision of the charter or any ordinance, the mayor and the city clerk shall execute proper conveyances of such real estate, under their hands and the seal of the city. (C. O. §76, revised.)

§105. Quit-rents. The comptroller shall preserve, in a book to be kept in his office for that purpose, to be called the record of quit-rents, maps of all grants of land heretofore made by the former Corporation of The City of New York, on which quit-rents are payable, showing the original grants and the subdivisions of the same as near as they can be ascertained. He may receive the sums proportionately due from each owner in payment of the portion of the moneys payable under the original

grant, as the same shall from time to time become payable. He shall, on receiving written notice from the grantee of the said former corporation, or his assignee, of the sale of any portion of land subject to quit-rent, enter in the record of quit-rents the name of the purchaser, with the date of the sale and the portion of the land sold. He may thereafter receive the sum proportionately due from such purchaser, in payment of his portion of the moneys payable under the original grant, as the same shall, from time to time become payable, and he may receive from the owner of the lot or parcel mentioned in the notice, or his legal representative, the sum proportionately due from him in payment of his proportion of the moneys payable under the original grant. When land heretofore granted by the said former corporation, subject to a quit-rent, portions of which have been assigned by the grantee, shall be re-entered by the city for non-payment of the quit-rent, the comptroller may grant releases in severalty to such of the assignees of portions of the land granted as shall, within 6 months from the re-entry, pay their respective apportionments of commutation money, and the expenses of re-entry and conveyance, with such portions of the rent as may be justly due from the respective assignees for the land held by them, and which shall be apportioned by the comptroller. Whenever any person shall desire to commute any quit-rent due the city, the comptroller shall calculate such commutation at the rate of 6 per cent.; and, upon the production of evidence that the same and all arrears of rent have been paid into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, the mayor and city clerk shall execute a release of such quit-rent. (C. O. §§30, 31, in part; 33-35, 45.)

ARTICLE 4.

The mayor.

Section 130. Apprehension of criminals.

§130. Apprehension of criminals. The mayor may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, issue his proclamation for the apprehension of any person who may have committed a crime within the city, and may, in such proclamation, offer a reward not exceeding $500, to be paid out of the city treasury upon the certificate of the mayor that the service required has been performed. (C. O. §1)

ARTICLE 5.

The president of the board of aldermen.

Section 150. (Provided for future legislation, if any.)

ARTICLE 6.

The comptroller.

Section 170. Custodian of evidences of debt, contracts, bonds and stock certificates.

§170. Custodian of evidences of debt, contracts, bonds and stock certificates. The comptroller shall keep and file in his office all evidence of debt, contracts, bonds of indemnity, official bonds, and all certificates of stock belonging to the sinking funds, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere. (C. O. §22.)

ARTICLE 7.

The borough presidents.

Section 200. Expenditures for borough.
201. Expenses and contingencies, accounts for.
202. Receipts to be recorded and accounted for.
203. Permits.
204. Reports to the board of aldermen.

§200. Expenditures for borough. Each borough president shall control and direct all expenditures to be made by his department, shall countersign and draw his requisition upon the comptroller for the payment of all bills and accounts therefor which in his judgment are correct, and which may be duly certified by the department under whose supervision the expenditure was incurred; and no requisition shall be drawn by any borough president for the payment of any bills or accounts until the same shall have been duly certified as aforesaid, except that the bills and accounts for expenditures for the removal of incumbrances or for the other expenditures authorized by ordinance, but not under the immediate supervision of any department, shall be certified by the borough president. (C. O. §90.)

§201. Incumbrances and contingencies; accounts for. Each borough president shall keep separate accounts with the two appropriations, one for the removal of incumbrances, and the other for the contingencies of his department, and drafts thereon shall be made upon the comptroller, who shall charge each appropriation with the respective drafts and draw his warrant in each case in favor of the borough president for the amount thereof. (C. O. §95.)

§202. Receipts to be recorded and accounted for. Each borough president shall cause to be entered in books to be provided for that purpose and kept in his office, open at all convenient times to public inspection, the names of all persons from whom he may receive money for the city, on trust account or otherwise; the amounts received, on what account, and when paid; and shall render a certified account thereof, under oath, item by item, to the comptroller, on Thursday of each week, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the chamberlain. He shall thereupon receive from the chamberlain duplicate vouchers for the payment thereof, one of which he shall, on the same day, file in the office of the comptroller. (C. O. §93.)

§203. Permits. In all cases where provision is made by ordinance that the consent of any borough president may be obtained to authorize any act to be done, he may grant permits therefor, subject to the provisions of the ordinance in relation thereto. (C. O. §92)

§204. Report to board of aldermen. The respective borough presidents shall, when required by the board of aldermen, inquire into and report upon any of the matters within their cognizance, and shall, from time to time, communicate to the board any information or suggestion that they may deem important in relation thereto. (C. O. §88.)

ARTICLE 8.

The corporation counsel.

Section 220. Register of actions.
221. Legislative bills, ordinances.
222. Books and papers to be delivered to successor.

§220. Register of actions. The corporation counsel shall keep in proper books, to be provided for that purpose, a register of all actions prosecuted or defended by him, and all proceedings had therein. (C. O. §12.)

§221. Legislative bills, ordinances. The corporation counsel shall prepare the draft of any bill to be presented by the city to the legislature for enactment, with a proper memorial for the passage thereof, and shall draw such ordinances as may be required by the board of aldermen or any committee thereof. (C. O. §§8, 9, revised.)

§222. Books and papers to be delivered to his successor. Upon his resignation or removal, the corporation counsel shall forthwith deliver to his successor in office all deeds, leases, contracts, and other papers in his hands belonging to the city, and all papers in actions prosecuted or defended by him, with the register thereof and of the proceedings therein, and a written consent to the substitution of his successor in each pending action. (C. O. §13.)

ARTICLE 9.

City marshals.

Section 230. City marshals; badges.
231. Impersonating marshals; unauthorized signs.
232. Violations.

§230. City marshals; badges. The mayor is hereby authorized to devise and prescribe the style, form and size of a badge to be known and designated as the city marshals' official badge, a description of which he shall file in the office of the city clerk. Each city marshal shall provide himself, at his own expense, with one of such badges, and shall wear the same at all times while engaged in the discharge of his duties. At all times, every city marshal shall display his badge, upon demand. (C. O. §§567-569, revised.)

§231. Impersonating marshals; unauthorized signs. No person, not a marshal of the city, shall hold himself out to the public as being a marshal, or as being in any way authorized to act as a marshal or to perform the duties of a marshal; and no person, not a marshal, shall exhibit any sign with the words "marshal's bureau" thereon, or any other words or terms whereby the public may be led to believe that he is a city marshal or authorized to act as such, or that his office is the office of a city marshal. No city marshal shall knowingly permit any person, not a city marshal, to perform any act in his name, or to sign or use his name in the performance of any act which can be performed only by a city marshal in person. (Charter, §1430.)

§232. Violations. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or by a fine not exceeding $200 for each offense. (Charter §1430.)

ARTICLE 10.

City surveyors.

Section 240. Appointment of surveyors; oath of office.
241. Maps and surveys.
242. Fees.
243. Assessment work; surveyors fees to be assessed.
244. Contract certificates.

§240. Appointment of surveyors; oath of office. There shall be as many surveyors appointed for the city as the board of aldermen shall from time to time think proper. Each city surveyor before entering upon the duties of his office shall take an oath well and truly to perform the same. (C. O. §§274, 275.)

§241. Maps and surveys. Whenever, in the proper administration of the duties of his office, the president of any borough may require the services of a city surveyor in laying out and regulating streets and roads, making maps and surveys for street opening proceedings, laying out and surveying grounds for the purpose of building thereupon, or to advise and direct concerning the same, he shall have the authority to employ such one of the city surveyors as he may designate for that purpose. (C. O. §276.)

§242. Fees. City surveyors employed by any borough president shall receive compensation for their services as follows:

1. For a preliminary survey in regulating a street or avenue or for making a country road, for the first line of levels 5 cents per linear foot, measuring through the centre of the street, avenue or road, and for each additional line of levels 1½ cents per linear foot, to be measured in the same manner;

2. For grading, when done alone, 8 cents per linear foot, measuring through the centre of the street or avenue;

3. For grading and setting curb and gutter, when done under the same contract, 12 cents per linear foot, measuring through the centre of the street or avenue;

4. For grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging or paving, when done under the same contract, 14 cents per linear foot, measuring through the centre of the street or avenue;

5. For setting curb and gutter alone 4 cents per linear foot along the line of the work done;

6. For setting curb and gutter and flagging or paving, when done under the same contract, but not in connection with the grading, 12 cents per linear foot, measuring through the centre of the street or avenue;

7. For flagging, when done alone, 5 cents per linear foot along the line of the work done;

8. For fencing, including preliminary survey, 5 cents per linear foot;

9. For making a country road, 14 cents per linear foot, measuring through the centre of the road;

10. For establishing a new grade line, 1½ cents per linear foot, measuring along the line;

11. For making the necessary surveys and furnishing all necessary copies of damage maps in street opening proceedings, 3 cents per linear foot, measuring along the exterior line of the street or avenue, and along all interior boundary lines of each parcel included within said street or avenue lines; and for assessment lists and maps for street openings or other improvements, 3 cents per linear foot of map front; and for every additional copy of list and map required, 2 cents per linear foot of map front.

No surveyor's bill shall be paid until the same shall be certified by the borough president employing him. A surveyor employed by one of the borough presidents to make a survey, the compensation for which is not otherwise provided, shall receive such compensation as shall be agreed upon in writing between the surveyor and the borough president, before the survey or work be undertaken, and, after the completion of the said survey or work, the surveyor's bill shall be certified by the borough president, in accordance with the terms of such agreement.

In all cases of street improvements, when the same is required, a projection or profile and such drawing and calculations shall be furnished to a borough president as may be required by him, without extra compensation.

A surveyor shall be entitled to receive payment for a preliminary survey, on the completion of the same to the satisfaction of the borough president employing him. He shall receive payment for all services on the completion of the work and its acceptance by the borough president. (C. O. §§277, 278.)

§243. Assessment work; surveyors fees to be assessed. The amount paid a city surveyor for any of the services mentioned in the last preceding section, whenever the same shall have been rendered in relation to any improvement or work for which an assessment may afterward be made, shall be included in such assessment. (C. O. §279.)

§244. Contract certificates. A surveyor shall be entitled to receive $15 for every certificate for payment to a contractor on any work done by contract made upon public advertising and letting, which shall be paid by the borough president making the contract, and, except as herein otherwise provided, no surveyor shall be entitled to any payment for a certificate to a contractor. The amount so paid for a certificate shall be deducted from the payment to be made to the contractor on account of the work certified to be done.

ARTICLE 11.

Public administrator.

Section 250. Reports.
251. Bank accounts, supervision of comptroller.
252. Distribution of decedents' assets.

§250. Reports. The public administrator of the county of New York shall, on the twentieth day of December, in each year, report to the board of aldermen the titles of all actions prosecuted by or against him, and then pending and undetermined, with such other information in respect thereto as he may deem necessary or proper. He shall report to the comptroller on the first Thursday of each motnh, and oftener if required, the amount of moneys received by him since his last return on account of any estate upon which he shall have administered. He shall, at the same time, report to the board of aldermen a transcript of such of his accounts as have been closed or finally settled, and of those on which any money has been received by him as part of the proceeds of any estate on which he has administered; he shall deposit all moneys by him collected and received, as required by law, in such bank as the corporation counsel shall select from the designated depositories of the city's moneys. (C. O. §§15-17.)

§251. Bank accounts, supervision of comptroller. The public administrator of the county of New York, shall, whenever required, exhibit to the comptroller the bank book showing his deposits, and all other vouchers and documents relating to his office. The comptroller, before signing any check for money deposited, shall examine the bank book showing the deposits, and the vouchers on which the check is required to be drawn, and shall satisfy himself fully as to the correctness thereof and, in case of doubt or difficulty, he shall report the case to the board of aldermen for its direction. (C. O. §§18, 19.)

§252. Distribution of decedents' assets. The comptroller may distribute and pay any balance of an intestate's estate remaining in the city treasury to the persons legally entitled thereto, whenever he and the public administrator of the county of New York shall be satisfied that the person claiming the same is legally entitled thereto; but, if they be not satisfied thereof, they shall report the case to the board of aldermen for their direction. (C. O. §20.)

ARTICLE 12.

Public employment bureau.

Section 260. Organization and purpose.
261. Records.
262. Co-operation with kindred agencies.

§260 Organization and purpose. There shall be a public employment bureau in and for the city, attached to the department of licenses, with the principal office in the borough of Manhattan, and a branch office in such other boroughs as may be deemed necessary and designated by the commissioner of licenses, for the purpose of aiding unemployed persons in securing employment and employers of labor in securing employees; but no fee shall be charged by said bureau, or any officer or employee thereof, for such purpose. The employees of the bureau shall consist of such assistants and clerks as may be found necessary for properly carrying on the work of the bureau, and they shall be appointed and removed by the commissioner of licenses in accordance with the rules and regulations of the municipal civil service commission.

§261. Records. There shall be kept in the principal office of the bureau, and in each and every branch office thereof, such system of records as may be necessary properly to record and classify, according to trade or profession, (1) all applicants

for positions; (2) all positions to be filled as reported to said bureau; (3) all persons sent to those seeking employees; (4) all such persons who secure employment, and (5) such other records as the commissioner deems necessary. A report of the transactions of each branch office shall be transmitted each day to the principal office of the bureau.

§262. Co-operation with kindred agencies. The bureau shall, in so far as it is feasible, co-operate with such employment bureaus or intelligence offices as now exist, or which are now or may hereafter be established and conducted in the United States or the State of New York. (Ord. of May 5, 1914.)

ARTICLE 13.
Taxes and assessments.

Section 260. Fees for searches.
261. Apportionment of taxes.

§260. Fees for searches. There shall be paid to and collected by the collector of assessments and arrears, for the benefit of the city treasury, on his furnishing a bill of arrears or making searches, upon a requisition for searches on each lot or piece of property mentioned or referred to therein, in respect to water rents, 50 cents; in respect of taxes, 50 cents; in respect of assessments, 50 cents; and for his certificate upon any such bill or search, when requested, 10 cents. (C. O. §77.)

§261. Apportionment of taxes. When several lots or parcels of land belonging to different persons are assessed for taxes in one parcel, the comptroller may make the proper apportionment of the tax among the different owners. (C. O. §29)

ARTICLE 14.
Miscellaneous regulations.

Section 270. Bonds of city officers.

§270. Bonds of city officers. Before entering upon the duties of his office:

1. The comptroller shall give a bond to the city, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the penal sum of $200,000, with a surety company or two or more sufficient sureties to justify in double the amount under oath before a judge of the supreme court, on notice to the corporation counsel, whereupon the same shall be immediately filed with the city clerk by the comptroller; (C. O. §477, in part.)

2. The chamberlain shall give a bond to the people of the State of New York in the sum of $300,000, within ten days after receiving notice of his appointment, with not less than four sufficient sureties, to be approved by the comptroller, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office and all trusts imposed on him by law; (Charter, §194.)

3. Each of the following officers or employees shall execute a bond to the city, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the comptroller, except in the cases of the receiver of taxes and the collector of assessments, whose bonds shall be approved by the chamberlain, in the penal sum as follows:

Each deputy comptroller (C. O. §478.)	$10,000 00
Receiver of taxes (Charter, §152.)	25,000 00
Collector of assessments and arrears (Charter, §152; see C. O. §484.)	25,000 00
Collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets (C. O., §485.)	15,000 00
Each deputy collector of city revenue (C. O., §486.)	2,000 00
Clerk to the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets (C. O., §487.)	5,000 00
City clerk (C. O., §479.)	1,000 00
Commissioner of weights and measures and each inspector of weights and measures (C. O., §382.)	2,000 00
Corporation counsel (C. O., §480.)	5,000 00
Fire commissioner (as treasurer of fire department) (Charter, §723.)	20,000 00
Police commissioner (as trustee of police pension fund) (Charter, §351.)	100,000 00
Supervisor of the City Record (C. O., §484.)	5,000 00
Deputy supervisor of the City Record (C. O., §481.)	5,000 00
Each commissioner of public works (C. O., §482.)	10,000 00
Water register (C. O., §483.)	15,000 00

CHAPTER 3.
AMUSEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Motion-picture exhibitions.
3. Common shows.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Exhibitions and performances to be licensed.
2. Issue of licenses, fee.
3. Commutation of license fee.
4. Revocation of license.
5. Unlicensed performances and exhibitions.
6. Preceding sections not applicable to certain performances.
7. Exits, to be numbered and indicated on programmes.
8. Protection against fire or panic.
9. Obstruction of aisles and passageways.
10 Sunday observance.
11. Sale of liquors; female waiters.
12. Ticket speculators.
13. Violations.

§1. Exhibitions and performances to be licensed. No person shall exhibit to the public in any building, garden or grounds, concert-room or other place or room within the city, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, minstrelsy or dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, or rope dancing, or acrobats, until a license for the place of such exhibition for such purpose shall have been first had and obtained, as hereinafter provided. (Charter §1472.)

§2. Issue of licenses, fee. The commissioner of licenses is hereby authorized and empowered to grant and issue the license referred to in the preceding section, to continue in force until the first day of May next ensuing the grant thereof, on receiving for each license so granted, and before the issuing thereof, the sum of $500; provided that in the borough of Richmond such license fee shall be $100. Such licenses shall be uniform and may, in the discretion of the commissioner, contain provisions and conditions which, in his judgment, may be essential for the welfare of and benefit of the people of and visitors to the city, including provisions and conditions respecting the tickets or other tokens entitling their holders to admission to such places, and respecting the hours of opening and closing thereof. (Charter §1473.)

§3. Commutation of license fee. The commissioner of licenses is hereby authorized to grant licenses for exhibitions or performances, as provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this article, for any term less than one year, and in any case where such license is for a term of one month, or less, he is hereby authorized to commute the fee therefor for a sum less than $500, but in no case less than $250, for a theatre, or $50 for a circus, concert-room or other building or place whatsoever; provided that in the borough of Richmond such commutation of license fee shall be $50. (Ord. adopted Feb. 14, 1911.)

§4. Revocation of license. Any license provided for by the preceding sections may be revoked and annulled by any judge or justice of any court of record, upon proof of a violation of any of the provisions of this article. The proof shall be taken before such judge or justice, upon notice of not less than two days to show cause why such license should not be revoked. He shall hear the proofs and allegations in the case and determine the same summarily, and no appeal shall be taken from such determination. Any person whose license shall have been revoked or annulled shall not thereafter be entitled to a license under any provision of this chapter. On any examination, pursuant to a notice to show cause as aforesaid, the licensee may be a witness in his own behalf. (Charter §1476.)

§5. Unlicensed performances and exhibitions. In case any person shall open or advertise to open any theatre, circus or building, garden or ground, concert room or other place, for any exhibition or performance referred to in section 1 of this article, without first having obtained a license therefor, as provided for by sections 2 or 3 of this article, the corporation counsel may apply to the supreme court, or any justice thereof, for an injunction to restrain the opening thereof until the proprietor thereof shall have complied with the requirements of said sections, and also with such order as to costs as the court or justice may deem just and proper to make, which injunction may be allowed upon a complaint in the name of the city, in the same manner as injunctions are now usually allowed by the practice of said court. Any injunction allowed under this section may be served by posting the same upon the outer door of the theatre or circus or building wherein such exhibition may be proposed to be held; or, if the same shall be in a garden or grounds, then by posting the same at or on or near the entrance way to any such place of exhibition; and, in case of any proceeding against the manager or proprietor of any such theatre, circus or building, or garden or grounds, as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to prove the personal service of the injunction, but the service hereinbefore provided shall be deemed and held sufficient. (Charter §1479.)

§6. Preceding sections not applicable to certain performances. The provisions and requirements of the preceding sections of this article, shall not be held to apply to any building, hall, room or rooms, in which only private theatricals, tableaus and other exhibitions for charitable and religious purposes are given, nor to the manager or managers of exhibitions given by amateurs for the benefit of any church, mission, parish or Sunday school, or for any other charitable or religious purpose; nor shall the same be held to apply to any masonic temple; nor to the trustees of any masonic hall and asylum fund, so long as the revenues of said temple shall continue to be applied to the use of the masonic hall and asylum, or other charitable purpose; nor to the Educational Alliance, nor to the directors or officers thereof, as such, with respect to any building which shall in whole or in part be owned or leased, by said Alliance, while so owned or leased, or so long as the revenue thereof shall continue to be applied to the support of the Alliance and to the religious, charitable, social, educational or literary purposes thereof. (Charter §1480.)

§7. Exits, to be numbered and indicated on programmes. The owner, lessee, manager, or other person having charge or control of any theatre shall cause each and every door and means of exit, for use in case of fire or panic, to be conspicuously numbered so as to be visible to the audience, by whom the same may be used, and shall have or cause to be printed, in conspicuous type, a plan or diagram and explanation showing each of said exits thereon, and referring to the numbers aforesaid, and the same shall be printed in conspicuous type, as aforesaid, on the programme or bill of the play. (Charter §1487.)

§8. Protection against fire or panic. The fire commissioner may detail, not to exceed two members of the uniformed force of the fire department, to each and every place of amusement where machinery or scenery are in use, while such place is open to the public. Their duty shall be to guard against fire, and to take charge and control of the means provided for its extinguishment, and control and direct the employees of the place to which they may be detailed in the extinction of any fire which may occur therein. A member of the uniformed force on such detail shall inspect every portion of the building to which he may be detailed, during a public performance therein, for the purpose of guarding and protecting the occupants from fire or panic. In all places of public amusement or entertainment, not included in the foregoing provisions of this section, except in fireproof buildings, there shall be employed by the owner or proprietor thereof one or more watchmen, whose exclusive duty it shall be to protect and guard the inmates of such buildings from fire and other sources of danger. (Ord. Dec. 19, 1911, in part.)

§9. Obstruction of aisles and passageways. Whenever any member of the uniformed force of the fire department shall discover in any inside aisle or passageway in any such place of amusement, any camp stool, chair, sofa, or other obstruction, or any person or persons standing or sitting therein, during any public performance, he shall forthwith notify the proprietor or manager of such place of amusement, or any usher, agent or other employee of such proprietor or manager then present, to cause the obstruction to be forthwith removed, or to cause the person or persons standing or sitting in such aisles or passageways to forthwith vacate the same, except as hereinafter provided. If the manager, proprietor, or such usher, agent, or employee shall cause or permit any camp stool, chair, sofa, or other obstruction to be placed or remain in any aisle or passageway in any such place of amusement, or shall cause, or permit, any person to stand or sit therein, during any public performance, or, having been so notified, shall neglect or refuse to cause such obstruction to be forthwith removed, or to cause such person or persons to forthwith vacate such aisle or passageway, they shall each severally be deemed to have violated the provisions and requirements of this article; provided, however, that where there is a passageway in the rear of the seats in such place of amusement, more than 6 feet in depth, it shall be lawful to permit persons to stand therein, as follows:

a. *Standing in passageways.* If such passageway is more than 6 feet and less than 16 feet deep persons may stand therein, provided an unobstructed passageway of at least 6 feet in depth is left open, and there are no more than 4 rows of persons standing; if such passageway is more than 16 feet deep, any number of persons or rows of persons may stand therein, provided that an unobstructed passageway of at least 10 feet in depth is left open; and in places of amusement having a passageway in the rear of the seats, 6 feet or less, in depth, but having in addition an outer passageway in the rear thereof, to which all aisle heads have straight and direct access, it shall be lawful to permit 2 rows of persons to stand in such passageway in the rear of such seats, but under no circumstances, any more than 2 such rows;

b. *Standing in balconies.* In balconies or galleries, only one row of persons shall be permitted to stand;

c. *Standing room to be indicated.* The space to be occupied by said standees shall be separated from the space to be left clear for passage, by tape, ribbon or other easily broken material, supported by light posts fixed in stationary sockets and not less than three nor more than 4 feet from the floor; all to be so constructed and placed as to be no obstruction in case of panic or emergency;

d. *Standing in aisles.* But in no event, nor under any circumstances, shall any person be allowed to stand in or at the head of any aisle.
(Ord. Dec. 19, 1911, in part.)

§10. Sunday observance. No person shall exhibit on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to the public, in any building, garden, grounds, concert room or other room or place within the city, the performance of any tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, wrestling, boxing, with or without gloves, sparring contest, trial of strength, or any part or parts thereof, nor any circus, equestrian or dramatic performance or exercise, nor any performance or exercise of jugglers, acrobats, club performances or rope dancers; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit at any such place or places on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, sacred or educational, vocal or instrumental concerts, lectures, addresses, recitations and singing, provided that such above mentioned entertainments shall be so given as not to disturb the public peace or amount to a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community. Any person wilfully offending against the provisions of this section, and every person knowingly aiding in such exhibitions, except as herein provided, by advertisements or otherwise, and every owner or lessee of any building, part of a building, grounds, garden or concert room, or other room or place, who shall lease or let out the same for the purpose of any such exhibition or performance, except as herein provided, or assent that the same be used for any such purpose, shall be subject to a penalty of $500, which penalty the corporation counsel is hereby authorized to prosecute, sue for and recover; and, on the recovery of a judgment for the penalty herein provided, against any manager, proprietor, owner or lessee, consenting to or causing or allowing, or letting any part of the building for the purpose of any exhibition or performance, prohibited by this section, the license which shall have been previously obtained by such manager, proprietor, owner or lessee shall be of itself vacated and annulled. (C. O. §§502, 570.)

§11. Sale of liquors; female waiters. No wine, beer or strong or spirituous liquors shall be sold or furnished to any person in the auditorium or lobbies of any place of exhibition or performance mentioned in section 1 of this title, nor in any apartment connected therewith by any door, window, or other aperture, except that the commissioner of licenses may, in his discretion, and subject to such regulations and restrictions as he may determine, permit the same to be sold or furnished while concerts, consisting of vocal or instrumental music only, are being given in a place duly licensed by it as hereinbefore provided. Such permission shall only be operative so long as it shall

be lawful under the laws of this state to sell or furnish wine, beer or stronger spirituous liquors at such place, and may be revoked at any time by the commissioner. No person shall employ or furnish or permit or assent to the employment or attendance of any female to wait on, or attend in any manner, or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators, or any of them, at any of the exhibitions or performances mentioned in said section, or at any other place of public amusement in the city.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed to interfere with the right of any incorporated or other society, organized and maintained for the cultivation of vocal or instrumental music, to exercise and practice the same in good faith for themselves only, and not for the observation and entertainment of the public; nor shall the use or occupation by any such society for the purposes aforesaid of any hall or room, connected with any place wherein by the laws of this state it is lawful to sell wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors, be construed to make such hall or room a place of public amusement, within the provisions of this act. No license shall be granted for any exhibition or performance given in violation of this section, and any and every exhibition or performance, at which any of the provisions of this section shall be violated, shall of itself vacate, annul and render void and of no effect any license which shall have been previously obtained by any manager, proprietor, owner or lessee consenting to, causing, allowing or letting any part of a building for the purpose of such exhibition and performance. (Charter §§1483, 1484.)

§12. Ticket speculators. No person shall conduct on or in any street in the city, the business of selling or offering for sale any ticket of admission, or any other evidence of any license, contract or right of entry to any performance or exhibition, in or about the premises of any duly licensed theatre, concert hall, place of public amusement, circus, common show, or any place of public amusement for which a license is not required by law; nor shall any person solicit, by words, signs, circulars or other means, any person to purchase any such ticket upon any street. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in §10 of chapter 28 of this ordinance. (Ord. approved February 16, 1911.)

§13. Violations. Except as otherwise specifically provided therein, any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $250, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the fire commissioner. (Adapted from Charter §1477; see also Charter §§1482, 1485 and C. O. §§502, 570.)

Article 2.
Motion picture exhibitions.

Note: All provisions relating to the construction of motion picture theatres and open-air motion picture theatres have been transferred to the Building Code; see chapter 5, article 24, of this ordinance.

Section 30. Definitions.
31. Control of motion-picture theatres.
32. Licenses.
33. Application for motion-picture theatre licenses.
34. Means of egress.
35. Care of films.
36. Fire extinguishing appliances.
37. Sanitation.
38. Public morals.
39. Application to existing motion picture theatres.
40. Private or non-professional exhibitions of motion pictures.
41. Operators of motion-picture machines.
42. Children at moving-picture shows.
43. Violations.

§30. Definitions. Wherever used in this article, unless otherwise expressly stated or unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

1. "Motion-pictures" means a display on a screen or other device of pictures or objects in motion or rapidly changing scenery, whether or not such display shall be accompanied by a lecture, recitation or vocal or instrumental music;

2. "Motion-picture theatre" means any public hall or room in which motion-pictures are displayed, in which the seating capacity does not exceed 600 persons and in which there is no stage or scenery;

3. "Open-air motion-picture theatre" means any public place or space in the open air, in which motion pictures are exhibited and in which there is no stage or scenery.

(C. O. §§352a, 352b, added by Ord. approved July 8, 1913, with minor changes.)

§31. Control of motion-picture theatres. The commissioner of licenses shall regulate and control all motion-picture theatres and open-air motion-picture theatres. The commissioner shall appoint such inspectors as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. (Parts of C. O. §§ 352C, 352B.)

§32. Licenses. 1. *Issue and re-issue.* All motion picture theatres and open air motion picture theatres must be duly licensed. The commissioner may grant and issue any license required by this section. Motion picture theatre licenses and open air motion picture theatre licenses shall expire on the 30th day of June next succeeding the date of issuance thereof, and may be renewed for another term at their expiration, or within 30 days thereafter upon payment of one-half the original license fee.

2. *Fees.* License fees shall be as follows:

For each motion picture theatre (original), $100;

For each open air motion picture theatre (original), $50;

For motion picture theatre licenses, and open air motion picture theatre licenses issued between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of June, inclusive, of any year, one-half the above mentioned fee shall be paid.

§33. Application for motion-picture theatre licenses. Applications for motion-picture theatre licenses or for open-air motion-picture theatre licenses shall be made to the commissioner of licenses, who shall pass upon the location of the theatre and upon the character of the applicant for the license without delay. Upon the application for the issue or reissue of a license for a motion-picture theatre, the commissioner shall request the fire department, the department of water supply, gas and electricity, the department of health, and the bureau of buildings of the borough in which such theatre is located, to inspect the same, and the said departments and the appropriate bureau of buildings shall file in the department of licenses, within 10 days, detailed written reports, which shall include a statement of any violation of law, ordinance, rule or regulation, relating to such structure, and any dangerous condition existing therein. Upon the failure of any department or bureau to file such report, the commissioner may disregard such department or bureau and, in his discretion, may issue a license. Each applicant for a license for a motion-picture theatre shall file plans and specifications for the theatre with the bureau of buildings of the borough in which the theatre is situated, or is to be erected or constructed, and a copy of such plans and specifications, duly approved by the appropriate superintendent of buildings, shall be filed in the department of licenses with the application for the license. (C. O., §352C, added by Ord. approved July 8, 1913, rearranged and clarified.)

§34. Means of egress to be unobstructed. All exit doors and doors leading to fire-escapes in all motion-picture theatres and open-air motion-picture theatres must be unlocked when the theatres are open to the public. All passageways and exits to the street required by law or ordinance must be kept free and clear, and shall be used for no other purpose than for entrance and exit to and from the moving-picture theatre. No aisle, passageway or space in the rear of the seats in such a theatre shall be obstructed by any camp stool, chair, sofa or settee, nor shall any person be permitted to stand or sit therein. (C. O. §352D, subds. 3, 9, 11.)

§35. Care of films. Every booth in which a motion-picture projecting machine shall be operated shall contain an approved fireproof box for the storage of all picture films not on the projecting machine, and films shall not be stored in any other place on the premises. No film shall be rewound and repaired in a motion picture theatre, except in the booth or in some other enclosure approved as fireproof by the fire commissioner. The requirements of this section shall apply to portable booths and booths in open-air theatres, as well as to motion-picture theatres. (C. O. §352D, subd. 7; §352E, subd. 3.)

§36. Fire extinguishing appliances. Portable fire extinguishing appliances, approved by the fire commissioner, shall be provided in every motion-picture theatre and open-air motion-picture theatre, of the following kind and number:

1. 10-quart capacity buckets, painted red with the word "Fire" in black, the letters 4 inches high; to the number of 6 for places seating less than 300 without a gallery, and 2 additional if there be a gallery; and to the number of 10 in places seating over 300 persons, and 4 additional buckets if there be a gallery;

2. Fire extinguishers, approved by the fire commissioner, of which 2 shall be on the main floor and 2 in the gallery, if there be one, and 1 in the operating booth;

3. 4-pound flat-head axes, 2 of which shall be on the main floor and 2 in the gallery, if there be one;

4. 2 buckets filled with dry sand, to be kept in the operating booth. (C. O. §352D, subd. 14.)

§37. Sanitation. 1. *Toilets.* Separate toilets for each sex must be provided in every motion-picture theatre and open-air motion-picture theatres.

2. *Cleanliness.* All motion-picture theatres shall be kept clean and free from dust. Their floors, where covered with wood, tiles, stone, concrete, linoleum, or other washable material, shall be mopped or scrubbed with water, or swept with moisture or by some dustless method, at least once daily, and shall be scrubbed with water and soap, or water and some other solvent substance at least once weekly. All carpets, rugs and other fabric floor coverings in such theatres shall be cleaned at least once daily by means of suction cleaning, beating or dustless sweeping. Curtains and draperies shall be cleaned at least once monthly, by suction cleaning, beating or washing. Cornices, walls and other dust-holding places shall be kept free from dust by washing or moist wiping. The wood and metal parts of all seats shall be kept clean. Fabric upholstering of seats and railings and other fixed fabrics shall be cleaned by suction cleaning, or other dustless method, at least once monthly. (C. O. §352D, subd. 13, and §352F.)

§38. Public morals. The inspectors of the department of licenses shall investigate the character of exhibitions in motion-picture theatres and open-air motion-picture theatres, and shall report to the commissioner any offense against morality, decency or public welfare committed in said exhibitions. (C. O. §352G.)

§39. Application to existing motion picture theatres. All the provisions of this article shall apply to existing places of entertainment where motion pictures are exhibited under common show licenses, in case the seating capacity be increased; and, in case the seating capacity be not increased, all the provisions of this article shall apply, except the provisions of §34.

An existing place of entertainment seating 300 persons or less, where motion pictures are exhibited in conjunction with any other form of entertainment, must comply, before a reissuance of its license, with the provisions of the Building Code, relating to theatres seating more than 300 persons. But, if such existing place of entertainment shall discontinue all other form of entertainment except the exhibition of motion pictures, it may be licensed in accordance with the provisions of first paragraph of this section. (C. O. §§352H, 352I.)

§40. Private or non-professional exhibitions of motion pictures. The provisions of this article shall not apply to motion picture exhibitions, with or without charge for admission, conducted under the direct management of educational or religious institutions, nor to motion picture exhibitions, without charge for admission, given or held not more than once a week in private residences or in bona fide social, scientific, political or athletic clubs, provided:

1. Before motion pictures shall be exhibited in any of the places above mentioned, there shall be obtained from the commissioner of licenses a permit for such exhibition.

2. Before granting such permit, the commissioner shall cause to be inspected the premises where it is proposed that exhibition shall be held, and shall grant the permit if, in his judgment, the safety of the public be properly guarded, and provided that, for an audience of more than 75 people, all chairs or seats shall be securely fastened to the floor or fastened together in rows.

3. The apparatus for projecting such motion pictures shall be contained in a fire-proof booth or enclosure, constructed as required by law; or, where a motion picture machine is used in such an exhibition the machine may be enclosed in an unventilated fire-proof box, of a size sufficient to enclose the machine properly, to be approved by the fire commissioner.

4. Every such exhibition shall be subject to the inspection of the officers and inspectors of the department of licenses, for the purposes of this article.

(C. O. §352J.)

§41. Operators of motion-picture machines. *License required.* No person shall operate any motion picture apparatus or any connection thereof, unless he shall have been duly licensed as hereinafter provided.

2. *Application for license.* Any person desiring to act as a motion picture operator shall make application for a license as such to the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, who shall furnish to each applicant blank forms of application which the applicant shall fill out and file with the commissioner.

3. *Eligibility.* No person shall be eligible to procure such a license unless he shall be a citizen of the United States and of full age.

4. *Examination.* The commissioner shall make rules and regulations governing the examination of applicants and the issuance of licenses and certificates; provided that each applicant shall be given a practical examination, under the direction of the commissioner.

5. *Issue of license and certificate.* If, on such examination, he is found to be competent to operate moving-picture apparatus and its connections, the applicant shall receive the license for which he has applied, within 6 days after his examination; which license shall continue in force for 1 year from the date of issue, unless sooner revoked or suspended. With every license granted there shall be issued to the person obtaining such license a certificate, made by the commissioner, or such other officer as the commissioner may designate, setting forth that the person named therein is duly authorized to operate moving-picture apparatus and its connections.

6. *Posting certificate.* The certificate shall be displayed in a conspicuous place, in the room in which the licensee operates a moving picture apparatus and its connections.

7. *Discipline.* The license and certificate may be revoked or suspended at any time by the commissioner, in his discretion, for cause.

8. *Renewal of license.* Every license, unless revoked or suspended, as herein provided, may at the end of a year from the date of issue thereof, be renewed by the commissioner in his discretion, upon application and with or without further examination as he may direct, but every application for renewal of license must be made within the 30 days previous to the expiration of such license.

9. *Unlicensed operators.* No person, not licensed as provided in this section, shall be employed to operate or be permitted to operate any motion-picture apparatus, or any connections thereof, in any motion-picture theatre, open-air motion-picture theatre or other place where motion-pictures are exhibited, to which the public is admitted, with or without charge for admission. (Adapted from §529-a, Greater N. Y. Charter.)

§42. Children at moving-picture shows. No person, being the owner in whole or in part, of a motion-picture theatre or an open-air motion-picture theatre, or the manager or any employee or attache thereof, shall admit to or allow any child, under the age of 16 years to remain in any place where moving pictures are shown, under a license issued pursuant to §32 of this chapter, unless such child is accompanied by his or her parent or relative, or by friends of his or her parent, whether an admission fee is charged or otherwise. No person, not the parent, relative or friend of his or her family, shall invite or take any child under the age of 16 years into any place specified in this section, unless consent has been given by the parents or proper guardians of such child. (C. O. §§565, 566.)

§43. Violations. Any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $50., to be recovered in a civil action. (Adapted from C. O. §379, which, in its present form, is believed to be invalid, in view of the decision in People v. Marks, N. Y. Law Journal, Feb. 15, 1913; opinion by Russell, C. J.)

Article 3.
Common shows.

Section 60. Definition.
61. License required, fee.
62. Violations.

§60. Definition. A common show shall be deemed to include a carousel, Ferris wheel, gravity steeplechase, chute, scenic cave, bicycle carousel, scenic railway, striking machine, switchback, merry-go-round, puppet show, ball game, and all other shows of like character, but not to include games of baseball, or to authorize gambling or any games of chance. (C. O. §352.)

§61. License required; fee. No person shall maintain or operate a common

show without a license therefor, granted and issued by the commissioner of licenses. Such licenses shall be issued for a term of one year from the date thereof, unless sooner suspended or revoked by the commissioner. No person shall be granted a license under this section except he be a citizen of the United States, or has duly declared his intention to become a citizen. The annual fee for such license shall be $50. The commissioner is empowered to suspend or revoke any common show license. (C. O. §§305-308; parts of each.)

§62. Violations. Any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $10, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, or, by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $10, to be recovered in a civil action. (Adopted from C. O. §379.)

CHAPTER 4.
BRIDGES.

Article 1. General provisions.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Names of bridges.
2. Speed of vehicles on bridges.

§1. Names of bridges. The bridges of the city shall hereafter be known as follows:

1. *Across the East River:*

a. The New York and Brooklyn Bridge shall be designated as the Brooklyn Bridge;

b. The new East River Bridge shall be designated as the Williamsburg Bridge;

c. Bridge No. 3, crossing the East River, shall be designated as the Manhattan Bridge;

d. Bridge No. 4, crossing the East River, shall be designated as the Queensboro Bridge.

2. *Across the Harlem River:*

a. The bridge connecting First Avenue, borough of Manhattan, and Willis Avenue, borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Willis Avenue Bridge;

b. The bridge on the line of Third Avenue, shall be designated as the Third Avenue Bridge;

c. The bridge connecting Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, and East 138th Street, in the borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Madison Avenue Bridge;

d. The bridge connecting West 145th Street, in the borough of Manhattan, and East 149th Street, in the borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the 145th Street Bridge;

e. The bridge connecting West 155th Street, borough of Manhattan, and Jerome Avenue, borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Macomb's Dam Bridge;

f. The bridge connecting West 181st Street, borough of Manhattan, and University Avenue, borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Washington Bridge;

g. The bridge connecting West 207th Street, borough of Manhattan, and West Fordham Road, borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the University Heights Bridge;

h. The bridge on the line of Broadway shall be designated as the Ship Canal Bridge.

3. *Bridges in the borough of The Bronx:*

a. The bridge over Mott Haven Canal, on the line of East 135th Street, shall be designated as the 135th Street Bridge;

b. The bridge over the Bronx River, on the line of Westchester Avenue, shall be designated as the Westchester Avenue Bridge;

c. The bridge over Westchester Creek, on the line of East 177th Street, shall be designated as the Unionport Bridge;

d. The Bridge over Eastchester Bay, connecting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Bridge Road, shall be designated as the Pelham Bridge;

e. The bridge over Pelham Bay Narrows, connecting City Island Road and City Island Avenue, shall be designated as the City Island Bridge;

f. The bridge over Eastchester Creek, on the line of Boston Road, shall be designated as the Eastchester Bridge.

4. *Bridges in the borough of Brooklyn:*

a. The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of Hamilton Avenue, shall be designated as the Hamilton Avenue Bridge;

b. The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of 9th Street, shall be designated as the 9th Street Bridge;

c. The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of 3d Street, shall be designated as the 3d Street Bridge;

d. The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of Carroll Street, shall be designated as the Carroll Street Bridge;

e. The bridge over Gowanus Canal, on the line of Union Street, shall be designated as the Union Street Bridge;

f. The bridge over 5th Street Basin (Gowanus Canal), on the line of Third Avenue, shall be designated as the Third Avenue Bridge;

g. The bridge over Wallabout Canal, connecting Washington Avenue and Kent Avenue, shall be designated as the Washington Avenue Bridge;

h. The bridge on the line of Metropolitan Avenue, over English Kills, shall be designated as the Metropolitan Avenue Bridge;

i. The bridge over the Coney Island Drainage Canal, connecting West 18th Street and West 17th Street, shall be designated as the Harway Avenue Bridge;

j. The bridge over Sheepshead Bay, on the line of Ocean Avenue, shall be designated as the Ocean Avenue Bridge;

k. The bridge over the Coney Island Drainage Canal, on the line of West 6th Street, shall be designated as the Shell Road Bridge.

5. *Newtown Creek bridges:*

a. The bridge connecting Manhattan Avenue, borough of Brooklyn, and Vernon Avenue, borough of Queens, shall be designated as the Vernon Avenue Bridge.

b. The bridge on the line of Greenpoint Avenue shall be designated as the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge;

c. The bridge connecting Meeker Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, and Laurel Hill Boulevard, borough of Queens, shall be designated as the Meeker Avenue Bridge;

d. The bridge on the line of Grand Street, shall be designated as the Grand Street Bridge.

6. *Bridges in borough of Queens:*

a. The bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, on the line of Borden Avenue, shall be designated as the Borden Avenue Bridge;

b. The bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, on the line of Hunters Point Avenue, shall be designated as the Hunters Point Avenue Bridge;

c. The bridge over Flushing River, on the line of Jackson Avenue, shall be designated as the Flushing Bridge;

d. The bridge over Flushing River, on the line of Rodman Street, shall be designated as the Strong's Causeway Bridge;

e. The bridge over Alley Creek, on the line of Jackson Avenue, shall be designated as the Little Neck Bridge.

7. *Bridges in the borough of Richmond:*

a. The bridge over Lemon Creek, on the line of Bayview Avenue, shall be designated as the Lemon Creek Bridge;

b. The bridge over Richmond Creek, on the line of Bridge Avenue, shall be designated as the Fresh Kills Bridge.

(E. C. §491, as amended by an ord, favorably reported by the Com. on General Welfare, January 4, 1915.)

§2. Speed of vehicles on bridges. No person shall operate, drive or propel any vehicle, and no owner riding thereon or therein shall cause or permit the same to be driven or propelled upon the Brooklyn bridge at a rate of speed greater than 8 miles per hour, nor upon any other public bridge in the city at a rate of speed greater than 15 miles per hour. (Ord. adopted January 4, 1915.)

CHAPTER 5.
BUILDING CODE.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Materials.
3. Strength of materials.
4. Classification of buildings.
5. Restricted areas.
6. Height, size and arrangement.
7. Light and ventilation.
8. Exit facilities.
9. Projections beyond building line.
10. Safeguards during construction.
11. Partition fences and walls.
12. Excavations and foundations.
13. Masonry walls.
14. Wood construction.
15. Iron or steel construction.
16. Reinforced concrete construction.
17. Fireproof construction.
18. Firewalls and shafts.
19. Chimneys, flues and heating appliances.
20. Construction above roof.
21. Construction generally.
22. Frame construction.
23. Buildings of a public character.
24. Motion picture theatres.
25. Theatres and other places of amusement.
26. Miscellaneous structures.
27. Elevators.
28. Fire extinguishing appliances.
29. Plumbing and other systems of piping.
30. Altering, changing or demolishing buildings.
31. Unsafe buildings and collapsed structures.
32. Enforcement of chapter.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Short title, scope and application.
2. Definitions.
3. Plans and specifications.
4. Seal of building bureau.
5. Right of entry of officers and employees.
6. Chapter is remedial; construction.

§1. Short title, scope and application. 1. *Short title.* This chapter shall be known and cited as the Building Code.

2. *Scope.* All matters concerning, affecting or relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or structures, erected or to be erected in the city are presumptively provided for in this chapter, except in so far as such provisions are contained in the Charter, or in the rules and regulations of the superintendents of buildings of the several boroughs. (E. C. § 1.) No wall, structure, building or part thereof shall hereafter be built or constructed, nor shall the plumbing or drainage of any building, structure or premises be constructed or altered in the city, except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. No building already erected, or hereafter to be built in said city, shall be raised, altered, moved or built upon in any manner that would be in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or the approval of the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction, made and issued thereunder. (E. C. § 3.)

3. *Application.* All provisions of this chapter shall apply with equal force to municipal buildings as they do to private buildings (E. C § 4, in part.)

§2. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this chapter, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Apartment house,* every building which shall be intended or designed for, or used as, the home or residence of three or more families or households, living independently of each other, and in which every such family or household shall have provided for it a kitchen, set bathtub and water closet, separate and apart from any other. Any such building hereafter erected shall not cover any greater percentage of a lot than is lawful to be covered by a tenement house, and the requirements for light and ventilation for a tenement house shall also apply to an apartment house. [E. C. § 9.]

2. *Bureau of buildings,* the bureau of buildings of the borough in which is located a particular building or structure, erected, to be erected, or in course of erection, alteration or demolition. (New.)

3. *Dead load,* the actual weight of walls, floors, roofs, partitions and all permanent construction. (E. C. § 130.)

4. *Frame building,* a building or structure of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof shall be constructed of wood. Buildings sheathed with boards, and partially or entirely covered with four inches of brickwork, shall be deemed to be frame buildings. Wood frames covered with metal shall be deemed to be wood structures. [E. C. § 12.]

5. *Foundation walls* shall be construed to include all walls and piers built below the curb level or nearest tier of beams to the curb, to serve as supports for walls, piers, columns, girders, posts or beams. (E. C. § 26.)

6. *Heights of buildings and walls.* The height of a building shall be measured, in case the roof be flat, from the curb level at the centre of the front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof beams; for high-pitched roofs the average of the height of the gable shall be taken as the highest point of the building. In case a wall is carried on iron or steel girders or iron or steel girders and columns, or piers of masonry, the measurements, as to its height may be taken from the top of such girder. When the walls of a structure do not adjoin the street, then the average level for the ground adoining the walls may be taken instead of the street curb level for the height of such structure. [E. C. § 6]

7. *Hotel,* any building, or part thereof, intended, designed or used for supplying food and shelter to residents or guests, and having a general public dining-room or a cafe, or both, and containing also more than 15 sleeping rooms above the first story. Whenever any such building hereafter erected shall be located on any other than a corner lot or plot, it shall not cover in the aggregate more than 90 per cent. of the area of such lot or plot at and above the second story level, if not more than 5 stories in height and 2½ per cent. less for every additional story in height; and on a corner lot, when covering an area of not more than 3,000 square feet, it shall not occupy more than 95 per cent. of the area of such lot at and above the second story level. In case any such building is to occupy a number of lots, the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction may allow the free air space, proportioned as hereinafter stated, to be distributed in such manner as, in his opinion, will equally as well secure light and ventilation. [E. C. § 10]

8. *Live or variable loads,* all loads other than dead loads as herein defined. (E. C. § 130.)

9. *Office building,* any building divided into rooms above the first story, and intended and used for business purposes, no part of which shall be used for living purposes, except for the janitor thereof and his family. Office buildings when not on a corner shall not cover more than 90 per cent. of the lot area at and above the second story floor level. [E. C. § 11]

10. *Private dwelling,* any building which shall be intended or designed for, or used as, the home or residence of not more than 2 separate and distinct families or households, and in which not more than 15 rooms shall be used for the accommodation of boarders, and no part of which structure is used as a store or for any business purpose. Two or more such dwellings may be connected on each story when used for boarding purposes, provided the halls and stairs of each house shall be left unaltered. Any such building hereafter erected shall not cover more than 90 per cent. of the lot area. [E. C. § 8]

11. *Superintendent of buildings,* the head of the bureau of buildings of the borough in which is located a particular building or structure, erected, to be erected or in course of erection, alteration or demolition. (New.)

12. *Dimensions of buildings.* For the purposes of this chapter, the gretatest linear dimension of any building shall be considered its length and the next greatest linear dimension its width. [E. C. § 7]

§3. Plans and specifications. 1. *Preparation and filing.* Before the erection construction or alteration of any building or part of any building, structure or part of any structure or wall, or any platform, staging or flooring to be used for standing or seating purposes, and before the construction or alteration of the plumbing or drainage of any building, structure or premises is commenced, the owner or lessee, or agent of either, or the architect or builder employed by such owner or lessee in connection with the proposed erection or alteration, shall submit to the superintendent of buildings a detailed statement in triplicate of the specifications, on appropriate blanks to be furnished to applicants by the bureau of buildings, and a full and complete copy of the plans of such proposed work, and such structural

detail drawings of said proposed work as the superintendent of buildings may require, all of which shall be accompanied by a statement in writing, sworn to before a notary public or commissioner of deeds, giving the full name and residence, street and number, of the owner, or of each of the owners of said building, or proposed building, structure or proposed structures, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring. [E. C. § 4]

2. *When existing building is to be demolished.* When an existing building or part of an existing building is to be demolished, such fact shall be set forth in the statement required to be filed with the plans and specifications for the erection of a new building on the same site, or part thereof. [E. C. § 5]

3. *Authorization of owner.* If the erection, construction or alteration, plumbing or drainage or the alteration thereof is proposed to be made or executed by any other person than the owner or owners of the land in fee, the person or persons intending to make such erection or alteration, or to construct such plumbing or drainage, shall accompany said detailed statement of the specifications and copy of the plans with a statement in writing, sworn to as aforesaid, giving the full name and residence, street and number, of the owner or owners of the land, or proposed building, structure or proposed structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring either as owner, lessee or in any representative capacity, and that he or they are duly authorized to perform said work. Such statement may be made by the agent or architect of the person or persons hereinbefore required to make the same. [E. C. § 4]

4. *Place of filing.* The said sworn statement and detailed statement of specifications and copy of the plans shall be kept on file in the office of the superintendent of buildings. [E. C. §4]

5. *Approval.* The erection, construction or alteration of any building, structure, wall, platform, staging or flooring, or any part thereof, and the construction or alteration of the said plumbing or drainage, shall not be commenced or proceeded with until said statements and plans shall have been so filed and approved by the superintendent of buildings, who shall approve or reject any plan filed with him pursuant to the provisions of this section within a reasonable time. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a superintendent of buildings from approving the erection of any part of a building, or any part of a structure, where plans and detailed statements have been presented for the same before the entire plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been submitted. Any approval issued by a superintendent of buildings pursuant to the provisions of this section, but under which no work is commenced within one year from the time of issuance, shall expire by limitation. [E. C. §4]

6. *Compliance with plans.* The erection, construction or alteration of any building, structure, platform, staging or flooring, and the construction or alteration of the plumbing or drainage thereof, when proceeded with, shall be constructed in accordance with such approved detailed statement of specifications and copy of plans. [E. C. §4]

7. *Ordinary repairs excepted.* Ordinary repairs of buildings or structures, or of the plumbing and drainage thereof, may be made without notice to the superintendent of buildings, but such repairs shall not be construed to include the cutting away of any stone or brick wall or any portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any beams or supports, or the removal, change or closing of any staircase, or the alteration of any house sewer or private sewer or drainage system, or the construction of any soil or waste pipe. [E. C. §4]

§4. Seal of building bureau. Each superintendent of buildings may adopt a seal and direct its use in his bureau. [E. C. §159]

§5. Right of entry of officers and employees. Any officer or employee of the bureau of buildings of any borough, so far as it may be necessary for the performance of his duties, shall have the right to enter any building or premises in said city, upon showing his badge of office. [E. C. §160]

§6. Chapter is remedial; construction. This chapter is hereby declared to be remedial, and shall be construed liberally to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof. [E. C. §2]

ARTICLE 2.
Materials.

Section 20. Brick.
21. Sand.
22. Cement.
23. Mortar.
24. Concrete.
25. Iron and steel.
26. Timber.
27. Tests of new materials.

§20. Brick. The brick used in all buildings shall be good, hard, well burnt brick. When old brick are used in any wall they shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used and shall be whole and good, hard, well burnt brick. (E. C. §13)

§21. Sand. The sand used for mortar in all buildings shall be clean, sharp grit sand, free from loam or dirt, and shall not be finer than the standard samples kept in the office of the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. §14.)

§22. Cement. 1. *Portland.* Cements classed as Portland cement shall be considered to mean such cement as will, when tested neat, after 1 day set in air, be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensible strain of at least 120 pounds per square inch, and after 1 day in air and 6 days in water be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensible strain of at least 300 pounds per square inch. (E. C. §16.)

2. *Other classes.* Cements other than Portland cement shall be considered to mean such cement as will, when tested neat, after one day set in air, be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensible strain of at least 60 pounds per square inch, and after 1 day in air and 6 days in water be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensible strain of at least 120 pounds per square inch. (E. C. §16.)

3. *Tests.* All tests of cements shall be made under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings, at such times as he may determine, and a record of all cements answering the above requirements shall be kept for public information. (E. C. §16.)

§23. Mortar. 1. *Cement.* Cement mortar shall be made of cement and sand in the proportion of 1 part of cement and not more than 3 parts of sand, and shall be used immediately after being mixed. The cement and sand are to be measured and thoroughly mixed before adding water. The cement must be very finely ground and free from lumps. (E. C. §16.)

2. *Cement and lime.* Cement and lime mortar mixed shall be made of 1 part of lime, 1 part of cement and not more than 3 parts of sand to each. (E. C. §17.)

3. *Lime.* Lime mortar shall be made of 1 part of lime and not more than 4 parts of sand. All lime used for mortar shall be thoroughly burnt, of good quality, and properly slaked before it is mixed with the sand. (E. C. §15.)

§24. Concrete. Concrete for foundations shall be made of at least 1 part of cement, 2 parts of sand and 5 parts of clean broken stone, of such size so as to pass in any way through a 2-inch ring, or good, clean gravel may be used in the same proportion as broken stone. The cement, sand and stone or gravel shall be measured and mixed as is prescribed for mortar. All concrete when in place shall be properly rammed and allowed to set, without being disturbed. (E. C. §18.)

§25. Iron and steel. 1. *Cast iron.* All cast iron shall be of good foundry mixture, producing a clean, tough, gray iron. Sample bars, 5 feet long, 1 inch square, cast in sand moles, placed on supports 4 feet 6 inches apart, shall bear a central load of 450 pounds before breaking. Castings shall be free of serious blow-holes, cinder spots and cold shuts. Ultimate tensile strength shall be not less than 16,000 pounds per square inch, when tested in small specimens. (E. C. §21.)

2. *Wrought iron.* All wrought iron shall be uniform in character, fibrous, tough and ductile. It shall have an ultimate tensible resistance of not less than 48,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than 24,000 pounds per square inch, and an elongation of 20 per cent. in 8 inches, when tested in small specimens. (E. C. §21.)

3. *Cast steel.* All cast steel shall be made of open hearth steel, containing .25 to .5 per cent. of carbon, not over .08 per cent. of phosphorus, and shall be practically free from blow-holes. (E. C. §21.)

4. *Structural steel.* All structural steel shall have an ultimate tensible strength of from 54,000 pounds to 64,000 pounds per square inch. Its elastic limit shall be not less than 32,000 pounds per square inch and a minimum elongation of not less than 20 per cent. in 8 inches. Rivet steel shall have an ultimate strength of from 50,000 to 58,000 pounds per square inch. (E. C. §21.)

§26. Timber. All timbers and wood beams used in any building shall be of good sound material, free from rot, large and loose knots, shakes or any imperfection whereby the strength may be impaired, and be of such size and dimensions as the purposes for which the building is intended require. (E. C. §19.)

§27. Tests of new materials. New structural material of whatever nature shall be subjected to such tests to determine its character and quality, as the superintendent of buildings shall direct; the tests shall be made under his supervision, or he may direct the architect or owner to file with him a certified copy of the results of tests such as he may direct shall be made. (E. C. §20.)

ARTICLE 3.
Strength of materials.

Section 50. General provisions.
51. Columns and compression members.
52. Safe loads for masonry work.
53. Working stresses.
54. Live loads.
55. Floor loads of stores, factories and warehouses.

§50. General provisions. 1. *Computations.* The dimensions of each piece or combination of materials required shall be ascertained by computation, according to the rules prescribed by this chapter. (E. C. §136.)

2. *Factors of safety.* Where the unit stress for any material is not prescribed in this chapter the relation of allowable unit stress to ultimate strength shall be as 1 to 4 for metals, subjected to tension or transverse stress; as 1 to 6 for timber, and as 1 to 10 for natural or artificial stones and brick or stone masonry. But wherever working stresses are prescribed in this chapter, varying the factors of safety hereinbefore given, the said working stresses shall be used. (E. C. §137.)

3. *Weights.* In computing the weight of walls, a cubic foot of brickwork shall be deemed to weigh 115 pounds. Sandstone, white marble, granite and other kinds of building stone shall be deemed to weigh 170 pounds per cubic foot. (E. C. §135.)

§51. Columns and compression members. 1. *Imposed loads.* For the purpose of determining the carrying capacity of columns of dwellings, office buildings, stores, stables and public buildings when over 5 stories in height, a reduction of the live loads shall be permissible as follows: For the roof and top floor the full live loads shall be used; for each succeeding lower floor it shall be permissible to reduce the live load by 5 per cent. until 50 per cent. of the live loads fixed by this section is reached, when such reduced loads shall be used for all remaining floors. (E. C. §130.)

2. *Unsupported lengths.* Columns and compression members shall not be used having an unsupported length of greater ratios than given in the tables contained in §30 of this chapter. (E. C. §138.)

3. *Eccentric loads.* Any column eccentrically loaded shall have the stresses caused by such eccentricity computed, and the combined stresses resulting from such eccentricity at any part of the column, added to all other stresses at that part, shall in no case exceed the working stresses stated in §30 of this chapter. (E. C. §138.)

The eccentric load of a column shall be considered to be distributed equally over the entire area of that column at the next point below at which the column is securely braced laterally in the direction of the eccentricity. (E. C. §138.)

4. *Working stresses.* In columns or compression members with flat ends of cast iron, steel, wrought iron or wood, the stress per square inch shall not exceed that given in the following tables:

When the Length Divided by Least Radius of Gyration Equals.	Working Stress Per Square Inch of Section. Cast Iron.	Steel.	Wrought Iron.
120	.....	8,240	4,400
110	.....	8,820	5,200
100	.....	9,400	6,000
90	.....	9,980	6,800
80	.....	10,560	7,600
70	9,200	11,140	8,400
60	9,500	11,720	9,200
50	9,800	12,300	10,000
40	10,100	12,880	10,800
30	10,400	13,460	11,600
20	10,700	14,040	12,400
10	11,000	14,620	13,200

And in like proportion for intermediate ratios.

When the Length Divided by the Least Diameter Equals.	Working Stresses Per Square Inch of Section. Long Leaf Yellow Pine.	White Pine, Norway Pine, Spruce.	Oak.
30	460	350	390
25	550	425	475
20	640	500	560
15	730	575	645
12	784	620	696
10	820	650	730

And in like proportion for intermediate ratios. Five-eighths the values given for white pine shall also apply to chestnut and hemlock posts. For locust posts use 1½ the value given for white pine. (E. C. §138.)

§52. Safe loads for masonry work, 1. *Brick-work.* The safe-bearing load to apply to brickwork shall be taken at 8 tons per superficial foot, when lime mortar is used; 11½ tons per superficial foot when lime and cement mortar mixed is used, and 15 tons per superficial foot when cement mortar is used. (E. C. §134.)

2. *Concrete construction.* The safe-bearing load to apply to concrete when Portland cement is used shall be taken at 15 tons per superficial foot; and when cement other than Portland is used, 8 tons per superficial foot. (E. C. §134.)

3. *Rubble-stone work.* The safe-bearing load to apply to rubble-stone work shall be taken at 10 tons per superficial foot when Portland cement is used; when cement other than Portland is used, 8 tons per superficial foot; when lime and cement mortar mixed is used, 7 tons per superficial foot; and when lime mortar is used, 5 tons per superficial foot. (E. C. §134.)

§53. Working stresses. The safe carrying capacity of the various materials of consrtuction (except in the case of columns) shall be determined by the following working stresses in pounds per square inch of sectional area:

1. *Compression (Direct).*

Rolled steel	16,000
Cast steel	16,000
Wrought iron	12,000
Cast iron (in short blocks)	16,000
Steel pins and rivets (bearing)	20,000
Wrought iron pins and rivets (bearing)	15,000

	With Grain.	Across Grain.
Oak	900	800
Yellow pine	1,000	600
White pine	800	400
Spruce	800	400
Locust	1,200	1,000
Hemlock	500	500
Chestnut	500	1,000

Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	230
Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	208
Concrete (Rosendale, or equal), cement 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	125
Concrete (Rosendale, or equal), cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	111
Rubble stonework in Portland cement mortar	140
Rubble stonework in Rosendale cement mortar	111
Rubble stonework in lime and cement mortar	97
Rubble stonework in lime mortar	70
Brickwork in Portland cement mortar; cement, 1; sand, 3	250
Brickwork in Rosendale, or equal, cement mortar; cement, 1; sand, 3	208
Brickwork in lime and cement mortar; cement, 1; lime, 1; sand, 6	160
Brickwork in lime mortar; lime, 1; sand 4	111

Granites (according to test)	1,000 to 2,400
Greenwich stone	1,200
Gneiss (New York city)	1,300
Limestones (according to test)	700 to 2,300
Marbles (according to test)	600 to 1,200
Sandstones (according to test)	400 to 1,600
Bluestone, North river	2,000
Brick (Haverstraw, flatwise)	300
Slate	1,000
2. Tension (Direct).	
Rolled steel	16,000
Cast steel	16,000
Wrought iron	12,000
Cast iron	3,000
Yellow pine	1,200
White pine	800
Spruce	800
Oak	1,000
Hemlock	600
3. Shear.	
Steel web plates	9,000
Steel shop rivets and pins	10,000
Steel field rivets	8,000
Steel field bolts	7,000
Wrought iron web plates	6,000
Wrought iron shop rivets and pins	7,500
Wrought iron field rivets	6,000
Wrought iron field bolts	5,500
Cast iron	3,000

	With Fibre.	Across Fibre.
Yellow pine	70	500
White pine	40	250
Spruce	50	320
Oak	100	600
Locust	100	720
Hemlock	40	275
Chestnut	..	150

4. Safe Extreme Fibre Stress (Bending).

Rolled steel beams	16,000
Rolled steel pins, rivets and bolts	20,000
Riveted steel beams (net flange section)	14,000
Rolled wrought iron beams	12,000
Rolled wrought iron pins, rivets and bolts	15,000
Riveted wrought iron beams (net flange section)	12,000
Cast iron, compression side	16,000
Cast iron, tension side	3,000
Yellow pine	1,200
White pine	800
Spruce	800
Oak	1,000
Locust	1,200
Hemlock	600
Chestnut	800
Granite	180
Greenwich stone	150
Gneiss (New York City)	150
Limestone	150
Slate	400
Marble	120
Sandstone	100
Bluestone, North river	300
Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	30
Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	20
Concrete (Rosendale, or equal) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	16
Concrete (Rosendale, or equal) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	10
Brick, common	50
Brickwork (in cement)	30

(E. C. §139.)

§54. Live loads. 1. *Generally.* Every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight to be imposed thereon in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed. Every column, post or other vertical support shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of the portion of each and every floor depending upon it for support, in addition to the weight required as before stated to be supported safely upon said portion of said floors. (E. C. §130.)

2. *Distribution.* The weight placed on any of the floors of any building shall be safely distributed thereon. The superintendent of buildings may require the owner or occupant of any building, or of any portion thereof, to redistribute the load on any floor, or to lighten such load where he deems it to be necessary. (E. C. §131.)

3. *Dwellings, apartment houses, tenement houses.* In a building used as a dwelling house, apartment house, tenement house, hotel or lodging house, each floor shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely upon every superficial foot of its surface not less than 60 pounds. (E. C. §130.)

4. *Office-buildings.* In a building used for office purposes not less than 75 pounds upon every superficial foot above the first floor, and for the latter floor 150 pounds. (E. C. §130.)

5. *Ordinary mercantile or light manufacturing plants.* In a building to be used for ordinary stores, light manufacturing and light storage, each floor shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely not less than 120 pounds upon every superficial foot. The strength of factory floors intended to carry running machinery shall be increased above the minimum given in this section in proportion to the degree of vibratory impulse liable to be transmitted to the floor, as may be required by the superintendent of buildings. [E. C. §130.]

6. *Places of public assembly.* In a building containing a place of public assembly, not less than 90 pounds upon every superficial foot. (E. C. §130.)

7. *Schools.* In a building used as a school or place of instruction, not less than 75 pounds upon every superficial foot. (E. C. §130.)

8. *Stables and carriage houses.* In a building used as a stable or carriage house, not less than 75 pounds upon every superficial foot. (E. C. §130.)

9. *Roofs.* The roofs of all buildings having a pitch of less than twenty degrees shall be proportioned to bear safely 50 pounds upon every superficial foot of their surface, in addition to the weight of materials composing the same. If the pitch be more than 20 degrees the live load shall be assumed at 30 pounds upon every superficial foot measured on a horizontal plane. (E. C. §130.)

10. *Sidewalks.* For sidewalks between the curb and area lines, the live load shall be taken at 300 pounds upon every superficial foot. (E. C. §130.)

§55. Floor loads of stores, factories and warehouses. 1. *Minimum floor-strength.* In a building to be used as a store, where heavy materials are kept, or as a warehouse, factory, or for any other manufacturing or commercial purpose, each floor shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely not less than 150 pounds upon every superficial foot. (E. C. §130.)

2. *Capacity of floors to be ascertained and posted.* Before any building hereafter erected is occupied and used, in whole or in part, for any of the purposes aforesaid, and before any building, erected prior to the passage of this ordinance, but not at such time occupied for any of the aforesaid purposes, is occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any of said purposes, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof, shall be ascertained and posted in the building to which it relates, as hereinafter provided. (E. C. §132.)

3. *Estimate of floor capacity.* In all warehouses, storehouses, factories, workshops and stores where heavy materials are kept or stored, or machinery introduced, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof, or upon each varying part of such floor, shall be estimated by the owner or occupant, or by a competent person employed by the owner or occupant. Such estimate shall be reduced to writing, on printed forms furnished by the superintendent of buildings, stating the material, size, distance apart and span of beams and girders, posts or columns to support floors, and its correctness shall be sworn to by the person making the same, and it shall thereupon be filed in the office of the said superintendent. (E. C. §132.)

4. *Official revision of estimates.* But if the superintendent of buildings shall have cause to doubt the correctness of said estimate, he is empowered to revise and correct the same and for the purpose of such revision the officers and employees of the bureau of buildings may enter any building and remove so much of any floor or other portion thereof as may be required to make necessary measurements and examination. Any expense necessarily incurred in removing any floor or other portion of any building for the purpose of making any examination herein provided for shall be paid by the comptroller, upon the requisition of the superintendent of buildings, out of the fund paid over to him under the provisions of §639 of this chapter. Such expenses shall be a charge against the person or persons by whom or on whose behalf said estimate was made, provided such examination proves the floors of insufficient strength to carry with safety the loads found upon them when such examination was made; and shall be collected in an action to be brought by the corporation counsel against said person or persons, and the sum so collected shall be paid over to the comptroller to be deposited in said fund in reimbursement of the amount paid as aforesaid. When the architect of record for any building has filed with his application to build the data required to determine the strength of floors, on one of the blank forms provided for that purpose, such examination shall not be required provided that the purposes and uses of the building have not been changed. (E. C. §132.)

5. *Posting estimates of floor capacities.* When the correct estimate of the weight that floors in any such buildings will safely sustain has been ascertained, as herein provided, the superintendent of buildings shall approve the same, and thereupon the owner or occupant of said building, or of any portion thereof, shall post a copy of such approved estimate in a conspicuous place on each story, or varying parts of each story, of the building to which it relates. (E. C. §132.)

6. *Overloading prohibited.* No person shall place, or cause or permit to be placed on any floor of any building any greater load than the safe load thereof, as correctly estimated and ascertained as herein provided. (E. C. §132.)

§56. Temporary supports. Every temporary support placed under any structure, wall, girder or beam, during the erection, finishing, alteration, or repairing of any building or structure or any part thereof, shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be placed thereon. (E. C. §133.)

§57. Wind pressure. All structures exposed to wind shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of 30 pounds for every square foot of surface thus exposed, from the ground to the top of same, including roof, in any direction. In no case shall the overturning moment due to wind pressure exceed 75 per centum of the moment of stability of the structure. In all structures exposed to wind, if the resisting moments of the ordinary materials of construction, such as masonry, partitions, floors and connections are not sufficient to resist the moment of distortion due to wind pressure, taken in any direction on any part of the structure, additional bracing shall be introduced sufficient to make up the difference in the moments. In calculations for wind bracing, the working stresses set forth in this chapter may be increased by 50 per centum. In buildings under 100 feet in height, provided the height does not exceed 4 times the average width of the base, the wind pressure may be disregarded. (E. C. §140.)

ARTICLE 4.

Classification of buildings.

Section 70. (This article is provided to be filled in with new matter later on.)

ARTICLE 5.

Restricted areas.

Section 90. Fire limits.
91. Altering or enlarging buildings.
92. Repair of damaged buildings.
93. Moving buildings.
94. Buildings in process of construction.
95. Suburban fire limits, borough of Brooklyn.

§90. Fire limits. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this ordinance, or as the same may be amended from time to time, no frame, wood or other combustible structure shall be hereafter built in the city within the following limits hereinafter referred to as the fire limits and no person shall maintain, occupy or use any such structure erected in violation of any provision of this ordinance:

1. *In the borough of Manhattan:* Beginning at a point on the North River at the Battery, and running thence northerly along the pierhead line to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Dyckman street; thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Dyckman street to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Seaman avenue; thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Seaman avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of W. 215th st.; thence running easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of W. 215th st., to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway; thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Broadway to the bulkhead line of the Harlem Ship Canal; thence easterly and southerly along the bulkhead line of the Harlem Ship Canal and the Harlem River to the Bronx Kills; thence easterly along the bulkhead line of the Bronx Kills to the East River; thence southerly along the East River to the east of Randalls, Wards and Blackwells Islands and along the pierhead line of the East River to the North River, at the place of beginning.

2. *In the borough of the Bronx:* a. Beginning at a point on the eastern bulkhead line of the Harlem River at the intersection with the centre line of Washington Bridge, thence running easterly along the centre line of Washington Bridge to Aqueduct ave., thence running northerly along the centre line of Aqueduct ave. to Featherbed lane, thence running northeasterly along the centre line of Featherbed lane to Macombs road, thence running southerly along the centre line of Macombs road to 174th st., thence running easterly along the centre line of 174th st. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Jerome ave, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Jerome ave. to Woodlawn road, thence running southeasterly along the centre line of Woodlawn road to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Jerome ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Jerome ave., to E. 174th st., thence running easterly along the centre line of E. 174th st. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Webster ave., thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Webster ave. to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Gun Hill road, thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Gun Hill road to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of White Plains road, thence running southerly across Gun Hill road to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Gun Hill road, thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Gun Hill road to the westerly line of the right of way of the New York and Harlem Railroad, thence running southerly along the westerly line of the right of way of the New York and Harlem Railroad to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Fordham road, thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Fordham road to the westerly boundary of Bronx Park, thence running southerly along the westerly boundary and easterly along the southerly boundary of Bronx Park to the Bronx River, thence running southerly along the centre line of the Bronx River to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Walker ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Walker ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Morris Park ave., thence running northeasterly 100 feet northwest of and parallel to the northwesterly side of Morris Park ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of White Plains road, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of White Plains road to the northerly boundary line of the City of New York, thence running easterly along said boundary line of a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of White Plains road, thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of White Plains road to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Morris Park ave., thence running southwesterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Morris Park ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Walker ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Walker ave. to the Bronx River, thence running southerly along the centre line of the Bronx River to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Westchester ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Westchester ave. to the Eastern boulevard, thence running southerly across Westchester ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Westchester ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Westchester ave. to the Bronx River, thence running southerly along the centre line of the Bronx River to the East River, thence running southeasterly along the East River, northwesterly along the Bronx Kills and northerly along the Harlem River to the point of beginning;

b. Also, beginning at a point on the boundary line between the Boroughs of The Bronx and Manhattan in the bed of the old Spuyten Duyvil Creek 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Broadway to the City line, thence running easterly along the City line to the east side of Broadway, thence running southerly along the easterly side of Broadway to the northerly side of Van Cortlandt Park South, thence running easterly to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Broadway, thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Broadway to the boundary line between the Boroughs of The Bronx and Manhattan, thence running westerly along said boundary line to the point of beginning.

3. *In the borough of Brooklyn:* a. Beginning at the junction of Newtown Creek with the East River, thence running along Newtown Creek and the borough line between Brooklyn and Queens to Chauncey st., thence running southwesterly along the centre line of Chauncey st. to Central ave., thence running southeasterly along the centre line of Central ave. to the boundary line of Evergreen Cemetery, thence running southerly along the boundary line of Evergreen Cemetery to Highland boulevard, thence running northeasterly along the centre line of Highland boulevard to Highland Park, thence running southerly along the boundary line of Highland Park to Jamaica ave., thence running easterly along the northerly side of Jamaica ave. to the borough line between Brooklyn and Queens, thence running southerly along said borough line to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Jamaica ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Jamaica ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Norwood ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Norwood ave. to Atlantic ave., thence running easterly along the centre line of Atlantic ave., to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Milford st., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Milford st. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of New Lots ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of New Lots ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Riverdale ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Riverdale ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of E. 98th st., thence running northwesterly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of E. 98th st. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Clarkson ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Clarkson ave. across Remsen ave. and continuing 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Clarkson ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Flatbush ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Flatbush ave. to a point opposite the junction of Kings highway with Flatbush ave., thence running westerly across Flatbush ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Flatbush ave., thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Flatbush ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Church ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Church ave. to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of 14th ave., thence running southwesterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of 14th ave. to a point 100 feet southwest of the southwesterly side of 60th st., thence running northwesterly 100 feet southwest of and parallel to the southwest side of 60th st. to New York Bay, thence running northerly along the pierhead line of New York Bay, Gowanus Bay, Buttermilk Channel and the East River to the point of beginning;

b. Beginning at a point at the intersection of the Atlantic Ocean and W. 5th st., thence running northerly along the centre line of W. 5th st. to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Surf ave., thence running westerly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Surf ave. to W. 8th st., thence running westerly along the southerly side of the right of way of the Norton's Point Railroad to W. 37th st., provided that at no point along said right of way shall these limits be taken at a distance less than 100 feet north of the northerly side of Surf ave., thence running southerly along the centre line of W. 37th st. to the Atlantic Ocean, thence running easterly along the shore line to the point of beginning;

4. *In the borough of Queens.* a. Beginning at a point in the bulkhead line of the East River at its intersection with the centre line of Winthrop ave., thence running southeasterly along the centre line of Winthrop ave. to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Steinway ave., thence running southwesterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Steinway ave. to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Astoria ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Astoria ave. to the Old Bowery Bay road, thence running southerly along the centre line of the Old Bowery Bay road to Woodside ave., thence running southerly along the centre line of Woodside ave. to Middleburg ave., thence running westerly along the centre line of Middleburg ave. to Dickson st., thence running southerly along the centre line of Dickson st. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Greenpoint ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Greenpoint ave. to Borden ave., thence running easterly along the centre line of Borden ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Clifton ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Clifton ave. to Newtown Creek, thence along Newtown Creek to the East River, thence running northerly along the bulkhead line of the East River to the place of beginning;

b. Beginning at a point on the Borough line between Queens and Brooklyn intersected by a line distant 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Metropolitan ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Metropolitan ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Fresh Pond road, thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Fresh Pond road to Myrtle ave., thence running southerly along the Long Island Railroad to the Borough line between Queens and Brooklyn, thence running northwesterly along said Borough line to the point of beginning;

c. Beginning at a point on the borough line between Queens and Brooklyn 100 feet north of the northerly side of Jamaica ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Jamaica ave., to Brenton ave., thence running southerly across Jamaica ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side thereof, thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Jamaica ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Roseville ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Roseville ave. to Mandsley st., thence running westerly across Roseville ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side thereof, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Roseville ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Jamaica ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Jamaica avenue to the boundary line between the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, thence running northerly along said boundary line to the place of beginning;

d. Beginning at a point on the centre line of Madison street, Flushing, 100 feet west of the westerly side of Main street, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Main street to Jackson ave., thence running easterly along the centre line of Jackson ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Main street, thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Main street to Madison street, thence running westerly along the centre line of Madison street to the point of beginning. (§1. Ord. app'd. Aug. 14, 1914.)

§91. *Altering or enlarging buildings.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in this ordinance, or as the same shall be amended from time to time, no existing frame, wood or other combustible structure shall be altered or enlarged within the fire limits except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter with respect to new structures. (§2. Ord. app'd. Aug. 14, 1914.)

§92. Repair of damaged buildings. 1. *When prohibited.* Within the fire limits any existing frame, wood, or other combustible structures which, in the judgment of the superintendent of buildings of the borough, may be damaged from any cause whatsoever to an amount greater than one-half of the value thereof exclusive of the foundations or may be in need of structural repairs to an amount greater than one-half of its value exclusive of the foundations, shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be taken down.

2. *Surveys.* In case the owner or owners of the structure which may be damaged or in need of repairs shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the superintendent of buildings as to the extent of such damage or need of repairs, then the amount or extent of such damage or required repairs shall be determined by competent surveyors, one appointed by the superintendent of buildings, one by the owner or owners of the structure and, in case these two do not agree, one selected by them jointly. The report of the surveyors shall be reduced to writing and, when signed by any two of them, shall be conclusive. No building the subject of survey shall be in any manner repaired, altered or rebuilt until after the decision of the surveyors shall have been rendered. (§3. Ord. app'd Aug. 14, 1914.)

§93. Moving buildings. No frame, wood, or other combustible structure shall be moved from without to within the fire limits, nor from one lot to another within the fire limits. (§4, Ord. app'd Aug. 14, 1914.)

§94. Buildings in process of construction. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the erection or completion of a frame structure for which a permit has been lawfully issued at the time this ordinance shall take effect within such portions of the fire limits as were not heretofore included within the fire limits of the city; provided the work thereon shall be diligently prosecuted so that the structure shall be completed within 15 months after the passage of this ordinance.

In case any such structure shall not be completed within the said period the holder of the permit therfor shall be deemed to have forfeited all rights and privileges thereunder and the uncompleted building or structure shall be taken down and removed within 60 days after the date of the forfeiture of such permit. (§5. Ord, app'd Aug. 14, 1914.)

§95. Suburban fire limits, borough of Brooklyn. 1. *Bay Ridge.* Any frame building erected hereafter in the territory included within the following boundary, all in the 30th ward of the borough of Brooklyn, namely: Beginning at the Shore road and Bay Ridge avenue, along Bay Ridge avenue, including both sides of said avenue, to 14th avenue; along 14th avenue, including both sides, to 86th street; along 86th street, including both sides, to 3d avenue; along 3d avenue, including both sides, to 92d street; along 92d street, including both sides, to Shore road; along the said Shore road to the point of beginning—shall not occupy more than 80 per cent. in width of the lot on which said building is erected. (E. C. §143.)

2. *8th Ward.* The fire limits in the, 8th ward, borough of Brooklyn shall include the territory between the south side of 45th street and the north side of 60th street, and the easterly side of 6th avenue and the westerly side of 7th avenue. (E. C. §143.)

3. *Coney Island.* In that part of the 29th ward bounded by Coney Island avenue on the west, by New York avenue on the east and by the lines of said ward on the north and south, no row of two or more attached framed stores, dwellings or buildings shall be permitted to be erected; and no frame house or building shall be erected on any lot or building plot covering more than 80 per cent. in width of any such lot or building plot. (E. C. §143).

ARTICLE 6.

Height, size and arrangement of buildings.

Section 110. [This article is provided to be filled in with new matter, later on.]

ARTICLE 7.

Light and ventilation.

Section 130. [This article is provided to be filled in with new matter, later on.]

ARTICLE 8.

Exit facilities.

Section 150. Stairways.
151. Basement entrance.
152. Fire escapes.
153. Exit to roof.
154. Manhole ladders from boiler rooms.

§150. Stairways. 1. *Number requisite.* In any building hereafter erected to be used as a store, factory, hotel or lodging house, covering a lot area exceeding 2,500 feet and not exceeding 5,000 feet, there shall be provided at least 2 continuous lines of stairs remote from each other, and every such building shall have at least one continuous line of stairs for each 5,000 feet of lot area covered, or part thereof, in excess of that required for 5,000 feet of area. When any such building covers an area of lot greater than 15,000 feet the number of stairs shall be increased proportionately, or as will meet with the approval of the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. §75.)

2. *Support of treads.* In all buildings hereafter erected more than 7 stories in height, where the treads and landings of iron stairs are of slate, marble or other stone, they shall each be supported directly underneath, for their entire length and width, by an iron plate made solid or having openings not exceeding 4 inches square in same, of adequate strength and securely fastened to the strings. It case such supporting plates be made solid, the treads may be of oak, not less than one and ⅝ inches thick. (E. C. §77.)

§151. Basement entrances. Every dwelling house arranged for or occupied by 2 or more families above the first story, hereafter erected, shall be provided with an entrance to the basement thereof from the outside of such building. (E. C. §74)

§152. Fire escapes. 1. *Buildings on which required.* Every dwelling-house occupied by or built to be occupied by 3 or more families, and every building already erected, or that may hereafter be erected, more than 3 stories in height, occupied and used as a hotel or lodging-house, and every boarding-house having more than 15 sleeping rooms above the basement story, and every factory, mill, manufactory or workshop, hospital, asylum or institution for the care or treatment of individuals, and every building 3 stories and over in height used or occupied as a store or workroom, and every building in whole or in part occupied or used as a school or place of instruction or assembly, and every office building five stories or more in height, shall be provided with such good and sufficient fire-escape, stairways or other means of egress in case of fire as shall be directed by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction; and said superintendent shall have full and exclusive power and authority within said city to direct fire-escapes and other means of egress to be provided upon and within said building or any of them. The owner or owners of any building upon which a fire-escape is erected shall keep the same in good repair and properly painted. (E. C. §103.)

2. *Incumbering fire-escapes.* No person shall at any time place any incumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any fire-escape, balcony or ladder. (E. C. §103.)

3. *Notice against incumbrances.* In constructing all balcony fire-escapes the manufacturer thereof shall securely fasten thereto, in a conspicuous place, a cast-iron plate having suitable raised letters on the same, to read as follows: "Notice: Any person placing any incumbrance on this balcony is liable to a penalty of $10 and imprisonment for 10 days." (E. C. §103.)

4. *Duty of firemen and policemen.* Any fireman and policeman who shall discover any fire-escape, balcony or ladder of any fire-escape incumbered in any way shall forthwith report the same to the commanding officer of his company or precinct, who shall forthwith cause the occupant of the premises or apartment to which said fire-escape, balcony or ladder is attached, or for whose use the same is provided, to be notified, either verbally or in writing, to remove such incumbrance and keep the same clear. (E. C. §103.)

5. *Punishment for violations.* If said notice shall not be complied with by the removal forthwith of such incumbrance, and keeping said fire-escape, balcony or ladder free from incumbrance, then the said commanding officers shall apply to the nearest police magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of the occupant of the said premises or apartments of which the fire-escape forms a part, and he shall be brought before the said magistrate, as for a misdemeanor; and, on conviction, the said occupant shall be fined not more than $10 for each offense, or may be imprisoned not to exceed 10 days, or both, in the discretion of the court. (E. C. §103.)

§153. Exit to roof. 1. *Interior ladders.* All buildings requiring fire-escapes shall have stationary iron ladders leading to the scuttle opening in the roof thereof. If a bulkhead is used in place of a scuttle it shall have stairs with sufficient guard or hand-rail leading to the roof. (E. C. §103.)

2. *To be always available.* All scuttles and ladders shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all times. In case the building shall be a tenement house the door in the bulkhead or any scuttle shall at no time be locked, but may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks. (E. C. §103.)

§154. Manhole ladders from boiler-rooms. Every building in which boilers or machinery are placed in the cellar or lowest story shall have stationary iron ladders or stairs from such story leading direct to a manhole above on the sidewalk, or other outside exit. (E. C. §76.)

ARTICLE 9.

Projections beyond building line.

Section 170. [This article is provided, to be filled in with new matter later on]

ARTICLE 10.

Safeguards during construction.

Section 190. Sidewalk sheds.
191. Scaffolding.
192. Inclosure of windows.
193. Roofs and skylights of adjoining buildings.
194. Enforcement of article.

§190. Sidewalk sheds. Whenever buildings shall be erected or increased to over 65 feet in height, upon or along any street, the owner, builder or contractor constructing or repairing such buildings shall have erected and maintained during such construction or repair a shed over the sidewalk in front of said premises,

extending from building line to curb, the same to be properly, strongly and tightly constructed, so as to protect pedestrians and others using such streets. (E. C. §80.)

§191. Scaffolding. Whenever outside scaffolds are required to carry on the construction of buildings over 85 feet in height, whether the same be constructed by poles or thrust-out scaffold, there shall be erected on its outer edge and ends an inclosure of wire netting of not over 2-inch mesh, or of boards not less than ¾ of an inch thick, placed not over 1½ inches apart, well secured to uprights not less than 2 inches by 4 inches, fastened to planks or timbers, and resting on put logs or thrust outs. The said inclosure shall be carried up at least 5 feet in advance above the level on which the workmen employed on said front are working. The said thrust outs shall be not less than 3 by 10, of spruce or yellow pine, and to be doubled or tripled, as may be required for the load to be carried, and to be thoroughly braced and secured; or said timbers can be in one stick, if proportioned to the load. The flooring on thrust outs and put logs shall be tightly constructed with plank. This said floor and inclosure shall not be removed until a like floor and inclosure is already prepared and in position on the story above. (E. C. §80.)

§192. Inclosure of windows. In all buildings over 85 feet in height, during construction or alteration, the windows on each floor above the second shall be properly inclosed as soon as the story is built. (E. C. §80.)

§193. *Roofs and skylights of adjoining buildings.* If the walls of such buildings are carried upon 2 stories or more above the roofs of adjoining buildings, proper means shall be provided and used for the protection of skylights and roofs of such adjoining buildings. The protection over skylights shall be of stout wire netting not over ¾-inch mesh, on stout timbers, and properly secured. Should said adjoining owner, tenant or lessee refuse to grant permission to have said roofs and skylights so protected, such refusal by said owner, tenant or lessee shall relieve the owner of the building in course of construction from any responsibility for damage done to persons or property on or within the premises affected. (E. C. §80.)

§194. Enforcement of article. All sheds and inclosures required by the provisions of this article shall be subject to the inspection of the bureau of buildings. In case any necessary inclosure or protection shall not be erected, as prescribed by this section, the superintendent of buildings shall cause a notice to be served personally upon the owner, or his authorized agent, constructing or repairing such buildings, or the owner, tenant or lessee of adjoining premises, requiring the provision of such inclosure or protection, specifying the manner in which same shall be erected. If such inclosure or protection is not erected, strengthened or modified as provided in such notice, within 3 days after the service thereof, the said superintendent shall have full power and authority to cause the same to be so erected and the skylights to be protected as herein provided. All expenses connected with same may become a lien on the property in interest so inclosed and protected, which lien may be created and enforced in the same manner as now provided for in §652 of this chapter. (E. C. §80.)

ARTICLE II.

Partition fences and walls.

Section 210. Construction and maintenance.
211. Retaining walls.
212. Regulation of lots.
213. Neglect to maintain.
214. Disputes.
215. Enforcement.

§210. Construction and maintenance of fences. All partition fences, unless erected under some special agreement, shall be so built that the dividing line between the properties shall run through the centre of such fence in each case, and they shall be built and maintained at the joint expense of the owners of the land on each side.

§211. Retaining walls. 1. *To conform to street regulation.* When the regulation of a lot, in conformity with the street or streets on which it is situated, shall require the ground on such lot to be raised and kept higher than the ground of the adjoining lot or lots (provided the ground of such adjoining lot or lots is not maintained at a grade lower than in conformity with the street or streets on which they are situated) and a retaining wall for supporting the same shall be necessary, such retaining wall shall be made and maintained jointly by the owners of the land on each side and shall stand one-half upon the land of each owner; but, if the owner of the lot or lots having the lower grade shall bear and discharge the entire cost and expense of the making, such retaining wall shall be built entirely upon the lot having the higher grade and shall thereafter be maintained jointly by the owners of the land on both sides thereof.

2. *To support adjoining earth.* Where an excavation has been made or a fill placed on any lot, but, as the case may be, not below or above the legal grade in conformity with the street on which that lot fronts, and the land adjoining it has no building or permanent structure thereon, other than frame sheds or structures of like character, and where a retaining wall shall be necessary to support the adjoining earth, such retaining wall shall stand one-half upon the lot of each owner and shall be made and maintained jointly by the owners of the land on each side; provided, that, if the owner of the lot having the lower grade shall bear and discharge the entire cost and expense of the making, such retaining wall shall be built entirely upon the lot having the higher grade and shall thereafter be maintained jointly by the owners of the land on both sides thereof.

3. *Surplus wall.* Where any owner shall insist on maintaining his ground either higher or lower than the legal regulation as hereinafter provided, except in a case herein otherwise specifically provided for, the surplus retaining wall, which may be necessary to support such height or provide for such excavation, shall be made and maintained at the sole expense of such owner.

4. *Construction.* All retaining walls, required under this section shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

5. *Removal.* Any retaining wall erected or provided under this section, standing partly on the land of each owner, may be removed by either owner when the necessity for such retaining wall no longer exists.

§212. Regulation of lots. The regulation of lots, in conformity with the street or streets on which they are situated, shall be calculated at an ascent of 2 inches in every 10 feet, measured from the curb in a direction at right angles or normal thereto; provided that, in the case of a lot having more than one street frontage, when so situated that the street frontages intersect, the curb along the longest street frontage shall be used, and, when so situated that the street frontages do not intersect, the curb along each frontage shall be used to one-half the depth of the lot between street frontages. A lot, as referred to in this section, shall be deemed and construed to mean a parcel of land not over 25 feet by 100 feet, in one ownership, whether adjacent land be in the same ownership or not; but, for the purpose hereof, no land in the same ownership may be divided into lots smaller than 25 feet by 100 feet.

§213. Neglect to maintain. If any person, whose duty it may be to jointly make or repair any partition fence or retaining wall or any part thereof, in pursuance of the provisions of this article, shall neglect so to do, or to join in so doing, for 6 days, after being requested, in writing, by the owner or owners of the adjoining ground, the owner of such adjoining ground may make or repair such partition fence or retaining wall, or cause the same to be done, and may recover from such person such share of the expense of making or repairing so much thereof as is necessarily made or repaired by him, with costs, in any court having jurisdiction.

§214. Disputes. In case of any dispute between parties, as to what part or portion of the expense shall be borne and discharged by either of them, for building or maintaining any partition fence or wall, and in all cases of dispute concerning the sufficiency of any fence or wall, the controversy shall be determined by the superintendent of buildings of the borough in which the fence or wall may be situated.

§215. Enforcement. The superintendent of buildings in each borough may, in order to effect the purposes of this article, notify in writing any owner of any requirement under any provision thereof. Any person who shall fail to proceed, within 10 days, in accordance with such notice, or to comply therewith, within such reasonable time thereafter as shall be allowed or permitted by the superintendent of buildings, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $10, nor more than $50, and, in addition, he shall be liable to a further penalty of $1 for each and every day that his default shall continue, after due notice thereof. (Ord. now pending; in lieu of §§43-45, Manhattan Ords.; §§30-42, Brooklyn Ords.; §§28-39, L. I. City Ords.)

ARTICLE 12.

Excavations and foundations.

Section 230. Excavations.
231. Soil, bearing capacity.
232. Foundations, generally.
233. Pile foundations.
234. Foundation walls.
235. Isolated piers.
236. Grillage beams.
237. Pressure under footings.

§230. Excavations. 1. *Safeguarding generally.* All excavations for buildings shall be properly guarded and protected so as to prevent the same from becoming dangerous to life or limb and shall be sheath-piled where necessary to prevent the adjoining earth from caving in, by the person or persons causing the excavations to be made. (E. C. § 22.)

2. *Retaining wall.* When an excavation is made on any lot, the person making the same or causing it to be made shall build, at his or their own cost and expense, a retaining wall to support the adjoining earth; and such retaining wall shall be carried to the height of the adjoining earth, and be properly protected by coping. The thickness of a retaining wall at its base shall be in no case less than one-fourth of its height. (E. C. § 22.)

3. *Support of adjoining walls.* Whenever an excavation of either earth or rock for building or other purposes shall be intended to be, or shall be carried to the depth of more than 10 feet below the curb, the person or persons causing such excavation to be made shall at all times, from the commencement until the completion thereof, if afforded the necessary license to enter upon the adjoining land, and not otherwise, at his or their own expense, preserve any adjoining or contiguous wall or walls, structure or structures from injury, and support the same by proper foundations, so that the said wall or walls, structure or structures shall be and remain practically as safe as before such excavation was commenced, whether the said adjoining or contiguous wall or walls, structure or structures are down more or less than 10 feet below the curb. If the necessary license is not accorded to the person or persons making such excavation, then it shall be the duty of the owner refusing to grant such license to make the adjoining or contiguous wall or walls, structure or structures safe, and support the same by proper foundations so that adjoining excavations may be made and shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavations may be made for that purpose, when necessary. If such excavation shall not be intended to be, or shall not be, carried to a depth of more than 10 feet below the curb, the owner or owners of such adjoining or contiguous wall or walls, structure or structures shall preserve the same from injury, and so support the same by proper foundations that it or they shall be and remain practically as safe as before such excavation was commenced, and shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavation is being made for that purpose, when necessary. (E. C. § 22.)

4. *Support of party wall.* In case an adjoining party wall is intended to be used by the person or persons causing the excavation to be made and such party wall is in good condition and sufficient for the uses of the adjoining building, then and in such case the person or persons causing the excavations to be made shall, at his or their own expense, preserve such party wall from injury and support the same by proper foundations, so that said party wall shall be and remain practically as safe as before the excavation was commenced. (E. C. § 22.)

5. *Superintendent of buildings may act.* If the person whose duty it shall be to preserve or protect any wall or walls, structure or structures from injury shall neglect or fail so to do after having had a notice of 24 hours from the superintendent of buildings, such superintendent may enter upon the premises and employ such labor, and furnish such materials and take such steps as, in his judgment, may be necessary to make the same safe and secure, or to prevent the same from becoming unsafe or dangerous, at the expense of the person or persons whose duty it is to keep the same safe and secure. Any party doing the said work, or any part thereof, under and by direction of a superintendent of buildings, may bring and maintain an action against the person or persons last herein referred to, to recover the value of the work done and materials furnished, in and about the said premises, in the same manner as if he had been employed to do the said work by the said person or persons. (E. C. § 22.)

§231. Soil, bearing capacity. 1. *Indicative statement required.* Plans filed in a bureau of buildings shall be accompanied by a statement of the character of the soil at the level of the footings. (E. C. § 22)

2. *Presumptive capacities.* Where no test of the sustaining power of the soil is made, different soils, excluding mud, at the bottom of the footings, shall be deemed to safely sustain the following loads to the superficial foot, namely: Soft clay, 1 ton per square foot; ordinary clay and sand together, in layers, wet and springy, 2 tons per square foot; loam, clay or fine sand, firm and dry, 3 tons per square foot; very firm, coarse sand, stiff gravel or hard clay, 4 tons per square foot, or as otherwise determined by the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. § 23.)

3. *Tests may be required.* Where a test is made of the sustaining power of the soil the superintendent of buildings shall be notified, so that he may be present in person or by representative. The record of the test shall be filed in the bureau of buildings. When a doubt arises as to the safe sustaining power of the earth upon which a building is to be erected the superintendent of buildings may order borings to be made, or direct the sustaining power of the soil to be tested by and at the expense of the owner of the proposed building. E. C. § 23.)

§232. Foundations, generally. 1. *Constructing.* Every building, except building erected upon solid rock or buildings erected upon wharves and piers on the water front, shall have foundations of brick, stone, iron, steel or concrete laid not less than four feet below the surface of the earth, on the solid ground or level surface of rock, or upon piles or ranging timbers when solid earth or rock is not found. (E. C. §25)

2. *Restrictions as to loads.* When foundations are carried down through earth by piers of stone, brick or concrete in caissons, the loads on same shall be not more than 15 tons to the square foot when carried down to rock; 10 tons to the square foot when carried down to firm gravel or hard clay; 8 tons to the square foot in open caissons or sheet pile trenches when carried down to rock. (E. C. §25)

3. *Protection of metal work.* Where metal is incorporated in or forms part of a foundation, it shall be thoroughly protected from rust by paint, asphaltum, concrete, or by such materials and in such manner as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings. When footings of iron or steel for columns are placed below the water level, they shall be similarly coated, or inclosed in concrete, for preservation against rust. (E. C. §25)

§233. Pile foundations. 1. *General requirements.* Piles intended to sustain a wall, pier or post shall be spaced not more than thirty-six or less than twenty inches on centers, and they shall be driven to a solid bearing, if practicable to do so, and the number of such piles shall be sufficient to support the superstructure proposed, No pile shall be used of less dimensions than 5 inches at the small end and ten inches at the butt for short piles, or piles 20 feet or less in length, and 12 inches at the butt for long piles, or piles more than 20 feet in length. No pile shall be weighted with a load exceeding 40,000 pounds. When a pile is not driven to refusal, its safe sustaining power shall be determined by the following formula: Twice the weight of the hammer in tons multiplied by the height of the fall in feet divided by least penetration of pile under the last blow in inches plus one. The superintendent of buildings shall be notified of the time when such test piles will be driven, that he may be present in person or by representative. The tops of all piles shall be cut off below the lowest water line. When required, concrete shall be rammed down in the interspaces between the heads of the piles to a depth and thickness of not less than 12 inches and for 1 foot in width outside of the piles. When ranging and capping timbers are laid on piles for foundations, they shall be of hard wood not less than 6 inches thick and properly joined together, and their tops laid below the lowest water line.

2. *Meadow land constructions.* Wood piles may be used for the foundations under frame buildings built over the water or on salt meadow land, in which case the piles may project above the water a sufficient height to raise the building above high tide, and the building may be placed directly thereon without other foundation. (E. C. §25)

§234. Foundation walls. 1. *Material and thickness.* Foundation walls shall be built of stone, brick, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel. If built of rubble stone, or Portland cement concrete, they shall be at least 8 inches thicker than the wall next above them to a depth of 12 feet below the curb level; and for every additional 10 feet, or part thereof, deeper, they shall be increased 4 inches in thickness. If built of brick, they shall be increased 4 inches thicker than the wall next above them to a depth of 12 feet below the curb level; and for every additional 10 feet, or part thereof, deeper, they shall be increased 4 inches in thickness. (E. C. §26.)

2. *Footing or base courses.* The footing or base course shall be of stone or concrete, or both, or of concrete and stepped-up brickwork, of sufficient thickness and area to safely bear the weight to be imposed thereon. If the footing or base course be of concrete, the concrete shall not be less than 12 inches thick. If of stone, the stones shall not be less than 2 by 3 feet, and at least 8 inches in thickness for walls; and not less than 10 inches in thickness if under piers, columns or posts; the footing or base course, whether formed of concrete or stone, shall be at least 12 inches wider

than the bottom width of walls and at least 12 inches wider on all sides than the bottom width of said piers, columns or posts. If the superimposed load is such as to cause undue transverse strain on a footing projecting 12 inches, the thickness of such footing is to be increased so as to carry the load with safety. For small structures and for small piers sustaining light loads, the superintendent of buildings may, in his discretion, allow a reduction in the thickness and projection for footing or base courses herein specified. All base stones shall be well bedded and laid crosswise, edge to edge. If stepped-up footing of brick are used in place of stone, above the concrete, the offsets, if laid in single courses, shall each not exceed 1½ inches, or if laid in double courses, then each shall not exceed 3 inches, offsetting the first course of brickwork, back one-half the thickness of the concrete base, so as to properly distribute the load to be imposed thereon. (E. C. §26.)

§235. *Isloated piers.* If, in place of continuous foundation wall, isolated piers are to built to support the superstructure, where the nature of the ground and the character of the building make it necessary, in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings, inverted arches resting on a proper bed of concrete, both designed to transmit with safety the superimposed loads, shall be turned between the piers. The thrust of the outer piers shall be taken up by suitable wrought iron or steel rods and plates. (E. C. §26.)

§236. Grillage beams. Grillage beams of wrought iron or steel resting on a proper concrete bed may be used. Such beams must be provided with separators and bolts inclosed and filled solid between with concrete, and of such sizes and so arranged as to transmit with safety the superimposed loads. (E. C. §26.)

§237. Pressure under footings. The loads exerting pressure under the footings of foundations in buildings more than 3 stories in height are to be computed as follows:

a. For warehouses and factories they are to be the full dead load and the full live load established by §54 of this chapter.

b. In stores and buildings for light manufacturing purposes they are to be the full dead load and 75 per cent of the live load established by §54 of this chapter.

c. In churches, school houses and places of public amusement or assembly, they are to be the full dead load and 75 per cent of the live load established by §54 of this chapter.

d. In office buildings, hotels, dwellings, apartment houses, tenement houses, lodging houses and stables, they are to be the full dead load and 60 per cent of the live load established by §54.

Footings shall be so designed that the loads will be as nearly uniform as possible and not in excess of the safe bearing capacity of the soil, as established by §231 of this Chapter (E. C. §24.)

ARTICLE 13.
Masonry walls.

Section 250. Construction, generally.
251. Walls for dwelling houses.
252. Walls for warehouses.
253 One-story brick buildings.
254. Bearing walls.
255. Curtain walls.
256. Inclosure walls; skeleton structures.
257. Party-walls.
258. Parapet walls.
259. Ashlar work.
260. Interior walls.
261. Partition walls.
262. Tieing, anchoring or bracing.
263. Hollow walls.
264. Lining walls.
265. Furring.
266. Recesses and chases in walls.
267. Timber in walls.
268. Arches and lintels.

§250. Construction, generally. 1. *Materials.* The walls of all buildings, other than frame or wood buildings, shall be constructed of stone, brick, Portland cement concrete, iron, steel or other hard, incombustible material and the several component parts of such buildings shall be as herein provided. (E. C. §27.)

2. *Inclosure of buildings.* All buildings shall be inclosed on all sides with independent or party walls. (E. C. §27.)

3. *Bond of brick walls.* In all brick walls every sixth course shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with brick in running bond, in which latter case every sixth course shall be bonded into the backing by cutting the course of the face brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting the face brick in half and backing the same with a continuous row of headers. Where face brick is used of a different thickness from the brick used for backing, the courses of the exterior and interior brickwork shall be brought to a level bed at intervals of not more than 10 courses in height of the face brick, and the face brick shall be properly tied to the backing by a heading course of the face brick. (E. C. §28.)

4. *Bond of stone walls.* All stone walls 24 inches or less in thickness shall have at least one header extending through the wall in every 3 feet in height from the bottom of the wall, and in every 3 feet in length, and if over 24 inches in thickness, shall have one header for every 6 superficial feet on both sides of the wall, laid on top of each other to bond together, and running into the wall at least 2 feet. All headers shall be at least 12 inches in width and 8 inches in thickness, and consist of good flat stones. No stone shall be laid in such walls in any other position than on its natural bed. No stone shall be used that does not bond or extend into the wall at least 6 inches. Stones shall be firmly bedded in cement mortar and all spaces and joints thoroughly filled. (E. C. §26.)

5. *Walls and piers.* The walls and piers of all buildings shall be properly and solidly bonded together with close joints filled with mortar. They shall be built to a line and be carried up plumb and straight. The walls of each story shall be built up the full thickness to the top of the beams above. In all walls of the thickness specified in this chapter, the same amount of materials may be used in piers and buttresses. (E. C. §28.)

6. *Piers.* All piers shall be built of stone or good, hard, well-burnt brick laid in cement mortar. Every pier built of brick, containing less than 9 superficial feet at the base, supporting any beam, girder, arch or column on which a wall rests, or lintel spanning an opening over 10 feet and supporting a wall, shall at intervals of not over 30 inches apart in height have built into it a bond stone not less than 4 inches thick, or a cast-iron plate of sufficient strength, and the full size of the piers. For piers fronting on a street the bond stones may conform with the kind of stone used for the trimmings of the front. Cap stones of cut granite or blue stone, proportioned to the weight to be carried, but not less than 5 inches in thickness, by the full size of the pier, or cast iron plates of equal strength by the full size of the pier, shall be set under all columns or girders, except where a 4-inch bond stone is placed immediately below said cap stone, in which case the cap stone may be reduced in horizontal dimensions at the discretion of the superintendent of buildings. Isolated brick piers shall not exceed in height 10 times their least dimensions. Stone posts for the support of posts or columns above shall not be used in the interior of any building.

7. *Coursed stone construction.* Where walls or piers are built of coursed stones, with dressed level beds and vertical joints, the superintendent of buildings shall have the right to allow such walls or piers to be built of a less thickness than specified for brickwork, but in no case shall said walls or piers be less than three-quarters of the thickness provided for the brickwork. (E. C. §28.)

8. *Mortar.* All foundation walls, isolated piers, parapet walls and chimneys above roofs shall be laid in cement mortar, but this shall not prohibit the use, in cold weather, of a small proportion of lime to prevent the mortar from freezing. All other walls built of brick or stone shall be laid in lime, cement, or lime and cement mortar mixed. The backing up of all stone ashlar shall be laid up with cement mortar, or cement and lime mortar mixed, but the back of the ashlar may be parged with lime mortar to prevent discoloration of the stone. (E. C. §30.)

9. *Weather conditions.* Walls or piers, or parts of walls and piers, shall not be built in freezing weather, and if frozen, shall not be built upon. (E. C. §28.)

10. *Wetting brick.* All brick laid in non-freezing weather shall be well wet before being laid. (E. C. §28.)

§251. Walls for dwelling houses. 1. *Definition.* The expression "walls for dwelling houses" shall be taken to mean and include in this class walls for the following buildings: Dwellings, asylums, apartment houses, convents, club houses, dormitories, hospitals, hotels, lodging houses, tenements, parish buildings, schools, laboratories, studios. (E. C. §31.)

2. *Thickness.* a. The walls above the basement of dwelling houses not over 3 stories and basement in height, nor more than 40 feet in height, and not over 20 feet in width, and not over 55 feet in depth, shall have side and party walls not less than 8 inches thick, and front and rear walls not less than 12 inches thick.

b. All walls of dwellings exceeding 20 feet in width and not exceeding 40 feet in height, shall be not less than 12 inches thick. (E. C. §31.)

c. All walls of dwellings 26 feet in width between bearing walls which are hereafter erected or which may be altered to be used for dwellings and being over 40 feet in height and not over 50 feet in height, shall be not less than 12 inches thick above the foundation wall. No wall shall be built having a 12-inch thick portion measuring vertically more than 50 feet.

d. If over 50 feet in height and not over 60 feet in height the wall shall be not less than 16 inches thick in the story next above the foundation walls and from thence not less than 12 inches to the top.

e. If over 60 feet in height, and not over 75 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 16 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 25 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and from thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top.

f. If over 75 feet in height, and not over 100 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 20 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, thence not less than 16 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top.

g. If over 100 feet in height and not over 125 feet in height the walls shall be not less than 24 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, thence not less than 16 inches thick to the height of 110 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top.

h. If over 125 feet in height and not over 150 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 28 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 30 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 24 inches thick to the height of 65 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 100 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 16 inches thick to the height of 135 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top.

i. If over 150 feet in height, each additional 30 feet in height or part thereof, next the foundation walls, shall be increased 4 inches in thickness, the upper 150 feet of wall remaining the same as specified for a wall of that height. (E. C. §31.)

3. *Fore-and-aft partitions.* All non-fireproof dwelling houses erected under this section, exceeding 26 feet in width, shall have brick fore-and-aft partition walls. Eight-inch brick partition walls may be built to support the beams in such buildings in which the distance between the main or bearing walls is not over 33 feet; if the distance between the main or bearing walls is over 33 feet the brick partition wall shall not be less than 12 inches thick; provided, that no clear span is over 26 feet. This section shall not be construed to prevent the use of iron or steel girders, or iron or steel girders and columns, or piers of masonry, for the support of the walls and ceilings over any room which has a clear span of more than 26 feet between walls, in such dwellings as are not constructed fireproof, nor to prohibit the use of iron or steel girders, or iron or steel girders and columns in place of brick walls in buildings which are to be used for dwellings when constructed fireproof. (E. C. §31.)

4. *Increased thickness for increased span.* If the clear span is to be over 26 feet, then the bearing walls shall be increased 4 inches in thickness for every 12½ feet or part thereof that said span is over 26 feet, or shall have, instead of the increased thickness, such piers or buttresses as, in the judgment of the superintendent of buildings may be necessary. (E. C. §31)

5. *Non-bearing walls.* All non-bearing walls of buildings hereinbefore in this section specified may be 4 inches less in thickness, provided, however, that none are less than 12 inches thick, except as in this chapter specified. No wall shall be built having any one thickness measuring vertically more than 50 feet. (E. C. §31.)

6. *Plural construction.* Whenever two or more dwelling houses shall be constructed not over 12 feet 6 inches in width, and not over 50 feet in height, the alternating centre wall between any two such houses shall be of brick, not less than 8 inches thick above the foundation wall; and the ends of the floor beams shall be so separated that 4 inches of brickwork will be between the beams where they rest on the said centre wall. (E. C. §31.)

§252. Walls for warehouses. 1. *Definition.* The expression "Walls for warehouses" shall be taken to mean and include in this class walls for the following buildings:

Warehouses, stores, factories, mills, printing houses, pumping stations, refrigerating houses, slaughter houses, wheelwright shops, cooperage shops, breweries, light and power houses, sugar refineries, office buildings, stalls in markets, railroad buildings, jails, police stations, court houses, observatories, foundries, machine shops, public assembly buildings, armories, churches, theatres, libraries, museums. (E. C. §32.)

2. *Thickness.*

(a) The walls of all warehouses, 25 feet or less in width between walls or bearings, shall be not less than 12 inches thick to the height of 40 feet above the foundation walls.

(b) If over 40 feet in height, and not over 60 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 16 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top.

(c) If over 60 feet in height, and not over 75 fet in height the walls shall be not less than 20 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 25 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top.

(d) If over 75 feet in height, and not over 100 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 24 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top.

(e) If over 100 feet in height, and not over 125 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 28 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 24 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top.

(f) If over 100 feet in height, and not over 125 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 28 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 24 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 110 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top.

(g) If over 125 feet in height, and not over 150 feet, the walls shall be not less than 32 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 30 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 28 inches thick to the height of 65 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 24 inches thick to the height of 100 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 135 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; and thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top.

(h) If over 150 feet in height, each additional 25 feet in height, or part thereof next above the foundation walls shall be increased 4 inches in thickness, the upper 150 feet of wall remaining the same as specified for a wall of that height.

3. *Increased thickness for increased span.* If there is to be a clear span of over 25 feet between the bearing walls, such walls shall be 4 inches more in thickness than in this section specified, for every 12½ feet, or fraction thereof, that said walls are more than 25 feet aparat, or shall have instead of the increased thickness such piers or buttresses as, in the judgment of the superintendent of buildings, may be necessary. (E. C. §32)

4. *Buildings over 25 feet in width.* In all stores, warehouses and factories over 25 feet in width between walls there shall be brick partition walls, or girders supported on iron, or wood columns, or piers of masonry. (E. C. §32)

5. *Buildings of a public character.* The walls of buildings of a public character shall be not less than in this chapter specified for warehouses, with such piers or such buttresses, or supplemental columns of iron or steel, as, in the judgment of the superintendent of buildings may be necessary to make a safe and substantial building. (E. C. §32)

§253. One-story brick buildings. One-story structures not exceeding a height of 15 feet may be built with 8-inch walls when the bearing walls are not more than

19 feet apart, and the length of the 8-inch bearing walls does not exceed 55 feet. One-story and basement extensions may be built with 8-inch walls when not over 20 feet wide, 20 feet deep and 20 feet high to dwellings. (E. C. §35.)

§254. Bearing walls. 1. *Generally.* Bearing walls shall be taken to mean those walls on which the beams, girders or trusses rest. If any horizontal section through any part of any bearing wall in any building shows more than 30 per centum area of flues and openings, the said wall shall be increased 4 inches in thickness for every 15 per centum, or fraction thereof, of flue or opening area in excess of 30 per centum. All bearing walls faced with brick laid in running bonds shall be 4 inches thicker than the walls are required to be under any section of this chapter. (E. C. §28)

2. *Increased thickness for increased depth.* All buildings, not excepting dwellings, that are over 105 feet in depth, without a crosswall or proper piers or buttresses, shall have the side or bearing walls increased in thickness 4 inches more than is specified in the respective sections of this chapter for the thickness of walls for every 105 feet or part thereof, that the said buildings are over 105 feet in depth. (E. C. §33.)

§255. Curtain walls. Curtain walls built in between piers or iron or steel columns and not supported on steel or iron girders, shall be not less than 12 inches thick for 60 feet of the uppermost height thereof, or nearest tier of beams to that height, and increased 4 inches for every additional section of 60 feet or nearest tier of beams of that height. (E. C. §37.)

§256. Inclosure walls; skeleton structures. Walls of brick built in between iron or steel columns, and supported wholly or in part on iron or steel girders, shall be not less than 12 inches thick for 75 feet of the uppermost height thereof, or to the nearest tier of beams to that measurement, in any building so constructed, and every lower section of 60 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to such vertical measurement, or part thereof, shall have a thickness of 4 inches more than is required for the section next above it down to the tier of beams nearest to the curb level; and thence downward, the thickness of walls shall increase in the ratio prescribed in §60 of this chapter. (E. C. §36.)

§257. Party walls. Walls heretofore built for or used as party walls, whose thickness at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of the then existing laws, but which are not in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, may be used, if in good condition, for the ordinary uses of party walls, provided the height of the same be not increased. (E. C. §38.)

§258. Parapet walls. All exterior and division or party walls over 15 feet high, excepting where such walls are to be finished with cornices, gutters or crown mouldings, shall have parapet walls not less than 8 inches in thickness and carried 2 feet above the roof, but for warehouses, factories, stores and other buildings used for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the parapet walls shall be not less than 12 inches in thickness and carried 3 feet above the roof, and all such walls shall be coped with stone, terra-cotta or cast iron. (E. C. §43.)

§259. Ashlar work. Stone used for the facing of any building, and known as ashlar, shall be not less than 4 inches thick. Stone ashlar shall be anchored to the backing and the backing shall be of such thickness as to make the walls, independent of the ashlar, conform as to the thickness with the requirements of §§ 251 and 252 of this chapter, unless the ashlar be at least 8 inches thick and bonded onto the backing, and then it may be counted as part of the thickness of the wall. Iron ashlar plates used in imitation of stone ashlar on the face of a wall shall be backed up with the same thickness of brickwork as stone ashlar. (E. C. §29.)

§260. Interior walls. In case the walls of any building are less than 25 feet apart, and less than 40 feet in depth, or there are crosswalls which intersect the walls, not more than 40 feet distant, or piers or buttresses built into the walls, the interior walls may be reduced in thickness in just proportion to the number of crosswalls, piers or buttresses, and their nearness to each other; provided, however, that this clause shall not apply to walls below 60 feet in height, and that no such wall shall be less than 12 inches thick at the top, and greatly increased in thickness by set-offs to the bottom. The superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction is hereby authorized and empowered to decide (except where herein otherwise provided for) how much the walls herein mentioned may be permitted to be reduced in thickness, according to the peculiar circumstances of each case, without endangering the strength and safety of the building. (E. C. §34.)

§261. Partition walls. 1. *Generally.* Eight inch brick and 6-inch and 4-inch hollow tile partitions of hard-burnt clay or porous terra-cotta may be built, not exceeding in their vertical portions a measurement of 50, 36 and 24 feet, respectively, and in their horizontal measurement a length not exceeding 75 feet, unless strengthened by proper crosswalls, piers or buttresses, or built in iron or steel framework. All such partitions shall be carried on proper foundations, or on iron or steel girders, or on iron or steel girders and columns or piers of masonry. (E. C. §49.)

2. *Cellars of residences.* One line of fore-and-aft partitions in the cellar or lowest story, supporting stud partitions above, in all residence buildings over 20 feet between bearing walls in the cellar or lowest story, hereafter erected, shall be constructed of brick, not less than 8 inches thick, or piers of brick with openings arched over below the under side of the first tier of beams, or girders of iron or steel and iron columns, or piers of masonry, may be used; or if iron or steel floor beams spanning the distance between bearing walls are used, of adequate strength to support the stud partitions above in addition to the floor load to be sustained by the said iron or steel beams, then the fore-and-aft brick partition, or its equivalent, may be omitted. Stud partitions, which may be placed in the cellar or lowest story of any building, shall have good, solid, stone or brick foundation walls under the same, which shall be built up to the top of the floor beams or sleepers, and the sills of said partitions shall be of locust or other suitable hard wood; but if the walls are built 5 inches higher of brick than the top of the floor beams or sleepers, any wooden sill may be used on which the studs shall be set. (E. C. §50.)

§262. Tieing, anchoring or bracing. In no case shall any wall or walls of any building be carried up more than 2 stories in advance of any other wall, except by permission of the superintendent of buildings. This prohibition shall not include the incolsure walls for skeleton buildings. The front, rear, side and party walls shall be properly bonded together, or anchored to each other every 6 feet in their height by wrought-iron tie anchors, not less than 1½ inches by ⅜ of an inch in size, and not less than 24 inches in length. The side anchors shall be built into the side or party walls not less than 16 inches, and into the front and rear walls, so as to secure the front and rear walls to the side or party walls when not built and bonded together. All exterior piers shall be anchored to the beams or girders on the level of each tier. The walls and beams of every building, during the erection or alteration thereof, shall be strongly braced from the beams of each story and, when required, shall also be braced from the outside until the building is inclosed. The roof tier of wood beams shall be safely anchored with plank or joist to the beams of the story below until the building is inclosed. (E. C. § 41.)

§263. Hollow walls. In all walls that are built hollow the same quantity of stone, brick or concrete shall be used in their construction as if they were built solid as in this chapter provided, and no hollow wall shall be built unless the parts of same are connected by proper ties, either of brick, stone or iron, placed not over 24 inches apart. (E. C. § 44.)

§264. Lining walls. 1. *Existing structures.* In case it is desired to increase the height of existing party or independent walls, which are less in thickness than required under this chapter, the same shall be done by a lining of brickwork to form a combined thickness with the old wall of not less than 4 inches more than the thickness required for a new wall corresponding with the total height of the wall when so increased in height. The said linings shall be supported on proper foundations and carried up to such height as the superintendent of buildings may require. No lining shall be less than 8 inches in thickness, and all lining shall be laid up in cement mortar and thoroughly anchored to the old brick walls with suitable wrought-iron anchors, placed 2 feet apart and properly fastened or driven into the old walls in rows alternating vertically and horizontally with each other, the old walls being first cleaned of plaster or other coatings where any lining is to be built against the same. (E. C. § 39.)

2. *Rubble walls.* No rubble wall shall be lined except after inspection and approval by the department. (E. C. § 39.)

§265. Furring. 1. *Hollow brick or tile.* The inside 4 inches of all walls may be built of hard-burnt hollow brick, properly tied and bonded into the walls and of the dimension of ordinary bricks. Where hollow tile or porous terra-cotta blocks are used as lining or furring for walls, they shall not be included in the measurement of the thickness of such walls. (E. C. § 45.)

2. *Wood.* In all walls furred with wood, the brickwork between the ends of wood beams shall project the thickness of the furring beyond the inner face of the wall for the full depth of the beams. (E. C. § 47.)

§266. Recesses and chases in walls. 1. *Stairway and elevator recesses.* Recesses for stairways or elevators may be left in the foundation or cellar walls of all buildings, but in no case shall the walls be of less thickness than the walls of the fourth story, unless reinforced by additional piers with iron or steel girders, or iron or steel columns and girders, securely anchored to walls on each side.

2. *Alcoves.* Recesses for alcoves and similar purposes shall have not less than 8 inches of brickwork at the back of such recesses, and such recesses shall be not more than 8 feet in width, and shall be arched over or spanned with iron or steel lintels, and not carried up higher than 18 inches below the bottom of the beams of the floor next above.

3. *Pipe-chases.* No chase for water or other pipes shall be made in any pier, and in no wall more than one-third of its thickness. The chases around said pipe or pipes shall be filled up with solid masonry for the space of 1 foot at the top and bottom of each story.

4. *Limitations.* No horizontal recess or chase in any wall shall be allowed exceeding 4 feet in length without permission of the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. The aggregate area of recesses and chases in any wall shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole area of the face of the wall on any story, nor shall any such recess be made within a distance of 6 feet from any other recess in the same wall (E. C. § 46.)

§267. Timber in walls. No timber shall be used in any wall of any building where stone, brick or iron is commonly used, except inside lintels, as hereinafter provided, and brace blocks, not more than 8 inches in length. (E. C. § 52.)

§268. Arches and lintels. 1. *Generally.* Openings for doors and windows in all buildings shall have good and sufficient arches of stone, brick or terra-cotta, well built and keyed with good and sufficient abutments, or lintels of stone, iron or steel of sufficient strength, which shall have a bearing at each end of not less than 5 inches on the wall. (E. C. § 42.)

2. *Arches.* All masonry arches shall be capable of sustaining the weight and pressure which they are designed to carry, and the stress at any point shall not exceed the working stress for the material used, as given in § 53 of this chapter. Tie rods shall be used where necessary to secure stability. (E. C. § 42.)

3. *Lintels.* On the inside of all openings in which lintels shall be less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, there shall be timber lintels which shall rest at each end not more than 3 inches on any wall, which shall be chamfered at each end, and shall have a suitable arch turned over the timber lintel. Or the inside lintel may be of cast iron or wrought iron or steel, and in such case stone blocks or cast-iron plates shall not be required at the ends where the lintel rests on the walls, provided the opening is not more than 6 feet in width. (E. C. § 42.)

ARTICLE 14.
Wood construction.

Section 280. General provisions.
281. Columns.
282. Beams.
283. Trusses.

§280. General provisions. 1. *Bolting.* All bolts in connection with timber and wood beam work shall be provided with washers of such proportions as will reduce the compression on the wood at the face of the washer to that allowed in §53 of this chapter, supposing the bolt to be strained to its limit. (E. C. §63.)

2. *Fire stops.* All wood beams and other timbers in the party wall of every building built of stone, brick or iron shall be separated from the beam or timber entering in the opposite side of the wall by at least 4 inches of solid mason work. (E. C. §59.)

§281. Columns. All timber columns shall be squared at the ends perpendicular to their axes. To prevent the unit stresses from exceeding those fixed in this chapter, timber or iron cap and base plates shall be provided. Additional iron cheek plates shall be placed between the cap and base plates and bolted to the girders when required to transmit the loads with safety. (E. C. §61.)

§282. Beams. 1. *Carrying capacity.* The safe carrying capacity of wood beams for uniformly distributed loads shall be determined by multiplying the area in square inches by its depth in inches and dividing the product by the span of the beam in feet. This result is to be multiplied by 70 for hemlock, 90 for spruce and white pine; 120 for oak and by 140 for yellow pine. The safe carrying capacity of short span timber beams shall be determined by their resistance to shear in accordance with the unit stresses fixed by §30 of this chapter.

2. *Floor or roof beams.* No wood floor beams or wood roof beams used in any building hereafter erected shall be of less thickness than three inches. The ends of all such beams, where they rest on brick walls, shall be cut to a bevel of 3 inches on their depth. In no case shall either end of a floor or roof beam be supported on stud partitions, except in frame buildings, and all such beams shall be properly bridged with cross bridging, and the distance between bridging or between bridging and walls shall not exceed 8 feet. Every wood beam except header and tail beams shall rest at one end 4 inches in the wall or upon a girder, as authorized by this chapter.

3. *Trimmer and header.* All wood trimmer and header beams shall be proportioned to carry with safety the loads they are intended to sustain. Every wood header or trimmer more than 4 feet long, used in any building, shall be hung in stirrup irons of suitable thickness for the size of the timbers. (E. C. §59.)

4. *Anchors and straps.* Each tier of beams shall be anchored to the side, front, rear or party walls at intervals of not more than 6 feet apart, with good, strong, wrought-iron anchors of not less than 1½ inches by ⅜ of an inch in size, well fastened to the side of the beams by 2 or more nails made of wrought iron at least ¼ of an inch in diameter. Where the beams are supported by girders, the girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other by suitable iron straps. The ends of wood beams resting upon girders shall be butted together end to end and strapped by wrought-iron straps of the same size and distance apart, and in the same beam as the wall anchors, and shall be fastened in the same manner as said wall anchors, or they may lap each other at least 12 inches and be well spiked or bolted together where lapped.

Each tier of beams front and rear, opposite each pier, shall have hardwood anchor strips dovetailed into the beams diagonally, which strips shall cover at least 4 beams and be 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide, but no such anchor strips shall be let in within 4 feet of the centre line of the beams; or wood strips may be nailed on the top of the beams and kept in place until the floors are being laid. Every pier and wall, front or rear, shall be well anchored to the beams of each story, with the same size anchors as are required for side walls, which anchors shall hook over the fourth beam. (E. C. §60.)

5. *Fire prevention.* All wood beams shall be trimmed away from all flues and chimneys, whether the same be a smoke, air or any other flue or chimney. The trimmer beam shall not be less than 8 inches from the inside face of a flue, and 4 inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam not less than 2 inches from the outside face of the brick or stone work of the same; except that for the smoke flues of boilers and furnaces where the brickwork is required to be 8 inches in thickness, the trimmer beam shall be not less than 12 inches from the inside of the flue. The header beam, carrying the tail beams of a floor, and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fire place, shall be not less than 20 inches from the chimney breast. (E. C. §59.)

§283. Trusses. When compression members of trusses are of timber they shall be strained in the direction of the fibre only. When timber is strained in tension it shall be strained in the direction of the fibre only. The working stress in timber struts of pin-connected trusses shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the working stresses established in §53 of this chapter. (E. C. §62.)

ARTICLE 15.
Iron or steel construction.

Section 300. General provisions.
301. Cast-iron columns.
302. Columns of steel or wrought iron.
303. Double columns.
304. Joint plates for open-back columns.
305. Party wall posts.
306. Girders.
307. Lintels.
308. Plates under ends of lintels and girders.
309. Floor and roof beams.
310. Trusses.
311. Framing and connecting.
312. Bolting.
313. Riveting.

§300. General provisions. 1. *Fire-proof casing.* Where columns are used to support iron or steel girders carrying inclosure walls, the said columns shall be of cast iron, wrought iron, or rolled steel, and on their exposed outer and inner sufaces be constructed to resist fire by having a casing of brickwork not less than 8 inches in thickness on the outer surfaces, nor less than 4 inches in thickness on the inner surfaces, and all bonded into the brickwork of the inclosure walls. The exposed sides of the iron or steel girders shall be similarly covered in with brickwork not less than 4 inches in thickness on the outer surfaces and tied and bonded, but the extreme outer edge of the flanges of beams, or plates or angles connected to the beams, may project to within 2 inches of the outside surface of the brick casing. The inside surfaces of girders may be similarly covered with brickwork, or if projecting inside of the wall, they shall be protected by terra-cotta, concrete or other fireproof material. (E. C. §110.)

2. *Girders.* Girders for the support of the inclosure walls shall be placed at the floor line of each story. (E. C. §110.)

3. *Metal fronts.* All cast iron or metal fronts shall be backed up or filled in with masonry of the thickness provided for in §§251 and 252 of this chapter. (E. C. §128.)

4. *Painting.* All structural metal work shall be cleaned of all scale, dirt and rust, and be thoroughly coated with one coat of paint. Cast-iron columns shall not be painted until after inspection under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings. Where surfaces in riveted work come in contact, they shall be painted before assembling. After erection all work shall be painted at least one additional coat.

5. *Subaqueous work.* All iron or steel used under water shall be inclosed with concrete. (E. C. §129.)

§301. Cast-iron columns. 1. *Dimensions.* Cast-iron columns shall not have less diameter than 5 inches, or less thickness than ¾ of an inch. Nor shall they have an unsupported length of more than 20 times their least lateral dimensions or diameter, except as modified by §51 of this chapter, and except the same may form part of an elevator inclosure or staircase, and also except in such cases as the superintendent of buildings may specially allow a greater unsupported length.

2. *Construction.* All cast-iron columns shall be of good workmanship and material. The top and bottom flanges, seats and lugs shall be of ample strength, reinforced by fillets and brackets; they shall be not less than one inch in thickness when finished. All columns must be faced at the ends to a true surface perpendicular to the axis of the column.

3. *Joints.* Column joints shall be secured by not less than 4 bolts each, not less than ¾ of an inch in diameter. The holes for these bolts shall be drilled to a template.

4. *Core.* The core of a column below a joint shall be not larger than the core of the column above and the metal shall be tapered down for a distance of not less than 6 inches, or a joint plate may be inserted of sufficient strength to distribute the load.

5. *Thickness of metal.* The thickness of metal shall be not less than 1-12 the diameter of the greatest lateral dimension of cross section, but never less than ¾ of an inch. Wherever the core of a cast-iron column has shifted more than ¼ the thickness of the shell, the strength shall be computed, assuming the thickness of metal all around equal to the thinnest part, and the column shall be condemned if this computation shows the strength to be less than required by this chapter.

6. *Defects.* Wherever blowholes or imperfections are found in a cast-iron column which reduces the area of the cross section at that point more than 10 per cent., such column shall be condemned.

7. *Test-holes.* Cast-iron posts or columns not cast with one open side or back, before being set up in place, shall have a ⅜-inch hole drilled in the shaft of each post or column by the manufacturer or contractor furnishing the same, to exhibit the thickness of the castings, and any other similar sized hole or holes, which the superintendent of buildings may require shall be drilled in the said posts or columns by the manufacturer or contractor at his own expense.

8. *Shoes or Plates.* Iron or steel shoes or plates shall be used under the bottom tier of columns to properly distribute the load on the foundation. Shoes shall be placed on top. (I. C. §112.)

§302. Columns of steel or wrought iron. 1. *Dimensions.* No part of a steel or wrought iron column shall be less than ¼ of an inch thick. No material, whether in the body of the column or used as lattice bar or stay plate, shall be used in any wrought iron or steel column of less thickness than 1-32 of its unsupported width, measured between centres of rivets transversely, of 1-16 the distance between centres or rivets in the direction of the stress. No wrought iron or rolled steel column shall have an unsupported length of more than 40 times its least lateral dimension or diameter, except as modified by §51 of this chapter, and also except in such cases as the superintendent of buildings may specially allow a greater unsupported length. (E. C. §111.)

2. *Construction.* Steel and wrought iron columns shall be made in one, two or three-story lengths, and the materials shall be rolled in one length wherever practicable to avoid intermediate splices. Where any part of the section of a column projects beyond that of the column below, the difference shall be made up by filling plates secured to column by the proper number of rivets. The ends of all columns shall be faced to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the columns, and the connection between them shall be made with splice plates. The joint may be effected by rivets of sufficient size and number to transmit the entire stress, and then the splice plates shall be equal in sectional area to the area of column spliced. When the section of the columns to be spliced is such that spliced plates cannot be used, a connection formed of plates and angles may be used, designed to properly distribute the stress. (E. C. §111.)

§303. Double columns. In all buildings hereafter erected or altered, where any iron or steel column or columns are used to support a wall or part thereof, whether the same be an exterior or an interior wall, and columns located below the level of the sidewalk which are used to support exterior walls or arches over vaults, the said column or columns shall be either constructed double—that is, an outer and an inner column, the inner column alone to be of sufficient strength to sustain safely the weight to be imposed thereon, and the outer columns shall be 1 inch shorter than the inner columns, or such other iron or steel column of sufficient strength and protected with not less than two inches of fireproof material securely applied, except that double or protected columns shall not be required for walls fronting on streets or courts. (E. C. §113.)

§304. Joint-plates for open-back columns. Iron or stel posts or columns, with one or more open sides and backs, shall have solid iron plates on top of each, excepting where pierced for the passage of pipes. (E. C. §115.)

§305. Party wall posts. If iron or steel posts are to be used as party posts in front of a party wall, and intended for two buildings, then the said posts shall be not less in width than the thickness of the party wall, nor less in depth than the thickness of the wall to be supported above. Iron or steel posts in front of side, division or party walls shall be filled up solid with masonry and made perfectly tight between the posts and walls. Intermediate posts may be used, which shall be sufficiently strong, and the lintels thereon shall have sufficient bearings to carry the weight above with safety. (E. C. §114.)

§306. Girders. 1. *Use of beams.* When rolled steel or wrought iron beams are used in pairs to form a girder, they shall be connected together by bolts and iron separators at intervals of not more than 5 feet. All beams 12 inches and over in depth shall have at least 2 bolts to each separator. (E. C. §117.)

2. *Riveting.* Rivets in flanges shall be placed so that the last value of a rivet for either shear or bearing is equal or greater than the increment of strain due to the distance between adjoining rivets. All other rules given under riveting shall be followed. The length of rivets between heads shall be limited to 4 times the diameter. (E. C. §116.)

3. *Lateral bracing.* The compression flange of plate girders shall be secured against buckling, if its length exceeds 30 times its width. If splices are used, they shall fully make good the members spliced in either tension or compression.

4. *Stiffeners.* Stiffeners shall be provided over supports and other concentrated loads; they shall be of sufficient length as a column, to carry the loads, and shall be connected with a sufficient number of rivets to transmit the stresses into the web girders. Stiffeners shall fit so as to support the flanges of the girders. If the unsupported depth of the web plate exceeds 60 times its thickness, stiffeners shall be used at intervals not exceeding 120 times the thickness of the web. (E. C. §116.)

5. *Stay plates.* Stay plates are to have not less than 4 rivets, and are to be spaced so that the ratio of length by the least radius of gyration of the parts connected does not exceed 40; the distance between nearest rivets of two stay plates shall in this case be considered as length. (E. C. §111.)

6. *Shoes or plates.* Shoes of iron or steel, as described for cast-iron columns, or built shoes of plates and shapes may be used, complying with same requirements. (E. C. §111, rearranged.)

§307. Lintels. Cast iron lintels shall not be used for spans exceeding 16 feet. Cast-iron lintels or beams shall be not less than ¼ of an inch in thickness in any of their parts. (E. C. §118.)

§308. Plates under ends of lintels and girders. When the lintels or girders are supported at the ends by brick walls or piers they shall rest upon cut granite or bluestone blocks at least 10 inches thick, or upon cast-iron plates of equal strength by the full size of the bearings. In case the opening is less than 12 feet, the stone blocks may be 5 inches in thickness, or cast-iron plates of equal strength by the full size of the bearings, may be used, provided that in all cases the safe loads do not exceed those fixed by §53 of this chapter. (E. C. §119.)

§309. Floor and roof beams. 1. *General specifications.* All rolled steel and wrought iron floor and roof beams used in buildings shall be of full weight, straight and free from injurious defects. Holes for tie rods shall be placed as near the thrust of the arch as practicable. The distance between tie rods in floors shall not exceed eight feet, and shall not exceed 8 times the depth of floor beams 12 inches and under. Channels or other shapes, where used as skewbacks, shall have a sufficient resisting moment to take up the thrust of the arch. Bearing plates of stone or metal shall be used to reduce the pressure on the wall to the working stress. Beams resting on girders shall be securely riveted or bolted to the same; where joined on a girder, tie-straps of ½ inch net sectional area shall be used, with rivets or bolts to correspond. Anchors shall be provided at the ends of all such beams bearing on walls (E. C. §120.)

2. *Templates.* Under the ends of all iron or steel beams where they rest on the walls, a stone or cast-iron template shall be built into the walls. Templates under ends of steel or iron beams shall be of such dimensions as to bring no greater pressure upon the brickwork than that allowed by §53 of this chapter. When rolled iron or steel floor beams, not exceeding 6 inches in depth, are placed not more than 30 inches on centres, no templates shall be required. (E. C. §121.)

§310. Trusses. 1. *General provisions.* Trusses shall be of such design that the stresses in each member can be calculated. All trusses shall be held rigidly in position by efficient systems of lateral and sway bracing, struts being spaced so that the maximum limit of length to least radius of gyration, established in §302 of this chapter, is not exceeded. Any member of a truss subjected to transverse stress, in addition to direct tension or compression, shall have the stresses causing such strain added to the direct stresses coming on the member, and the total stresses thus formed shall in no case exceed the working stresses stated in §53 of this chapter. (E. C. §125.) No bolts shall be used in the connections of riveted trusses, excepting when riveting is impracticable, and then the holes shall be drilled or reamed. (E. C. §126.)

2. *Rivetted trusses.* For tension members, the actual net area only, after deducting rivet holes, ⅛ inch larger than the rivets, shall be considered as resisting the stress. If tension members are made of angle irons riveted through one flange only, only that flange shall be considered in proportioning areas. Rivets to be proportioned as prescribed in §313 of this chapter. If the axes of two adjoining web members do not intersect within the line of the chords, sufficient area shall be added to the chord to take up the bending strains. (E. C. §126.)

3. *Pin connected trusses.* The bending stresses on pins shall be limited to 20,000 pounds for steel and 15,000 pounds for iron. All compression members in pin-connected trusses shall be proportioned, using 75 per cent. of the permissible working stress for columns. The heads of all eye-bars shall be made by upsetting or forging. No weld will be allowed in the body of the bar. Steel eye-bars shall be annealed. Bars shall be straight before boring. All pin-holes shall be bored true and at right anges to the axis of the members, and must fit the pin within one-thirty-second of an inch. The distances of pin-holes from centre to centre for corresponding members shall be alike, so that, when piled upon one another, pins will pass through both ends without forcing. Eyes and screw ends shall be so proportioned that upon test to destruction, fracture will take place in the body of the member. All pins shall be accurately turned. Pin-plates shall be provided wherever necessary to reduce the stresses on pins to the working stresses prescribed in §30 of this chapter. These pin-plates shall be connected to the members by rivets of sufficient size and number to transmit the stresses without exceeding working stresses. All rivets in members of pin-connected trusses shall be machine driven. All rivets in pin-plates which are necessary to transmit stress shall be also machine-driven. The main connections of members shall be made by pins. Other connections may be made by bolts. If there is a combination of riveted and pin-connected members in one truss, these members shall comply with the requirements for pin-connected trusses; but the riveting shall comply with the requirements of §313 of this chapter. (E. C. §127.)

§311. Framing and connecting. All iron or steel trimmer beams, headers, and tail beams, shall be suitably framed and connected together, and the iron or steel girders, columns, beams, trusses and all other iron work of all floors and roofs shall be strapped, bolted, anchored and connected together, and to the walls. All beams framed into and supported by other beams or girders shall be connected thereto by angles or knees of a proper size and thickness, and have sufficient bolts or rivets in both legs of each connecting angle to transmit the entire weight or load coming on the beam to the supporting beam or girder. In no case shall the shearing value of the bolts or rivets or the bearing value of the connection angles, provided for in §53 of this chapter, be exceeded. (E. C. §122.)

§312. Bolting. Where riveting is not made mandatory connections may be effected by bolts. These bolts shall be of wrought iron or mild steel, and they shall have United States standard threads. The threads shall be full and clean, the nut shall be truly concentric with the bolt, and the thread shall be of sufficient length to allow the nut to be screwed up tightly. When bolts go through bevel flanges, bevel washers to match shall be used so that head and nut of bolt are parallel. When bolts are used for suspenders, the working stresses shall be reduced for wrought iron to 10,000 pounds and for steel to 14,000 pounds per square inch of net area, and the load shall be transmitted into the head or nut by strong washers distributing the pressure evenly over the entire surface of the same. Turned bolts in reamed holes shall be deemed a substitute for field rivets. (E. C. §124.)

§313. Riveting. The distance from centre of a rivet hole to the edge of the material shall not be less than:

⅝ of an inch for ½-inch rivets;
⅞ of an inch for ⅝-inch rivets;
1⅛ of an inch for ¾-inch rivets;
1⅜ of an inch for ⅞-inch rivets;
1½ of an inch for 1-inch rivets.

Wherever possible, however, the distance shall be equal to 2 diameters. All rivets, wherever practicable, shall be machine driven. The rivets in connections shall be proportioned and placed to suit the stresses. The pitch of rivets shall never be less than three diameters of the rivet, nor more than 6 inches. In the direction of the stress it shall not exceed 16 times the least thickness of the outside member. At right angles to the stress it shall not exceed 32 times the least thickness of the outside member. All holes shall be punched accurately, so that upon assembling a cold rivet will enter the hole without straining the material by drifting. Occasional slight errors shall be corrected by reaming. The rivets shall fill the holes completely; the heads shall be hemispherical and concentric with the axis of the rivet. Gussets shall be provided wherever required, of sufficient thickness and size to accommodate the number of rivets necessary to make a connection. (E. C. §123.)

ARTICLE 16.

Reinforced concrete construction.

Section 330. [This article is provided to be filled in with new matter, later on.]

ARTICLE 17.

Fireproof construction.

Section 350. Generally.
351. Buildings over 150 feet in height.
352. Fireproof floors.

§350. Generally. 1. *Application.* Every building hereafter erected or altered, to be used as a hotel, lodging house, school, theatre, jail, police station, hospital, asylum, institution for the care or treatment of persons, the height of which exceeds 36 feet 6 inches, and every other building the height of which exceeds 75 feet, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be built fireproof; that is to say—

They shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel, in which wood beams or lintels shall not be placed, and in which the floors and roofs shall be of materials provided for in §352 of this chapter (E. C. §105.)

2. *Partitions.* All hall partitions or permanent partitions between rooms in fireproof buildings shall be built of fireproof material and shall not be started on wood

sills, nor on wooden floor boards, but be built upon the fireproof construction of the floor and extend to the fireproof beam filling above. The tops of all door and window openings in such partitions shall be at least 12 inches below the ceiling line. (E. C. §105.)

3. *Protection of metal work.* All cast iron, wrought iron or rolled steel columns, including the lugs and brackets on same, used in the interior of any fireproof building, or used to support any fireproof floor, shall be protected with not less thas 2 inches of fireproof material, securely applied. The extreme outer edge of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal may project to within ⅞ of an inch of the surface of the fireproofing. (E. C. §107.)

4. *Staircases.* The stairs and staircase landing shall be built entirely of brick, stone, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel. (E. C. §105.)

5. *Woodwork restricted.* No woodwork or other inflammable material shall be used in any of the partitions, furrings or ceilings in any such fireproof buildings, excepting, however, that when the height of the buildings does not exceed 12 stories nor more than 150 feet, the doors and windows and their frames, the trims, the casings, the interior finish when filled solid at the back with fireproof material, and the floor boards and sleepers directly thereunder, may be of wood, but the space between the sleepers shall be solidly filled with fireproof materials and extend up to the under side of the floor boards. (E. C. §105.)

§351. Buildings over 150 feet in height. When the height of a fireproof building exceeds 12 stories, or more than 150 feet, the floor surfaces shall be of stone, cement, rock asphalt, tiling, or similar incombustible material, or the sleepers and floors may be of wood treated by some process to render the same fireproof, approved by the Superintendent of buildings. All outside window frames and sash shall be of metal, or of wood covered with metal, the inside window frames and sash, doors, trim and other interior finish may be of wood covered with metal, or of wood treated by some process to render the same fireproof, approved by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction (E. C. §105.)

§352. Fireproof floors. 1. *Construction generally.* Fireproof floors shall be constructed with wrought iron or steel floor beams so arranged as to spacing and length of beams that the load to be supported by them, together with the weights of the materials used in the construction of the said floors, shall not cause a greater deflection of the said beams than 1-30 of an inch per foot of span under the total load; and they shall be tied together at intervals of not more than 8 times the depth of the beam (E. C. §106.)

2. *Brick-arch construction.* Between the wrought iron or steel floor beams shall be placed brick arches springing from the lower flange of the steel beams. Said brick arches shall be designed with a rise safely to carry the imposed load, but never less than 1¼ inches for each foot of span between the beams, and they shall have a thickness of not less than 4 inches for spans of 5 feet or less and 8 inches for spans over 5 feet, or such thickness as may be required by the superintendent of buildings. Said brick arches shall be composed of good, hard brick or hollow brick of ordinary dimensions laid to a line on the centres, properly and solidly bonded, each longitudinal line of brick breaking joints with the adjoining lines in the same ring and with the ring under it when more than a 4-inch arch is used. The brick shall be well wet and the joints filled in solid with cement mortar. The arches shall be well grouted and properly keyed.

3. *Hollow-tile construction.* Or the space between the beams may be filled in with hollow tile arches of hard-burnt clay or porous terra-cotta of uniform density and hardness of burn. The skew backs shall be of such form and section as to properly receive the thrust of said arch; and the said arches shall be of a depth and sectional area to carry the load to be imposed thereon, without straining the material beyond its safe working load, but said depth shall not be less than 1¼ inches for each foot of span, not including any portion of the depth of the tile projecting below the under side of the beams, a variable distance being allowed of not over 6 inches in the span between the beams, if the soffits of the tile are straight; but if said arches are segmental, having a rise of not less than 1¼ inches for each foot of span, the depth of the tile shall not be less than 6 inches. The joints shall be solidly filled with cement mortar as required for common brick arches and the arch so constructed that the key block shall always fall in the central portion. The shells and webs of all end construction blocks shall abut, one against another. (E. C. §106.)

4. *Concrete arches.* Or the space between the beams may be filled with arches of Portland cement concrete, segmental in form, and which shall have a rise of not less than 1¼ inches for each foot of span between the beams. The concrete shall not be less than 4 inches in thickness at the crown of the arch and shall be mixed in the proportions required by §24 of this chapter. These arches shall in all cases be reinforced and protected on the under side with corrugated or sheet steel, steel ribs, or metal in other forms weighing not less than 1 pound per square foot and having no openings larger than 3 inches square. (E. C. §106.)

5. Tile, slab or fire-proof composition construction. Or between the said beams may be placed solid or hollow burnt clay, stone, brick, or concrete slabs in flat or curved shapes, concrete or other fireproof composition may be used in composition, and any of said materials may be used in combination with wire cloth, expanded metal, wire strands, or wrought iron or steel; but in any such construction and as a precedent condition to the same being used, tests shall be made as herein provided by the manufacture thereof under the direction and to the satisfaction of the superintendent of buildings and evidence of the same shall be kept on file in the bureau of buildings, showing the nature of the test and the result of the test. (E. C. §106.)

6. *Test of construction.* The tests referred to in the preceding subdivision of this section shall be made by constructing within inclosure walls a platform consisting of 4 rolled steel beams, 10 inches deep, weighing each 25 pounds per linear foot, and placed 4 feet between the centres, and connected by transverse tie-rods, and with a clear span of 14 feet for the 2 interior beams and with the 2 outer beams supported on the side walls throughout their length, and with both a filling between the said beams, and a fireproof protection of the exposed parts of the beams of the system to be tested, constructed as in actual practice, with the quality of material ordinarily used in that system and the ceiling plastered below, as in a finished job; such filling between the 2 interior beams being loaded with a distributed load of 150 pounds per square foot of its area and all carried by such filling; and subjecting the platform so constructed to the continuous heat of a wood fire below, averaging not less than 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than 4 hours, during which time the platform shall have remained in such condition that no flame will have passed through the platform or any part of the same, and that no part of the load shall have fallen through, and that the beams shall have been protected from the heat to the extent that after applying to the under side of the platform at the end of the heat test a stream of water directed against the bottom of the platform and discharged through a 1⅛ nozzle under 60 pounds pressure for five minutes, and after flooding the top of the platform with water under low pressure, and then again applying the stream of water through the nozzle under the 60 pounds of pressure to the bottom of the platform for 5 minutes, and after a total load of 600 pounds per square foot uniformly distributed over the middle bay shall have been applied and removed, after the platform shall have cooled, the maximum deflection of the interior beams shall not exceed 2½ inches. The several superintendents of buildings may from time to time prescribe additional or different tests than the foregoing for systems of filling between iron or steel floor beams, and the protection of the exposed parts of the beams. Any system failing to meet the requirements of the test of heat, water and weight, as herein prescribed, shall be prohibited from use in any building hereafter erected. Duly authenticated records of the tests heretofore made of any system of fireproof floor filling and protection of the exposed parts of the beams may be presented to the superintendent of buildings, and, if the same be satisfactory to him, it shall be accepted as conclusive. (E. C. §106.)

7. *Filing in.* On top of any arch, lintel or other device which does not extend to and from a horizontal line with the top of the said floor beams, cinder concrete or other suitable fireproof material shall be placed to solidly fill up the space to a level with the top of the said floor beams, and shall be carried to the under side of the wood floor boards in case such be used.

8. *Centering.* Temporary centering when used in placing fireproof systems between floor beams, shall not be removed within 24 hours or until such time as the mortar or material has set.

9. *Protection against freezing.* No filling of any kind which may be injured by frost shall be placed between said floor beams during freezing weather, and if the same is so placed during any winter months, it shall be temporarily covered with suitable material for protection from being frozen. (E. C. §106.)

10. *Floor openings to be fire-stopped.* Openings through fireproof floors for pipes, conduits and similar purposes shall be shown on the plans. After the floors are constructed no opening greater than 8 inches square shall be cut through said floors, unless properly boxed or framed around with iron. And such openings shall be filled in with fireproof material, after the pipes or conduits are in place. (E. C. §106.)

11. *Protection of metal work.* The bottom flanges of all wrought iron or rolled steel floor and flat roof beams, and all exposed portions of such beams below the abutments of the floor arches shall be entirely incased with hard-burnt clay, porous terra-cotta or other fireproof material allowed to be used for the filling between the beams under the provisions of this section, such incasing material to be properly secured to the beams. The exposed sides and bottom plates or flanges of wrought iron or rolled steel girders supporting iron or steel floor beams, or supporting floor arches or floors, shall be entirely incased in the same manner. (E. C. §106.)

12. *Working load.* All fireproof floor systems shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be imposed thereon without straining the material in any case beyond its safe working load. (E. C. §106.)

ARTICLE 18.

Fire walls and shafts.

Section 370. Restriction upon area of stores, warehouses and factories.
371. Light and vent shafts.
372. Inclosure of elevator shafts.
373. Protection of shafts and hoistways.
374. Dumb-waiter shafts.
375. Fireproof shutters and doors.

§370. Restriction upon area of stores, warehouses and factories. In all stores, warehouses or factories, in case iron, steel or wood girders, supported by iron, steel or wood columns, or piers of masonry, are used in place of brick partition walls, the building may be 75 feet wide and 210 feet deep, when extending from street to street, or when otherwise located may cover an area of not more than 8,000 superficial feet. When a building fronts on three streets it may be 105 feet wide and 210 feet deep, or if a corner building fronting on two streets it may cover an area of not more than 12,500 superficial feet; but in no case wider nor deeper, nor to cover a greater area, except in the case of fireproof buildings. An area greater than herein stated may, considering location and purpose, be allowed by the superintendent of buildings when the proposed building does not exceed 3 stories in height. (E. C. §32, in part.)

§371. Light and vent shafts. In every building hereafter erected or altered, all the walls or partitions forming interior light or vent shafts shall be built of brick or such other fireproof materials as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings. The walls of all light or vent shafts, whether exterior or interior, hereafter erected, shall be carried up not less than 3 feet above the level of the roof, and the brick walls coped as other parapet walls. Vent shafts to light interior bathrooms in private dwellings may be built of wood filled in solidly with brick or hard-burnt clay blocks, when extending through not more than 1 story in height, and carried not less than 2 feet above the roof, covered with a ventilating skylight, of metal and glass. (E. C. §48.)

§372. Inclosure of elevator shafts. 1. *In new buildings.* All elevators hereafter placed in any building, except such fireproof buildings as have been or may be hereafter erected, shall be inclosed in suitable walls of brick or with a suitable framework of iron and burnt-clay filling, or of such other fireproof material and form of construction as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings, except that the inclosure walls in non-fireproof buildings over 5 stories high, used as warehouses or factories shall be of brick. If the inclosure walls are of brick, laid in cement mortar, and not used as bearing walls, they may be 8 inches in thickness for not more than 50 feet of their uppermost height, and increasing in thickness 4 inches for each lower 50 feet portion or part thereof. Said walls or construction shall extend through and at least 3 feet above the roof. All openings in the said walls shall be provided with fireproof shutters or fireproof doors, made solid for 3 feet above the floor level, except that the doors used for openings in buildings intended for the occupancy of one family may be of wood covered on the inner surface and edges with metal, not including the openings in the cellar, nor above the roof in any such shaft walls. The roofs over all inclosed elevators shall be made of fireproof materials, with a skylight at least three-fourths the area of the shaft, made of glass set in iron frames. When the shaft does not extend to the ground the lower end shall be inclosed in fireproof material. (E. C. §96.)

2. *In existing hotels.* In every non-fireproof building used or occupied as a hotel, in which there is an elevator not inclosed in fireproof shafts, such elevator shall be inclosed in suitable walls, constructed and arranged as required in this chapter for elevator shafts. (E. C. §99.)

3. *Open grill-work inclosures.* Open grillwork inclosures for passenger elevators, not extending below the level of the first floor, may be erected in staircase inclosures in buildings where the entire space occupied by the stairs and elevators is inclosed in brick or stone walls, and the stairs are constructed as specified in §440 of this chapter. (E. C. §98.)

§373. Protection of shafts and hoistways. 1. *Gates and trap-doors.* In any building in which there shall be any hoistway or freight elevator or wellhole not inclosed in walls constructed of brick or other fireproof material and provided with fireproof doors, the openings thereof through and upon each floor of said building, shall be provided with and protected by a substantial guard or gate and with such good and sufficient trap-doors as may be directed and approved by the superintendent of buildings. Such guards or gates shall be kept closed at all times, except when in actual use, and the trap-doors shall be closed at the close of the business of each day by the occupant or occupants of the building having the use or control of the same. (E. C. §95.)

2. *Freight elevators.* When, in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings automatic trap-doors are required to the floor openings of any uninclosed freight elevator, the same shall be constructed so as to form a substantial floor surface when closed, and so arranged as to open and close by the action of the elevator in its passage either ascending or descending. (E. C. §95.)

3. *Enforcement of section.* Each superintendent, within his jurisdiction shall have exclusive power and authority to require the openings of hoistways or hoistway shafts, elevators and wellholes in buildings to be inclosed or secured by trap-doors, guards or gates and railings. (E. C. §95.)

§374. Dumbwaiter shafts. All dumbwaiter shafts hereafter created *in any* building, except such as do not extend more than three stories above the cellar or basement in dwelling houses, shall be inclosed in suitable walls of brick or with burnt-clay blocks, set in iron frames of proper strength, or fireproof blocks, strengthened with metal dowels, or such other fireproof material and form of construction as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings. Said walls or construction shall extend at least 3 feet above the roof and be covered with a skylight at least three-fourths the area of the shaft, made with metal frames and glazed. All openings in the inclosure walls or constructions shall be provided with self-closing fireproof doors. When the shaft does not extend to the floor level of the lowest story, the bottom of the shaft shall be constructed of fireproof material.

In all existing buildings where the dumb-waiter shaft extends into the cellar or lowest story, it shall be inclosed in that story with walls of brick 8 inches thick; all openings in said walls shall be provided with self-closing fireproof doors. (E. C. 97, as amended by Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§375. Fireproof shutters and doors. 1. *Buildings requiring.* Every building which is more than 2 stories in height above the curb level, except dwelling houses, hotels, school houses and churches, shall have doors, blinds or shutters made of iron, hung to iron hanging frames or to iron eyes built into the wall, on every exterior window and opening above the first story thereof, excepting on the front openings of buildings fronting on streets which are more than 30 feet in width or where no other buildings are within 30 feet of such openings.

2. *Construction.* The said doors, blinds or shutters may be constructed of pine or other soft wood of two thicknesses of matched boards at right angles with each other, and securely covered with tin on both sides and edges, with folded lapped joints, the nails for fastening the same being driven inside the lap; the hinges and bolts or latches shall be secured or fastened to the door or shutter after the same has been covered with the tin, and such doors or shutters shall be hung upon an iron frame independent of the woodwork of the windows and doors, or 2 iron hinges securely fastened in the masonry; or such frames, if of wood, shall be covered with tin in the same manner as the doors and shutters.

3. *Shutters opening on fire-escapes.* All shutters opening on fire-escapes, and at least 1 row, vertically, in every 3 rows on the front window openings above the first story of any building, shall be so arranged that they can be readily opened from the outside by firemen.

4. *Rolling shutters.* All rolling iron or steel shutters hereafter placed in the first story of any building shall be counterbalanced so that said rolling shutters may be readily opened by the firemen.

5. *Inside shutters of metal.* No building hereafter erected other than a dwelling house or fireproof building shall have inside iron or steel shutters to windows above the first story.

6. *Exemption.* All windows and openings above the first story of any building may be provided with other suitable protection, or may be exempted from having shutters by the superintendent of buildings or the board of examiners, as the case may be.

7. *Fireproof doors.* All buildings specified in this section hereafter erected or altered having openings in interior walls shall be provided with suitable fireproof doors where deemed necessary by the superintendent of buildings.

8. *Closing shutters and doors.* All occupants of buildings shall close all exterior and interior fireproof shutters, doors and blinds at the close of the business of each day. (E. C. §104.)

ARTICLE 19.

Chimneys, flues and heating appliances.

Section 390. Construction.
391. Chimneys.
392. Chimneys and fire-places.
393. Flues.
394. Smoke pipes.
395. Hot-air heating.
396. Vent flues.
397. Heating furnaces and boilers.
398. Steam and hot water pipes.
399. Ranges and stoves.
400. Drying rooms.
401. Notice to be given of changes in plants.

§390. Construction. All fireplaces and chimneys in stone or brick walls in any building hereafter erected, except as herein otherwise provided, and any chimney or flue hereafter altered or repaired, without reference to the purpose for which they may be used, shall have the joints struck smooth on the inside, except when lined on the inside with pipe. No parging mortar shall be used on the inside of any fireplace, chimney or flue. No wood casing, furring or lath shall be placed against or cover any smoke flue or metal pipe used to convey hot air or steam. (E. C. §65.)

§391. Chimneys. 1. *Foundation and supports.* No chimney shall be started or built upon any floor or beam of wood. Where chimneys are supported by piers, the piers shall start from the foundation on the same line with the chimney breast, and shall be not less than 12 inches on the face, properly bonded into the walls. When a chimney is to be cut off below, in whole or in part, it shall be wholly supported by stone, brick, iron or steel. In no case shall a chimney be corbeled out more than 8 inches from the wall, and in all such cases the corbeling shall consist of at least 5 courses of brick, but no corbeling more than 4 inches shall be allowed in 8-inch brick walls. (E. C. §66.)

2. *Dwellings and stables.* On dwelling houses and stables, 3 stories or less in height, not less than 6 of the top courses of a chimney may be laid in pure cement mortar and the brickwork carefully bonded and anchored together in lieu of coping. (E. C. §65.)

3. *Foundry cupolas.* Iron cupola chimneys of foundries shall extend at least 10 feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of 50 feet of such cupola, and be covered on top with a heavy wire netting. No woodwork shall be placed within 2 feet of the cupola. (E. C. §67.)

4. *Repair and removal.* All chimneys which shall be dangerous in any manner whatever, shall be repaired and made safe, or taken down. (E. C. §66.)

§392. Chimneys and fire-places. 1. *Trimmer arches.* All fireplaces and chimney breasts where mantels are placed, whether intended for ordinary fireplace uses or not, shall have trimmer arches to support hearths, and the said arches shall be at least 20 inches in width, measured from the face of the chimney breast, and they shall be constructed of brick, stone or burnt clay. The length of a trimmer arch shall be not less than the width of the chimney breast. Wood centres under trimmer arches shall be removed before plastering the ceiling underneath. (E. C. §64.)

2. *Fire-backs.* The firebacks of all fireplaces hereafter erected shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness, of solid masonry. When a grate is set in a fireplace a lining of firebrick, at least 2 inches in thickness, shall be added to the fireback, unless soapstone, tile or cast iron is used, and filled solidly behind with fireproof material. (E. C. §65.)

3. *Fire-place heaters.* If a heater is placed in a fireplace, then the hearth shall be the full width of the heater. All fireplaces in which heaters are placed shall have incombustible mantels. (E. C. §64.)

4. *Fire-boards.* No fireplace shall be closed with a wood fireboard. (E. C. §64.)

5. *Mantels.* No wood mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece; the ironwork of the summer piece shall be placed against the back or stone work of the fireplace. (E. C. §64.)

§393. Flues. 1. *Construction.* All smoke flues shall extend at least 3 feet above a flat roof, and at least 2 feet above a peak roof. (E. C. §65.) The stone or brickwork of the smoke flues of all boilers, furnaces, bakers' ovens, large cooking ranges, large laundry stoves, and all flues used for a similar purpose, shall be at least 8 inches in thickness, and shall be capped with terra-cotta, stone or cast iron.

2. *Boiler and furnace flues.* The inside 4 inches of all boiler flues shall be firebrick, laid in fire mortar, for a distance of 25 feet in any direction from the source of heat. All smoke flues of smelting furnaces or of steam boilers, or other apparatus which heat the flues to a high temperature, shall be built with double walls of suitable thickness for the temperature, with an air space between the walls, the inside 4 inches of the flues to be of firebrick. (E. C. §65.)

3. *Flue linings.* In all buildings hereafter erected every smoke flue, except the flues hereinbefore mentioned, shall be lined on the inside with cast iron or well-burnt clay, or terra-cotta pipe, made smooth on the inside, from the bottom of the flue, or from the throat of the fireplace, if the flue starts from the latter, and carried up continuously to the extreme height of the flue. The ends of all such lining pipes shall be made to fit close together, and the pipe shall be built in as the flue or flues are carried up. Each smoke pipe shall be inclosed on all sides with not less than 4 inches of brickwork properly bonded together.

4. *Maintenance.* All flues in every building shall be properly cleaned and all rubbish removed, and the flues left smooth on the inside upon the completion of the building. (E. C. §65.)

§394. Smoke-pipes. 1. *Inside construction.* No smoke pipe shall pass through any wood floor. No stovepipe shall be placed nearer than nine inches to any lath and plaster or board partition, ceiling or any woodwork. Smoke pipes of laundry stoves, large cooking ranges and of furnaces shall be not less than 15 inches from any woodwork, unless they are properly guarded by metal shields; if so guarded, stovepipes shall be not less than 6 inches distant, smoke pipes of laundry stoves, large cooking ranges and of furnaces shall be not less than 9 inches distant from nay woodwork. Where smoke pipes pass through a lath and plaster partition they shall be guarded by galvanized iron ventilated thimbles at least 12 inches larger in diameter than the pipes, or by galvanized iron thimbles built in at least 8 inches of brickwork. (E. C. §68.)

2. *Through roofs.* No smoke pipe shall pass through the roof of any building unless a special permit be first obtained from the bureau of buildings for the same. If a permit is so granted, then the roof through which the smoke pipe passes shall be protected in the following manner: A galvanized iron ventilated thimble of the following dimensions shall be placed; in case of a stovepipe, the diameter of the outside guard shall be not less than 12 inches and the diameter of the inner one 8 inches, and for all furnaces, or where similar large hot fires are used, the diameter of the outside guard shall be not less than 18 inches and the diameter of the inner one 12 inches. The smoke-pipe thimbles shall extend from the under side of the ceiling or roof beams to at least 9 inches above the roof, and they shall have openings for ventilation at the lower end where the smoke pipes enter, also at the top of the guards above the roof. Where a smoke pipe of a boiler passes through a roof, the same shall be guarded by a ventilated thimble, same as before specified, 36 inches larger than the diameter of the smoke pipe of the boiler. (E. C. §68.)

§395. Hot-air heating. 1. *Stationary furnaces.* All brick hot-air furnaces shall have two covers, with an air space of at least 4 inches between them; the inner cover of the hot-air chamber shall be either a brick arch or 2 courses of brick laid on galvanized iron or tin, supported on iron bars; the outside cover, which is the top of the furnace, shall be made of brick or metal supported on iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight, and shall be not less than 4 inches below any combustible ceiling or floor beams. The walls of the furnace shall be built hollow in the following manner: One inner and one outer wall, each 4 inches in thickness, properly bonded together with an air space of not less than 3 inches between them. Furnaces must be built at least 4 inches from all woodwork. The cold-air boxes of all hot-air furnaces shall be made of metal, brick or other incombustible material, for a distance of at least 10 feet from the furnace. (E. C. §84.)

2. *Portable furnaces.* All portable hot-air furnaces shall be placed at least 2 feet from any wood or combustible partition or ceiling, unless the partitions and ceilings are properly protected by a metal shield, when the distance shall be not less than 1 foot. Wood floors under all portable furnaces shall be protected by 2 courses of brickwork well laid in mortar on sheet iron. Said brickwork shall extend at least 2 feet beyond the furnace in front of the ash pan. (E. C. §84.)

3. *Hot air pipes and ducts.* All stone or brick hot-air flues and shafts shall be lined with tin, galvanized iron or burnt-clay pipes. Tin or other metal pipes in brick or stone walls, used or intended to be used to convey heated air, shall be covered with brick or stone at least 4 inches in thickness. Woodwork near hot-air pipes shall be guarded in the following manner: A hot-air pipe shall be placed inside another pipe, 1 inch larger in diameter, or a metal shield shall be placed not less than ½ inch from the hot-air pipe; the outside pipe or the metal shield shall remain 1½ inches away from the woodwork and the latter must be tin lined, or in lieu of the above protection, 4 inches of brickwork may be placed between the hot-air pipe and the woodwork. This shall not prevent the placing of metal lath and plaster directly on the face of hot-air pipes or the placing of woodwork on such metal lath or plaster, provided the distance is not less than ⅞ of an inch. No vertical hot-air pipe shall be placed in a stud partition, or in a wood inclosure, unless it be at least 8 feet distant in a horizontal direction from the furnace. Hot-air pipes in closets shall be double, with a space of 1 inch between them. Horizontal hot-air pipes shall be placed 6 inches below the floor beams or ceiling; if the floor beams or ceiling are plastered and protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall be not less than 3 inches. (E. C. §68.)

4. *Registers.* Registers located over a brick furnace shall be supported by a brick shaft built up from the cover of the hot-air chamber; said shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe, and all wood beams shall be trimmed away not less than four inches from it. Where a register is placed on any woodwork in connection with a metal pipe or duct, the end of the said pipe or duct shall be flanged over on the woodwork under it. All registers for hot-air furnaces placed in any woodwork or combustible floors shall have stone or iron borders firmly set in plaster of paris or gauged mortar. All register boxes shall be made of tin plate or galvanized iron with a flange on the top to fit the groove in the frame, the register to rest upon the same; there shall be an open space of 2 inches on all sides of the register box, extending from the under side of the border to and through the ceiling below. The said opening shall be fitted with a tight tin or galvanized iron casing, the upper end of which shall be turned under the frame. When a register box is placed in the floor over a portable furnace, the open space on all sides of the register box shall be not less than 3 inches. When only one register is connected with a furnace said register shall have no valve. (E. C. §85.)

§396. Vent flues. Vent flues or ducts for the removal of foul or vitiated air in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the rooms, may be constructed of iron, or other incombustible material, and shall not be placed nearer than 1 inch to any woodwork, and no such pipe shall be used for any other purpose. In the support or construction of such ducts, if placed in a public school room, no wood furring or other inflammable material shall be nearer than 2 inches to said flues or ducts, and shall be covered on all sides other than those resting against brick, terra-cotta, or other incombustible material, with metal lath plastered with at least 2 heavy coats of mortar, and having at least ½ inch air space between the flues or ducts and the lath and plaster. (E. C. §68.)

§397. Heating furnaces and boilers. A brick-set boiler shall not be placed on any wood or combustible floor or beams. Wood or combustible floors and beams under and not less than 3 feet in front and 1 foot on the sides of all portable boilers shall be protected by a suitable brick foundation of not less than 2 courses of brick well laid in mortar on sheet iron; the said sheet iron shall extend at least 24 inches outside of the foundation at the sides and front. Bearing lines of bricks, laid on the flat, with air spaces between them, shall be placed on the foundation to support a cast-iron ash pan of suitable thickness, on which the base of the boiler shall be placed, and shall have a flange, turned up in the front and on the sides, 4 inches high; said pan shall be in width not less than the base of the boiler and shall extend at least 2 feet in front of it. If a boiler is supported on a cast-iron base with a bottom of the required thickness for an ash pan, and is placed on bearing lines of brick in the same manner as specified for an ash pan, then an ash pan shall be placed in front of the said base and shall not be required to extend under it. All lath and plaster and wood ceiling and beams over and to a distance of not less than 4 feet in front of all boilers shall be shielded with metal. The distance from the top of the boiler to said shield shall be not less than 12 inches. No combustible partition shall be within 4 feet of the sides and back and 4 feet from the front of any boiler, unless said partition shall be covered with metal to the height of at least 3 feet above the floor, and shall extend from the end or back of the boiler to at least 5 feet in front of it; then the distance shall be not less than 2 feet from the sides and 5 feet from the front of the boiler. (E. C. §84.)

§398. Steam and hot water pipes. Steam or hot water heating pipes shall not be placed within 2 inches of any timber or woodwork, unless the timber or woodwork is protected by a metal shield; then the distance shall be not less than 1 inch. All steam or hot water heating pipes passing through floors and ceilings or lath and plastered partitions shall be protected by a metal tube 1 inch larger in diameter than the pipe having a metal cap at the floor, and where they are run in a horizontal direction between a floor and ceiling, a metal shield shall be placed on the under side of the floor over them, and on the sides of wood beams running parallel with said pipe. All wood boxes or casings inclosing steam or hot water heating pipes and all wood covers to recesses in walls in which steam or hot water heating pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal. All pipes or ducts used to convey air warmed by steam or hot water shall be of metal or other fireproof material. All steam and hot water pipe coverings shall consist of fireproof materials only. (E. C. §69.)

§399. Ranges and stoves. 1. *Kitchen ranges.* Where a kitchen range is placed from 12 to 6 inches from a wood stud partition, the said partition shall be shielded with metal from the floor to the height of not less than 3 feet higher than the range; if the range is within 6 inches of the partition, then the studs shall be cut away and framed 3 feet higher and 1 foot wider than the range, and filled in to the face of the said stud partition with brick or fireproof blocks, and plastered thereon. All ranges on wood or combustible floors and beams that are not supported on legs and have ash pans 3 inches or more above their base, shall be set on suitable brick foundations, consisting of not less than 2 courses of brick well laid in mortar on sheet iron, except small ranges such as are used in apartment houses that have ash pans 3 inches or more above their base, which shall be placed on at least 1 course of brickwork on sheet iron or cement. No range shall be placed against a furred wall. (E. C. §87.)

2. *Hotel or restaurant ranges.* All lath and plaster or wood ceilings over all large ranges and ranges in hotels and restaurants, shall be guarded by metal hoods placed at least 9 inches below the ceiling. A ventilating pipe connected with a hood over a range shall be at least 9 inches from all lath and plaster or woodwork, and shielded. If the pipe is less than 9 inches from lath and plaster and woodwork, then the pipe shall be covered with 1 inch of asbestos plaster on wire mesh. No ventilating pipe connected with a hood over a range shall pass through any floor. (E. C. §87.)

3. *Heating stoves.* All stoves for heating purposes shall be properly supported on iron legs resting on the floor 3 feet from all lath and plaster or woodwork; if the lath and plaster or woodwork is properly protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall be not less than 18 inches. A metal shield shall be placed under and 12 inches in front of the ash pan of all stoves that are placed on wood floors. (E. C. §87.)

4. *Laundry stoves.* Laundry stoves on wood or combustible floors shall have a course of bricks, laid on metal, on the floor under and extended 24 inches on all sides of them. (E. C. §87.)

5. *Gas stoves.* All low gas stoves shall be placed on iron stands, or the burners shall be at least 6 inches above the base of the stoves, and metal guard plates placed 4 inches below the burners, and all woodwork under them shall be covered with metal. (E. C. §87.)

§400. Drying rooms. All walls, ceilings and partitions inclosing drying rooms, when not made of fireproof material, shall be wire-lathed and plastered, or covered with metal, tile or other hard incombustible material. (E. C. §86.)

§401. Notice to be given of changes in plants. In cases where hot water, steam, hot air or other heating appliances or furnaces are hereafter placed in any building, or flues or fireplaces are changed or enlarged, due notice shall first be given to the super-

intendent of buildings by the person or persons placing the said furnace or furnaces in said building, or by the contractor or superintendent of said work. (E. C. §88.)

ARTICLE 20.

Construction above roof.

Section 420. Mansard roofs.
421. Roofing and leaders.
422. Cornices and gutters.
423. Bulkheads and scuttles.
424. Sky-lights.
425. Tanks.

§420. Mansard roofs. If a mansard or other roof of like character having a pitch of over 60 degrees be placed on any building, except a wood building, or a dwelling house not exceeding 3 stories nor more than 40 feet in height, it shall be constructed of iron rafters and lathed with iron or steel on the inside and plastered, or filled in with fireproof material not less than 3 inches thick, and covered with metal, slate or tile. (E. C. §90.)

§421. Roofing and leaders. 1. *Roofing.* The planking and sheathing of the roofs of buildings shall not in any case be extended across the side or party wall thereof. Every building and the tops and sides of every dormer window thereon shall be covered and roofed with brick, tile, slate, tin, copper, iron; or plastic slate, asphalt, slag, or gravel may be used, provided such roofing shall be composed of not less than 5 layers of roofing felt, cemented together and finished with not less than 10 gallons of coal tar, pitch or asphalt to each 100 square feet of roof, or such other quality of fireproof roofing as the Superintendent of Buildings, under his certificate, may authorize, and the outside of the frames of every dormer window hereafter placed upon any building shall be made of some fireproof material. No wood building within the fire limits more than 2 stories or above 20 feet in height above the curb level to the highest part thereof, which shall require roofing, shall be roofed with any other roofing or covered except as aforesaid. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the repairing of any shingle roof, provided the building is not altered in height. (E. C. §94.)

2. *Leaders.* All buildings shall be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from the roofs in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said buildings from injury. In no case shall the water from leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk, but the same shall be conducted by pipe or pipes to a sewer. If there be no sewer in the street upon which such buildings front, then the water from said leader shall be conducted by proper pipe or pipes, below the surface of the sidewalk to a street gutter. (E. C. §94.)

§422. Cornices and gutter. On all buildings hereafter erected within the fire limits, the exterior cornices, inclusive of those on show windows, and gutters shall be of some fireproof material. All fireproof cornices shall be well secured to the walls with iron anchors, independent of any woodwork. In all cases the walls shall be carried up to the planking of the roof. Where the cornice projects above the roof the walls shall be carried up to the top of the cornice. The party walls shall in all cases extend up above the planking of the cornice and be coped. All exterior wooden cornices that may now be or that may hereafter become unsafe or rotten shall be taken down, and if replaced, shall be constructed of some fireproof material. All exterior cornices of wood or gutters that may hereafter be damaged by fire to the extent of one-half shall be taken down, and if replaced shall be constructed of some fireproof material; but if not damaged to the extent of one-half, the same may be repaired with the same kind of material of which they were originally constructed. (E. C. §91.)

§423. Bulkheads and scuttles. Bulkheads used as inclosures for tanks and elevators, and coverings for the machinery of elevators and all other bulkheads, including the bulkheads of all dwelling houses more than 4 stories in height hereafter erected or altered, may be constructed of hollow fireproof blocks; or of wood covered with not less than 2 inches of fireproof material, or filled in the thickness of the studding with such material, and covered on all outside surfaces with metal, including both surfaces and edges of doors. All such buildings shall have scuttles or bulkheads covered with some fireproof materials, with ladders or stairs leading thereto, and easily accessible to all occupants. No scuttle shall be less in size than 2 by 3 feet. No staging or stand shall be constructed or occupied upon the roof of any building without first obtaining the approval of the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. §92.)

§424. Sky-lights. All skylights having a superficial area of more than nine square feet, placed in any building, shall have the sashes and frames thereof constructed of iron and glass. Every fireproof roof hereafter placed on any building shall have, besides the usual scuttle or bulkhead, a skylight or skylights of a superficial area equal to not less than 1-50 the superficial area of such fireproof roof. Skylights hereafter placed in public buildings, over any passageway or room of public resort, shall have immediately underneath the glass thereof a wire netting, unless the glass contains a wire netting within itself. (E. C. §78.)

§425. Tanks. Tanks containing more than 500 gallons of water or other fluid hereafter placed in any story, or on the roof or above the roof of any building now or hereafter erected, shall be supported on iron or steel beams of sufficient strength to safely carry the same; and the beams shall rest at both their ends on brick walls or on iron or steel girders or iron or steel columns or piers of masonry. Underneath any said water tank or on the side near the bottom of the same, there shall be a short pipe or outlet, not less than four inches in diameter, fitted with a suitable valve having a lever or wheel handle to same, so that firemen or others can readily discharge the weight of the fluid contents from the tank, in case of necessity. Such tanks shall be placed where practicable at one corner of a building, and shall not be placed over nor near a line of stairs. Covers on top of water tanks placed on roofs, if of wood, shall be covered with tin. (E. C. §93.)

ARTICLE 21.

Construction generally.

Section 440. Apartment houses and tenement houses.
441. Apartment houses, tenement houses and dwellings.
442. Cellars.
443. Partitions.
444. Studded-off spaces in walls.
445. Wainscoting.
446. Floor lights.
447. Pipes.
448. Gas appliances.
449. Bay, oriel and show windows.
450. Areas.
451. Vaults under sidewalks.

§440. Apartment houses and tenement houses. 1. *Fireproofing lower stories.* Every non-fireproof building hereafter erected or altered for an apartment house or tenement house, 5 stories in height, or having a basement and 4 stories in height above a cellar, to be occupied by 1 or more families on any floor above the first shall have the first floor above the cellar or lowest story constructed fireproof in such manner as required in §352 of this chapter. When any such non-fireproof building exceeding 5 stories in height or having a basement and 5 stories in height above a cellar has a store on the first story, the entire second story floor shall also be constructed fireproof. (E. C. §53.)

2. *Inclosure of halls and stairs.* All non-fireproof apartment houses and tenement houses exceeding 5 stories in height, or having a basement and five stories in height above a cellar, shall be constructed as in this section before described, and shall also have the halls and stairs inclosed with 12-inch brick walls. Eight-inch brick walls not exceeding fifty feet in their vertical measurement, may inclose said halls and stairs, and be used as bearing walls where the distance between the outside bearing walls does not exceed 33 feet, and the area between the said brick inclosure walls does not exceed 180 superficial feet. (E. C. §53.)

3. *Floors, stairs and ceilings.* The floors, stairs and ceilings in said halls and stairways shall be made of iron, steel, brick, stone, tile, cement or other hard incombustible materials, excepting that the flooring and sleepers underneath the same may be of wood and the handrails of the stairs may be of hard wood, and the treads may be of oak not less than 1⅝ inches in thickness, provided that where such wooden treads are used the under side of the stairs shall be entirely lathed with iron or wire lath, and plastered thereon, or covered with metal. At least one flight of such stairs in each of said buildings shall extend to the roof, and be inclosed in a bulkhead built of fireproof materials. The said halls and stairways shall have a connecting fireproof hallway inclosed with suitable walls of brick or such other fireproof materials, including the ceiling in all cases, as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings, in the first story and extend to the street. (E. C. §53.)

§441. Apartment houses, tenement houses and dwellings. 1. *Fireproofed according to height.* No non-fireproof apartment house, tenement house or dwelling house shall be hereafter erected more than 6 stories in height, nor exceed a height of 75 feet, unless such building has both the first and second story floors constructed fireproof, and then the height shall not be more than 7 stories nor exceed 85 feet in height. Fireproof apartment houses or tenement houses, if constructed entirely in accordance with the requirements of article 4 of this chapter for fireproof construction, may be erected to a height not to exceed 150 feet, but not more than 12 stories in height upon all streets and avenues exceeding 79 feet in width, and 125 feet, but not more than 10 stories in height upon all streets and avenues not exceeding 79 feet in width, but any such building, when exceeding 100 feet in height, shall be not less than 40 feet in width. (E. C. §53.)

2. *Fire-proof stairways.* If any such building shall have a frontage exceeding 40 feet and exceeds 85 feet in height, it shall have at least 2 separate fireproof stairways accessible from each apartment, leading from the ground floor to the roof, one of which shall be remote from elevator shafts. The stairs from the cellar or lowest story to the fireproof floor next above, when placed within any such building, shall be located, when practicable, to the rear of the staircase leading from the first story to the upper stories and be inclosed with brick or stone walls, and such stairway shall be provided with self-closing fireproof doors at the top and bottom of said flight of stairs. When such stairway is placed underneath the first story staircase, it shall be constructed fireproof and be roofed over with fireproof material, and be also inclosed with brick walls, with self-closing fireproof doors at the top and bottom of said flight of stairs. When the stairs from the first story to the cellar or lowest story are located in an open side court, the door leading thereto from the first story may be placed underneath the staircase in the first story, and the strings and railings of such outside stairs shall be of iron, and, if the stairs be inclosed from the weather, incombustible material only shall be used for that purpose. No closet shall be constructed underneath the first story staircase, but the space thereunder shall be left entirely open and kept free from incumbrance; but this shall not prohibit the inclosing without openings the under portions of the staircase from the foot of the same to a point where the height from the floor line to the soffit of the staircase shall not exceed 5 feet. (E. C. §53.)

§442. Cellars. 1. *Ceilings.* The ceiling over every cellar or lowest floor in every residence building more than 4 stories in height, hereafter erected, when the beams are of wood, shall be lathed with iron or wire lath and plastered thereon with 2 coats of brown mortar of good materials, or such other fireproof covering as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. §58.)

2. *Floors.* The floor of the cellar or lowest story in every dwelling house, apartment house, tenement house, lodging house, hotel, workshop, factory, school, church, hospital and asylum hereafter erected, shall be concreted not less than 4 inches thick. Where wood floors are to be laid in such cellars or lowest stories, the sleepers shall be placed on top of the concrete. (E. C. §57.)

3. *Sewer connection.* Before the walls of buildings are carried up above the foundation walls the cellar shall be connected with the street sewers. Should there be no sewer in the street, or if the cellars are below water level, or below the sewer level, then provision shall be made by the owner to prevent water accumulating in the cellars to the injury of the foundations. (E. C. §54.)

§443. Partitions. In residence buildings, where fore-and-aft stud partitions rest directly over each other, they shall run down between the wood floor beams and rest on the top plate of the partition below, and shall have the studding filled in solid between the uprights to the depth of the floor beams with suitable incombustible materials. (E. C. §51.)

§444. Studded-off spaces in walls. Where walls are studded-off, the space between the inside face of the wall and the studding shall be fire-stopped with fireproof material placed on the under side of the wood beams above, for a depth of not less than 4 inches, and be securely supported; or the beams directly over the studded-off space shall be deafened with not less than 4 inches of fireproof material, which may be laid on boards cut in between the beams. (E. C. §71.)

§445. Wainscoting. When wainscoting is used in any building hereafter erected, the surface of the wall or partition behind such wainscoting shall be plastered flush with the grounds and down to the floor line. (E. C. §72.)

§446. Floor lights. Floor lights, used for transmission of light to floors below, shall be constructed of metal frames and bars or plates, and if any glass in same measures more than 16 square inches, the glass shall be provided with a mesh of wire either in the glass or under the same, and the floor lights shall be of the same proportional strength as the floors in which they are placed. (E. C. §79.)

§447. Pipes. 1. *Installation.* No gas, water or other pipe which may be introduced into any building shall be let into beams unless the same be placed within 36 inches of the end of the beam and in no building shall a pipe be let into a beam more than 2 inches in depth. All such pipes shall be installed in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. §89.)

2. *Protection of ducts.* All ducts for pipes, wires, and other similar purposes shall be inclosed on all sides with fireproof material, and the opening through each floor shall be properly fire-stopped. (E. C. §70.)

§448. Gas appliances. All piping for gas supply shall be installed as prescribed in §74 of this chapter. All gas brackets shall be placed at least three feet below any ceiling or woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a shield; in which case the distance shall be not less than 18 inches. No swinging or folding gas bracket shall be placed against any stud partition or woodwork. No gas bracket on any lath and plaster partition or woodwork shall be less than 5 inches in length, measured from the burner to the plaster surface or woodwork. Gaslights placed near window curtains or any other combustible material shall be protected by a proper shield. (E. C. §89, in part.)

§449. Bay, oriel and show windows. Bay windows, oriel windows and show windows on the street front or side of any building may project not more than 1 foot beyond the building line and shall be constructed of such materials and in such manner as will meet with the approval of the superintendent of buildings. Any such window that does not extend more than 3 feet above the second-story floor of any dwelling house may be built of wood covered with metal. (E. C. §73.)

§450. Areas. All areas shall be properly protected with suitable railings or covered over. When areas are covered over, iron and glass combined, stone or other incombustible materials shall be used and supported on brick or stone walls, or on iron or steel beams. (E. C. §56.)

§451. Vaults under sidewalks. In buildings where the space under the sidewalk is utilized, a sufficient stone or brick wall, or brick arches between iron or steel beams, shall be built to retain the roadway of the street, and the side, end or party walls of such building shall extend under the sidewalk of sufficient thickness, to such wall. The roofs of all vaults shall be of incombustible material. Openings in the roofs of vaults for the admission of coal or light, or for manholes, or for any other purposes, if placed outside the area line, shall be covered with glass set in iron frames, each glass to measure not more than 16 square inches, or with iron covers having a rough surface, and rabbeted flush with the sidewalk. When any such cover is placed in any sidewalk, it shall be placed as near as practicable to the outside line of the curb. All vaults shall be thoroughly ventilated. (E. C. §55.)

ARTICLE 22.

Frame construction.

Section 470. Frame structures within the fire limits.
471. Construction of buildings, outside of fire limits.
472. Buildings in undeveloped sections.

§470. Frame structures within the fire limits. 1. *Application.* The provisions, in this section contained, shall apply to buildings and structures, whether temporary or permanent, within the fire limits, as the said fire limits now are or may hereafter be established.

2. *Temporary structures.* Temporary structures shall be taken to mean and include platforms, stands, election booths, temporary buildings and circus tents.

3. *Fences, billboards, signs and sky-signs.*

Before the erection of any fence, sign, bill-board or sky sign shall have been commenced, a permit for the erection of the same shall be obtained from the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction, as provided in §3 of this chapter. Each application for the erection of any fence, sign, bill-board or sky sign, shall be accompanied by a written consent of the owner or owners, or the lessee or lessees of the property upon which it is to be erected. Fences, signs or bill-boards shall not be at any point over ten feet above the adjoining ground; except that when any fence, sign or bill-board shall be constructed entirely of metal or of wood covered on all sides with sheet metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for same, it shall not be at any point over 18 feet 6 inches above the adjoining ground. All fences, signs, bill-boards and sky signs shall be erected entirely within the building line, and be properly secured, supported and braced, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous.

Sky signs shall be constructed entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for same, and shall not be at any point over nine feet above the front wall or cornice of the building or structure to which they are attached or by which they are supported. Any letter, word, model, sign device or representation, in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction, supported or attached, wholly or in part, over or above any wall, building or structure, shall be deemed to be a "sky sign." (E. C. §144.)

4. *Piazzas, balconies and bay windows.* Piazzas or balconies of wood on buildings other than frame buildings which do not exceed 8 feet in width, and which do not extend more than 3 feet above the second story floor beams, may be erected, provided a permit from the superintendent of buildings be granted therefor. In connected houses, such piazzas or balconies may be built, provided the same are open on the front and have brick ends not less than 8 inches thick, carried up above the roof of such piazza or balcony, and coped with stone. The roofs of all piazzas shall be covered with some fireproof materials. Frame buildings already erected may have placed on any story piazzas, balconies or bay windows of wood, the roofs of which may be covered with the same material as the roof of the main building. (E. C. §144.)

5. *Outhouses.* Exterior privies, and wood or coal houses, not exceeding 150 square feet in superficial area and 8 feet high, may be built of wood, but the roofs thereof must be covered with metal, gravel or slate. (E. C. §144.)

6. *Sheds.* Sheds of wood not over 15 feet high, open on at least one side, with the sides and roof covered with fireproof material, may also be built, but a fence shall not be used as the back or side thereof. Such sheds shall not cover an area exceeding 2,500, except by permission of the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. §144.)

7. *Temporary buildings.* Temporary one-story frame buildings may be erected for the use of builders, within the limits of lots whereon buildings are in course of erection, or on adioining vacant lots, upon permits issued by the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. §144.)

§471. Construction of buildings, outside of fire limits. 1. *Application of section.* The provisions of this section shall apply to frame or other buildings hereafter erected outside of the fire limits, as the same are now or may hereafter be established, in portions of the city where streets are now and where they may hereafter be legally established. (E. C. §146.)

2. *Height.* Three-story frame buildings may be erected to a height of 40 feet, said height being taken from the curb-line, where same exists, at the centre of front or side of building on which main entrance to upper floors is located. Where the walls of a building do not adjoin the street or building line then the average level of the ground on which the building stands may be taken in place of the curb-line. The measurement for height shall be to the highest point of roof beams in case of flat roof buildings, and to the average height of gable or roof in case of pitched roofs. Towers, turrets and minarets of wood may be erected to a height not to exceed 15 feet greater than the foregoing limited height, except that the spires of churches may be erected of wood to a height not exceeding 90 feet from the ground. (E. C. §146.)

3. *Footings.* All footings or bottom stones shall be at least 6 inches wider on each side than bottom width of foundation walls above, except where the outside of the foundation wall sets on the property line, in which case 6 inches wider on the inside shall be sufficient. The thickness of footings shall be not less than 8 inches, if of stone, and not less than 12 inches if of concrete. (E. C. §146.)

4. *Foundations.* Foundations for frame structures shall be laid not less than 4 feet below the finished surface of the earth or upon the surface where there is rock bottom, or upon piles or ranging timbers where found necessary. The foundation walls of frame structures exceeding 15 feet in height, if of stone, shall be not less than 18 inches thick, and if of brick not less than 12 inches to the grade and 8 inches thick to the under side of the sill. (E. C. §146.)

5. *Walls.* If the foundation and first story walls are constructed of brick the foundation walls shall be not less than 12 inches thick to the first tier of beams and 8 inches thick from first tier to second tier of beams; or if these walls are constructed of stone they shall be not less than 20 inches for the foundation wall and 18 inches for the first story wall; and if the walls are faced with stone ashlar the total thickness shall be 4 inches greater than in this section specified. In the foundation walls there may be recesses not more than 8 feet long for stairs, with brick walls not less than 8 inches thick. Outside of the fire limits, when any brick or stone building is to be erected of a class that could, under this chapter be constructed of wood, the superintendent of buildings is hereby authorized and directed to allow reasonable modifications of this chapter relating to brick buildings, in consideration of incombustible material being used for walls instead of wood. (E. C. §146.)

6. *Chimneys and flues.* All chimneys in frame buildings shall be built of brick or stone or other fireproof material. If of brick the flues shall have walls at least 8 inches thick, except where flues are lined with burnt-clay pipe, in which case the walls around flues may be 4 inches thick. All flue linings shall extend at least 1 foot above the roof boards. Where chimneys are built of stone the walls of the flues shall be not less than 8 inches on all sides, and shall be lined with burnt-clay pipe. All chimneys shall be topped out at least 4 feet above the highest point of contact with the roof, and be properly capped. Chimneys in party walls or serving 2 rooms on the same floor may be built in the walls or partitions; elsewhere, they shall be built inside of the frame, except in the case of ornamental or exposed chimneys. (E. C. §146.)

7. *Fire stopping.* In no case shall a frame building be erected within 3 feet of the side or rear line of a lot, unless the space between the studs on any such side be filled in solidly with not less than 2½ inches of brickwork or other fireproof material. When 2 or more such buildings are built continuous, the party or division studding shall be not less than 4 inches thick and filled solidly with brickwork or other fireproof material extending to the under side of roof boards. When the division walls are of brick they shall be not less than 8 inches thick above the foundation wall and extending to under side of roof boards, and the ends of the floor beams shall be so separated that 4 inches of brick will be between the beams where they rest on said walls. (E. C. §146.)

8. *Frame work.* The sills of all frame dwellings, except where the first floor is used for store or business purposes, shall be not less than 2 feet above the ground to the under side of same. All frame or wood buildings exceeding a height of 15 feet shall be built with sills, posts, girts, plates and rafters, all of suitable size and properly framed and braced with suitable studs or planks set at proper distance apart; but this shall not prohibit the use of balloon framing. The floor beams and rafters shall be not less than 2 inches in thickness. (E. C. §146.)

9. *Roofing.* The covering of the roof may be of shingle. (E. C. §146.)

10. *Shafts.* The walls of light, vent and dumb-waiter shafts, whether exterior or interior, in frame buildings, may be constructed of frame. (E. C. §146.)

11. *Cellar work.* Posts of locust or other hard wood and wood girders may be used instead of brick fore-and-aft partitions in cellars of frame buildings, and it shall not be necessary to use metal or wire lath for the ceilings of cellars or lowest floors of any frame building. The cellar stairs in frame buildings may be placed directly under main stairs, and no brick wall shall be necessary to inclose the same; nor shall areas be required to be built across the front of frame buildings except where the cellar or basement is used for living purposes. (E. C. §146.)

12. *Plumbing, drainage and heating.* The regulations governing plumbing, drainage and heating, also steam and hot-air pipes and registers, where the same extend through or along stud partitions, shall also apply to frame buildings. (E. C. §146.)

13. *Alterations, repairs, etc.* Frame buildings may be altered, extended, raised or repaired, provided the new portions comply with the provisions of this section. (E. C. §146.)

14. *Occupancy.* No frame building exceeding 3 stories in height shall hereafter be erected to be occupied by more than 6 families, nor shall any frame building already erected be altered to be occupied by more than 6 families, nor more than 3 stories in height. (E. C. §146.)

§472. Buildings in undeveloped sections. Within sections of the city where streets have not been or are not legally established and are outside of the prescribed fire limits, no building or structure other than small outhouses shall be erected without first filing plans and a detailed statement of the proposed construction and obtaining an approval therefor, as provided in §3 of this chapter. Within such sections of the city, hotels, tenement houses for occupancy by not more than 6 families, and places of public assembly may be built of wood, but shall in all other respects comply with the several provisions of this chapter, relating to such structures; but for all other buildings or structures only so much of the requirements, regulations and restrictions of this chapter shall apply as in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings may be necessary for safety and health. The purpose of this section is to permit greater freedom in construction and in plumbing and drainage of buildings in the outlying and undeveloped sections of the city than in those sections for which a street system has been adopted by the municipality or established by law. (E. C. §147.)

ARTICLE 23.

Buildings of a public character.

Section 490. Public safety.
491. Aisles and passageways.
492. Enforcement of article.
493. Exemptions.

§490. Public safety. In all buildings of a public character, such as hotels, churches, theatres, restaurants, railroad depots, public halls, and other buildings used or intended to be used for purposes of public assembly, amusement or instruction, and including department stores and other business and manufacturing buildings where large numbers of people are congregated, the halls, doors, stairways, seats, passageway and aisles, and all lighting and heating appliances and apparatus shall be arranged as the superintendent of buildings shall direct, to facilitate egress in cases of fire or accident, and to afford the requisite and proper accommodation for the public protection in such cases. (E. C. §108.)

§491. Aisles and passageways. All aisles and passageways in said buildings shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas and other obstructions, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles or passageways during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or any public assemblage. (E. C. §108.)

§492. Enforcement of article. The superintendent of buildings may at any time serve a written or printed notice upon the owner, lessee or manager of any of said buildings, directing any act or thing to be done or provided in or about the said buildings and the several appliances therewith connected, such as halls, doors, stairs, windows, seats, aisles, fire walls, fire apparatus and fire-escapes, as he may deem necessary. (E. C. §108.)

§493. Exemptions. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or require any other alterations to theatres existing prior to June 9, 1885, than are specified in this article. (E. C. §108.)

ARTICLE 24.

Motion picture theatres.

Section 500. Plans.
501. Restrictions.
502. Construction.
503. Means of egress.
504. Booth for projecting-machine and film.
505. Heating.
506. Lighting.
507. Ventilation.
508. Application to existing theatres.
509. Open-air motion-picture theatres.

§500. Plans. Before the erection, construction or alteration of a building or part thereof, to be used as a motion-picture theatre, as defined in §30 of chapter 3 of this ordinance, there must be filed with the appropriate superintendent of buildings complete plans and the detailed statement of the specifications therefor, required by §3 of this chapter. The plans must show clearly and fully the location and width of all aisles, passageways, exits, stairways and fire escapes; the arrangement of seats; the size of floor beams, walls and supports; the location and construction of the enclosure for the motion-picture machinery and other apparatus; a diagram of the lot or plot upon which the theatre is to be erected or constructed, showing the outlets from all exits, and also such other statements, plans and details as may be required by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. (C. O. §352d, subd. 1, added by Ord. approved July 8, 1913.)

§501. Restrictions. No motion picture theatre, as defined aforesaid, shall be constructed in a frame building within the fire limits, nor in a hotel, tenement house or lodging house, nor in a factory or workshop, except where the theatre is separated from the rest of the building by unpierced fire walls and floors, and in no case shall such a theatre be constructed or operated above or below the ground floor of any building. (C. O. §352d, subd. 2, added by Ord. approved July 8, 1913.)

§502. Construction. In all motion-picture theatres, as defined aforesaid, to be hereafter constructed, the following requirements shall be complied with, namely:

1. *Ceilings.* The ceilings of all theatres and of all rooms used in connection therewith shall be plastered with 3 coats of first class plaster on wire mesh or metal lath, or covered with ½-inch plaster boards, and plastered or covered with metal. If there be a basement or cellar, the ceiling under the floor of the theatre must be plastered with 3 coats of first class plaster on wire mesh or expanded metal lath, or may be covered with metal on ½-inch plaster boards. (C. O. 352D, subdiv. 4.)

2. *Floor-loads.* The flooring of that portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public must be of sufficient strength to bear safely a live load of 90 pounds per square foot. (C. O. §352D, subd. 12.)

3. *Galleries and stairways.* A gallery may be permitted, except in a theatre constructed on a lot less than 20 feet in width, but it shall not include more than 25 per cent. of the total seating capacity of the theatre. Entrance to and exit from the gallery shall in no case lead to the main floor of the theatre, and the gallery shall be provided with a stairway or stairways equipped with handrails on both sides. Stairways over 7 feet wide shall be provided with centre handrails. The risers of the stairways shall not exceed 7¾ inches, and the treads, excluding nosings, shall not be less than 9½ inches. There shall be no circular or winding stairways. The total width of the stairways shall not be less than 8 feet in the clear where the gallery accommodates 150 people; for every 50 people less than 150, accommodated by the gallery, said width may be reduced 1 foot. Stairways shall be constructed of fireproof material, and such material and the bearing capacity of such stairways shall be approved by the bureau of buildings. (C. O. §352D, subd. 4.)

4. *Gradients.* To overcome any difference of level between corridors, lobbies and aisles in a theatre, gradients of not over 1 foot in 10 feet, or steps having a rise not over 8 inches and a width of not less thna 10 inches shall be used. (C. O. §352D, subdivision 8.)

5. *Walls.* If the walls of the theatre contain wooden studs they shall be covered either with expanded metal lath or wire mesh and plastered with 3 coats of first class plaster, or with metal on ½ inch plaster boards, and all joints shall be properly filled with mortar. (C. O. §352D, subd. 6.)

§503. Means of egress. 1. *Aisles.* All aisles in a motion picture theatre or in a gallery thereof must be at least 3 feet in the clear. (C. O. §352D, subd. 9.)

2. *Chair space.* All chairs in such a theatre, except those contained in the boxes, must not be less than 32 inches from back to back and must be firmly secured to the floor; no seat shall have more than 7 seats intervening between it and an aisle, and the space occupied by each person shall be separated from the adjoining space by means of an arm or other suitable device. (C. O. §352D, 10.)

3. *Exits.* A building to be erected or to be altered for use as a motion picture theatre must be provided, on the main floor thereof, with at least 2 separate exits, one of which shall be in the front and the other in the rear of the structure and both leading to unobstructed outlets to the street. Where the main floor of the theatre accommodates more than 300 people, there shall be at least 3 such exits, the aggregate width in feet of which shall not be less than one-twentieth of the number of persons to be accommodated therein. No exit shall be less than 5 feet in width, and there shall be a main exit, not less than 10 feet in total width. All exit doors must be fireproof and made to open outwardly, and be so arranged as not to obstruct the required width of exit or court when opened. All doors leading to fire escapes must be not less than 40 inches wide in the clear, and shall be located at the opposite side or end of the gallery from other exit doors. Over every exit there must be painted on the inside in letters not less than 6 inches high, the word "Exit" in legible type, and one red light or illuminated sign must be placed inside over each exit, and illuminated while the audience is present. (C. O. §352D, subd. 3, in part, and subd. 11.)

4. *Exit-passageway to street.* In any such building, if an unobstructed exit to a street cannot be provided at the rear thereof as herein specified, either an open court or a fireproof passageway or corridor must be provided, extending from the rear exit to the street front, at least 4 feet in the clear for theatres accommodating 100 persons or less; the width to be increased 8 inches for every additional 100 persons to be accommodated. Such passageway or corridor must be constructed of fireproof material and be at least 10 feet high in the clear. The walls forming such passageway or corridor must be at least 8 inches thick, and shall be constructed of brick or other approved fireproof material. If there be a basement, the wall on the auditorium side should either run 1 foot below the cellar bottom, or may be carried in the cellar on iron columns and girders below the cellar bottom, or on iron columns

or girders properly fireproofed, according to §§100 and 107 of this chapter. The ceiling of such passageway must be constructed as required by §100 of this chapter. If unobstructed rear exits or exits to a street are provided, they must be of the same total width required for the court, passageway or corridor above mentioned. The level of the open court or passageway at the front of the building shall not be greater than 1 step above the level of the sidewalk, and the grade shall not be more than 1 foot in 10, with no perpendicular risers. (C. O. §352D, subd. 3, in part.)

5. *Fire-escapes.* Galleries must also be provided with at least one line of fire escapes, leading to an open court, fireproof passage or street without re-entering the same or any other building. If the fire escape leads to a point in the court nearer the street than any exit, there must be a width of not less than 4 feet in the clear between the outer edge of the fire escape and the outer wall of the court. All fire escapes must have balconies, not less than 3 feet 4 inches in width in the clear, and not less than 4 feet 6 inches long and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over 7¾ inches and a step of not less than 9½ inches, and the width of the stairs must not be less than 3 feet 4 inches. (C. O. §352D, subd. 4, 5.)

§504. Booth for projecting-machine and film. Apparatus for projecting motion-pictures shall be contained in a fireproof booth or enclosure constructed as required by law. The booth in which the picture machine is operated shall be provided with an opening in its roof, or in the upper part of its side walls, leading to the outdoor air, and with a vent flue, which shall have a minimum cross sectional area of 50 square inches and shall be fireproof. When the booth is in use, there shall be a constant current of air passing outward through said opening or vent flue, at the rate of not less than 30 cubic feet per minute. The requirements of this section shall apply to portable booths and booths in open-air theatres, as well as to motion-picture theatres. (C. O. §352D, subd. 7; §352E, subd. 3.)

§505. Heating. When the temperature of the outdoor air is below 60 degrees F., the air in a motion-picture theatre, while an audience is present, shall be maintained at a temperature not lower than 62 degrees F. nor higher than 70 degrees F. If gas stoves, oil stoves or other apparatus throwing off products of combustion are used to heat such a theatre, said products of combustion must be carried to the outside air by means of a fireproof flue or flues. No radiator shall be placed in the aisles of such a theatre, so as to lessen the width below the minimum requirement. (C. O. §352E, subd. 2.)

§506. Lighting. Every portion of a motion-picture theatre, as defined aforesaid, including exits, courts and corridors devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, shall be so lighted by electric light, during all exhibitions and until the entire audience has left the premises, that a person with normal eyesight should be able to read the Snellen standard test type 40 at a distance of 20 feet, and type 30 at a distance of 10 feet; normal eyesight meaning ability to read type 20 at a distance of 20 feet, in daylight. Cards showing types 20, 30 and 40 shall be displayed on the side walls, together with a copy of this section. (C. O. §352E, subd. 1.)

§507. Ventilation. Motion-picture theatres, as defined aforesaid, having less than 200 cubic feet of air space for each person, or motion-picture theatres in which the outside window and door area is less than one-eighth of the floor area, shall be provided with artificial means of ventilation which shall supply, during the time when the audience is present, at least 500 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person.

Motion-picture theatres having more than 200 cubic feet of air space for each person, or having outside windows and doors the area of which is equal to at least one-eighth of the floor area, shall be provided with artificial means of ventilation, that shall be in operation when the outside temperature requires the windows to be kept closed, and which shall supply, during the time the audience is present, at least 500 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person. When the artificial ventilation is not in operation, ventilation by means of open doors and windows shall be sufficient to provide each person with 500 cubic feet of fresh air per hour.

Motion-picture theatres having more than 1,000 cubic feet of air space for each person and having outside windows and doors, the area of which is equal to at least one-eighth of the total floor area, shall not be required to have artificial means of ventilation, provided the air is thoroughly changed by freely opening doors and windows, immediately before the admission of the audience and at least every 4 hours thereafter.

No part of the fresh air supply required by any paragraph of this section shall be taken from any source containing vitiated air. The area of outside doors and windows shall mean the area capable of being freely opened to the outside air for ventilation purposes. When fresh air is supplied by means of ventilating openings, at least 1 inlet shall be situated at one end of the room, and at least 1 outlet at the other end of the room. Where exhaust or inlet fans are necessary, at least 1 of such fans shall be placed in an outlet opening. The inlet opening or openings shall be placed in the floor or within 2 feet from the floor, and the outlet opening or openings in the ceiling, or within 2 feet of the ceiling. The inlet openings and their surroundings shall be kept free from dust, so that the incoming air shall not convey dust nor stir up dust as it enters.

During the time spectators are present, the air in the theatre shall be kept continuously in motion by means of fans to the number of at least 1 to every 150 persons. Such fans shall be placed in positions remote from the inlet and outlet openings. No person shall be exposed to any direct draft from any air inlet. (C. O. §352E, subd. 3.)

§508. Application to existing theatres. All the provisions of this article shall apply to existing places of entertainment where motion pictures are exhibited under common show licenses, in case the seating capacity be increased; and, in case the seating capacity be not increased, all the provisions of this ordinance shall apply, except the provisions of §§180 and 181 and of subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of §182 and 3, 4 and 5 of §183, but the superintendent of buildings shall have power in his discretion to enforce the provisions of §183, relating to exits and courts.

An existing place of entertainment seating 300 persons or less, where motion pictures are exhibited in conjunction with any other form of entertainment, must comply, before a reissuance of its license, with the provisions of article 10 of this chapter, relating to theatres seating more than 300 persons. But, if such existing place of entertainment shall discontinue all other form of entertainment except the exhibition of motion pictures, it may be licensed in accordance with the provisions of first paragraph of this section. (C. O. §§352H, 352I.)

§509. Open-air motion-picture theatres. The seating capacity of each open-air motion-picture theatre, as defined in §30 of chapter 3 of this ordinance, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of licenses. All such theatres shall conform to the following requirements:

1. *Aisles.* The number and width of all aisles shall be as prescribed by the superintendent of buildings, but no aisle shall be less than 4 feet wide;

2. *Exits.* At least 2 separate exits, remote from each other, shall be provided, and no exit shall be less than 5 feet in width; for every 25 persons to be accommodated in excess of 300, the total width of exits shall be increased 1 foot. All exits must be indicated by signs and red lights, and doors must open outwardly;

3. *Seats.* Seats must be stationary, with backs 32 inches apart, and so arranged that no seat shall have more than 7 seats intervening between it and an aisle. Chairs must be either securely fastened to a wood or concrete floor, or all chairs in a row must be fastened together, and at least 4 rows must be securely fastened to 1 frame; except that, where refreshments are served, tables and unattached chairs or benches used with them may be permitted;

4. *Floors.* The floor must be constructed either of wood, with sleepers, or concrete; it must extend at least 5 feet from the seats on all sides; provided, however, that, in the discretion of the commissioner, a gravel floor may be substituted for wood or concrete.

In addition to the foregoing requirements, the provisions of §§180 and 184, and subdivision 6 of §183 of this article shall apply to all open-air motion-picture theatres. (C. O. §352K.)

ARTICLE 25.

Theatres and other places of amusement.

Section 520. Application of article.
521. Buildings must be approved.
522. Auditorium walls.
523. Dressing rooms.
524. Fire extinguishing appliances.
525. Heating plant.
526. Lights.
527. Means of egress.
528. Partitions and walls.
529. Proscenium construction.
530. Protective curtain.
531. Roof of auditorium.
532. Seats.
533. Stage.
534. Miscellaneous requirements.
535. Storage rooms; workshops.
536. Use and occupancy.
537. Jurisdiction of fire commissioner.
538. Saving clause.

§520. Application of article. Every theatre or opera house or other building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainment of any kind, hereafter erected for the accommodation of more than 300 persons, shall be built to comply with the requirements of this article. No building which, at the time of the passage of this ordinance is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this section, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this article. (E. C. §109.)

§521. Buildings must be approved. No building described in the preceding section of this article shall be opened to the public for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, until the fire commissioner and the superintendent of buildings shall have approved the same in writing as conforming to the requirements of this article. (E. C. §109.)

§522. Auditorium walls. Interior walls built of fireproofing materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over the same, also from lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. (E. C. §109.)

§523. Dressing rooms. Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly galleries, provided that proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open courts, and that the partitions and other matters pertaining to dressing rooms shall conform to the requirements herein contained, but the stairs leading to the same shall be fireproof. All dressing rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly into a court or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external walls; and no dressing room shall be below the street level. (E. C. §109.)

§524. Fire-extinguishing appliances. In every building described in §520 of this article there shall be provided:

1. *Hose.* A proper and sufficient quantity of 2½ inch hose, not less than 100 feet in length, fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department and with nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet, shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment as the fire commissioner may direct. (E. C. §109.)

2. *Sprinkler system.* A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the superintendent of buildings, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof over the stage and not connected in any manner with the stand pipes, shall be placed at each side of the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed, wherever practicable, in the dressing rooms under the stage and in the carpenter shop, paint rooms, store rooms and property room. (E. C. §109.)

3. *Standpipes.* Stand pipes 4 inches in diameter shall be provided with hose attachments on every floor and gallery as follows, namely: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, also on each side of the stage in each tier, and at least one in the property room and one in the carpenter's shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such stand pipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said stand pipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water direct from the power pump or pumps, and shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic power pump or pumps, of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose when operated simultaneously, and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from the street main and be ready for immediate use at all times during any performance in said building. In addition to the requirements contained in this section, the stand pipes shall also conform to the requirements contained in §291 of this chapter. (E. C. §109.)

4. *Miscellaneous.* There shall also be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage, at least 4 casks full of water, and 2 buckets to each cask. Said casks and buckets shall be painted red. There shall also be provided hand pumps or other portable fire extinguishing apparatus and at least 4 axes and 2 25-foot hooks, 2 15-foot hooks, and 2 10-foot hooks on each tier or floor of the stage. (E. C. §109.)

§525. Heating plant. Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside of the building. The space allotted to the same shall be inclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fireproof materials. All doorways in the walls of boiler-rooms shall have fireproof doors. No floor register for heating shall be permitted. No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passage way used as an exit, but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive the same. All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork. (E. C. §109.)

§526. Lights. 1 *Adequacy.* Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including the open courts or corridors, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. When interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity other suitable appliances, to be approved by the superintendent of buildings shall be provided. (E. C. §109.)

2. *Corridors and passageways.* All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby or any other part of said buildings used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off, located in the lobby and controlled only in that particular place. (E. C. §109.)

3. *Fireproofing.* No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings, or in any part of the building, unless protected by fireproof materials. (E. C. §109.)

4. *Gas connections.* Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. (E. C. §109.)

5. *Nettings.* All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass in the auditorium, or in any part of the building devoted to the public, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath. All lights in passages and corridors in said buildings, wherever deemed necessary by the superintendent of buildings, shall be protected with proper wire network. (E. C. §109.)

6. *Stage lights.* All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens, not less than 10 inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of said stage lights, and must be soldered to the fixture in all cases. The foot lights, in addition to the wire network, shall be protected with a strong wire guard and chain, placed not less than 2 feet distant from said foot lights, and the trough containing them shall be formed of and surrounded by fireproof materials. All border lights shall be constructed according to the best known methods, subject to the approval of the superintendent of buildings, and shall be suspended for 10 feet by wire rope. (E. C. §109.)

7. *Ventilators.* All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between. (E. C. §109.)

§527. Means of egress. 1. *Exits to streets.* Every theatre accommodating 300 persons shall have at least 2 exits; when accommodating 500 persons, at least 3 such exits shall be provided; these exits not referring to or including the exits to the open court at the side of the theatre. Every such building shall have at least one front on the street, and in such front there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience, not less than 25 feet in width. The entrance of the main front of the building shall be not on a higher level from the sidewalk than four steps, unless approved by the superintendent of buildings. Each exit shall be at least 5 feet in width in the clear and provided with doors of iron or wood; if of wood, the doors shall be constructed as hereinbefore prescribed in this chapter. All of said doors shall open outwardly, and shall be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during performances. (E. C. §109.)

2. *Exits to courts.* In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the street, there shall be reserved for service in case of an emergency an open court or space in the rear and on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot; and in the rear and on both sides of said building, where there is but one frontage on the street as hereinafter provided. The width of such open court or courts shall be not less than 10 feet where the seating capacity is not over 1,000 people, above 1,000 and not more than 1,800 people 12 feet in width, and above 1,800 people 14 feet in width. Said open court or courts shall extend the full

length and height of the building and across on each side and rear thereof where its sides or side does not abut on a street or alley, and shall be of the same width at all points, and exits hereafter specified shall lead into such open courts. From the auditorium opening into the said open courts or on the side street, there shall be not less than 2 exits on each side in each tier from and including the parquet and each gallery. The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purposes whatsoever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during performances. (E. C. §109.)

3. *Doorways of exits.* Doorways of exit or entrance for the use of the public shall be not less than 5 feet in width, and for every additional 100 persons or portions thereof to be accommodated, in excess of 500, an aggregate of 20 inches additional exit width must be allowed. All doors of exit or entrance shall open outwardly and be hung to swing in such a manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed and locked during any representation, or when the building is open to the public. (E. C. §109.)

4. *Foyers, lobbies and corridors.* The foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisles spaced between seats, shall on the first or main floor, where the seating capacity exceeds 500 or more, be at least 16 feet clear, back of the last row of seats, and on each balcony or gallery at least 12 feet clear of the last row of seats. The level of said corridors at the front entrance to the building shall be not greater than one step above the level of the sidewalk where they begin at the street entrance. During the performance the doors or gates in the corridors shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or blocks. (E. C. §109.)

5. *Aisles.* All aisles on the respective floors of the auditorium shall be not less than 3 feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width toward the exits in a ratio of 1½ inches to 5 running feet. (E. C. §109.)

6. *Gradients.* Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps where possible to overcome slight difference of level in or between aisles, corridors and passages. To overcome any difference of level in and between courts, corridors, lobbies, passages and aisles on the ground floor, gradients shall be employed of not over 1 foot in 12 feet, with no perpendicular rises. (E. C. §109.)

7. *Gallery exits.* Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery. No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit shall be less than 4 feet in width in any part thereof. From the auditorium opening into the said open courts or on the side street, there shall be not less than 2 exits on each side in each tier from and including the parquet and each and every gallery. (E. C. §109.)

8. *Staircases to galleries.* Where the seating capacity is for more than 1,000 people, there shall be at least 2 independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets, provided for each gallery in the auditorium, where there are not more than 2 galleries, and the same shall be located on opposite sides of said galleries. Where there are more than 2 galleries, 1 or more additional staircases shall be provided, the outlets from which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All such staircases shall be of width proportionate to the seating capacity as elsewhere herein prescribed. Where the seating capacity is for 1,000 people, or less, 2 direct lines of staircases only shall be required, located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both case shall extend from the sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets from each gallery to each of said staircases. All inside stairways leading to the upper galleries of the auditorium shall be inclosed on both sides with walls of fireproof materials. Stairs leading to the first or lower gallery may be left open on one side, in which case they shall be constructed as herein provided for similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium. But in no case shall stairs leading to any gallery be left open on both sides. No door shall be open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least the width of the door shall be provided between such stairs and such door. (E. C. §109.)

9. *Stage staircases.* At least 2 independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets, shall also be provided for the service of the stage and shall be located on the opposite sides of the same. (E. C. §109.)

10. *Stairways.* All staircases for the use of the audience shall be inclosed with walls of brick, or of fireproof materials approved by the superintendent of buildings, in the stories through which they pass, and the openings to said staircases from each tier shall be of the full width of said staircase. All stairs within the building shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar. All stairs shall have treads of uniform width and risers of uniform height throughout in each flight. Stairways serving for the exit of 50 people shall be at least 4 feet wide between railings or between walls, and for every additional 50 people to be accommodated 6 inches must be added to their width. The width of all stairs shall be measured in the clear between hand rails. In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed 7½ inches in height, nor shall the treads, exclusive of nosings, be less than 10½ inches wide in straight stairs. No circular or winding stairs for the use of the public shall be permitted. When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps, shall be provided. The outer line of landings shall be curved to a radius of not less than 2 feet to avoid square angles. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders introduced at said turn. In stairs, when 2 side flights connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. All stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances. (E. C. §109.)

11. *Stairway hand rails.* All inclosed staircases shall have, on both sides, strong hand rails firmly secured to the wall about 3 inches distant therefrom and about 3 feet above the stairs, but said hand rails shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same is more in length than the width of the stairs. All staircases 8 feet and over in width shall be provided with a centre hand rail of metal, not less than 2 inches in diameter, placed at a height of about 3 feet above the centre of the treads, and supported on wrought metal or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not nearer than four feet nor more than 6 feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, on each landing, the post or standard shall be at least 6 feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured (E. C. §109.)

12. *Fire-escapes.* There shall be balconies not less than 6 feet in width in the said open court or courts at each level or tier above the parquet, on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the 2 exits, and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over 8½ inches to a step and not less than 9 inches tread, exclusive of the nosing. The staircase from the upper balcony to the next below shall be not less than 48 inches in width clear, and from the first balcony to the ground 4 feet in width in the clear where the seating capacity of the auditorium is for 1,000 people or less, 4 feet six inches in the clear where above 1,000 and not more than 1,800 people, and 5 feet in the clear where above 1,800 people and not more than 2,500 people, and not over 5 feet 6 inches in the clear where above 2,500 people. All the before mentioned balconies and staircases shall be constructed of iron throughout, including the floors, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them, and they shall be covered with a metal hood or awning, to be constructed in such manner as shall be approved by the superintendent of buildings. Where one side of the building borders on the street, there shall be balconies and staircases of like capacity and kind, as before mentioned, carried to the ground. (E. C. §109.)

13. *Diagram of exits.* A diagram or plan of each tier, gallery or floor, showing distinctly the exits therefrom, each occupying a space not less than 15 square inches, shall be printed in black lines in a legible manner on the programme of the performance. Every exit shall have over the same on the inside the word "Exit" painted in legible letters not less than eight inches high. (E. C. §109.)

§528. Partitions and walls. The partitions in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance and vestibule and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience shall be constructed of fireproof materials including the furring of outside or other walls. The walls separating the actor's dressing rooms from the stage and the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of every passageway from the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage, shall be constructed of fireproof material approved by the superintendent of buildings. All doors in any of said partitions shall be fireproof. (E. C. §109.)

§529. Proscenium construction. A fire wall, built of brick, shall separate the auditorium from the stage. The same shall extend at least 4 feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be the higher, and shall be coped. Above the proscenium opening there shall be an iron girder of sufficient strength to safely support the load above, and the same shall be covered with fireproof materials to protect it from the heat. Should there be constructed an orchestra over the stage, above the proscenium opening, the said orchestra shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium fire wall, and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said wall. The molded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fireproof materials; if metal be used, the metal shall be filled in solid with non-combustible material and securely anchored to the wall with iron. No doorway or opening through the proscenium wall, from the auditorium, shall be allowed above the level of the first floor, and such first floor openings shall have fireproof doors on each face of the wall, and the doors shall be hung so as to be opened from either side at all times. (E. C. §109.)

§530. Protective curtain. The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof metal curtain, or a curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material approved by the superintendent of buildings, sliding at each end within iron grooves, securely fastened to the brick wall and extending into such grooves to a depth not less than 6 inches on each side of the opening. The proscenium curtains shall be placed at least 3 feet distant from the foot-lights, at the nearest point. Said fireproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close thereof, and be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. (E. C. §109.)

§531. Roof of auditorium. The roof over the auditorium and the entire main floor of the auditorium and vestibule, also the entire floor of the second story of the front superstructure over the entrance, lobby and corridors, and all galleries and support for the same in the auditorium shall be constructed of iron and steel and fireproof materials, not excluding the use of wood floorboards and necessary sleepers to fasten the same to, but such sleepers shall not mean timbers of support, and the space between the sleepers, excepting a portion under the stepping in the galleries, which shall be properly fire stopped, shall be solidly filled with incombustible material up to under side of the floor boards. (E. C. §109.)

§532. Seats. All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in boxes, shall be not less than 32 inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction, and firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than 6 seats intervening between it and an aisle on either side. No stool or seat shall be placed in any aisle. All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall not be more than 21 inches in height of riser, nor less than 32 inches in width of platform. (E. C. §109.)

§533. Stage. 1. *Construction.* All that portion of the stage not comprised in the working of scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, usually equal to the width of the prosecenium opening, shall be built of iron or steel beams filled in between with fireproof material, and all girders for the support of said beams shall be of wrought iron or rolled steel. The fly galleries entire, including pin-rails, shall be constructed of iron or steel, and the floors of said galleries shall be composed of iron or steel beams, filled with fireproof materials, and no wood boards or sleepers shall be used as covering over beams, but the said floors shall be entirely fireproof. The rigging loft shall be fireproof. (E. C. §109.)

2. *Skylights.* There shall be provided over the stage, metal skylights of an area or combined area of at least ⅛ the area of said stage, fitted up with sliding sash and glazed with double thick sheet glass not exceeding 1-12 of an inch thick, and each pane thereof measuring not less than 300 square inches and the whole of which skylight shall be so constructed as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged to hold said skylights closed, or some other equally simple approved device for opening them may be provided. Immediately underneath the glass of said skylights there shall be wire netting, but wire glass shall not be used in lieu of this requirement. (E. C. §109.)

3. *Scenery and fittings.* All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork on or about the stage, shall be painted or saturated with some non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire, and the finishing coats of paint applied to all woodwork through the entire building shall be of such kind as will resist fire to the satisfaction of the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. (E. C. §109.)

§534. Miscellaneous requirements. 1. *Ceilings.* The ceiling under each gallery shall be entirely formed of fireproof materials. The ceiling by the auditorium shall be formed of fireproof materials. (E. C. §109.)

2. *Ceiling coverings.* None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing, canvas or any combustible material. But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed 6 feet, which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fireproof materials. (E. C. §109.)

3. *Fronts of gallaries.* The fronts of each gallery shall be formed of fireproof materials, except the capping, which may be made of wood.

4. *Lathing.* All lathing, whenever used, shall be of wire or other metal. (E. C. §109.)

5. *Shelving and cupboards.* All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage rooms, shall be constructed of metal, slate or some fireproof material. (E. C. §109.)

§535. Storage rooms; workshops. No workshop, storage or general property room shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage, or under the same or in any of the fly galleries. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall, and the openings leading into said portions shall have fireproof doors on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built into the wall. (E. C. §109.)

§536. Use and occupancy. 1. *Restrictions.* No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes as in this section specified, shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may be hereafter specially provided for. This restriction relates not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but applies also to the entire structure in conjunction therewith. No store or room contained in the building, or the offices, stores or apartments adjoining, as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business, dealing and articles designated as specially hazardous in the classification of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, or for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium. When located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the side street and not required for the uses of the theatre may, if such portion be not more than 25 feet in width, be used for offices, stores or apartments, provided the walls separating this portion from the theatre proper are carried up solidly to and through the roof, and that a fireproof exit is provided for the theatre on each tier, equal to the combined width of exits opening on opposite sides in each tier, communicating with balconies and staircases leading to the street in manner provided elsewhere in this section; said exit passages shall be entirely cut off by brick walls from said offices, stores or apartments, and the floors and ceilings in each tier shall be fireproof. (E. C. §109.)

2. *Above theatre.* Nothing herein contained shall prevent a roof garden, art gallery or rooms for similar purposes being placed above a theatre or public building, provided the floor of the same, forming the roof over such theatre or building, shall be constructed of iron or steel and fireproof materials, and that said floor shall have no covering boards or sleepers of wood, but shall be of tile or cement. Every roof over said garden or rooms shall have all supports and rafters of iron or steel, and be covered with glass or fire-proof materials, or both, but no such roof garden, art gallery or room for any public purposes shall be placed over or above that portion of any theatre or other building which is used as a stage. (E. C. §109.)

§537. *Jurisdiction of fire commissioner.* The stand pipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, foot lights and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire or guarding against the same, as in this article specified, shall be in charge and under control of the fire department, and the fire commissioner is hereby directed to see that the provisions of this article relating thereto are carried out and enforced. (E. C. §109.)

§538. Saving clause. The provisions of the foregoing article shall not be construed to mean or made to apply to any theatre, opera house or building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, lawfully erected prior to June 3, 1904. (E. C. §109-a; revised.) (Id., sec. 2.)

ARTICLE 26.

Miscellaneous structures.

Section 550. Exhibition buildings.
551. Grain elevators.
552. Smokehouses.

§550. Exhibition buildings. Buildings for fair and exhibition purposes, towers for observation purposes and structures for similar uses, whether temporary or per-

manent in character, shall be constructed in such manner and under such conditions as the superintendent of buildings may prescribe. (E. C. §82.)

§551. Grain elevators. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to apply to or prevent the erection of what are known as grain elevators, as usually constructed; provided they are erected on tidewater, or adjacent to the river front in the city, in isolated localities and under such conditions as the superintendent of buildings may prescribe, including location. (E. C. §81.)

§552. Smokehouses. All smokehouses shall be of fireproof construction, with brick walls, iron doors and brick or metal roofs. An iron guard shall be placed over and 3 feet above the fire, and the hanging rails shall be of iron. The walls of all smokehouses shall be built up at least 3 feet higher than the roof of the building in which they are located. (E. C. §83.)

ARTICLE 27.
Elevators.

Section 560. Inspection and regulation.
561. Sheave screens.
562. Elevator-runners.
563. Freight elevators; warning notice.

§560. Inspection and regulation. Each superintendent of buildings shall cause an inspection of elevators within his jurisdiction, carrying passengers or employees, to be made at least once every 3 months, and shall make regulations for the inspection of such elevators with a view to safety. The regulations shall require any repairs found necessary to any such elevators to be made without delay by the owner or lessee. In case defects are found to exist which endanger life or limb by the continued use of such elevator, then, upon notice from the superintendent of buildings, the use of such elevator shall cease, and it shall not again be used until a certificate shall be first obtained from said department that such elevator has been made safe. (E. C. §101.)

§561. Sheave screens. Immediately under the sheaves at the top of every elevator shaft in any building there shall be provided and placed a substantial grating or screen of iron or steel, of such construction as shall be approved by the superintendent of buildings. (E. C. §100.)

§562. Elevator runners. Each superintendent of buildings shall prescribe suitable qualifications for persons who run elevators within his jurisdiction. No person shall employ or permit any person to be in charge of running any passenger elevator who does not possess the qualifications prescribed therefor. (E. C. §101.)

§563. Freight elevators; warning notice. Every freight elevator or lift shall have a notice posted conspicuously thereon as follows: "Persons riding on this elevator do so at their own risk." (E. C. §101.)

ARTICLE 28.
Fire extinguishing appliances.

Section 580. General provisions.
581. Stand pipes.
582. Perforated pipes.
583. Pumps, elevator.
584. Boiler rooms; protection against inundation.
585. Inspections.

§580. General provisions. All buildings now erected, unless already provided with a 3-inch or larger vertical pipe, or hereafter to be erected, exceeding 150 feet in height, shall be provided with an auxiliary fire apparatus and appliances, consisting of water tank on roof or in cellar, standpipes, hose, nozzles, wrenches, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes and such other appliances as may be required by the fire department—all to be of the best material and of the sizes, patterns and regulation kinds used and required by the fire department. (E. C. §102.)

§581. Standpipes. 1. *When requisite.* In every building now erected, unless already provided with a 3-inch or larger vertical pipe, which exceeds 100 feet in height, and in every building hereafter to be erected exceeding 85 feet in height, and when any such building does not exceed 150 feet in height, it shall be provided with a 4-inch standpipe, running from cellar to roof, with 1 two-way 3-inch Siamese connection to be placed on street above the curb level, and with one 2½-inch outlet, with hose attached thereto on each floor, placed as near the stairs as practicable. If any of the said buildings extend from street to street, or form an L shape, they shall be provided with standpipes for each street frontage. (E. C. §102.)

2. *Construction.* Standpipes shall not be less than 6 inches in diameter for all buildings exceeding 150 feet in height. All standpipes shall extend to the street and there be provided at or near the sidewalk level with the Siamese connections. Said standpipes shall also extend to the roof. Valve outlets shall be provided on each and every story, including the basement and cellar and on the roof. (E. C., §102.)

§582. Perforated pipes. In such buildings as are used or occupied for business or manufacturing purposes there shall be provided, in connection with said standpipe or pipes, 2½-inch perforated iron pipes placed on and along the ceiling line of each floor below the first floor, and extending to the full depth of the building. Said perforated pipe shall be provided with a valve placed at or near the standpipe, so that water can be let into same when deemed necessary by the firemen, or in lieu of such perforated pipes automatic sprinklers may be put in. When the building is 25 feet or less in width, 2 lines of perforated pipe shall be provided, and one line additionally for each 12½ feet, or part thereof, that the building is wider than 25 feet. A suitable iron plate with raised letters shall be fastened to the wall near said standpipes, to read: "This standpipe connects to perforated pipes in the cellar." (E. C. §102.)

§583. Pumps; elevator. In every building described in §290 of this article, a steam or electric pump and at least one passenger elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the fire department during all hours of the night and day, including holidays and Sundays. The said steam or electric pumps, if located in the lowest story, shall be placed not less than 2 feet above the floor level. All the wires and cables which supply power to the electric pumps shall be covered with fireproof material, or protected in such other manner as to prevent the destruction or damage of said cables and wires by fire. (E. C. §102.)

§584. Boiler rooms; protection against inundation. The boilers which supply power to the passenger elevators and steam or electric pumps, if located in the lowest story, shall be so surrounded by a dwarf brick wall laid in cement mortar, or other suitable permanent waterproof construction, as to exclude water to the depth of 2 feet above the floor level from flowing into the ash pits of said boilers. When the level of the floor of the lowest story is above the level of the sewer in the street a large cesspool shall be placed in said floor and connected by a 4-inch cast-iron drain pipe with the street sewer. (E. C. §102.)

§585. Inspections. All valves, hose, tools and other appliances provided for in this article shall be kept in perfect working order, and once a month the person in charge of said building shall make a thorough inspection of the same to see that all valves, hose and other appliances are in perfect working order and ready for immediate use by the fire department. (E. C. §102).

ARTICLE 29.
Plumbing and other systems of piping.

Section 600. Rules.
601. Shut-off valves.
602. Tests of plumbing.
603. Tests of gaspiping.
604. Registration of plumbers.

§600. Rules. The plumbing and drainage systems, water supply pipes, gas, piping, steam or hot water heating or power systems, refrigerating systems and other systems of pipes or apparatus for holding or conveying gases, vapors or fluids hereafter installed and maintained in or upon any building in the city shall conform to such rules as may be provided for by law or may be found necessary for the protection of life, health or property, and adopted by the superintendent of buildings. No person shall use or permit the use of any such system, piping or apparatus installed or maintained in violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules adopted hereunder. Said rules, hereafter adopted, and any changes thereof, shall be published in the CITY RECORD on 8 successive Mondays before they shall become operative.

Nothing herein contained or in the rules adopted hereunder shall require the alteration or reconstruction of any existing work that was lawfully installed, nor prevent repairs or the addition of new fixtures to existing work in conformity with the practice followed in the original installation; provided, however, that, when such repairs involve the removal or alteration of more than one-half of the existing work affected by the repairs, the rules in force at the time of such repairs shall apply. (Id.)

§601. Shut-off valves. Every building hereafter erected and also every existing building, other than residence buildings, occupied exclusively by one or two families and having not more than 15 sleeping rooms, which may be supplied from some outside source with gas, vapor or fluid shall have a conveniently accessible stopcock or other suitable device fixed to the supply pipes leading into the building at a place outside of the building, so arranged as to allow the supply to be shut off. Such stopcock or other device shall be so marked as to indicate the contents and purpose of the supply pipe to which it is attached. (Id.)

§602. Tests of Plumbing. No person shall use or permit the use of any new system of plumbing and drainage hereafter installed in any building before the same has been tested under the supervision of the bureau of buildings and in accordance with its rules, to insure the tightness of the system, nor until a proper and adequate water supply has been provided. The superintendent of buildings shall, within a reasonable time after being requested to do so, cause to be inspected and tested any system of plumbing and drainage that is ready for such inspection and test, and, if the work is found satisfactory and the test requirements are complied with shall issue a certificate to that effect. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the inspection and test of part of a system or the issuance of a partial certificate, nor prevent the use of such part of a larger system provided that such part constitutes by itself a complete system properly tested and supplied with water. (Id.)

§603. Tests of gas-piping. No person shall use or permit the use of any new system or an extension of an old system of gas piping in any building before the same has been inspected and tested under the supervision of the bureau of buildings and in accordance with its rules, to insure the tightness of the system. The superintendent of buildings shall, within a reasonable time after being requested to do so, cause to be inspected and tested any system of gas piping that is ready for such inspection and test, and if the work is found satisfactory and the test requirements are complied with, he shall issue a certificate to that effect. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of existing systems of gas piping without further inspection or test, unless the superintendent of buildings has reason to believe that defects exist which make the system dangerous to life or property. (Id.)

§604. Registration of plumbers. Once in each year every employing or master plumber carrying on his trade, business or calling in the city shall register his name and address at the office of the bureau of buildings in the borough of the said city in which he performs work, under such rules as the said bureau may prescribe. No person, corporation or copartnership shall engage in or carry on the trade, business or calling of employing or master plumber in the city unless the name and address of such person and the president, secretary or treasurer of the corporation, or of each and every member of the copartnership shall have been registered as above provided. (Id.)

ARTICLE 30.
Altering, changing or demolishing buildings.

Section 620. Alteration of brick buildings.
621. Altering use of frame buildings.
622. Increasing height of buildings.
623. Raising or lowering to grade.
624. Demolishing buildings.

§620. Alteration of brick buildings. Within the fire limits, no brick building shall be enlarged or built upon unless the exterior walls of said addition or enlargement be constructed of incombustible materials; provided, however, that such brick building may be raised, lowered or altered under the same circumstances and in the manner provided for in this article. (E. C. §142.)

§621. Altering use of frame buildings. Within the fire limits, no frame building more than 2 stories in height, now used as a dwelling, shall hereafter be raised or altered to be used as a factory, warehouse or stable. (E. C. §142)

§622. Increasing height of buildings. 1. *Generally.* Within the fire limits, the owner or owners of any brick dwelling house with 8-inch walls, or of any wood building already erected that has a peaked roof, shall not raise the same for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, unless the same be raised with the same kind of material as the building, and unless such new roof be covered with fireproof material, and provided that such building, when so raised, shall not exceed 40 feet in height to the highest part thereof. All such buildings must exceed 25 feet in height to the peak of the main roof before the said alteration and raising. In increasing the height of any such building, the entire area which such building covers may be raised to a uniform height. If any such building has an extension of less width than the main building, the same may be increased in width to the full width of the main building, with the same kind of material and to the same height as the main building. Any such building may be extended either on the front or rear to a depth of not more than 15 feet and not more than the width of the building, and not more than 2 stories and basement in height, with the same kind of material as the building. (E. C. §142.)

2. *Frame building to conform to row.* Any frame building situated in a row of frame buildings may be increased in height to conform to the height of adjoining buildings. If any block situated within the fire limits has 90 percent of the buildings located thereon constructed of frame, any vacant lot situated therein may have a frame building placed thereon provided the same be not more than two stories and basement in height and is to be used for residence purposes only. (E. C. §142.)

3. *Frame dwellings.* The restrictions contained in this section shall not prohibit one-story and basement frame dwelling houses from being increased one additional story in height. (E. C. §142.)

§623. Raising or lowering to grade. If any building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or if the grade is altered, such building may be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of such grade. (E. C. §142.)

§624. Demolishing buildings. In demolishing any building, story after story shall be completely removed. No material shall be placed upon the floor of any such building in the course of demolition, but the brick, timbers and other structural parts of each story shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement. The owner, architect, builder or contractor for any building, structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring to be demolished shall give not less than 24 hours notice to the bureau of buildings of such intended demolition. (E. C. §5.)

ARTICLE 31.
Unsafe buildings and collapsed structures.

Section 630. Removal or repair of building.
631. Record and notice of unsafe building.
632. Voluntary abatement.
633. Disregard of notice; survey.
634. Judicial review of survey.
635. Repair or removal under precept.
636. Provision for expense of executing precept.
637. Return of precept; reimbursement of city.
638. Fallen buildings; buildings imminently perilous.
639. Emergency fund.

§630. Removal or repair of buildings. Any building or buildings, part or parts of a building, staging or other structure that from any cause may now be, or shall at any time hereafter become dangerous or unsafe, may be taken down and removed, or made safe and secure. (E. C. §153.)

§631. Record and notice of unsafe building. Immediately upon receiving information that a building or buildings, or part or parts of a building, staging or structure is unsafe or dangerous, the superintendent of buildings shall cause the same to be immediately entered upon a docket of unsafe buildings to be kept in his bureau; and the owner, or some one of the owners, executors, administrators, agents, lessees or any other person or persons who may have a vested or contingent interest in the same, may be served with a printed or written notice containing a description of the premises or structure deemed unsafe or dangerous, requiring the same to be made safe and secure or removed, as the same may be deemed necessary by the superintendent of buildings, which notice shall require the person or persons thus served to immediately certify to the superintendent his or their assent or refusal to secure or remove the same. (E. C. §153.)

§632. Voluntary abatement. If the person or persons so served with notice shall immediately certify his or their assent to the securing or removal of said unsafe or dangerous buildings, premises or structure, he or they shall be allowed until 1 o'clock p. m. of the day following the service of such notice, in which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he or they shall employ sufficient labor and assistance to secure or remove the same as expeditiously as the same can be done. (E. C. §153.)

§633. Disregard of notice; survey. 1. *Notice of survey.* Upon the refusal or neglect of the persons served with the notice for which provision is made in the preceding section to comply with any of the requirements thereof, a further notice shall be served upon him or them, in the manner heretofore prescribed, notifying him or them that a survey of the premises named in said notice will be made at the time

and place therein named, which time may not be less than 24 hours nor more than 3 days from the time of the service of said notice, by three competent persons, one of whom shall be the superintendent of buildings or an inspector, designated in writing by said superintendent, another of whom shall be an architect, appointed by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, and by the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, depending upon the borough or boroughs in which the property is located; another of whom shall be a practical builder or architect appointed by the person or persons thus notified. In case the person or persons served with such notice shall neglect or refuse to appoint such surveyor, the other two surveyors may make the survey, and in case of a disagreement of the latter, they shall appoint a third person to take part in such survey, who shall also be a practical builder or architect of at least 10 years' practice, whose decision shall be final. The notice shall also set forth that in case the premises referred to therein shall be reported unsafe or dangerous under such survey, the said report will be placed before a court therein named having jurisdiction to the extent of $1,000, and that a trial upon the allegations and statements contained in said report, be the report of said surveyors more or less than is contained in the said notice of survey, will be had before said court, at a time and place therein named, to determine whether said unsafe or dangerous building or premises shall be repaired and secured or taken down and removed, and that a report of said survey, reduced to writing shall constitute the issue to be placed before the court for trial. (E. C. §154.)

2. *Posting report of survey.* A copy of the report of the survey shall be posted on the building the subject thereof by the persons holding the survey immediately on their signing such report. (E. C. §154.)

3. *Compensation of surveyor.* The architect appointed by the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects as hereinbefore provided who may act on any survey called in accordance with the provisions of this article, shall be entitled to and receive the sum of $25, to be paid by the comptroller upon the voucher of the superintendent of buildings. A cause of action is hereby created for the benefit of the city against the owner or owners of said building, staging or structure, and of the lot or parcel of land on which the same is situated, for the amount so paid with interest. The amount so collected shall be paid over to the comptroller in reimbursement of the amounts so paid by him as aforesaid. (E. C. §154.)

§634. Judicial review of survey. 1. *Institution of proceeding.* Whenever the report of any such survey had as aforesaid shall recite that the building, premises or structure thus surveyed is unsafe or dangerous, the corporation counsel shall at the time specified in the notice place notice and report before the justice holding a special term of the court named in the notice. (E. C. §155.)

2. *Precedence of proceeding.* The determination of the issue in an unsafe building proceeding shall have precedence over every other business of such court, and the justice holding the same shall immediately proceed to obtain and impanel a jury, and to the trial of the issue before the jury. (E. C. §155.)

3. *Postponement of trial.* In case the issue shall not be tried at the time specified in said notice, or to which the trial may be adjourned, the same may be brought to trial at any time thereafter by the superintendent of buildings without a new survey, upon not less than 3 days' notice of trial to the person or persons upon whom the original notice was served, or to his or their attorney, which notice of trial may be served in the same manner as said original notice. (E. C. §155.)

4. *Trial by jury.* The justice before whom any such issue shall be brought on for trial shall have power to impanel a jury for that purpose from any jurors in attendance upon his court, or in case sufficient jurors shall not be in attendance, then from any jurors that may be summoned for that purpose. The justice shall have power to summon jurors for that purpose, and shall try said issue without adjournment, except as may be necessary from day to day. The verdict of the jury in any such trial shall be exclusive and final. (E. C. §155.)

5. *Trial without jury.* A jury trial may be waived by the default of the defendant or defendants to appear at the time and place named in said notice, or by agreement, and in such case the trial may be by court, justice or referee, whose report or decision in the matter shall be final. Any such suit or proceeding commenced before a justice may be continued before another of the same court. (E. C. §155.)

6. *Precept to abate.* Upon the rendition of a verdict or decision of the court, justice or referee, if the said verdict or decision shall find the said building, premises or structure to be unsafe or dangerous, the justice trying the cause, or to whom the report of the referee trying said cause shall be presented, shall immediately issue a precept directed to the superintendent of buildings, reciting said verdict or decision, and commanding him forthwith to repair and secure, or take down or remove, as the case may be, the unsafe or dangerous building, buildings, part or parts thereof, staging, structure or other premises that shall have been named in the said report, in accordance with such verdict or decision. (E. C. §155.)

§635. Repair or removal under precept. Upon receiving a precept issued under the provisions of the preceding section, the superintendent of buildings referred to therein shall immediately proceed to execute the same, as therein directed, and may employ such labor and assistance and furnish such materials as may be necessary for that purpose, provided, nevertheless, that immediately upon the issuing of said precept, the owner of said building, staging or structure, or premises, or any party interested therein, upon application to the superintendent of buildings, shall be allowed to perform the requirements of the precept at his own proper cost and expense, but the same shall be done immediately and in accordance with the requirements of said precept, and upon the payment of all costs and expenses incurred up to that time by the city, and provided, further, that the superintendent of buildings shall have authority to modify the requirements of said precept upon application to him therefor, in writing, by the owner or owners of said building, staging or structure, or his or their representative, when he shall be satisfied that such change shall secure equally well the safety of said building, staging or structure. (E. C. §155.)

§636. Provision for expense of executing precept. In and about all preliminary proceedings, as well as the carrying into effect any order of the court, or justice thereof, or any precept issued by any court, or justice thereof, the superintendent of buildings may make requisition upon the comptroller for such amount of money as shall be necessary to meet the expenses thereof; and upon the same being approved by any justice of the court from which the said order or precept was issued and presented to the comptroller, he shall pay the same, and for that purpose shall borrow and raise, upon revenue bonds, to be issued as provided in section 188 of the charter, the several amounts that may from time to time be required, which shall be reimbursed by the payment of the amount and interest at six per cent. out of any judgment obtained as hereinafter provided, if the same shall be collected. (E. C. §155.)

§637. Return of precept; reimbursement of city. Upon compliance with any precept issued to him in an unsafe building proceeding, the superintendent of buildings to whom the precept issued shall make return thereof, with an indorsement of the action therunder and the cost and expenses thereby incurred, to the justice then holding the special term of the court from which such precept issued, and thereupon said justice shall tax and adjust the amount indorsed upon said precept, and shall adjust and allow the disbursements of the proceding, together with the preliminary expenses of searches and surveys thereof, which shall be inserted in the judgment in said action or proceeding, and shall render judgment for such amount, and for the sale of the said premises in the said notice named, together with all the right, title and interest that the person named in the said notice had in the lot, ground or land upon which the said building or structure was placed, at the time of the filing of a notice of lis pendens in the said proceedings, or at the time of the entry of judgment therein to satisfy the same, which shall be in the same manner and with like effect as sales under judgment in foreclosure of mortgages. The notice of lis pendens provided for in this section shall consist of a copy of said notice of survey and shall be filed in the office of a county clerk in the county where the property affected by such action, suit or proceeding is located. (E. C. §155.)

§638. Fallen buildings; buildings imminently perilous. 1. *Recovery of bodies from wrecked building.* In case of the falling of any building or part thereof in the city, where persons are known or believed to be buried under the ruins thereof, the fire commissioner shall cause an examination of the premises to be made for the recovery of the bodies of the killed and injured. Whenever, in making such examination, it shall be necessary to remove any debris from the premises the commissioners of the departments of docks, parks, and street cleaning, and the superintendent of the appropriate bureau of highways, respectively, when called upon by the superintendent of buildings, to co-operate to provide a suitable and convenient dumping place for the deposit of such debris. (E. C. §157.)

2. *Temporary safeguards for dangerous buildings.* In case there shall be, in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings, actual and immediate danger of the falling of any building or part thereof so as to endanger life or property, said department shall cause the necessary work to be done to render said building or part thereof temporarily safe until the proper procedings can be taken, as in the case of an unsafe building, as provided for in this article. (E. C. §157.)

3. *Vacating buildings; closing streets and sidewalks.* The superintendent of buildings is hereby authorized and empowered in such cases, and also where any building or part thereof has fallen and life is endangered by the occupation thereof, to order and require the inmates and occupants of such building or part thereof to vacate the same forthwith, and the superintendent may, when necessary for the public safety, temporarily close the sidewalks and streets adjacent to such building or part thereof, and prohibit the same from being used, and the police commissioner, when called upon by the superintendent of buildings to co-operate, shall enforce such orders or requirements. (E. C. §157.)

4. *Laborers and materials.* For the purposes of this section, the fire commissioner or the superintendent of buildings, as the case may be, shall employ such laborers and materials as may be necessary to perform said work as speedily as possible. (E. C. §157.)

§639. Emergency fund. 1. *Sources.* The corporation counsel shall, on the first day of each and every month, render to each superintendent of buildings an account of and pay over to him the amount of such penalties and costs received by him, together with his bill for all necessary disbursements incurred or paid in said suits, keeping a separate account for each superintendent. Each superintendent shall pay over monthly the amount of such penalties and costs so collected to the comptroller, as a fund for the use and benefit of his bureau. (E. C. §158.)

2. *Purposes.* The fund aforesaid shall be used for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by the several superintendents of buildings under §338 of this chapter, and also for the purpose of carrying into effect any order or precept issued by any court, judge or justice to any superintendent of buildings, and upon the requisition of the superintendent having jurisdiction. The comptroller shall pay such sums as may be allowed and adjusted by any court of record, or a judge or justice thereof, for such purposes, as far as the same may be in his hands. (E. C. §158.)

3. *Accounts.* A separate account shall be kept by the comptroller of the moneys paid to him by each superintendent of buildings, and no moneys shall be paid for such purposes to any superintendent except from the account of the funds received from him. (E. C. §158.)

ARTICLE 32.

Enforcement of chapter.

Section 650. Notices of requirements or of violations.
651. Emergency measures.
652. Judicial remedies.
653. Judicial orders.
654. Penalties.

§650. Notices of requirements or of violations. 1. *Issue.* All notices of the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, and all notices directing any thing to be done, required thereby, and all other notices that may be required or authorized to be issued thereunder, including notice that any building, structure, premises, or any part thereof, is deemed to be unsafe or dangerous, shall be issued by the superintendent of buildings, and shall have his name affixed thereto. (E. C. §152.)

2. *Contents.* Each such notice or order shall contain a description of the building, premises or property on which such violation shall have been put or may exist, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous, or to which such notice or order may refer. (E. C. §152.)

3. *Personal service.* All such notices, and any notice or order issued by any court in any proceeding instituted pursuant to this chapter to restrain or remove any violation, or to enforce compliance with any provision or requirement of this chapter, may be served by delivering to and leaving a copy of the same with any person or persons violating, or who may be liable under any provision of this chapter, or to whom the same may be addressed. They may be served by any officer or employee of the bureau of buildings or by any person authorized by the said bureau. (E. C. §152.)

4. *Posting.* If the person to whom any such order or notice is addressed cannot be found, after diligent search shall have been made for him or them, then such notice or order may be served by posting the same in a conspicuous place upon the premises where such violation is alleged to have been placed or to exist, or to which such notice or order may refer, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous, which shall be equivalent to a personal service of said notice or order upon all parties for whom such search shall have been made. (E. C. §152.)

5. *Service of non-residents.* If the person or persons or any of them, to whom said notice or order is addressed, do not reside in the state of New York, and have no known place of business therein, the same may be served by delivering to and leaving which such person or persons, or either of them, a copy thereof, or, if said person or persons cannot be found within said state after diligent search, then by posting a copy of the same in manner as aforesaid and depositing a copy thereof in a post office in the city, inclosed in a sealed wrapper addressed to said person or persons at his or their last known place of residence, with the postage paid thereon; and said posting and mailing of a copy of said notice or order shall be equivalent to personal service of said notice or order. (E. C. §152.)

§651. Emergency measures. 1. *Stopping work; vacating and securing building.* In case there shall be, in the opinion of the president of the borough, or superintendent of buildings, danger to life or property by reason of any defective or illegal work, or work in violation of or not in compliance with any of the provisions or requirements of this chapter, the president or superintendent, or such person as may be designated by either of them, shall have the right and he is hereby authorized and empowered to order all further work to be stopped in and about said building, and to require all persons in and about said building forthwith to vacate the same, and to cause such work to be done in and about the building as in his judgment may be necessary to remove any danger therefrom. (E. C. §157A.)

2. *Closing street temporarily.* The president of the borough or superintendent of buildings may, when necessary for the public safety, temporarily close the sidewalks and the streets adjacent to said building or part thereof, and the police commissioner, or any of his subordinates, when called upon by the said borough president or superintendent of buildings to co-operate, shall enforce such orders or requirements. (E. C. §157A.)

§652. Judicial remedies. 1. *Action or proceeding, generally.* Whenever the superintendent of buildings is satisfied that any building or structure, or any portion thereof, or any drainage or plumbing, the erection, construction or alteration, execution or repair of which is regulated, permitted or forbidden by this chapter, is being erected, constructed, altered or repaired, or has been erected, constructed, altered or repaired, in violation of, or not in compliance with, any of the provisions or requirements of this chapter, or in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or of any certificate or permit issued thereunder, or that any provision or requirement of this chapter, or any order or direction made thereunder has not been complied with, or that plans and specifications for plumbing and drainage have not been submitted or filed as required by this chapter, the superintendent may, in his discretion, through the corporation counsel, institute any appropriate action of proceeding at law or in equity to restrain, correct or remove such violation, or the execution of any work thereon, or to restrain or correct the erection or alteration of, or to require the removal of, or to prevent the occupation or use of, the building or structure erected, constructed, or altered, in violation of, or not in compliance with, any of the provisions of this chapter, or with respect to which the requirements thereof, or of any order or direction made pursuant to any provisions contained therein, shall not have been complied with. (E. C. §151.)

2. *Corporation counsel to act.* The corporation counsel is authorized to institute any and all actions and proceedings, either legal or equitable that may be appropriate or necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. (E. C. §151.)

3. *Courts having jurisdiction.* All courts of civil jurisdiction in the city shall have cognizance of and jurisdiction over any and all suits and proceedings authorized by this chapter to be brought for the recovery of any penalty or the enforcement of any provision of this chapter, and shall give preference to such suits and proceedings over all others. No court shall lose jurisdiction of any action hereunder by reason of a plea that the title to real estate is involved; provided the object of the action is to recover a penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. All civil courts in said city are hereby invested with full legal and equitable jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all such actions and proceedings, and to make appropriate orders and render judgment therein according to law, so as to give force and effect to the provisions of this chapter. (E. C. §151.)

4. *Restraining order.* In any such action or proceeding the city may, in the discretion of the superintendent of buildings and on his affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to any court of record in said city or to a judge or justice thereof, for an order enjoining and restraining all persons from doing, or causing or permitting to be done, any work in or upon such building or structure, or in or upon such part thereof as may be designated in said affidavit for any purpose whatever, until the hearing structure, or such portion thereof as may be designated in said affidavit for any purpose whatever, until the hearing and determination of said action and the entry of final judgment therein. The court, or judge or justice thereof, to whom such application is made, is hereby authorized forthwith to make any or all of the orders above specified, as may be required in such application, with or without notice, and to make such other or further orders or directions as may be necessary to render the same effectual. No undertaking shall be required as a condition to the granting or issuing of such injunction order, or by reason thereof. (E. C. §151.)

5. *Judgment.* All courts in which any action or proceeding is instituted under this chapter shall, upon the rendition of a verdict, report of a referee, or decision of a judge or justice, render judgment in accordance therewith. (E. C. §151.)

6. *Lien of judgment.* Any judgment rendered in an action or proceeding instituted under this chapter shall be and become a lien upon the premises named in the complaint in such action, to date from the time of filing of a notice of lis pendens in the county clerk's office of the county, wherein the property affected by such action, suit, or proceeding, is located; which lien may be enforced against said property, in every respect, notwithstanding the same may be transferred subsequent to the filing of the said notice. (E. C. §151.)

7. *Lis pendens.* The notice of lis pendens referred to in the last preceding subdivision of this section shall consist of a copy of the notice issued by the superintendent of buildings, requiring the removal of the violation and a notice of the suit or proceedings instituted, or to be instituted thereon. Such notice of lis pendens may be filed at any time after the service of the notice issued by the superintendent as aforesaid; provided he may deem the same to be necessary, or is satisfied that the owner of the property is about to transfer the same to avoid responsibility for having violated a provision of this chapter. Any notice of lis pendens filed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may be vacated and cancelled of record upon an order of a judge or justice of the court in which such suit or proceeding was instituted or is pending, or upon the consent in writing of the corporation counsel. The clerk of the county where the notice is filed, is hereby directed and required to mark any such notice of lis pendens, and any record or docket thereof, as vacated and cancelled of record, upon the presentation and filing of a certified copy of an order as aforesaid, or of the consent, in writing, of the corporation counsel. (E. C. §151.)

8. *Costs.* In no case shall a bureau of buildings, or any officer thereof, or the city, or any defendant, be liable for costs in any action, suit or proceeding that may have been, or may hereafter be, instituted or commenced in pursuance of this chapter, unless the same shall be specially ordered and allowed against any defendant or defenants, by a court of justice, in the course of such action, suit or proceeding. (E. C. §151.)

9. *Officers not liable for damages.* No officer of a bureau of buildings, acting in good faith and without malice, shall be liable for damages by reason of anything done in any action or proceeding instituted under any provision of this chapter. (E. C. §151.)

§653. Judicial orders. 1. *To comply with building notices.* In case any notice or direction authorized to be issued by this chapter is not complied with within the time designated therein, the city, by the corporation counsel, may, at the request of the superintendent of buildings, apply to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, for an order directing the superintendent to proceed to make the alterations or remove the violation or violations, as the same may be specified in said notice or direction. (E. C. §156.)

2. *To vacate for violations.* Whenever any notice or direction so authorized, shall have been served as directed in this article, and the same shall not have been complied with within the time designated therein, the corporation counsel may, at the request of the superintendent of buildings, in addition to, or in lieu of the remedy last above provided, apply to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, for an order directing the superintendent to vacate such building or premises, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, and prohibiting the same to be used or occupied for any purpose specified in said order until such notice shall have been complied with. (E. C. §156.)

3. *Responsibility of lessees or occupants.* In case any of the notices or orders of court herein mentioned shall be served upon any lessee or party in possession of the building or premises therein described, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom such service is made to give immediate notice to the owner or agent of the building named in the notice, if the same shall be known to the said person personally, if such person shall be within the limits of the city, and his residence be known to such person, and, if not within said city, then by depositing a copy of said notice in any post-office in the city, properly inclosed and addressed to such owner or agent, at his then place of residence, if known, and by paying the postage thereon. In case any such lessee or party in possession shall neglect or refuse to give the notice herein provided, he shall be personally liable to the owner or owners of said buildings or premises for all damages he or they shall sustain by reason thereof. (E. C. §156.)

4. *Reimbursement of city for expenses.* The expenses and disbursements incurred in the carrying out of any said order or orders, shall become a lien upon said building or premises named in the said notice, from the time of filing of a copy of the said notice, with a notice of the pendency of the action or proceeding as provided in this chapter, taken thereunder, in the office of the clerk of the county where the property affected by such action, suit or proceeding is located; and the Supreme Court, or a judge or justice thereof, to whom application shall be made, is hereby authorized and directed to grant any of the orders above named, and to take such proceedings as shall be necessary to make the same effectual, and any said judge or justice to whom application shall be made is hereby authorized and directed to enforce such lien in accordance with the mechanics' lien laws applicable to the city. (E. C. §156.)

§654. Penalties. 1. *General.* The owner of any building, structure or part thereof, or wall, or any platform, staging or flooring to be used for standing or seating purposes where any violation of this chapter shall be placed, or shall exist, and any architect, builder, plumber, carpenter or mason who may be employed or assist in the commission of any such violation, and any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter or fail to comply therewith, or any requirement thereof, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any detailed order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans, submitted and approved thereunder, or of any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall severally, for each and every such violation and non-compliance, respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of $50. (E. C. §150.)

2. *Heating plant and fire prevention violations.* Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, as to the construction of chimneys, fireplaces, flues, hot-air pipes and furnaces, or who shall violate any of the provisions thereof relating to the framing or trimming of timbers, girders, beams, or other woodwork in proximity to chimney flues or fireplaces, shall forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of $100. (E. C. §150.)

3. *Continuing violation, after notice.* Any person who having been served with a notice as hereinbefore prescribed, to remove any violation, or comply with any requirement of this chapter, or with any order or regulation made thereunder, shall fail to comply with said notice within 10 days after such service or shall continue to violate any requirement of this chapter in the respect named in said notice shall pay a penalty of $250. (E. C. §150.)

4. *Jurisdiction of penalty actions.* For the recovery of any said penalty or penalties an action may be brought in any municipal court, or court of record, in said city in the name of the city; and whenever any judgment shall be rendered therefor, the same shall be collected and enforced, as prescribed and directed by the code of civil procedure of the state of New York. (E. C. §150.)

5. *Discontinuance of action upon removal of violation.* If any violation shall be removed or be in process of removal within 10 days after the service of a notice as hereinbefore prescribed, the liability of such a penalty shall cease, and the corporation counsel, on request of the superintendent of buildings shall discontinue any action pending to recover the same, upon such removal or the completion thereof within a reasonable time. (E. C. §150.)

6. *Remission of penalty.* The superintendent of buildings, through the corporation counsel, is hereby authorized, in his discretion and upon good and sufficient cause being shown therefor, to remit any penalty which any person may have incurred, or may hereafter incur, under any of the provisions of this chapter; but no such penalty shall be remitted until the violation shall have been removed. The remission of a penalty shall also operate to remit the costs obtained in an action for its collection. (E. C. §150.)

CHAPTER 6.
CHARITIES.

Article 1. Inmates of public institutions.

ARTICLE 1.
Inmates of public institutions.

Section 1. Applications for admission; investigation of.
2. Classification and instruction.
3. Libraries.
4. Employment and discipline.

§1. Application for admission; investigation of. The commissioner of public charities shall investigate the circumstances of every person admitted to an institution under his charge, and of the near relatives of such person. Such investigation shall be made, when practicable, before the admission of the person, and the results of the investigation shall be placed on file and preserved with the records of the department. (Charter, §663.)

§2. Classification and instruction. The commissioner shall cause all the inmates of institutions under his charge to be classified, at the time of their admission, so far as practicable, upon the basis of previous character and conduct, but such inmates may be transferred or reclassified in accordance with their conduct in the institution. The commissioner, within the limits of his appropriation, may establish and maintain in the public institutions under his charge such schools or classes, for the instruction and training of inmates, as may in his opinion be desirable, and the teachers employed to teach the physically or mentally defective children in institutions subject to the supervision of said commissioner, shall receive the same rate of compensation for their services as is now or may hereafter be paid to teachers of similar classes in the public schools of the city. (Charter, §663.)

§3. Libraries. The commissioner is empowered to provide in the several institutions within his jurisdiction sufficient space for the purposes of a library for the inmates. He is authorized to accept contributions of books, pamphlets and periodicals, from persons disposed thus to aid in the betterment and welfare of the inmates of the institutions of the department. All such contributions shall be recorded and catalogued; an account shall be kept thereof, and a report concerning the same shall be made at least once in each calendar year. (Ord. of June 27, 1911.)

§ 4. Employment and discipline. 1. *Employment.* Every inmate of an institution under the charge and control of the commissioner, whose age and health will permit, shall be employed in cultivating the ground under the control of the commissioner, or in manufacturing such articles as may be required for ordinary use in the public institutions under his control or for the use of any department of the city, or in preparing and building sea walls upon islands or other places belonging to the city, or in such mechanical or other labor as shall be found upon examination to suit the capacity of the individual. The articles raised or manufactured by such labor shall be subject to the order of, and shall be placed under the control of the commissioner, and all such articles shall be utilized so far as practicable in the public institutions under his charge or of some other department of the city. All the land under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, not otherwise occupied or utilized, and which is capable of being cultivated, shall, in his discretion, be used for agricultural purposes. The hours of labor required of any pauper or other person committed to or placed under the charge of the commissioner shall be fixed by him. (Charter, §§663 and 682; in part.)

2. *Discipline.* In case any pauper under the control of the commissioner shall neglect or refuse to perform the work allotted to him or her, or shall violate the rules and regulations of the institution of which he or she is an inmate, the superintendent of the institution shall report such insubordination or violation to the commissioner, who may thereupon direct the punishment of such pauper by solitary confinement and by being fed on bread and water; but only for such length of time as the commissioner may consider necessary. In case any pauper shall neglect to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of any such violation on three or more separate occasions, the commissioner may cause the delinquent to be brought before the proper court or magistrate, and such court or magistrate may commit the accused to the workhouse or penitentiary as a disorderly person. (Charter, §682; in part.)

CHAPTER 7.
CORRECTIONS.

Article 1. Inmates of correctional institutions.

ARTICLE 1.
Inmates of correctional institutions.

Section 1. Classification and instruction.
2. Libraries.
3. Employment.
4. Manufacturing fund.
5. Details of inmates to other departments.
6. Discipline.
7. Records.

§1. Classification and instruction. The commissioner of correction shall cause all the criminals and misdemeanants under his charge to be classified, so far as practicable, so that the youthful and less hardened offenders shall not be rendered more depraved by the association with and evil example of older and more hardened offenders. He may establish and maintain such schools or classes for the instruction and training of the inmates of the institution under his charge, as may be authorized by the board of estimate and apportionment. And, to this end, the commissioner may set apart one or more of the penal institutions for the custody of such youthful and less hardened offenders, and he is empowered, in his discretion, to transfer such offenders thereto and from any other of the penal institutions of the city and, when so transferred, to classify them so far as practicable with regard to age, nature of offense, or other fact, and to separate or group such offenders according to such classification, so far as practicable. (Charter, §698, in part.)

§ 2. Libraries. The commissioner is empowered to set aside in the city prison, and in any other place in which persons are held for infractions of the law pending determination by a court, a sufficient space for the purposes of installing a library for the inmates. The commissioner is authorized to accept contributions of books, pamphlets and periodicals from persons who may be disposed thus to aid in the betterment and welfare of the inmates of institutions of the department. All such contributions shall be recorded and catalogued; an account thereof shall be kept, and a report concerning the same shall be made at least once in each calendar year. (Ord. of June 27, 1911.)

§ 3. Employment. Every inmate of an institution under the charge of the commissioner, whose age and health will permit, shall be employed in quarrying or cutting stone, or in cultivating land under the control of the commissioner, or in manufacturing such articles as may be required for ordinary use in the institutions under his control, or for the use of any department of the city, or in preparing and building sea walls upon islands or other places belonging to the city, upon which public institutions now are or may hereafter be erected, or in public works carried on by any department of the city, or at such mechanical or other labor as shall be found, upon examination, to be suited to the capacity of the individual. The hours of labor required of any inmate of any institution shall be fixed by the commissioner. The articles raised or manufactured by such labor shall be subject to the order of and shall be placed under the control of the commissioner, and shall be utilized in the institutions under his charge or in some other department of the city. All the lands under the jurisdiction of the commissioner not otherwise occupied or utilized, and which are capable of cultivation, may be used for agricultural purposes. (Charter, §700, and parts of §§701 and 702.)

§ 4. Manufacturing fund. The board of aldermen, in accordance with subdivision 2 of section 23 of article 2A of chapter 26 of the Laws of 1909, as amended by chapter 247 of the Laws of 1913, and in accordance with subdivision 19 of section 20 of article 2A of the same law, hereby approves of the establishment of a fund to be known as "Manufacturing Fund, Department of Correction," and authorizes and directs the comptroller to place in such fund all money received or realized through the sale of articles manufactured by the department. He is hereby authorized to charge against such fund any voucher received from the department for the purchase of raw materials to be used in its manufacturing industries. The comptroller is hereby further authorized and directed to transfer to the general fund of the city, at the end of each calendar year, any sums remaining in said manufacturing fund in excess of $50,000. (Ord. of March 31, 1914.)

§ 5. Details of inmates to other departments. At the request of any of the heads of the administrative departments of the city (who are hereby empowered to make such request), the commissioner may detail and designate any inmate of any institution

in his charge to perform work, labor and services in and upon the grounds and building or in and upon any public work or improvement under the charge of such other department. And such inmates, when so employed, shall at all times be under the personal oversight and direction of a keeper of the department of correction, but no inmate of any correctional institution shall be employed in a ward of any hospital, except hospitals in penal institutions, while such ward is being used for hospital purposes. The provisions of this ordinance or of any law requiring advertisement for bids or proposals, or the awarding of contracts, for work to be done or supplies to be furnished for any of said departments, shall not be applicable to public work which may be done, or to the supplies which may be furnished under the provisions of the prison law. (Charter, §701.)

§6. Discipline. In case any person confined in any institution of the department shall neglect or refuse to perform the work allotted to him by the officer in charge of such institution, or shall wilfully violate the rules and regulations established by the commissioner, or shall resist and disobey any lawful command, or in case any such person shall offer violence to any prison officer or to any other prisoner, or shall do or attempt to do any injury to such institution or the appurtenances thereof or any property therein, or shall attempt to escape, or shall combine with any one or more persons for any of the aforesaid purposes, the officer of such institution shall use all suitable means to defend himself, to enforce discipline, to secure the persons of the offenders and to prevent any such attempt to escape, and the officer in charge of such institution in which such person is confined shall punish him by solitary confinement, and by being fed on bread and water only, for such length of time as may be considered necessary; but no other form of punishment shall be imposed, and no officer of any such institution shall inflict any blows whatever upon any prisoner, except in self-defense or to suppress a revolt or insurrection. In every case the officer imposing such punishment shall forthwith report the same to the commissioner and notify the surgeon of the institution. Such surgeon shall visit the person so confined and examine daily into the state of his health until he shall be released from solitary confinement and return to labor. The surgeon shall report to the commissioner and to the officer in charge of such institution whenever, in his judgment, the health of the prisoner shall require his release. (Charter, §702.)

§7. Records. The commissioner shall keep and preserve a proper record of all persons who shall come under his care or custody, and of the disposition of each such person, with full particulars as to the name, age, sex, color, nativity and religious faith of each, together with a statement of the cause and length of detention of each such person. (Charter, §699.)

Chapter 8.

DOCKS, FERRIES AND HARBOR CONTROL.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Apportionment of wharf property.
3. Buildings and structures on waterfront property.
4. Maintenance of wharf property.
5. Discharge and storage of cargoes.
6. Wharfage rates.
7. Ferries.
8. Safeguarding navigation.

Article 1.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.

§1. Definitions. Wherever used in this chapter, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Canal-boat,* a vessel built for navigating the canals of the State, measuring not more than 98 feet in length nor more than 18 feet in width and whose registered net tonnage does not exceed 150 tons; (Rule of Department.)

2. *Day,* 24 consecutive hours from the time of day or night when a vessel reaches a pier or slip; (Charter, §861).

Article 2.

Apportionment of wharf property.

Section 10. City purposes.
11. Floating baths.
12. Recreation piers.
13. Canal boats.
14. Docks for garden produce.
15. Oyster and other shell fish traffic.
16. Powers of dock masters; penalty for refusing to obey their directions.
17. Intrusion of other vessels into canal boat territory.
18. Disobedience of orders of commissioner.

§10. City purposes. The commissioner of docks shall designate and set apart suitable and sufficient wharves, piers, bulkheads, slips and berths in slips for the use of the several departments of the city. (Charter, §836.)

§11. Floating baths. The commissioner shall, upon the requisition of the respective borough presidents, furnish free of charge, in the vicinity of such locations as shall be designated by them, accessible, convenient and safe berths for mooring free floating baths. (Charter, §834.)

§12. Recreation piers. The commissioner is hereby authorized to set apart, from time to time, such piers as he shall deem necessary for the purpose of public recreation and for the convenience of dealers in country produce and other merchandise transported to the city for sale. He is hereby authorized to construct or rebuild the piers set apart under the provisions of this section, in such manner as shall provide a deck or upper story thereon and the necessary approaches thereto, which shall be wholly free to the public for recreational purposes without the interference of business occupations. The lower deck or street level floor of each such pier shall be reserved for the use of boats and vessels plying upon the canals and tidal waters of the state and bringing merchandise to the city for sale therein. The berthing of boats at such piers shall be under the control of the commissioner, but order shall be maintained by the police department in and around the portions thereof set apart for recreational purposes. Except as herein provided, no wharf property shall be required to be so constructed as to admit of its free use, in whole or in part, for the purposes of public resort and recreation. (Charter, §837, revised)

§13. Canal boats. All the waterfront property commencing at the easterly side of pier new No. 4 to and including the easterly side of pier new No. 7, East River, and all the part of the waterfront from and including the north side of the pier at the foot of west 51st street to and including the southerly side of the pier at the foot of west 54th street, North River, shall, from the twentieth day of March to the thirty-first day of December in each year, be set apart, kept and reserved for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges engaged in transporting property on the Hudson River, or coming to tide water from the canals of the state, and for the use of lighters engaged in loading or unloading such boats or barges; and the commissioner or other officers aforesaid shall assign such other accommodations for canal boats and barges in other parts of the port of New York, as may, from time to time, be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes. The waterfront property within the limits hereinbefore specified shall not be leased, but shall be reserved by the city for the use and purposes prescribed in this section. During the time specified and when the slips and wharves connected therewith shall be required for the use of canal boats and barges, the commissioner, and all officers who now are or hereafter shall be empowered by law or ordinance to regulate or station ships and vessels in the port of New York, shall prohibit and prevent all other boats, ships or vessels from entering any of the slips, or approaching or lying at any of the wharves within the districts aforesaid. (Charter, §§854, 854a, 865.)

§14. Docks for garden produce. All waterfront property on the Hudson River, from Gansevoort to Little West 12th Street, shall be set apart by the commissioner for the use of boats, barges and other vessels engaged in the business of transporting farm and garden produce, at such rates of wharfage as have been or may be lawfully established, and the commissioner may, from time to time, when any of such waterfront property is not in actual use for the purposes above mentioned, designate and appropriate the same for any public or general use; provided such designation or appropriation shall be subject at any time to revocation by the commissioner. (Charter, §858.)

§15. Oyster and other shell fish traffic. The commissioner may grant permits for vessels or floating structures, engaged in the oyster business and used for the receipt, preparation and opening of oysters and other shell fish, to remain continuously moored to or at any waterfront property, not otherwise specifically appropriated by law or ordinance to the sole use of other kinds of commerce, upon such terms as to wharfage and otherwise, and subject to such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe. All permits so granted by the commissioner shall be subject at any time to revocation by him. Upon any such permit being granted, the person receiving the same, shall be entitled to moor such vessels or floating structures, continuously and until the permit shall be revoked, to or at the dock, pier or bulkhead designated therein, subject to the terms of such permit; provided, however, that, where the city is not the owner of the dock, pier or bulkhead designated in such permit, the consent of the owner of the same, or of the person or persons entitled to collect wharfage therefrom, shall have been obtained. (Charter, §860.)

§16. Powers of dock masters; penalty for refusing to obey their directions. Each dock master shall have power, within the district assigned to him, subject to the provisions of this code or of any statute:

1. To provide and assign suitable accommodations for all ships and vessels, and regulate them in the stations they are to occupy at wharves or in the stream;

2. To remove from time to time such vessels as are not employed in receiving or discharging cargoes, to make room for such others as require to be more immediately accommodated for the purpose of receiving or discharging cargoes;

3. To determine as to the fact of such vessels being, fairly and in good faith, employed in receiving and discharging cargoes;

4. To determine how far and in what instance the master and others having charge of ships and vessels shall accommodate each other in their respective situations.

Any master or other person, having charge of any vessel, canal boat, barge or lighter, who shall refuse or neglect to move the same when ordered to do so by a dock master, or who shall resist or forcibly oppose said officer in the discharge of his duties, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $50, to be recovered with costs of suit, by and in the name of the department of docks. (Charter, §867.)

§18. Intrusion of other vessels into canal boat territory. Whenever any portion of the waterfront property mentioned in section 13 of this chapter shall be occupied by any ship or vessel, not entitled to occupy the same according to the provisions of that section, and the proprietor or person in charge of any canal boat or barge specified in said section, shall desire to use the berth or slip occupied by such ship or vessel, the commissioner, upon the request of the proprietor, consignee or person in charge of said canal boat or barge, shall forthwith remove such ship or vessel, as far as may be necessary to accommodate the canal boat or barge. If the commissioner, upon such request, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the same he shall, for each such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay to the proprietor of the canal boat or barge, the sum of $50, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of such proprietor, for his use and benefit, in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Charter, §856.)

§19. Disobedience of orders of commissioner. Any person, in command or in charge of any vessel, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of the commissioner in reference to the removal of any vessel, or who shall resist or obstruct the removal of the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Charter, §857, materially changed.)

Article 3.

Buildings and structures on wharf property.

Section 30. Improvement of water-front property; permit required.
31. Sheds on piers.
32. Platforms for fish-trade.
33. Opening of asphalt pavement on water-front property..
34. Floating docks.
35. Violations.

§30. Improvement of water-front property; permit required. No shed, building, office tally-house, booth, platform or stand shall be erected, nor shall any derrick, hoisting-mast, coal-hopper, sign or advertising device, or obstruction of any kind be placed or maintained on any water-front property, and no piles shall be driven, nor shall any filling-in or construction, repairs, alterations, removals, dredging or demolitions of any kind be made, on any part of the water-front of the city, without a written permit therefor being first had and obtained from the commissioner. (Rules 2 and 1; abridged)

§31. Sheds on piers. Whenever any person shall be owner or lessee of any pier or bulkhead, and shall use and employ the same for the purpose of regularly receiving and discharging cargo thereat, such owner or such lessee, with the consent of the lessor, may erect and maintain, upon such pier or bulkhead, sheds for the protection of property so received or discharged; provided they shall have obtained from the commissioner a permit or license to erect or maintain the same, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in such permit or license; but, when such permit or license has been granted and has been acted upon, it shall not be revoked by the commissioner without the consent in writing of the mayor and of the commissioners of the sinking fund, after due hearing of such licensee. All sheds or structures erected or maintained upon any wharf or pier under any permit or license heretofore granted by the department, or hereafter erected or maintained upon any wharf or pier under any permit or license granted by the commissioner, are declared to be lawful structures, subject to the terms and conditions of the permit or license authorizing the same. Hereafter, such sheds shall be constructed subject to the regulations and under the authority of the commissioner. Any owner or lessee of a pier, or of a pier or bulkhead, or a part thereof, in respect of which the commissioner shall have granted such a permit or license, shall be entitled to the use of the premises so owned or leased by them and no vessel shall be placed in any berth on such pier, or bulkhead, or part thereof, without the consent of such owner or lessee, during the continuance of his permit or license. The commissioner shall have power to build sheds or structures on any wharf or bulkhead belonging to the city, with full authority to lease the same; and any lessee thereof shall have all the rights and privileges above granted. (Charter, §844.)

§32. Platforms for fish trade. The lessee of any waterfront property, to whom a lease has been or may hereafter be granted for the use of the wholesale fish trade, may erect and maintain thereon during the terms of any such lease or any renewal thereof, such platforms, sheds, stands or other structures, suitable to the business of the wholesale fish trade as may be approved by the commissioner. (Charter, §871.)

§33. Opening of asphalt pavements on waterfront property. 1. *Applications.* Applications to open asphalt pavement must be made to the commissioner. They shall be accompanied by an agreement from the asphalt company which laid the pavement, or which has the contract for the maintenance of the same, to relay it at the expense of the permittee.

2. *Bond.* The permittee shall give a bond, to be approved by the commissioner and conditioned to indemnify and save harmless the city, its officers, agents and servants, against and from all damages, cost and expense which they may suffer or to which they may be put, by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from carelessness or negligence on the part of the permittee and his agents.

3. *Conduct of work.* Work under the permit shall be commenced within 10 days after the date of issue, and the permit shall be void at the end of that time, unless reissued. The permit shall be left during the whole time of construction in charge of the foreman at the work. The department of health shall be notified by the permittee of the time and place of making the excavation, in order that the premises may be disinfected. All work under such permit shall be wholly at the expense of the permittee and shall be so conducted as to cause the least possible inconvenience to public travel, residents and private businesses. It shall be done so as not to interfere with the telegraph, telephone, electric light and other subways, water mains or service connections, gas or other pipes, nor with sewers or house connections. All rock within 5 feet of a water, gas or pipe main shall be removed without blasting. All snow and ice upon the pavements within 5 feet upon either side of the opening shall be removed within 24 hours after it falls or forms. The trench, after the main is laid, shall be filled with clean earth, well rammed down as put in.

4. *Weather delays.* Whenever in consequence of the weather or any process of law, or other unexpected obstacle, the work shall be stopped for so long a time that public travel shall be obstructed, the trench shall be refilled and repaved as if the work contemplated in the permit was actually completed.

5. *Laws and ordinances to be complied with.* All work done under the permit shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of the commissioner, and in strict compliance with all applicable laws and ordinances, and the rules and regulations of the city departments established for the purpose of enforcing them.

6. *Restoration of pavement.* When the pavement opened consists of stone blocks, the permittee shall agree to pay the cost of restoring same, as shown by the books and accounts of the department of docks and ferries. Where the pavement opened is asphalt, the permittee shall agree to send an order to the asphalt company which laid the pavement, or which has the contract for maintenance of same, to relay it at

the expense of the permittee, and to send a duplicate copy of the order to the chief engineer of the department. He shall also agree to pay the cost of such relaying, and the cost of inspecting the work by the department.

7. *Revocation of permit.* The commissioner shall have the right to revoke the permit at any time. (Rule 13, rearranged.)

§34. Floating docks. Floating docks may be used, with the consent of the owners of the piers or bulkheads, respectively, occupied for such use, or of the persons entitled to collect wharfage for such piers or bulkheads, for the purpose of taking up ships or vessels for repair, coppering or finishing; subject to the provisions of all statutes and ordinances regulating the use of the slips, piers and wharves of the city. (Charter, §870.)

§35. Violations. Any owner, lessee, occupant or agent of any water-front property who shall place or permit the erection, placing or maintaining of any erection or any structure, for which permit has not been duly obtained from the commissioner, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $100, in addition to all damages for each and every violation of any provision of this article; and there shall be a further penalty of $25 a day for each and every day which shall elapse until any such erection or structure so placed shall be removed, after the expiration of the time, specified in any notice for the removal thereof has been served upon such owner, lessee, occupant or agent.

ARTICLE 4.

Maintenance of wharf property.

Section 50. Cleaning, repairing and dredging water-front property.
51. Overloading waterfront property.
52. Obstruction by goods, merchandise and materials.
53. Vehicular obstructions.
54. Removal of incumbrances and obstructions.
55. Sale of seized merchandise, vehicles, etc.
56. Public hacks.
57. Violations.

§50. Cleaning, repairing and dredging water-front property. The owner, lessee and occupant of any water-front property shall keep the same cleaned and in repair, and he shall keep the slips adjacent thereto properly dredged. Whenever, in the judgment of the commissioner, it shall be necessary so to do, written notices shall be served upon the owner, lessee or occupant of any pier, wharf or bulkhead, or the slip adjoining the same, on or in which cleaning, repairs or dredging are required, specifying the nature and extent of the requirement and the time within which it must be done. (Rule 14.)

§51. Overloading wharf property. No cargo, goods or merchandise shall be discharged from any vessel upon any pier, bulkhead, wharf structure or marginal street, wharf or place, at which such vessel is being unladen, after a departmental notice has been served upon the owner, consignee, master or other officer of such vessel, or stevedore, that the same will be endangered by the placing of such cargo, goods or merchandise thereon. No additional cargo, goods or merchandise shall be stored upon a marginal street, wharf or place after a departmental notice has been served upon the owner, consignee, agent or representative of such owner or consignee of such cargo, goods or merchandise, that such marginal street, wharf or place, or the pavement and surface thereof, will be endangered by an additional burden. In order that the surface of pavement and cover plates of the marginal streets, wharves and places shall not be damaged, cargo, goods or merchandise in excess of 12 tons shall not be transferred on any truck upon or over any marginal street, wharf or place, except by special license or permission of the commissioner; nor shall cargo, goods or merchandise be stored or stacked upon any marginal street, wharf or place in excess of 1,000 pounds per square foot, except by special license or permission of the commissioner, and in such manner and method as he may direct. (Rule 3.)

§52. Obstruction by goods, merchandise and materials. 1. *In sheds.* The lessees or occupants of any water-front property which has been covered in whole or in part with a shed, shall not allow goods, merchandise, cargo or material of any kind to be discharged thereat or placed thereon, to remain upon the part thus shedded for a period longer than 5 days, without the written permission of the commissioner. (Rule 9.)

2. *Generally.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, all goods, merchandise and materials of every kind, landed or placed on any waterfront property, must be removed therefrom within 24 hours. After a departmental notice has been served upon the owner, shipper or consignee of any cargo, to remove the same, a penalty of $25 shall be paid for each and every day during which any part of such goods, merchandise or material shall remain upon such waterfront property, after the expiration of said 24 hours, to be recovered from such owner, shipper or consignee, severally and respectively. (Rule 4.)

3. *Removal and storage by department.* All goods, merchandise and materials of every kind incumbering any waterfront property, after the time designated for the removal thereof shall have expired, shall be liable to be removed by the commissioner to any warehouse or yard, at the sole risk and expense of the owner or consignee of any such goods, merchandise or materials, and all expense incurred for such removal and storage, or otherwise, shall be and become a lien thereon, and they shall not be delivered to the owner or consignee until the same has been paid. (Rule 4.)

§53. Vehicular obstructions. No unharnessed truck, cart, wagon or vehicle of any description shall be placed or left at any time on any marginal street, wharf, or place, or on any bulkhead, pier or reclaimed land, within the charge and control of the department, under a penalty of $3, to be recovered from the owner thereof. Any unharnessed truck, cart, wagon or vehicle of any description placed or left on any marginal street, wharf or place or on any bulkhead, pier or reclaimed land, under the charge and control of the department, shall be removed by a person and to a place to be designated by the commissioner, and an additional charge of not less than 50 cents per day, for storage, shall be and become a lien thereon, and such unharnessed truck, cart, wagon or vehicle shall not be delivered to the owner, until said fine and storage charge shall have been paid. (Rule 10.)

§54. Removal of incumbrances and obstructions. Whenever any wharf, pier, bulkhead or marginal street, shall be incumbered, or its free use interfered with by merchandise, lumber, trucks, wagons or any other obstruction, whether of loose materials or structures built upon or affixed to such water-front property without authority of law, the commissioner shall notify the person placing or keeping such merchandise or other obstruction thereon to remove the same, within 24 hours after such notice. Whenever the commissioner shall make any order or give any direction in pursuance of the power conferred by this section, the owner, consignee or person in charge of the merchandise, property, or vessel in reference to which such order or direction is given, shall comply with the same without unreasonable delay, or, in default thereof, the commissioner may employ such laborers and assistance as may be necessary to carry out such order or direction, by the removal of the material, merchandise, or vessel in reference to which the same was given. All expenses, actually and necessarily incurred in effecting such removal, shall be paid by the owner, consignee, or person in charge of the material, merchandise, or vessel so removed, and the amount thereof shall be a lien upon the same, in favor of the department, which may be enforced by proceedings instituted by and in its name, according to the provisions of laws concerning attachments against vessels. The commissioner shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed a creditor of such owner, consignee or person in charge, and each of them, for the amount of the expenses so incurred and may have and maintain an action against them or either of them, to recover the same. (Charter §§849, 850, 851 abridged.)

§55. Sales of seized merchandise, vehicles, etc. During the months of January and July in each year, the commissioner shall advertise for one week, in the City Record, the merchandise, lumber, trucks, wagons or other incumbrances and obstructions which have been so stored and which has remained unclaimed, setting forth the marks and numbers thereon, the description thereof and the designation of the water-front property from whence the same was removed and the date of such removal. If any of such merchandise, material or vehicle so advertised shall remain thereafter unclaimed for three months, the commissioner may then sell the same, after further advertisement for one week in the City Record, at public auction to the highest bidder. The proceeds of such sale shall be used to pay the expenses of the removal, storage and sale of such incumbrances or obstructions, and any balance thereof shall be held in trust by the commissioner for the owner or owners thereof, for 12 months, when, if not claimed, it shall be paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund. (Charter, §§852, 853.)

§56. Public hacks. No public hack or other vehicle shall stand or be allowed on any pier for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire from the pier, over the streets of the city without a permit. (Rule of department adopted 1914.)

§57. Violations. Any person violating any provision of this article, or neglecting or refusing to comply with any order of the commissioner, made thereunder, shall, except as otherwise provided in this article, pay a penalty of $100 for each such violation or neglect or refusal to comply with such order, and the offender shall pay a further penalty of $25 for each day such violation or neglect or refusal to comply with the order shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

Discharge and storage of cargoes.

Section 60. Jurisdiction of commissioner.
61. Manner of discharging cargo.
62. Manure and other offensive refuse.
63. Inflammable material.
64. Building material.

§60. Jurisdiction of commissioner. The commissioner shall have power, from time to time, to make such general rules and regulations and give such directions as will secure dispatch in loading and unloading vessels, and the prompt removal of the same from the piers as soon as completed, and also such as shall be necessary to prevent any unnecessary accumulation of freight or merchandise upon any pier or wharf, while any vessel shall be engaged in receiving or discharging her cargo; provided, however, that this power shall not be exercised in reference to any obstruction or incumbrance upon any pier or wharf occupied by any regular line of steamboats or steamships, or by any railroad company, except upon the written request of the occupant or lessee of such pier or wharf. (Charter, §849.)

§61. Manner of discharging cargoes. 1. *Sand and gravel.* No sand, gravel or similar material shall be discharged from or loaded into any vessel, unless canvas or similar material be extended from the vessel's side to the bulkhead or wharf structure at which such vessel is being unladen, to prevent the falling of the sand into the water; and, if the surface of any of such wharf structures is not sufficiently tight to prevent the sand dumped thereon from going through into the water, then no sand shall be discharged thereon from any vessel, unless canvas or similar material shall be first laid thereon to receive the sand.

2. *Use of horses.* No vessel of any kind shall be loaded or discharged by horsepower, unless proper planking be provided to protect the surface of such pier, bulkhead or wharf structure from injury, consequent upon the travel of the horse, or the unloading of stones or similar cargo thereupon, under a penalty of $25 for each offense, to be recovered from the owner, consignee or master of any such vessel, or stevedore, severally and respectively.

3. *Lumber and brick.* All lumber, brick or other material in bulk, discharged on any bulkhead, must be placed at least 20 feet from the edge of the bulkhead, pending removal. (Rule 5.)

§62. Manure and other offensive refuse. No manure, cellar dirt, garbage, offal, dead animals, or refuse of any kind shall be received or delivered at any pier, bulkhead or reclaimed land, or placed thereon, without the special permit of the commissioner. (Rule 6)

§63. Inflammable material. The loading, discharging or keeping on any wharf, pier or bulkhead or any lighter, barge or other craft moored to any wharf, pier, or bulkhead in the city, of cotton, turpentine, rosin, hay, straw or other inflammable material deemed extra hazardous in the standard policy of fire insurance in use in the State or New York, or any explosive, shall not be permitted, unless the same is covered with tarpaulins, or other more permanent or substantial material. (Rule 7)

§64. Building material. No brick, sand, gravel or similar material shall be unloaded on any wharf property, unless a permit therefor shall be issued by the superintendent of docks, and no such material shall be unloaded on unleased city property unless an application shall be submitted to the superintendent, accompanied by a receipt from dock master for $12.50, specifying the name of the vessel from which the cargo is to be unloaded, and a permit issued therefor by the superintendent. At the expiration of 10 days from the date of said permit, if any portion of said cargo remains, a similar application, accompanied by a receipt for $12.50, additional, shall be submitted, as in the first instance. No vessel carrying such material or cargo shall be allowed to occupy a berth for a period longer than 5 days, when said berth is required by another vessel. City wharf property under permit shall be deemed leased property, within the meaning of this section. (Rule 11.)

ARTICLE 6.

Wharfage rates.

Section 80. General traffic.
81. State traffic.
82. Local traffic.
83. Vessels carrying shell-fish.
84. Floating structures; grain elevators.
85. Canal-boats and brick-carriers.
86. Coal hoists and derrick-scows.
87. Dump-scows.
88. Berthing fees.
89. Payment of wharfage.
90. Top-wharfage.
91. Rates to be printed on wharfage bills; overcharges.

§80. General traffic. Except as otherwise provided in this article, wharfage and dockage shall be charged for each day, or part of a day, a ship or vessel shall be used or be made fast to any dock, pier, wharf or bulkhead, or makes fast to any vessel lying at any such water front property, or to any other vessel lying outside thereof and made fast thereto, at the following rates:

For each vessel of 200 tons burden and under, 2 c. per ton; and for each vessel over 200 tons burden, 2c. per ton for each of the first 200 tons burden and ½ of 1c. per ton for every additional ton. (Charter §859, in part.)

§81. State traffic. Vessels known as North River barges, market boats and sloops, employed upon the waters of this state, and schooners, exclusively employed upon such waters, shall pay wharfage or dockage at the following rates:

Under 50 tons burden	$0.50
50 tons, and under 100	.62½
100 tons, and under 150	.75
150 tons, and under 200	.87½
200 tons, and under 250	1.00
250 tons, and under 300	1.12½
300 tons, and under 350	1.25
350 tons, and under 400	1.37½
400 tons, and under 450	1.50
450 tons, and under 500	1.62½
500 tons, and under 550	1.75
550 tons, and under 600	1.87½

600 tons and upward, $1.87½ per 50 tons in excess of 600 tons.
(Charter, §859 in part.)

§82. Local traffic. Lighters and barges employed in lightering freight in the port of New York shall pay wharfage and dockage at one-half the rates per tonnage specified in §80 of this article; provided, that no boat or vessel of over 50 tons shall pay less than 50c. for a day or part of a day. (Charter, §859, in part.)

§83. Vessels carrying shellfish. Vessels of 200 tons burden and under, which shall be actually engaged in carrying oysters or other shellfish, and which make fast to any water-front property shall pay 1½c. per ton each day, and every such vessel which shall make fast to another vessel lying at any water-front property, or to any vessel lying outside of such vessel, or that shall anchor within any slip or basin, shall pay 1c. per ton per day; provided, that no vessel shall pay less than 25c., nor less than one day's wharfage, nor shall more than one day's wharfage be charged unless for a continuous use of the pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin of more than 24 hours. (Charter, §860.)

§84. Floating structures; grain elevators. Every vessel or floating structure, other than those above named, used for transportation of freight or passengers, shall pay double the first rate prescribed in §80 of this article; except that floating grain elevators shall pay one-half of such rate. (Charter, §859.)

§85. Canal boats and brick carriers. Every canal boat and every vessel engaged in freighting brick on the Hudson river, occupying a berth next to any water-front property and engaged in delivering cargo upon said pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or receiving cargo therefrom, shall pay wharfage at the rate of 50c. for every day or part of a day while so engaged; but, when unloaded, such canal boats or vessels shall pay wharfage at the rate of 30c. per day or part thereof; provided no canal boat or vessel, lying in any slip between two adjacent piers, shall be required to pay full wharfage to the owners or lessee of both such piers for the same day, notwith-

standing she may, during said day, have changed her location between the piers; but she shall pay one-half rates to each owner or lessee in such case. (Charter, §861.)

§86. Coal hoists and derrick scows. Coal hoists on scows or floats and vessels, loading or unloading derrick stone, old paving blocks and asphalt from street surfaces, shall pay $1.00 per day for derrick scow; $1.00 per day for boat lying next to a dock or next to a derrick, and regular wharfage for any additional boats. Derrick scows occupying berth without scows or other vessels, $2.00 per day. (Rule —)

§87. Dump scows. Vessels loading or unloading ashes or similar material shall pay wharfage or dockage at the rate of 1c. per day per running foot. (Rule —)

§88. Berthing fees. Every vessel making fast to a vessel at any pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or to another vessel outside of such vessel, or at an anchor within any slip or basin, when not receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, shall pay one-half of rates provided for vessels of her class in the preceding sections of this article. (Charter, §859, in part.)

§89. Payment of wharfage. Dock masters must collect in cash any and all wharfage daily, except in cases where a credit account has been opened by consent of the commissioner. Payment for wharfage, by those having credit accounts, must be made direct to the cashier of the department, within 10 days after receipt of bill. In case a vessel shall leave a pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin before the payment of the wharfage or dockage due on her account, the owner, consignee or person in charge of such vessel shall be liable to pay double the rates of wharfage for vessels of her class, established by the preceding sections of this article. (Rule —)

§90. Top wharfage. The owner or the lessee of any wharf, pier or bulkhead may charge and collect the sum of 5c. per ton on all goods, merchandise and materials remaining on the water front property, owned or leased by him, for every day after the expiration of 24 hours from the time the goods, merchandise and materials shall have been left or deposited thereon, and he shall have a lien on such goods, merchandise and materials for such charges until the same shall have been paid. (Charter, §862; without substantial change.)

§91. Rates to be printed on wharfage bills; over charges. All persons owning or having charge of water front property shall cause all provisions of this article to be printed on the back of each bill presented by them for wharfage, and the owner, consignee, or person in charge of any vessel shall not be required to pay the wharfage or dockage due on such vessel, unless upon his demand the bill presented to him is printed in conformity with this section. Any person, owning or having charge of any water front property, who shall receive for wharfage any rates in excess of those authorized by this article, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved treble the amount so charged as damages, to be sued for and recovered by the party aggrieved. (Charter, §863.)

Article 7
Ferries.

Section 100. (This article is provided in order to afford a place for future regulations concerning the subject).

Article 8.
Protection of navigation.

Section 120. Obstructions to navigation.
121. Vessels lying at ends of piers.
122. Dumping.
123. Ashes and refuse from vessels.
124. Violations.

§120. Obstructions to navigation. In case any pier, bulkhead, platform or other wharf structure shall be abandoned and constitute an obstruction to navigation, or a vessel shall be stranded, sunken or wrecked and be abandoned for 10 days, the commissioner shall notify the owner of such abandoned property or vessel, if known to him, to remove the same forthwith, but if the owner be not known to the commissioner, or is not within the city, or shall fail to comply with the notice, the commissioner shall cause such obstruction or vessel to be removed, and the expense of such removal shall be recoverable by action from the owner and shall be a lien on the property or vessel so removed until paid. If such property or vessel be not claimed within 30 days after removal, the commissioner shall advertise the same for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, in the City Record for 6 days. The proceeds of each such sale shall be paid into the city treasury. (Rule 11.)

§121. Vessels lying at outer end of wharfs. No vessel, canal boat, barge, lighter or tug shall obstruct the waters of the harbor, by lying at the exterior end of wharves in the waters of the North or the East River, except at their own risk of injury from vessels entering or leaving any adjacent dock or pier. (Charter, §879.)

§122. Dumping. 1. *General regulation.* No wharf, pier or slip, or bulkhead adjacent thereto, in the navigable waters of the port of New York, which has heretofore been used for the loading and discharging of sailing vessels, regularly employed in foreign commerce and having a draught of more than 18 feet of water, shall be used as a dumping ground. (Charter, §845.)

2. *Harbor pollution.* The placing, discharging or depositing, by any process or in any manner, of offal, fruit, vegetables, piles, lumber, timber, driftwood, dirt, ashes, cinders, mud, sand, dredging, sludge, acid, or any other refuse matters, floatable or otherwise, in the tidal waters of the port of New York is hereby strictly prohibited, except under the supervision of the United States supervisor of the harbor. (Charter, §880; Rule 15.)

3. *Snow and ice.* No snow or ice shall be dumped into the waters adjacent to water-front, except from piers, bulkheads and other places designated from time to time by the commissioner. (Charter, §878, Rule 8.)

§123. Ashes and refuse from vessels. Scows employed by the city or by contractors for removing ashes, garbage and refuse, while moored at the various dumping boards of the city, are hereby required to receive, directly, all ashes or rubbish from vessels in the harbor, and two or more scows shall be located at such points as the supervisor of the harbor may direct, for the special use of boats and vessels wishing to discharge ashes or rubbish. (Charter, §881.)

§124. Violations. Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not more than $250 nor less than $5, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months nor less than 10 days, one-half of said fine to be paid to the person giving information which shall lead to the conviction of the offender. (Charter, §880.)

Chapter 9.
ELECTRICAL CONTROL.

(Provided for future legislation, if any.)

Chapter 10.
EXPLOSIVES AND HAZARDOUS TRADES.
Regulations of the Municipal Explosives Commission.

[Wherever used in this chapter the symbol "E. R." means existing regulations of the municipal explosives commission.]

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Certificates and permits.
3. Bonds and fees.
4. Manufacture, storage, sale, transportation and use of explosives.
5. Ammunition.
6. Fireworks.
7. Matches.
8. Mineral oils.
9. Inflammable mixtures.
10. Combustible mixtures.
11. Garages.
12. Motor vehicle repair shops.
13. Dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishments.
14. Sponging.
15. Paints, varnishes and lacquers.
16. Calcium carbide.
17. Gases under pressure.
18. Refrigerating plants.
19. Nitro-cellulose.
20. Motion-picture films.
21. Distilled liquors and alcohols.
22. Oils and fats.
23. Technical establishments.
24. Wholesale drug stores and drug and chemical houses.
25. Retail drug stores.
26. Miscellaneous.

Article 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.
2. Construction of chapter.
3. Federal government.
4. City officers.
5. Seizure of contraband material.
6. Revenues, disposition of.
7. Electrical perils, protection against.
8. Smoking prohibited.

§1. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this chapter the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Ammunition,* a metal or other shell containing a fulminate, or containing black or smokeless powder for the purpose of propelling projectiles or shot; or black or smokeless powder packed for use as a propelling charge or for saluting purposes; (E. R. §19)

2. *Black powder* (*gunpowder*), any explosive substance composed of sulphur, charcoal and either sodium or potassium nitrate; (E. R. §16)

3. *Blasting cap,* a cap or detonator, with wires attached for exploding the same by means of electricity; (E. R. §14.)

4. *Blasting powder,* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, charcoal and sodium nitrate, specially prepared for the purpose of blasting; (E. R. §17)

5. *Bond,* a written obligation or undertaking, under seal, whereby an applicant for or holder of a permit engages and agrees to indemnify the city for any loss, damage or injury resulting from his acts under such permit; (E. R. §9)

6. *Building* or *separate building,* a unit of construction with exterior masonry walls, erected upon suitable foundations. No portion of a building shall be considered a separate building unless the dividing wall or walls rise from the foundation to some height above the roof; (E. R. §6)

7. *Certificate of approval,* a written statement issued by the fire commissioner, certifying that the type, class or kind of article or thing mentioned therein has been examined, tested and approved in conformity with this chapter, and that it is authorized to be manufactured, stored, transported, sold or used; (E. R. §4)

8. *Certificate of fitness,* a written statement issued by the fire commissioner, certifying that the person to whom it is issued has passed an examination as to his qualifications to perform the work mentioned therein, and that he has authority to perform such work during the term specified (E. R. §3)

9. *Certificate of registration,* a written statement issued by the fire commissioner, certifying that the person, association or corporation named therein has registered his or its name with the commissioner in conformity with the provisions of this chapter; (E. R. §5)

10. *Combustible fiber,* any finely divided vegetable or animal fiber, fabric or substance; (E. R. §38)

11. *Combustible mixture,* any liquid or solid mixture, or substance, or compound, which does not emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100°, when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester, but which may be ignited and caused to burn; (E. R. §25)

12. *Dry cleaning* or *dry dyeing,* the act or process of washing or immersing in volatile inflammable oil or liquid a garment, fabric, fiber, substance or article, for the purpose of cleaning or dyeing the same; (E. R. §29)

13. *Essential oil,* an oil used for flavoring or perfuming purposes; (E. R. §34b)

14. *Explosive, explosive compound* or *mixture,* or *explosive article,* any substance or compound or mixture, or article having properties of such a character that alone, or in combination or contiguity with other substances or compounds, may decompose suddenly and generate sufficient heat or gas or pressure, or any or all of them, to produce rapid flaming combustion, or administer a destructive blow to surrounding objects; (E. R. §11)

15. *F., Fahrenheit,* the Fahrenheit thermometer;

16. *Fire resisting material,* all non-combustible material, and all combustible materials used in the construction of any building, premises, or part thereof, when covered with metal, plaster, concrete, asbestos or other non-combustible substance, or treated with an approved fireproofing process which prevents, delays or retards combustion; (E. R. §38a)

17. *Fireworks,* any combustible or explosive composition, or any substance or combination of substances, or article, prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible pyrotechnic effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation; (E. R. §20)

18 *Fuel oil,* any liquid mixture, substance or compound, derived from petroleum, which does not emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of 125° F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester; (E. R. §23a)

19. *Garage,* a building, shed or enclosure, or any portion thereof, in which a motor vehicle, containing volatile inflammable oil in its fuel storage tank, is stored, housed or kept; (E. R. §27)

20. *Gas under pressure,* a gas or compound or gases, either in a gaseous or liquid form, compressed to a pressure greater than 6 pounds to the square inch; (E. R. §31)

21. *Guncotton,* that nitro cellulose chemically known as hexa-nitro-cellulose, and generally used alone or in combination with other substances as a blasting explosive or as a propelling charge, and includes all cellulose nitrates of a higher degree of nitration; (E. R. §12)

22. *Inflammable mixture,* any liquid, or any mixture, substance, or compound, that contains more than 10 per cent. by volume of volatile inflammable oil, or which will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100° F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester; (E. R. §24)

23. *Inflammable motion picture film,* a film made of nitro-cellulose product or other similar substance, used for the purpose of displaying motion-pictures for exhibition; (E. R. §33)

24. *Kerosene* or *kerosene oil,* any liquid product of petroleum, commonly used for illuminating purposes, which does not emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of 100° F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester; (E. R. §23)

25. *Lubricating oil,* an oil used to reduce friction, whether of animal, vegetable or mineral origin, or a compound thereof; (E. R. §34a)

26. *Match,* a stick, fibre or wick of wood, paper or other material, cut, prepared, manufactured or treated so that, by friction, contact or otherwise, with or upon a surface or substance, it will ignite and produce a flame or combustion; (E. R. §21)

27. *Motor vehicle,* a vehicle or other conveyance having more than two running wheels, and using a volatile inflammable oil as fuel for generating motive power, excepting such vehicles as have a storage tank of a capacity of less than 2 gallons of a volatile inflammable oil; (E. R. §26)

28. *Motor vehicle repair shop,* a building, shed or enclosure, or any portion thereof, wherein is conducted the general business of repairing motor vehicles; (E. R. §28)

29. *Nitro-cellulose product,* any substance, material, or compound, having soluble cotton as a base, including pyralin, celluloid, fiberoid, viscoloid, and similar materials and compounds by whatever name known, when in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, rods, tubes or other shapes, and intended to be used for further manufacture; (E. R. §32)

30. *Oil and fat,* any oil, fat or grease, of animal, vegetable or mineral origin, except essential oils; (E. R. §34)

31. *Permit,* the written authority of the fire commissioner, issued pursuant to this chapter, for the manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or use of any finished or unfinished product, article or thing, or any material or substance entering into the composition thereof; (E. R. §1)

32. *Private garage,* a garage wherein motor vehicles containing volatile inflammable oil are stored, housed or kept, and which are not for sale, rent or hire, or subject to charges for storage; (E. R. §27b)

33. *Public garage,* a garage wherein motor vehicles containing volatile inflammable oil are stored or housed for pay, or kept for sale, rent or hire; (E. R. §27a)

34. *Retail drug store,* a store or building used for the compounding and dispensing, usually in the form of physicians' prescriptions, or for the selling of small quantities of medicinal preparations, proprietary articles, drugs, chemicals, oils, volatile solvents and other substances which, alone or in combination with any other article or substance, are of a highly combustible, inflammable or explosive nature; (E. R. §37)

35. *Safety or slow burning fuse,* a train, or core, of black powder surrounded by strands of jute, hemp or other fiber, and usually covered with a waterproofing material; (E. R. §15)

36. *Smokeless powder,* a propellant for small arms or cannon, in the combustion

of which smoke is largely eliminated, and having for its explosive base nitro-cellulose in varying proportions; (E. R. §18)

37. *Soluble cotton,* pyroxylin or nitro-cellulose, including all cellulose nitrates below that chemically known as hexa-nitro-cellulose, and soluble in a volatile inflammable liquid; (E. R. §13)

38. *Special permit,* the written authority of the fire commissioner (a) to conduct a given business, occupation, trade or industry in a manner not specifically provided for in these regulations when the circumstances and conditions surrounding such business, occupation, trade or industry make it impracticable to comply with the general regulations otherwise applicable thereto; or (b) to store, keep, transport, sell or use a given article or thing in excess of the quantity specified in this chapter. The term "special permit" shall also include certificates of fitness and certificates of approval; (E. R. §2)

39. *Sponging,* the act or process of applying volatile inflammable oil or liquid to a garment, fabric, fiber or article, for the purpose of removing spots or stains therefrom; (E. R. §30)

40. *Technical establishment,* a building or place where explosives, inflammable or highly combustible substances are produced, used or stored for use, or where chemicals or other materials entering into the production of such substances are stored or used, excepting those establishments which are specifically treated under other classifications in this chapter; (E. R. §35)

41. *Tenement-house,* a tenement house as defined in the Tenement House Law, L. 1909, Ch. 99, Sec. 2, Subd. 1, as amended by Ch. 13, L. 1912; (E. R. §8)

42. *Vault,* a covered excavation, or chamber, below the street level, with masonry walls and roof, constructed outside the foundation walls of a building, and with but one entrance, fitted with a self-closing fireproof door; (E. R. §7)

43. *Vessel,* a lighter, tender or other boat or ship, whatever its means of propulsion. (New)

44. *Volatile inflammable oil,* any oil or liquid that will generate an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100° F. when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester; (E. R. §22)

46. *Wholesale drug store* or *drug and chemical supply house,* a building or place used for receiving, handling, storing or keeping for sale, in large quantities, medicinal preparations, proprietary articles, drugs, chemicals, oils, volatile solvents, and other substances which, alone or in combination with other substances or articles, are of a highly combustible, inflammable or explosive nature; (E. R. §36)

§2. Construction of chapter. Wherever in this chapter a given article refers to and treats of a particular business, trade or industry, the regulations therein contained shall not be held to apply to any other business, trade or industry not specifically mentioned or referred to in such article. (E. R. §55)

§3. Federal government. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as applying to the transportation of any article or thing shipped in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the interstate commerce commission; nor as applying to the regular military or naval forces of the United States, nor to the duly authorized militia of any state or territory thereof. (E. R. §§62, 63)

§4. City officers. The heads of the various departments of the city shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter with regard to obtaining permits and with regard to the requirements for certificates of fitness for their employees; but they shall not be required to furnish a bond or to pay a fee in connection therewith. (E. R. §61)

§5. Seizure of contraband material. Any article or thing the manufacture, transportation, storage, keeping, sale or use of which is prohibited by these regulations, or which is manufactured, transported, stored, sold, kept, or used in violation thereof, is liable to seizure by the fire commissioner, and may be disposed of at his discretion. (E. R. §57)

§6. Revenues, disposition of. All fees, fines and forfeitures, and all proceeds of suits for penalties, which may be paid or collected pursuant to this chapter, shall be paid in and disbursed pursuant to chapter xv, title 5 of the Charter. (E. R. §59)

§7. Electrical perils; protection against. In workshops, factories, and other establishments, where volatile inflammable oils or liquids, or inflammable or explosive substances, are used or handled, all fixtures, machinery and apparatus liable to generate or be affected by an electric spark, or which are in any way exposed to the influence of an electric discharge (such as lightning), shall be "grounded" in a manner satisfactory to the fire commissioner (E. R. §56.)

§8. Smoking prohibited. No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or match within any room or enclosed place, or in any cellar or basement, or in any part of any premises in which an explosive or highly combustible or inflammable material is manufactured, stored or kept for use or sale. Offices not containing explosive, highly combustible or inflammable material, and separated from the other parts of said places or premises by a tight partition or a self-closing door, shall be exempt from the above prohibition.

ARTICLE 2.
Certificates and permits.

Section 20. Applications.
21. Certificate of fitness.
22. Certificate of approval.
23. Certificate of registration.
24. Permits; general provisions.
25. Special permits.
26. Renewals; revocation.
27. Inspection.

§20. Applications. All applications for certificates or permits required by the provisions of this chapter shall be made to the fire commissioner, in such form and detail as he shall prescribe, and containing such information as he shall require. Except applications for certificates of fitness, they shall be accompanied by such plans, drawings, models or samples as the commissioner may require. (E. R., §§39, 40.)

§21. Certificate of fitness. 1. *Qualifications.* An applicant for a certificate of fitness must—

(a) Be at least 21 years of age;

(b) Have a reasonable understanding of the English language and be able to answer satisfactorily such questions as may be asked him upon his examination;

(c) Produce such evidence of his character, habits and past employment as may be satisfactory to the commission;

(d) Pass an examination, by a person or body designated by the fire commissioner, upon the law and regulations governing the transportation, storage and use of the substance, compound or article relating to or connected with the service to be performed by him; upon the risks incident to his employment, and upon his knowledge of the precautions necessary to be taken in connection therewith. (E. R. §41)

Upon the approval of such examiner or examining body, the fire commissioner may issue to him a certificate of fitness. (E. R. §§41, 42) An applicant for such certificate, who has failed to pass a satisfactory examination may renew his application after the expiration of 3 months from the date of his last examination; (E. R. §44.)

2. *Photographs.* Each application for such a certificate shall be accompanied with 2 unmounted photographs of the applicant, taken in ordinary working clothes, not less than 2 by 3 inches; one of which shall be attached to the application, the other to the certificate of fitness when issued. (E. R. §43.)

§22. Certificates of approval. Each application for a certificate of approval shall be accompanied with the article or thing sought to be approved, or with complete working drawings thereof. The applicant for the certificate shall, at his own cost and expense, furnish to the fire commissioner any required opportunity to make an analysis, test or examination of the article or thing which is the subject of his application, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the commissioner; or shall, if directed, have such analysis, test or examination made at a laboratory or testing establishment to be designated by the commissioner. Each article or thing of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued shall have the number of such certificate plainly marked or stamped thereon, or attached thereto. (E. R., §§45-47, 266.)

§23. Certificates of registration. An application for a certificate of registration of the name of a person, association or corporation manufacturing, outside the city, any article or thing which is to be stored, sold and used within the city, shall be in such form and detail as the fire commissioner may prescribe, and shall contain a general description of the article or thing sought to be registered. (E. R., §48.)

§24. Permits; general provisions. 1. *Survey.* Before issuing a permit for the manufacture, storage or sale of any article or thing covered by this chapter, the fire commissioner may require a survey to be made of the premises where such manufacture, storage or sale is to be conducted; (E. R., §51).

2. *Not transferable.* A permit is not transferable, but the business may be transferred to a new location under the same ownership, and in case a business conducted under a permit changes ownership, the new owner, before assuming control of such business, shall obtain a new permit. (E. R., §49.)

§25. Special permits. 1. *Continuing old business.* The fire commissioner may, by special permit, authorize the continuance of any business, or the storage, sale or use of any article, apparatus or thing which was originally authorized by a permit issued under the regulations in force on January 1, 1912, or he may waive the operation of this chapter, or any portion thereof, in sparsely populated district. (E. R. §53.)

2. *Modifications.* When the circumstances, conditions, limitations or surroundings of any business, occupation, trade or industry are unusual, or such that it is impracticable to enforce all regulations otherwise applicable thereto, a special permit may be issued, with such modifications of requirements as may be deemed proper. (E. R. §53a)

§26. Renewals; revocation. Unless otherwise specifically provided, all permits, certificates of fitness and certificates of registration issued pursuant to this chapter shall be valid for one year from date of issue; but certificates of approval of a type, class, article, apparatus, system or thing shall not require renewal. The fire commissioner may, however, at any time modify, suspend or revoke any permit or certificate. (E. R. §50)

§27. Inspection. A permit or certificate, issued pursuant to this chapter, shall at all times be subject to inspection by any officer of the fire or police departments. (E. R. §52)

ARTICLE 3.
Bonds and fees.

Section 40. Bonds, general provisions.
41. Schedule of bonds required.
42. Fees for certificates.
43. Fees for permits.
44. Fees for special permits.

§40. Bonds; general provisions. All bonds required to be given under the provisions of this chapter shall be approved by the comptroller, as to the sufficiency of the sureties, and conditioned for the payment of any loss, damage or injury resulting to persons or property by reason of carelessness, negligence or failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter, respecting the manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, handling or use, within the city, of any article or thing covered by this chapter; except that no bond shall be required of a contractor in connection with work to be performed by him under a contract with the city; provided he has filed a general indemnity bond covering such contract. (E. R. §58, as amended by Ord. of July 24, 1912.)

§41. Schedule of bonds required. Except as provided in §40 of this chapter, applicants for permits of the following classes shall give bonds in the penal sums hereinafter specified, namely:

Class of permit.	Bond.	E. R.
1. *Explosives:*		
to bring into the city, and sell, transport and deliver	$5,000 00	(§68)
for each vessel in the local trade	5,000 00	(§69)
for each vehicle engaged in local delivery	5,000 00	(§69)
for magazine, first class	25,000 00	(§72)
second class	20,000 00	(§72)
third class	15,000 00	(§72)
fourth class	10,000 00	(§72)
fifth class	5,000 00	(§72)
2. *Fire-works:*		
to manufacture, bond of not less than	5,000 00	(§79)
to store and sell,		
wholesale value of $500	$2,000 00	(§80)
wholesale value of $1,500	5,000 00	(§81)
to use and discharge, wholesale value over $10,		
single occasion	1,000 00	(§83)
at various times within the same enclosure	2,000 00	(§84)

§42. *Fees for certificates.* Applicants for certificates issued under the provisions of this chapter shall pay annual fees as follows:

Class of certificate.	Fee.	E. R.
1. Certificate of fitness as magazine keeper	$2 00	
other certificates of fitness	5 00	
2. Certificate of approval	25 00	
3. Certificate of registration, the fee required for a permit to manufacture a similar article or thing within the city	.....	(§65-67)

§43. Fees for permits. Applicants for permits under the provisions of this chapter shall pay annual fees as follows:

Class of permit.	Annual fee.	E. R.
Ammunition for small-arms:		
to load by hand	$5 00	(§76)
to store and sell		
in quantities specified in §81	50 00	(§77)
in quantities not exceeding 25 per cent. of quantities specified in §81	10 00	(§77)*
to use blank cartridges on the stage	2 00	(§78)

Class of permits.	Annual fee.	E. R.
Black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder:		
to store 14 to 250 lbs	10 00	(§74)
under 14 lbs	5 00	(§75)
Calcium carbide:		
to store, less than 600 lbs	10 00	(§107)
more than 600 lbs	25 00	(§108)
Combustible mixtures:		
to manufacture	25 00	(§98)
to store and sell	10 00	(§99)
Drug store, or drug or chemical supply-house:		
to maintain and operate, wholesale	10 00	(§120)*
to maintain and operate, retail	2 00	(§121)*
Electric and other blasting caps, to store and sell	25 00	(§73)*
Explosives:		
to bring into the city and sell,		
to transport and deliver	250 00	(§68)
for each vessel carrying locally	50 00	(§70)
for each vehicle delivering locally	50 00	(§69)
to use	25 00	(§71)
each magazine, first class	25 00	(§72)
second class	20 00	(§72)
third class	15 00	(§72)
fourth class	10 00	(§72)
fifth class	5 00	(§72)
Essential oils, storage and sale:		
500 lbs. and over	10 00	(§95c)
100-500 lbs.	5 00	(§95c)
not exceeding 100 lbs	2 00	(§95c)
Fire-crackers, to store in warehouse	25 00	(§82)
Fire-works:		
to manufacture and store	100 00	(§79)
to store and sell, at any one time:		
wholesale market value of $1,500	25 00	(§80)
of wholesale market value of $500	10 00	(§81)
to use and discharge fireworks:		
at various times within the same enclosure	25 00	(§84)

Class of permits.	Annual fee.	E. R.
on single occasion, of market value of over $10	2 00	(§83)
of market value of less than $10	50	(§85)
Fuel oil, storage and use of over 5 bbls	5 00	(§95a)*
Garage, to maintain and operate		
private, for storage of a single motor vehicle	5 00	(§101)*
each additional motor vehicle	2 00	(§101)*
public, one gasoline storage tank	25 00	(§100)*
each additional gasoline storage tank	10 00	(§100)*
no gasoline storage tanks	15 00	(§100)*
Gases:		
to generate and compress acetylene and other combustible gases, including storage of necessary carbide	50 00	(§109)*
same, pressure not to exceed 15 lbs. to sq. in.	5 00	(§111)*
to generate and compress non-combustible	25 00	(§110)*
to store, sell or use non-combustible gases in quantities of 250 cubic feet or over	5 00	(§110)*
same, less than 250 cu. ft	2 00	(§110)*
to store tanks or cylinders of acetylene, not exceeding 2,500 cu. ft.	5 00	(§112)*
to use oxygen in blow-pipe with combustible gas	5 00	(§113)*
Hydro-carbon and other coal-tar products:		
to distill, handle and transport	100 00	(§91)
Inflammable mixtures:		
to manufacture	50 00	(§96)*
except where no volatile inflammable oil or inflammable coal tar product is stored on the premises	10 00	(§96)*
to store and sell, in excess of 250 gals	10 00	(§97)*
from 50 to 250 gals.	5 00	(§97)*
for quantities not exceeding 50 gals.	2 00	(§97)*
Inflammable motion picture films, to manufacture, develop or store	50 00	(§116)
Kerosene and other illuminating oils, to store and sell in quantities not exceeding 275 gals.	10 00	(§95)*
Liquors, spirits or alcohols, to manufacture, distill, rectify or store	10 00	(§117)
Machine oils, lubricating and other heavy oils, to store and sell, over 5 bbls.	10 00	(§95b)*
Matches:		
to manufacture	25 00	(§86)
to store and sell, less than 500 matchman's gross	5 00	(§87)*
less than 5,000 matchman's gross	10 00	(§88)*
more than 5,000 matchman's gross	50 00	(§89)
Motor-vehicle repair-shop, to maintain and operate	10 00	(§102)*
for storing volatile inflammable oils for each tank of 275 gals. or less an additional fee of	15 00	(§102)*
Nitro-cellulose products:		
to store and use in manufacture, 100 lbs. or more	50 00	(§114)*
less than 100 lbs.	10 00	(§114)*
to collect, transport or store scraps of	5 00	(§115)*
Oils and fats, to store	10 00	(§118)
Paints, varnishes or lacquers:		
to manufacture, mix or compound, generally	50 00	(§105)*
paints only	25 00	(§105)*
to store and sell, 500 gals. or more	25 00	(§106)*
100 to 500 gals.	10 00	(§106)*
less than 100 gals.	2 00	(§106)*
to store and use, 500 gals. or more	10 00	(§106)*
100 to 500 gals.	5 00	(§106)*
20 to 100 gals.	2 00	(§106)*
Petroleum, to refine and distill	300 00	(§90)
Petroleum, shale oil and the liquid products thereof and of coal-tar, to store in a storage plant	100 00	(§92)
to store and sell,		
not over 10 bbls. or 500 gals. in cans	20 00	(§94)
at retail not over 100 gals	10 00	(§94)
Technical establishment, to operate and maintain	25 00	(§119)
Volatile inflammable oils:		
to store and sell to motor boats, not over 10,000 gals	25 00	(§93)
to store and use in dry-cleaning or dry-dyeing plant:		
275 gals. or over	50 00	(§103)*
70 to 275 gals	20 00	(§103)*
not exceeding 70 gals	10 00	(§103)*
sponging plant	2 00	(§104)

*As amended by ordinance adopted Nov. 25, 1913.

§44. Fees for special permits. For a special permit the applicant shall pay the fee fixed by the fire commissioner at the time of authorizing the permit. (E.R.64.)

ARTICLE 4.

Manufacture, storage, sale, transportation and use of explosives.

Section 60. Manufacture prohibited.
61. Storage, sale, transportation, use or possession of explosives.
62. Packing and marking.
63. Magazines.
64. Delivery by vehicle.
65. Vessels carrying explosives.
66. Report of deliveries.
67. Blasting caps.
68. Black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder.
69. Use; blasting.

§60. Manufacture prohibited. No person shall manufacture railroad track torpedoes, flashlight compositions; primers, electric fuses, safety fuses or blasting caps, explosives or any composition used to obtain audible or visible effects by combustion, explosion or detonation in cannon, machine or rapid-fire guns; shells, torpedoes or war rockets in the city. (E. R., §§125, 190, 201, 226).

§61. Storage, sale, transportation, use or possession of explosives, generally. 1. *Permit.* No person shall transport, store, sell, deliver, use or have in his possession any explosive without a permit (E. R., §§125, 126),

2. *Gun-cotton.* No person shall transport, store or sell any gun-cotton, except in a water-tight metal vessel containing no more than 10 pounds of gun-cotton, dry weight, and at least 20 per cent. of water (E. R., §§133, 499),

3. *Nitro-glycerine.* 1. No person shall transport, store, keep, sell, deliver, use or have in his possession any liquid nitro-glycerine, nor shall any person store, transport or use between, November 1st and March 15th, any explosive containing nitro-glycerine or which will freeze or deteriorate at a temperature higher than 10° above zero F.; provided, that permits may be issued for the transportation and sale of nitro-glycerine in the form of tablets, pills or granules, in quantities not exceeding 10,000 pieces, containing no more than one-fiftieth of a grain each. No explosives containing nitro-glycerine, and not intended for use within the city, shall be stored or kept therein or landed at or upon any dock, pier or bulkhead thereof. (E. R., §§125, 131, 134, 140)

4. *Transportation or delivery.* No person shall transport or deliver any explosive between sunset and sunrise (E. R., §138), nor in a completed tunnel or subway under land or waters, or in or upon any public conveyance (E. R., §139), nor shall any explosive be transported through, in or upon any street (E. R., §140), except in the manner provided in § of this chapter (New);

5. *Supervision.* No person shall bring into the city, nor transport, store, deliver or use any explosive therein unless same shall be continually under the care and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness (E. R., §132);

6. *Unapproved kinds, types or brands.* No permit shall be issued for the bringing into the city or for the transportation, storage, sale or use therein, of any explosive which is not of a type, kind or brand that has been examined, tested and approved by the fire commissioner (E. R., §127).

§62. Packing and marking. No person shall sell or deliver for use any explosive except in original and unbroken packages, and when packed as follows:

1. *Dynamite and other blasting compounds containing a liquid* which may exude —in strong wooden cases, lined with a liquid-proof paper lining sufficient to prevent the exudation of the liquid. Such cases shall be of two sizes only—to contain 50 pounds and 25 pounds of explosives, respectively;

2. *Other blasting compounds (except black and smokeless powder)* which do not contain a substance subject to deleterious influences by exposure to moisture—in strong wooden cases, of two sizes only—to contain 50 pounds and 25 pounds of explosives, respectively (E. R., §135);

3. *Sticks or cartridges.* All explosives put up in the form of sticks or cartridges shall be packed so as to lie on their sides; and when the boxes are loaded in or upon a wagon, tender, lighter or vessel, they shall be so arranged that the sticks or cartridges rest on their sides (E. R., §136);

4. *Marking.* All packages containing explosives for transportation, storage, sale or use shall bear the name and brand of the explosive and the name of the manufacturer, and shall have plainly marked on the top and on one end or side thereof the words, "HIGH EXPLOSIVES—DANGEROUS;" and shall also have plainly marked on the top thereof the words, "THIS SIDE UP" (E. R., §137);

§63. Magazines. 1. *Permit.* No person shall store or keep explosives, except in a magazine for which a permit shall have been issued. (E. R. §161)

2. *Special Permit.* A special permit shall be required for the storage of explosives in a magazine of either the first or second class, as classified in subdivision 4 of this section, and the fire commissioner may at any time require the holder of such special permit to change the location of such magazine, or establish a new one in another location. (E. R. §162)

3. *Posting permit.* A copy of the permit issued for any magazine shall be conspicuously displayed on the outside thereof, in a frame under glass. (E. R. §177)

4. *Classification.* There shall be five classes of magazines, namely:
(a) 1st class, to contain not more than 1,000 pounds of explosives each;
(b) 2d class, to contain not more than 500 pounds of explosives each;
(c) 3d class, to contain not more than 250 pounds of explosives each;
(d) 4th class, to contain not more than 100 pounds of explosives each;
(e) 5th class, to contain not more than 25 pounds of explosives each; (E. R. §164.)

5. *Construction.* All magazines, except those of the fifth class, shall be constructed and provided with such safeguards to life and property as may be prescribed or approved, in writing, by the fire commissioner. (E. R. §165, revised) A magazine of the fifth class shall consist of a wooden box, properly constructed, with an interior capacity not to exceed 8 cubic feet; the frame work shall be 2 inches thick, lined on both sides throughout with ⅞-inch tongued and grooved boards; the spaces between linings to be packed with mineral wool, and the outside of box to be covered with sheet iron. (E. R. §165)

6. *Danger area.* A danger area shall be maintained around each magazine in proportion to the quantity of explosives contained therein; and the extent of such danger area shall be stated in the permit. The magazine keeper shall maintain such area clean and free from rubbish, dead grass, shrubbery and other obstructions, and prevent persons from loitering therein. (E. R. §170)

7. *Heating.* In case a heating compartment is attached to a magazine, the magazine keeper, when the heating apparatus is in operation, shall so regulate it that the temperature inside the magazine shall at no time rise above 80° F. (E. R. §171)

8. *Magazine-keepers.* No person holding a magazine permit shall store or keep explosives therein unless a person holding a certificate of fitness as a magazine keeper be continuously in charge thereof; provided, that a person holding a certificate of fitness as a blaster may also act as a magazine keeper for a magazine of the 5th class, under a special permit of the fire commissioner. (E. R. §167) He shall keep an accurate daily record of all explosives received at or delivered from the magazine under his charge, which shall show in detail how the explosives have been used or otherwise disposed of, and shall at all times be open to inspection by any inspector or member of the fire department. He shall first deliver from the magazine such explosives as have been longest therein. (E. R. §168) All magazines shall be kept locked, except when being inspected, or when explosives are being placed therein or removed therefrom; and the magazine keeper shall at all times have the key thereof in his possession. He must care for and protect the magazine and its contents from interference by unauthorized persons. The drawers of a magazine shall not be removed therefrom, nor used to carry explosives away from the magazine. (E. R. §169) A magazine keeper shall not be required to perform any duty that will in any way interfere with his duties as set forth in this article. (E. R. §172)

9. *Management.* A magazine shall at all times be kept clean and dry and free from grit; and before any repairs or alterations are made to any part thereof all explosives shall be carefully removed to a place of safety and the magazine thoroughly washed out. All tools and implements used in making such repairs or alterations shall be of wood, or of copper, brass or other soft metal or material. In no case shall nails or screws be driven into a magazine in making repairs or alterations, nor into any material that has once formed a part thereof; and all wooden structural parts of a magazine, if discarded, shall be immediately burned at a safe distance therefrom. (E. R. §166)

10. *Marking explosives.* Each contractor holding a permit for blasting, before placing explosives in a magazine, shall require each stick or container of such explosives to be plainly labelled or marked with a magazine number of identification, to be furnished by the fire commissioner. No person, not holding a certificate of fitness as a blaster or a magazine keeper, shall use or have in his possession any explosives not marked with an identification number as above provided. All unmarked explosives found in the possession of a contractor or any other person, except the manufacturer thereof or his agent, may be confiscated, seized, condemned and destroyed by the fire commissioner. (E. R. §173, as amended by Ord. effective Sept. 5, 1913.)

11. *Sand-bag barricade.* The fire commissioner may require a magazine to be surrounded by a sand-bag barricade constructed as he may deem necessary to public safety. (E. R. §176.)

12. *Storage restrictions.* No person shall

(a) Place, keep or store in a magazine explosives in excess of 1,000 pounds, except under a special permit; nor place, keep or store in any magazine explosives or blasting supplies in excess of the amount stated in the permit; (E. R. §173)

(b) Place, keep or store black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder in a magazine containing any other explosive, or in a magazine containing blasting caps, detonators or electric fuses; (E. R. §174)

(c) Place, keep or store in, or bring within 100 feet of a magazine of the first, second, third or fourth class containing explosives, or containing black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder, any blasting cap, capped cartridge, detonator, electric fuse, or any other article or thing that is likely to cause an explosion by friction, shock, heat or otherwise; (E. R. §175)

(d) Cap a cartridge within a radius of 100 feet of a magazine (except magazines of the fifth class), nor cap more cartridges than necessary for immediate use. (E. R. §178)

§64. Delivery by vehicle. *Permit.* No person shall carry or transport explosives through the streets except in a wagon or in a motor vehicle, constructed and equipped in conformity with specifications approved by the fire commissioner, for which a permit shall have been issued. (E. R. §141.)

2. *Construction.* Each such wagon shall have strong running gear and a wholly enclosed wooden body mounted on suitable springs. The bed of the wagon shall be of two thicknesses of sound boards, free from knots, tongued and grooved, not to exceed three inches in width, so laid as to break joints and to be blind nailed, with the top surfaces planed smooth. The only entrance to the body of the wagon shall be by means of a door at the rear, which shall be kept locked except when the wagon is being loaded or unloaded. (E. R. §142.)

3. *Drivers.* Each such vehicle shall be continuously in charge of two competent persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a handler of explosives, and no other person shall be allowed in or upon such vehicle. (E. R. §146). No person in charge of a vehicle containing explosives shall smoke in or upon such vehicle; drive the vehicle while intoxicated; drive the vehicle or conduct himself in a careless or reckless manner during its transit through the city; not load or unload the vehicle carelessly, recklessly or while smoking or intoxicated. (E. R. §147.)

4. *Exploders.* No person shall place or carry in or upon a vehicle, containing explosives, any exploders, detonators, blasting caps, or other explosive material, nor carry in or upon such vehicle any matches, metal tool or piece of metal or any mechanical device for producing a spark or flame. (E. R. §§148, 150.)

5. *Flag.* Each such vehicle shall display upon an erect pole on the front end thereof, and at such height that it may be visible from all directions, a red flag with the word DANGER painted, stamped or sewn thereon in white letters. Each flag shall

be at least 18 inches by 30 inches in size, and the letters thereon shall be at least 12 inches in height. (E. R. §144.)

6. *Interference with.* No person shall interfere with or molest a vehicle containing explosives, or the horses, or the person in charge thereof. (E. R. §149.)

7. *Load limit.* No person shall carry or transport in or upon such a vehicle any explosives in excess of 1,000 pounds. (E. R. §152.)

8. *Original packages.* No person in charge of a vehicle carrying explosives shall deliver them except in original and unbroken packages, nor at any place other than a duly authorized magazine and to the person in charge thereof. (E. R. §153.)

9. *Painted vermillion.* Each such vehicle shall be painted vermillion, and shall have painted on its sides and back, in easily legible white letters at least 12 inches high, the word EXPLOSIVES, and in smaller letters and figures the name of the owner and the number of the permit. (E. R. §143.)

10. *Route.* No vehicle containing explosives shall be driven, for more than one city block, along any street in the city over which there is an elevated railroad or under which there is a tunnel or subway for the transportation of passengers or freight, nor through a crowded street. (E. R. §151.) Each vehicle shall be drawn by a horse or horses amply able to haul the load, and no unnecessary stops shall be made in transit. (E. R. §145.)

§65. Vessels carrying explosives. 1. *Generally.* The commander, owner or owners of any vessel arriving in the port of New York, and having more than 28 pounds of gunpowder or other explosive on board shall, immediately upon arrival and before such vessel shall approach nearer than 300 yards of the pier line of the city, give written notice to the fire commissioner of the fact that such explosives are on said vessel. And all vessels, having on board or loading explosives exceeding 28 pounds, shall cause to be displayed at the masthead nearest the land, while remaining within the city, a red flag at least 5 feet square, and no vessel shall lie at a pier after sunset, having on board more than 28 pounds of explosives, without a permit from the commissioner, said permit to be issued for not exceeding 48 hours. (C. O. §428.)

2. *Powder-boats.* No person shall transport explosives upon the water within the city for delivery at a dock, pier or bulkhead, or to a vessel lying thereto, except in a lighter, tender or other vessel, for which a permit shall have been issued. (E. R. §154.) Each such vessel shall, while carrying explosives, have continuously on board thereof two competent persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a handler of explosives, one of whom shall be the commander of the vessel; and no person other than the holder of a permit issued under §61 of this chapter and the necessary crew shall be allowed in or upon such vessel. Whenever practicable, all explosives shall be stowed on deck and properly covered with a tarpaulin. (E. R. §§157, 158.)

3. *Blasting caps.* No person having charge of a vessel carrying explosives within the city shall also carry in or upon such vessel, at the same time, any electric fuse, blasting caps, detonators, or other exploders, nor shall any person smoke while in or upon such vessel or carry in or upon the same any matches, other than safety matches, nor shall any intoxicated person be allowed on such a vessel. (E. D. §§157, 159.)

4. *Landing.* No person shall land or place explosives upon a dock, pier, bulkhead, or other landing place. Explosives intended for use within the city shall be transferred from the vessel making the delivery directly to a vehicle for transporting explosives, for which a permit has been issued under §63 of this chapter. Explosives, intended for shipment to points outside the city, may be transferred from a vessel directly to another vessel lying at a city dock or pier, provided the amount so transferred does not exceed 2,500 pounds. All such shipments in excess of 2,500 pounds must be transferred from vessel to vessel at a distance of not less than 1,000 feet from any pier-line. (E. R. §§155, 156.)

§66. Report of deliveries. Each holder of permit under §63 or §64 of this chapter shall file with the fire commissioner, before 10 a. m. of each business day, a written statement, under oath, of all deliveries of explosives made by him on the preceding day, which shall contain the following information:

(a) Name and address of person to whom delivered;
(b) Date of delivery;
(c) Location of magazine where delivered;
(d) Name of person having charge of the magazine at which delivery was made;
(e) Number of pounds, name or brand, and character of explosives delivered at each magazine. (E. R. §160.)

§67. Blasting caps. 1. *Permits to transport, store and sell.* No person shall transport, store and sell any electric fuses, safety fuses or blasting caps without a permit. (E. R. §191.)

2. *Storage.* No person shall bring into, transport, store, sell or deliver within the city any blasting caps, except when packed in tin boxes containing not more than 100 caps each. (E. R. §198.) Holders of permits for the storage and use of explosives issued in conformity with this chapter shall be allowed to store or keep not more than 500 electric fuses and 500 blasting caps without being required to obtain a permit therefor; provided such fuses and blasting caps shall be kept in a separate magazine at least 100 feet distant from any magazine containing explosives. (E. R. §199)

3. *Delivery wagons.* No person shall transport or carry through the streets any electric fuses or blasting caps in excess of 2500 each, and except it be in a duly authorized wagon, which shall comply with all the requirements governing wagons for the transportation of explosives. (E.R. §194) No person shall place or carry or cause to be placed or carried, in or upon any wagon containing electric fuses or blasting caps, any other explosive. (E. R. §195.)

4. *Magazines.* All magazines for which permits are issued for the storage of electric fuses and blasting caps shall be deemed to be magazines of the first class, and shall comply with all the requirements governing magazines of the first class. Such magazines shall not be permitted to contain more than 10,000 electric fuses and 10,000 blasting caps each; and they shall be continuously under the care of a person holding a certificate of fitness as a magazine keeper. (E. R. §193)

5. *Packing.* No person shall bring into, store, sell or transport within the city electric fuses, except in cartons containing not more than 50 fuses each; and when packed in shipping cases such cases shall contain not more than 500 fuses. (E.R. §196). No person shall sell and deliver for use any electric fuses, except in original and unbroken cartons containing not more than 50 fuses each. (E. R. §197)

6. *Warning.* Each shipping case or package containing electric fuses or blasting caps shall bear on one side thereof the name and address of the manufacturer, and shall have plainly marked on two sides thereof the words BLASTING CAPS—HANDLE CAREFULLY. DO NOT STORE OR LOAD WITH ANY EXPLOSIVE. (E. R. §200)

§68. Black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder; transportation, storage and sale of. 1. *Permit.* No person shall transport, store or sell any black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder, in quantities exceeding 2 pounds, without a permit. (E. R. §202)

2. *Magazines.* A magazine permit for the storage of any such powder in quantities aggregating not more than 250 pounds may be issued, but no such permit shall be issued unless the fire commissioner shall have approved its location and construction. All such magazines shall be maintained in conformity with the requirements of this chapter concerning magazines for the storage of explosives. (E. R. §204)

3. *Outside exposure.* No person shall expose any such powder on the outside of any building or in any window or door thereof. (E. R. §207)

4. *Packing.* All such powder stored in magazines or when transported within the city shall be packed in strong wooden, fiber or metallic cans or canisters, containing not more than 25 pounds each. (E. R. §208.)

5. *Small supplies.* A permit may be issued for the storage of any such powder in quantities aggregating not more than 14 pounds, provided it be stored in a receptacle so placed that it can be flooded from the exterior of the building, or in a metal receptacle, properly locked and on wheels, plainly marked "Gunpowder," and located not more than 10 feet from and directly opposite the entrance nearest the street level. (E. R. §205)

§69. Use; blasting. 1. *Quantity of explosive.* No person shall use in a blasting operation a quantity of explosives greater than necessary properly to start the rock; but the inspector of blasting shall have authority to prescribe the maximum quantity of explosives to be used. (E. R. §179.)

2. *Covering blasts.* Immediately after loading and tamping the hole, and before firing the blast, the rock to be blasted shall be covered on all exposed sides with a strong woven matting of rope or wire at least 1½ inches in diameter. The matting shall then be covered with at least 12 timbers, each 10 feet long and 10 inches in smallest diameter, held securely together by chains or by iron or steel cables at least three-quarters of an inch in diameter. After the rock has been thus covered, the blast shall be fired without unnecessary delay. (E. R. §184.) The inspector of blasting shall have authority to prescribe the amount and manner of application of the protective covering to be placed over blasts situated on the perpendicular or diagonal side of a rock, and over blasts for ditch work, block holes, manholes, pole-holes, electric wire subways, sewer and gas connections, gas and water mains. (E. R. §179.) The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to blasting operations in a tunnel or subway when the blast is situated more than 100 feet from the mouth or opening to the tunnel and at least 10 feet from the outer surface of the rock. (E. R. §185.)

3. *Firing.* Except when blasting in a tunnel or subway, the roof of which is at least 10 feet below the surface of the ground, no person shall explode a blasting charge by means of time, slow-burning or safety fuse, or by any means other than some form of electrical apparatus. (E. R. §181.) No person shall use more than one electric fuse in firing a blasting hole, except when loaded in separate charges. (E. R. §182.) Three minutes' notice before firing the blasts shall be given by displaying a red flag on a staff not less than 10 feet high, set in a conspicuous place within 25 feet of the point where the charge is placed, and also by calling out the words "A blast" several times repeated and loud enough to be distinctly heard at a distance of 200 feet from the point of discharge, and shall notify the occupants of all houses within 300 feet of the place of blasting, on the morning of each day upon which blasting shall be done. (C. O. §544)

4. *Hours.* No person shall conduct blasting operations within the city between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m., nor at any time on Sunday, except under authority of a special permit. (E. R. §189.)

5. *Shoring.* The blasting of rock contiguous to any structure shall be so conducted as not to cause damage thereto; and, to this end, weak walls or other supports shall be shored up, and rotten or decomposed rock shall be removed, only by the use of gads, picks or crowbars. When blasting in the vicinity of a weak structure is unavoidable, only light face blasts, with short lines of resistance and small charges, shall be used. (E. R. §180.)

6. *Tamping.* Blasting charges shall be tamped only by means of wooden tampers and by the application of direct pressure. Tamping by strokes or blows, or with a rod or stick the end of which is any way frayed or split, is forbidden. (E. R. §183.)

7. *Unexploded charge.* Immediately after firing a blast, the blaster shall cause all debris to be removed, and shall thoroughly examine the rock to ascertain whether there remains any unexploded charge. (E. R. §187.) In case a charge should fail to explode, the tamping shall not be removed, but the old charge shall be exploded by drilling a single hole at least 12 inches away, which last hole shall then be loaded and fired in the manner prescribed in these regulations. When a blast fails to carry away the entire drill-hole, but leaves the lower part intact, no further drilling shall be done in that hole. (E. R. §188.)

ARTICLE 5.
Ammunition.

Section 80. Manufacturing; loading.
81. Storage and sale.

§80. Manufacturing; loading. No person shall manufacture, or load ammunition by power machinery. A special permit may be issued to a person holding a permit authorizing him to store and sell ammunition, authorizing the loading of small arms ammunition by hand. (E. R. §§210, 211.)

§81. Storage and sale. 1. *Permit.* No person shall store, sell or offer for sale any ammunition without a permit. (E. R. §212.)

2. *Blanks for artillery.* Holders of permits issued under this section may store a limited number of blank shells or cartridges to be used in cannon for saluting purposes; the number to be so stored shall be fixed by the fire commissioner in each case, and shall be stated in the permit. (E. R. §216.)

3. *Quantities.* The fire commissioner may fix the maximum quantity of ammunition to be stored in any premises for which a permit is applied, and the quantity so fixed shall be stated in the permit; but no permit shall be issued for the storage of ammunition in quantities greater than the following:

300,000 loaded shells containing shot, for shotguns not exceeding No. 8 gauge;
2,500,000 cartridges for pistols;
500,000 cartridges for rifles of a caliber not larger than .45 of an inch;
10,000 cartridges for rifles of a caliber not larger than .50 of an inch;
5,000 cartridges for rifles of a caliber between .50 of an inch and .58 of an inch;
5,000 blank cartridges of a caliber not larger than .45 of an inch;
3,000,000 primers for central fire ammunition;
6,000,000 percussion caps, or primers, without anvils. (E. R. §215.)

4. *Restrictions.* No ammunition shall be stored or sold in any premises

(a) Which are occupied as a tenement house, school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly, excepting armories of the National Guard.

(b) Which are used as a drug store, paint store, pawn shop, pawn broker's sale shop or stationery store.

(c) Which are artificially lighted by any means other than electricity, except in sparsely settled districts where there is no electric service.

(d) Where cigars, cigarettes, or tobaccos are stored or kept for sale.

(e) Where liquors are sold.

(f) Where other materials of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored or kept for sale, but this restriction shall not apply to a person duly authorized to keep and sell gun-powder.

(g) Where fireworks are manufactured, stored or sold.

5. *Theatrical Use.* No permit shall be issued for the use of blank cartridges, except in connection with performances in duly authorized theatres or places of public amusement, or for saluting purposes, as provided in subdivision 2 of this section. (E. R. §217.)

6. *Window displays.* No holder of a permit for the storage and sale of ammunition shall store or exhibit in the windows or doors of the premises covered by the permit any cartridges or shells containing explosives. (E. R. §218.)

ARTICLE 6.
Fireworks.

Section 90. Manufacture.
91. Signal lights.
92. Storage, sale and transportation.
93. Prohibited types.
94. Discharge of fireworks.

§90. Manufacture. 1. *Permit.* No person shall manufacture any fireworks in the city without a permit. (E. R. §221.)

2. *Conditions.* Such a permit may be issued upon the following conditions:

a. The manufactory shall not be situated nearer than 200 feet to any building not used in connection with such manufacture, or to any street, and not nearer than 50 feet to any building used for the storage of explosives or fireworks, nor nearer than 25 feet to any other building within the factory enclosure;

b. Premises where fireworks are manufactured shall be enclosed on all sides by a substantial fence, and all openings to such enclosure shall be fitted with suitable gates, which, when not locked, shall be in charge of a competent watchman, who shall have charge of the manufactory when it is not in active operation; (E. R. §223.)

c. Premises where fireworks are manufactured shall have at least 3 fire hydrants placed in different parts of the enclosure, connected to an adequate supply of water under pressure, the hose to be sufficient to reach all parts of the buildings within the enclosure, and there shall at all times be kept, within a distance of 5 feet of each building inside such enclosure, at least 6 5-gallon buckets, full of water, and at least 6 5-gallon buckets full of sand; (E. R. §223.)

d. The manufactory shall at all times be supplied with adequate means of communication with the fire department, such as a telephone or fire alarm boxes, and shall be lighted only by incandescent electric lights; (E. R. §223.)

e. A building used for the storage of explosives or for the storage of finished fireworks shall not be situated nearer than 300 feet to any building not used in connection with the manufacture of fireworks, or to any street; (E. R. §223)

3. *Packing.* Torpedoes must be packed with sawdust in paper cartons, and these packed in wooden shipping cases; but no shipping case shall contain more than 1000 torpedoes. Fireworks having fuses attached or inserted shall be packed in such manner that the fuses shall all point in the same direction, and the label shall be attached to the end of the package opposite the fuse. (E. R. §§228, 229.)

4. *Restrictions.* No person shall manufacture within the city of New York any of the following articles:

(a) Fireworks containing chlorates (except chlorate of potash and chlorate of barium), picrates, fulminates or any high explosive;
(b) Fireworks containing chlorate and sulphur in admixture;
(c) Railroad track torpedoes;
(d) Flashlight compositions;
(e) Picrates or fulminates;
(f) Fireworks whistles;
(g) Explosive marbles;
(h) Blank cartridges;
(i) Fireworks with match-head or self-lighting ends, except ship signals;
(j) Fireworks containing red or white phosphorus;
(k) Compounds used for detonating purposes; primers, or electrical fuses, or any composition used to obtain audible or visible effects by combustion, explosion or detonation in cannon, machine or rapid-fire guns; shells, torpedoes or war rockets.

5. *Supervision.* All premises where fireworks are manufactured shall, while in operation, be continuously under the charge and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a superintendent or manager of a fireworks factory. (E. R. §227)

§91. Signal lights. The manufacture of railroad and ship signal lights, signal compositions, and rockets shall be governed by the same regulations as govern the manufacture of fireworks. (E. R. §225.)

§92. Storage, sale and transportation. 1. *Certificate of registration.* No person shall transport, store or sell fireworks unless a certificate of registration of the name of the manufacturer thereof shall have been issued; provided, however, that certificates of registration shall not be required for fireworks manufactured under a permit issued in conformity with §60 of this article. (E. R. §230.)

2. *Permit.* No person shall store or sell fireworks without a permit. (E. R. §231.)

3. *Restrictions.* No permit under this section shall be issued for any premises
(a) Which are occupied as a tenement house, school, workshop, factory, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;
(b) Which are not equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers;
(c) Which are of wooden construction;
(d) Which are artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;
(e) Where cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;
(f) Where paints, oils, varnishes, lacquers or inflammable liquids are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;
(g) Where drygoods or other materials of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored or sold;
(h) Where matches, rosin, turpentine, petroleum or any liquid product thereof, hemp, or explosives are manufactured, stored or kept for sale. (E. R. §232.)

4. *Extinguishers.* All holders of permits under this section shall keep on the premises covered by the permit, in a convenient location, at least 6 5-gallon buckets of water and 6 5-gallon buckets of sand, fit and ready for use in case of fire. (E. R. §233)

5. *Fire crackers.* A permit may be issued to a person doing a general storage or warehouse business for the storage, in a duly authorized warehouse, of firecrackers composed only of sulphur, saltpeter and charcoal mixtures, and the quantity of firecrackers to be so stored shall in each case be stated in the permit. (E. R. §244.)

6. *Local transportation.* No person shall carry or transport through the streets fireworks exceeding in wholesale market value the sum of $10, unless they are securely packed in spark-proof wooden or metal packages having plainly marked on the outside thereof in large legible letters the words FIREWORKS—EXPLOSIVE, but under no circumstances shall any person carry or transport fireworks in a tunnel or subway under the streets, lands or waters of the city, to which the public has access. (E. R. §§242, 243.)

7. *Manufacturer's mark.* All fireworks stored or sold, except imported Chinese firecrackers, shall bear the name of the manufacturer plainly marked upon the outside of each package and shipping case. (E. R. §240.)

7. *Quantities limited.* No permit shall be issued for the storage and sale of fireworks in any building to an amount in excess of $1,500, wholesale market value. (E. R. §237.)

8. *Street sales.* No person shall sell or exhibit for sale any fireworks on sidewalks, streets, parks, squares, bulkheads, piers or other public places. (E. R. §235.)

9. *Window displays.* No person shall keep, store or exhibit fireworks in the windows or doors of the premises covered by a permit for the storage and sale thereof. (E. R. §236.)

§93. Prohibited types. Except as otherwise provided in this article, no person shall manufacture, store, transport, sell, use or discharge any of the following forms of fireworks, namely:
(a) Those containing chlorates (except chlorate of potash and chlorate of barium), picrates, fulminates or any high explosive, or containing sulphur and chlorates in admixture;
(b) Bombardments or mandarins made of chlorate mixtures;
(c) Cartridges exploders;
(d) Cannon salutes;
(e) Fireworks with match-head or self-lighting ends, except ship signals, or containing red or white phosphorus;
(f) Explosive marbles;
(g) Explosive whistles;
(h) Fire crackers longer than 5 inches, or larger than three-quarters of an inch in diameter;
(i) Flying-cap exploder;
(j) Toy torpedoes larger than three-quarters of an inch in diameter;
(k) Bombs, shells or fireworks technically known as flying pigeons, flying devils, whirlwinds, wheat sheaves, and gatling batteries;
(l) Balloons carrying a lighted substance. (E. R. §226.)

§94. Prohibited, except for export. No person shall store, sell or transport, except for delivery beyond the city limits, any of the following articles:
(a) Rockets or aerial salutes;
(b) Firecrackers longer than 5 inches or larger than three-fourths of an inch in diameter;
(c) Bombs and shells;
(d) Fireworks technically known as flying pigeons, flying devils, whirlwinds, wheat sheaves, gatling batteries, and similar articles;
(e) Fireworks containing red or white phosphorus;
(f) Balloons which are to be operated by a lighted substance.
(E. R. §§90, 239.)

§94. Discharge of fireworks. 1. *Permit.* No person shall use or discharge any fireworks within the city without a permit. (E. R. §245.)

2. *July 4th exemption.* No permit shall be required for the use and discharge of fireworks during a period of 24 hours covering the holiday known as the "Fourth of July," where the quantity discharged does not exceed in wholesale market value the sum of $2. (E. R. §251.)

3. *Police notification.* All permits for the use and discharge of fireworks shall be issued in duplicate, and shall show the name of the holder of the permit, the names of his employees (if any) who are to discharge the fireworks and the numbers of their certificates of fitness (when required); the place and time of display; the quantity, kind and wholesale market value of the fireworks to be discharged, and the distance to be preserved between the place of discharge and the bystanders and nearby buildings. One of the duplicate permits shall be filed with the commanding officer of the police precinct within which the display is to be given, and shall be evidence of the right of the person named therein to give the display. (E. R. §250.)

4. *Postponement of display.* In case it shall be impracticable to make the display at the time authorized in the permit, the fire commissioner may authorize such display at another time, by certification on the permit, and without exacting another fee therefor. (E. R. §255.)

5. *Restrictions.* No person shall discharge fireworks:
a. In or upon any street which is less than 80 feet in width between the building lines; (E. R. §252.)
b. Within a radius of 1,000 feet of any hospital. (E. R. §253.)

6. *Displays inside theatres and other buildings.* No person shall display any fireworks, flashlights, colored fire, or open lights, upon the stage of any theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly. (E. R. §247.)

7. *Supervision.* No person shall use or discharge fireworks exceeding in wholesale market value the sum of $10 without having obtained from the fire commissioner a certificate of fitness as a pyrotechnist. (E. R. §248.)

ARTICLE 7.
Matches.

Section 100. Manufacturer.
101. Transportation, storage and sale.
102. Approved matches.
103. White phosphorus.

§100. Manufacture. 1. *Permit required.* No person shall manufacture any matches without a permit. (E. R. §257.)

2. *Conditions.* No such permit shall be issued unless the manufacturing is to be carried on in a building used exclusively for that purpose, the walls of which are constructed of brick, stone or other fire resisting material, and artificially lighted by any means other than electricity. (E. R. §§257-260.)

§101. Transportation, storage and sale. 1. *Permit required.* No person shall transport, store or sell matches without a permit (E. R. §257); but no such permit shall be required of a person holding a permit to manufacture matches (E. R. §263); nor for the storage and sale in quantities aggregating, at any time, not more than 60 matchman's gross (14,400 matches each gross). (E. R. §264.)

2. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for the storage or sale of matches within the city in quantities aggregating more than 60 matchman's gross for any premises—
(a) Which are occupied as a tenement house, dwelling, school, workshop, factory, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;
(b) Which are of wooden construction;
(c) Where paints, oils, varnishes, lacquers, rosin, turpentine, petroleum or any liquid product thereof, hemp, cotton, guncotton, smokeless powder, black powder, blasting powder, fireworks, or any other explosives are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;
(d) Which are not provided with such number of fire extinguishers and pails of water as may be required by the fire commissioner.

§102. Approved matches. 1. *Certificate of approval.* No person shall transport, store or sell any matches for which a certificate of approval shall not have been issued (E. R. § 265). The applicant for such certificate shall deposit with the fire commissioner a sample of the matches for which approval is requested, packed in the labeled boxes or containers in which such matches are to be sold, and no such application shall include more than one kind or type of match. (E. R. §§267, 268.)

2. *Fuzees, wind matches, afterglow.* No certificate of approval shall be issued for any match of the type or kind commonly known as "fuzees" or "wind matches," or for a match the stick of which has not been treated to a process of impregnation for the purpose of preventing an afterglow. (E. R. §272.)

3. *Mark.* No person shall store, transport or sell matches unless the box or container in which they are packed bears plainly marked on the outside thereof the name of the manufacturer, the number of the certificate of approval, and the words "Approved Match, No. ...." (E. R., § 273.) No person shall place in a box or container marked as prescribed in this subdivision, any matches for which a certificate of approval shall not have been issued. (E. R. §270.)

4. *Packing.* Not more than 1,000 matches shall be placed in a single box or container; and where more than 200 matches are placed in a single box or container they shall be arranged in layers, with the heads of alternate layers pointing in the opposite direction to the heads of the matches in the layer immediately above and below. (E. R. §271.)

5. *Serial number.* A certificate of approval of a kind or type of match shall bear a serial number, and the name, brand or trade-mark under which the match is sold. The number thus given to a type or kind of match shall remain the same in all subsequent renewals of the certificate of approval. (E. R. §269.)

§103. White phosphorus. No person shall manufacture, transport, store or sell any matches in the manufacture of which white phosphorus is an ingredient. (E. R. §258.)

ARTICLE 8.
Petroleum and other mineral oils.

Section 110. Refining, distilling or manufacturing.
111. Storage plants.
112. Limited storage.
113. Transportation and delivery.
114. Volatile inflammable oils.
115. Illuminating oils.
116. Lubricating oils.
117. Fire prevention.

§110. Refining, distilling or manufacturing. No person shall manufacture, refine or distill petroleum, shale oil or coal tar, or the liquid products of any thereof, except under authority of a special permit (E. R. §275); but no permit shall hereafter be issued for the erection and operation of any new plant of a similar character, except that hydro-carbon materials collected from oil separators may be distilled or refined under a special permit. (E. R. §278.)

§111. Storage plants. 1. *Permit required.* No person shall maintain or conduct a plant for the storage of petroleum or shale oil, or the liquid products thereof, or of coal tar without a permit. (E. R. §280.)

2. *Barges.* A special permit may be issued authorizing the storage of petroleum and shale oil, and the liquid products thereof, and of coal tar, in barges of steel or other approved construction, in quantities not to exceed the following:
(a) Volatile inflammable oils—If in barrels or drums, 500 barrels of 55 gallons each; if in cans, 5,000 gallons;
(b) Other oils—If in barrels or drums, 1,000 barrels of 55 gallons each; if in cans, 10,000 gallons; (E. R. § 286.)

3. *Boat supplies.* Wherever the physical conditions along the shore front are such as to make it impracticable to place underground a storage tank for the storage of volatile inflammable oils, to be delivered to launches and other vessels for generating motive power, a special permit may be issued authorizing the storage of such oils in a tank above ground in a quantity not to exceed 10,000 gallons; provided that such oils shall be conveyed from the storage tank to the tanks of vessels directly by a pipe line, and not otherwise. (E. R. §288.)

4. *Drums or barrels.* A special permit may be issued authorizing the storage of volatile inflammable oils in steel drums or barrels in a specially constructed pit of concrete, the bottom of which shall be at least 3 feet below the ground level. The quantity of such oils so stored shall not exceed 500 barrels of 55 gallons each. (E. R. § 287)

5. *Tanks.* All storage tanks, comprising or forming a part of an oil storage plant shall be placed underground and embedded in soft earth, so that the tops thereof shall be at least 2 feet below the grade level; provided, however, that, by special permit, the storage of oils in tanks above ground may be authorized, where the physical conditions make it impracticable to place the tanks underground. By special permit, the storage of volatile inflammable oils in storage tanks above ground may be authorized, provided such tanks are of approved type and construction and are surrounded by a wall of concrete, forming an inclosure capable of holding the entire contents of the tanks, and provided that the quantity of volatile inflammable oil to be so stored shall not exceed 50,000 gallons. To facilitate the filling of tank wagons, there may be installed in a storage plant not more than 4 tanks, elevated on brick, concrete or steel piers, having an aggregate capacity of not more than 10,000 gallons. All oils stored in the tanks provided for in this section shall be returned to the storage tanks underground at the close of each day. The tanks authorized in this subdivision shall not be used for the storage of volatile inflammable oils. (E. R. §§282, 284, 285.)

6. *Quantities.* Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall store or keep in a storage plant petroleum or shale oil, or the liquid products thereof or of coal tar, in quantities in excess of the following;
(a) Volatile inflammable oils—If in tanks, 50.000 gallons; if in barrels or drums, 250 barrels of 55 gallons each; if in cans, 2,000 gallons;
(b) Other oils that do not emit an inflammable vapor below 100° F.,—If in tanks, 100,000 gallons; if in barrels or drums, 500 barrels of 55 gallons each; if in cans, 10,000 gallons. (E. R. §283)

7. *Sewer protection.* No person shall connect an oil storage plant with any public drain or sewer, nor permit any liquid product of petroleum to escape into any such drain or sewer. (E. R. §289)

8. *Supervision.* A plant for the storage of petroleum or shale oil, or any liquid product thereof, or of coal tar, shall be continuously under the care and

supervision of a person holding a certificate of fitness as manager or superintendent thereof. (E. R. §290)

§112. Limited storage. 1. *Permit.* Permits may be issued for the storage of petroleum and shale oil, and the liquid products thereof, and of coal tar, in buildings other than storage plants, in quantities not to exceed the following:

(a) Volatile inflammable oils—In steel barrels or drums, 10 barrels of 55 gallons each; in cans, 500 gallons;

(b) Other oils that do not emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100° F.;—In barrels, 50 barrels of 55 gallons each; in cans, 1,000 gallons. (E. R. §291).

2. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for the storage or sale of volatile inflammable oil in any building:

(a) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling, school or place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Where explosives are stored or kept for sale or use;

(c) Where drygoods or other material of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(d) Where the portion of the building occupied or used for the storage of volatile inflammable oil is lighted by any means other than electricity.

(e) Upon any floor above the ground floor of the building. (E. R. §§292, 298.)

§113. Transportation and delivery. 1. *Permit.* No person shall transport or deliver within the city any petroleum or shale oil, or the liquid products of either, or of coal tar, without a permit. (E. R. § 279)

2. *Containers.* Petroleum and shale oil, and the liquid products thereof, and of coal tar, except volatile inflammable oils, may be transported in the following-named containers:

(a) In tank cars or through supply pipes;

(b) In steel, iron or wooden barrels or drums of a capacity not exceeding 55 gallons each;

(c) In cans of a capacity not exceeding 10 gallons each, made of at least No. 25 B. W. G. tin or terne plate, packed in substantial wooden cases. (E. R. § 301)

3. *Tank wagons.* No person shall transport petroleum or shale oil, or the liquid product of either thereof, or of coal tar, in a tank wagon, unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued; provided, however, that a certificate of approval of a type or kind of tank wagon issued under this section to a given person shall not be construed as an approval of a similar type or kind of tank wagon owned, operated or used by another person. (E. R. §303). The tank of such a wagon shall be constructed of iron or steel not less than one-eighth of an inch thick for the top plates and three-sixteenths of an inch for the bottom plates; and shall be equipped with faucets, which shall be kept locked when not in use. The capacity of the tank wagon shall not exceed 35 barrels of 55 gallons each. (E. R. §304). Each such wagon shall have painted on both sides thereof in letters not less than 3 inches high, the name of the person operating it, and the number of the certificate of approval. (E. R. §305).

§114. Volatile inflammable oils. 1. *Permit.* No person shall store, sell, transport or deliver any volatile inflammable oil, in a quantity exceeding 100 gals., without a permit. (E. R. § 297)

2. *Report of sales.* Each vender of volatile inflammable oil shall render to the fire commissioner, on or before the tenth day of each month, a statement, verified as to its correctness by an affidavit, showing the total quantity of volatile inflammable oil in excess of 5 gallons delivered to each purchaser in the city during the preceding month; provided, however, that no report shall be required of volatile inflammable oil delivered directly to the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, motorcycles, motor tricycles, motor boats, airships, aeroplanes and other similar craft and vessels. (E. R. § 296)

3. *Retail sales.* No person shall sell and deliver volatile inflammable oil, in quantities exceeding 5 gallons, unless the purchaser thereof holds a permit for the transportation, storage, sale or use of such oil; provided, that nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as requiring a permit for the storage of volatile inflammable oil in the tanks of motor vehicles, motor tricycles, motorcycles, motor boats, airships, aeroplanes, or other similar craft or vehicles, for use as fuel for generating motive power; and provided further that no permit shall be required for the transportation, storage or use of volatile inflammable oil in quantities not exceeding 1 gallon. (E. R. §295).

4. *Rural delivery.* By a special permit, the delivery of volatile inflammable oils may be authorized to be made by tank-wagons to points in the sparsely populated districts of the city, provided the entire tank load is delivered at one time and place. The permit shall in such cases specify the route to be followed in making the delivery. (E. R. §302)

5. *Transportation.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, volatile inflammable oil may be transported only in the following containers:

a. Cans of a capacity not to exceed 5 gallons each, having plainly marked thereon the word DANGEROUS—Keep from Flame, and being equipped with a metal seal, so arranged that there shall be no outlet for the oil unless the seal is broken; (E. R. §294)

b. Glass bottles of a capacity not exceeding 4 ounces each, labeled DANGEROUS—Keep from Flame; (E. R. §293)

c. Steel barrels or drums of a capacity not to exceeding 55 gals. each, having plainly marked thereon the word DANGEROUS. (E. R. §293)

§115. Illuminating oils. 1. *Permit.* No person shall store and sell kerosene or other illuminating oils in quantities less than 275 gals., without a permit from the fire commissioner (E. R. §306); but no permit shall be required where the quantity transported or used does not exceed 10 gals. (E. R. §308)

2. *Empty barrels.* All kerosene barrels, cans and other containers shall be removed from the premises within 24 hours after being emptied. (E. R. §310)

3. *Test.* No person shall sell or offer for sale any kerosene or other illuminating oil which will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature lower than 100° F. when tested either in the open air or in the closed pyrometer of Giuseppe Tagliabue. (E. R. §307)

§116. Lubricating oils. No permit shall be required for the transportation, storage, sale or use of machine, lubricating or other heavy oils in quantities not exceeding 70 gallons. (E. R. §309).

§117. Fire prevention. The floors of each store and premises covered by a permit issued under this article shall be kept free and clear of waste paper and other inflammable material, and shall be provided with self-closing metal cans for keeping sawdust or cotton waste for cleaning purposes, and also with a number of buckets filled with sand for use in extinguishing fire; the number of buckets to be so kept shall be stated in the permit. (E. R. 300.)

ARTICLE 9.
Inflammable mixtures.

Section 130. Permit.
131. Manufacture.
132. Transportation, storage and sale.

§130. Permit. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall manufacture, transport, store or sell any inflammable mixture without a permit (E. R. §312), and no such permit shall be granted for any inflammable mixture which contains volatile inflammable oil in excess of 80% of its total bulk (E. R. §314), or which shall be for use as a stove polish or insecticide. (E. R. §§312, 313)

§131. Manufacture. 1. *Certificate of approval.* No system for the storage of volatile inflammable oils shall be installed in any building used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (E. R. §320)

2. *Restrictions.* No permit for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures shall be issued for any building—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, hospital, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling or hotel;

(c) Which is of wooden construction;

(d) Which is artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(e) Where drugs, cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;

(f) Where drygoods or other materials of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored or sold;

(g) Where matches, rosin, hemp, cotton or any explosives are stored or sold. (E. R. §317.)

3. *Containers.* Inflammable mixtures shall be put up only in glass bottles of a capacity not exceeding four ounces each, or in metal cans of a capacity not exceeding 1 gallon each, fitted with a screw top so made that the can will be airtight when closed, and each such bottle or can shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer, the number of his original permit, or the number of his certificate of registration, and, in large letters, the words CAUTION; INFLAMMABLE MIXTURE. DO NOT USE NEAR FIRE OR FLAME. (E. R. §§344, 345)

4. *Deliveries.* All deliveries of volatile inflammable oils to a building used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures shall be made directly to the storage tank through the filling pipe by means of a hose coupled to the barrel from which the oil is being drawn. (E. R. §338.)

5. *Drawing-off pipe.* The drawing-off pipe shall be encased in and surrounded by either 4 inches of Portland cement, concrete or 8 inches of brick masonry up to the level of the floor on which the compartment containing the mixing tank is located. (E. R. §332.)

6. *Filling-pipe.* The filling pipe shall be at least 2 inches in diameter, and shall be laid at a descending grade from the sidewalk in front of the building to the tank. The intake of a filling pipe shall be located in a heavy metal box, which shall be sunk flush with the sidewalk at the curb level and fitted with a heavy metal cover, and shall be kept locked when not in use. The filling pipe shall be closed at the intake by a cock or valve fitted with a coupling for attaching to the hose of a barrel wagon, and with a screw cap to close the opening when not in use. The filling pipe shall be provided with a screen made of 2 thicknesses of 20-mesh brass wire gauze, placed immediately below the filling cock or valve. (E. R. §§326-329.)

7. *Lighting.* No system of artificial lighting, other than incandescent electric lights, shall be installed in any compartment wherein a mixing tank is located, unless of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. All electric switches and plugs shall be placed at least 4 feet above the floor of the compartment. (E. R. §340.)

8. *Mixing tank.* The mixing tank shall be located in a separate compartment built upon suitable foundations, having the walls, floor and roof constructed of Portland cement concrete at least 6 inches thick, or of brick masonry at least 8 inches thick, the brick to be laid in and covered by Portland cement mortar. (E. R. §333.) Each such tank shall be filled either by means of a pump or an approved pressure system, and the tank shall be kept closed except when the ingredients entering into the manufacture of the inflammable mixture are being placed therein. (E. R. §334.) Each compartment wherein a mixing tank is located shall be equipped with self-closing fire-proof doors and windows. (E. R. §339.)

9. *Piping, generally.* Each storage tank shall be provided with a filling pipe, a drawing-off pipe and a vent pipe; provided, that tanks installed as part of an hydraulic storage system shall not be required to have a vent pipe. All pipes shall be of galvanized wrought iron, with malleable iron fittings. All screw joints shall be made with litharge and glycerine. (E. R. §325.)

10. *Sewer protection.* No piping of any kind shall be allowed to connect a compartment wherein a mixing tank is located with any public drain or sewer; and all silt or sediment left in the mixing tank shall be placed in airtight metal containers and immediately removed from the premises. (E. R. §337.)

11. *Storage system.* No permit shall be issued for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures in any premises which are not equipped with an approved storage system for containing and handling all volatile inflammable oils used in such manufacture. (E. R. §319.)

12. *Supervision.* All premises used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures shall be under the care and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as superintendent or manager thereof. The number of persons required to hold such certificates shall be stated in the permit. (E. R. §318.)

13. *Tanks.* Each tank used for the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be:

a. Constructed of steel at least one-quarter of an inch in thickness, shall have a capacity of not more than 275 gallons, and shall, under test, stand a hydrostatic pressure of at least 100 pounds to the square inch. (E. R. §321.)

b. Coated on the outside with tar or other rust-resisting material, shall be set on a solid foundation, and shall be imbedded in and surrounded by at least 12 inches of Portland cement concrete. (E. R. §323.)

c. So set that the top or highest point thereof shall be at least 2 feet below the level of the lowest cellar floor of any building within a radius of 10 feet from the tank, and no tank for the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be located under the sidewalk or beyond the building line. (E. R. §§324, 322.)

d. Equipped with a filling pipe, a drawing-off pipe, and a vent pipe; provided, however, that tanks installed as a part of a hydraulic storage system shall not be required to have a vent pipe. (E. R. §325.)

14. *Vent pipe.* The vent pipe shall be at least 1 inch in diameter, shall run from the tank to the outer air at least 10 feet above the roof of the building in which the plant is located, and shall be at least 10 feet from the nearest wall of any adjoining building, and well braced in position. It shall be capped with a double goose-neck, cowl or hood, and provided with a screen made of two thicknesses of 20-mesh brass wire gauze, placed immediately below the goose-neck. (E. R. §§330, 331.)

15. *Ventilating flue.* Each compartment wherein a mixing tank is located shall be equipped with a ventilating flue, constructed of brick or concrete, lined with tile pipe at least 8 inches square, inside measurement, and extending from the floor of the compartment at a point opposite the door to at least 6 feet above the highest point of the roof, and at least 10 feet from the nearest wall of any adjoining building. (E. R. §335.) Such flue shall have an opening into the mixing compartment 6 inches square, 3 inches above the floor, and shall be equipped with a double goose-neck 8 inches square, made of at least 18-gauge galvanized iron. All openings to be covered with 20-mesh brass wire screens. (E. R. §336.)

16. *Fire prevention.* No stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace, flame or fire, nor any electric or other apparatus which is likely to produce an exposed spark, shall be allowed in any building used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures, unless that portion of the building so used is separated from the remainder of the building by fireproof walls and floors. Premises used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures shall be equipped with a fire extinguishing system satisfactory to the fire commissioner, and with a number of fire buckets filled with sand and kept on each floor. The number of buckets and the quantity of sand to be kept shall be determined by the commissioner and stated in the permit. (E. C. §§341, 343.)

§132. Transportation, storage and sale. 1. *Permit.* No person shall store or keep for sale any inflammable mixtures, in quantities aggregating more than 5 gallons, without a permit. (E. R. §349.)

2. *Certificate of registration.* No person shall transport or sell an inflammable mixture, unless a certificate of registration therefor shall have been issued (E. R. §346); but no such certificate shall be required for inflammable mixtures for which a permit to manufacture shall have been issued. (E. R. §348.)

ARTICLE 10.
Combustible mixtures.

Section 140. Permit.
141. Manufacture.
142. Transportation, storage and sale.

§140. Permit. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall manufacture, transport, store or sell any combustible mixture without a permit, but no permit for the manufacture of combustible mixtures shall be required of a person holding a permit for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures issued in conformity with article 9 of this chapter. (E. R. §§353, 354.)

§141. Manufacture. 1. *Restrictions.* No such permit shall be issued for manufacturing of combustible mixtures in any building within the restrictions of subdivision 2 of §131 of this chapter; (E. R. §356).

2. *Containers.* Combustible mixtures may be put up only in glass bottles of a capacity not exceeding 4 ounces each, or in cans of a capacity not exceeding 1 gallon each, fitted with a screw top so made that the can shall be airtight when closed. (E. R. §357). Each can or bottle containing combustible mixtures shall bear a label giving the name and address of the manufacturer, the number of his original permit or of his certificate of registration, and, in large letters, the words CAUTION—COMBUSTIBLE MIXTURE. (E. R. §358.)

§142. Transportation, storage and sale. 1. *Certificate of registration.* No person shall transport, store or sell any combustible mixture unless a certificate of registration therefor shall have been issued (E. R. §359), but no such certificate shall be required for combustible mixtures for the manufacture of which a permit has been issued. (E. R. §361.)

2. *Exemptions.* No permit for the storage and sale at retail of combustible mixtures shall be required of a person holding a permit for the storage and sale at retail of inflammable mixtures, issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this chapter. No permit shall be required for the storage and sale at retail of com-

bustible mixtures in quantities aggregating not more than 10 gallons. (E. R. §§363, 364.)

ARTICLE 11.
Garages.

Section 150. Permit.
151. Garages having tanks for storing volatile inflammable oil.
152. Garages without storage tanks.
153. Public garage.
154. Private garage.
155. Oil separators.
156. Storage system.
157. Supplying vehicles.
158. Lighting.
159. Fire-prevention.

§150. Permit. No person shall store, house or keep any motor vehicle containing volatile inflammable oil, except in a building, shed or enclosure for which a garage permit shall have been issued. (E. R. §366.)

§151. Garages having tanks for storing volatile inflammable oil. No garage permit allowing the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be issued for any building, shed or enclosure—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house or hotel;

(c) Which is not constructed of fire-resisting material throughout;

(d) Where paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(e) Where drygoods or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured or kept for sale;

(f) Where rosin, turpentine, hemp, cotton, guncotton, smokeless powder, blasting powder, or any other explosives are stored or kept for sale. (E. R. §370.)

§152. Garages without storage tanks. No garage permit for the storing of motor vehicles, containing volatile inflammable oil in their fuel tanks, shall be issued for any building, shed or enclosure, unless that portion of such building, shed or enclosure in which such motor vehicles are stored is constructed of fire-resisting material; the provisions of this section to apply only to premises where no volatile inflammable oil is stored, and which are situated:

(a) Within 25 feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a tenement house, church, hotel, place of public amusement or assembly, school, wholesale drug store, premises where dry goods or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured or kept for sale, cleaning and dyeing establishments, or any premises where combustible fibres are stored;

(b) Within 50 feet of any premises where ammunition or fireworks are manufactured or stored; where inflammable or combustible mixtures, paints, varnishes, lacquers or matches are manufactured or stored in wholesale quantities; where nitrocellulose products are used for further manufacture, or where inflammable motion picture films are manufactured or stored in quantities aggregating more than 10,000 feet.

(c) Within 100 feet of any premises where calcium carbide is manufactured or stored in quantities exceeding 120 pounds; or where gases under pressure are manufactured or stored in quantities greater than 250 cubic feet;

(d) Within 200 feet of a magazine for the storage of explosives, of the first, second, third or fourth class;

The provisions of this section may be modified by special permit issued by the fire commissioner, when in his judgment the strict enforcement thereof would work undue hardship. (E. R. §370a, as amended by Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§153. Public garage. Each garage wherein volatile inflammable oil is stored shall be continuously under the care and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a superintendent or manager thereof. The number of persons to hold such certificates shall be stated in the permit, but in no case shall there be required more than 3 for any garage. (E. R. §375)

§154. Private garage. A permit may be issued for a garage: 1. *In building otherwise occupied.* A permit may be issued for a garage in a building occupied as a dwelling by either the applicant and one other tenant, or by the applicant's employee and one other tenant, provided that not more than two floors or stories above the garage are occupied or used as living apartments, which apartments shall be separated from the garage by unpierced fireproof walls and floors; and provided further that all motor vehicles stored or kept in such garage shall be the property of the applicant or of his immediate family, and that none of such vehicles shall be let out for hire. (E. R. §373.)

2. *In separate building.* A permit may be issued for a garage on premises on which there is a dwelling occupied by the applicant or by his employee, provided that the entrance to the living apartment shall not be through the garage; and provided further that all motor vehicles stored or kept therein shall be the property of the applicant or of his immediate family, and that none of such vehicles shall be let out for hire. (E. R. §372.)

No volatile inflammable oil, except that contained in the tanks of the motor vehicles, may be stored in a garage for which a permit has been issued under this section, unless it is constructed of fire-resisting material throughout. No certificate of fitness shall be required of the person having supervision of a garage referred to in this section. (E. R. §374)

§155. Oil separators. 1. *When required.* No garage permit authorizing the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be issued for any premises, storing more than 4 motor vehicles, which are not provided with an oil separator, trap or other similar apparatus attached to the house drain, for the purpose of preventing volatile inflammable oils from flowing into the sewer; provided, however, that the fire commissioner may exempt from the requirements of this section a garage draining into a short sewer line. (E. R. §376.)

2. *Oil receptacle.* The oil-receptacle of an oil separator shall not exceed 50 gallons capacity, and shall be emptied as often as may be necessary to prevent the oil from overflowing; and such oils as are recovered from the separator shall be removed from the garage within 20 hours after being taken from the separator. (E. R. §397.)

3. *Sewer connection.* Each oil separator shall be connected to the house drain, and shall be so arranged as to separate all oils from the drainage of the garage. (E. R. §396)

4. *Waste oil.* All oils spilled on the floor of a garage shall be removed by sponging or swabbing, and poured into the drain leading to the oil separator. (E. R. §398.)

§156. Storage system. 1. *Tanks.* No garage permit authorizing the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be issued for any premises which are not equipped with an approved storage system of sufficient capacity for the proper storage of such oil, which shall be installed in the manner prescribed in sub-divisions 5, 6, 9, 13 and 14 of §131 of Article 9 of this chapter; provided that each tank shall be imbedded in and surrounded by at least 12 inches of Portland cement concrete, composed of 2 parts of cement, 3 parts of sand and 5 parts of stone. (E. R. §§377, 379-390.)

2. *Receiving supplies.* No barrel containing volatile inflammable oil shall be taken off the wagon delivering such oil to a garage, but the oil shall be delivered directly to the storage tank through the filling pipe, by means of a hose coupled to the barrel containing the oil and connected to the intake provided for in subdivision 2 of this section. No wagon or other vehicle engaged in the delivery of volatile inflammable oil shall be admitted to or taken within a garage or any portion thereof, and no person shall deliver or receive within a garage any volatile inflammable oil in a barrel or other similar receptacle, nor keep or store in a garage any barrel or other similar receptacle from which volatile inflammable oil has been drawn. (E. R. §§393, 394, 395.)

3. *Approval of appliances.* No storage tank, portable tank, oil separator, pump or other similar apparatus shall be installed in a garage unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued by the fire commissioner. (E. R. §378.)

§157. Supplying vehicles. 1. *Method.* No person shall deliver volatile inflammable oil from a storage tank to a motor vehicle, except by means of a portable tank or directly through the outlet of the drawing-off pipe. (E. R. §378.)

2. *Portable tanks.* Each portable tank shall be of a capacity not exceeding 55 gallons, and shall be mounted on a substantial iron or steel frame, with rubber-tired wheels. The oil shall be discharged from the tank only through a hose not exceeding 16 feet in length, having a shut-off valve close to the outlet or nozzle. (E. R. §391.)

3. *Pumps; basement service.* No pump or stationary outlet for the delivery of volatile inflammable oil in a garage shall be allowed on any floor below the street level; and no person shall deliver any such oil to the tank of a motor vehicle while on the floor of the garage below the street level, unless the ventilation of such floor shall have been approved by the fire commissioner. (E. R. §392.)

4. *Restrictions.* No person shall sell, deliver or use volatile inflammable oil in or upon any premises covered by a garage permit for any purpose other than that of filling the tanks of motor vehicles, motorcycles, motor-tricycles, motor boats, airships or aeroplanes, except that the use of gasoline in gasoline torches of a capacity not greater than 1 quart shall be permitted, but in the repair department only. (E. R. §401.)

§158. Lighting. No system of artificial lighting other than incandescent electric lights shall be installed in any garage, unless of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. All incandescent lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets, and all electric switches and plugs shall be placed at least 4 feet above the garage floor. (E. R. §399).

§159. Fire prevention. 1. *Exposed flame or spark.* No stove, forge, boiler, torch, flame, or fire, and no electric or other appliance which is likely to produce an exposed spark, shall be installed in any garage, unless it be placed in a room or compartment which is separated from the garage by fireproof walls and floors. (E. R. §400.)

2. *Sand.* Each garage shall be equipped with fire buckets filled with sand and kept on each floor, for use in extinguishing fire. A quantity of sand shall also be kept on each floor of a garage, for absorbing waste oil. The quantity of sand and the number of buckets for each garage shall be designated by the fire commissioner and stated in the permit. (E. R. §403.)

3. *Receptacles for waste.* Each floor of a garage shall be equipped with self-closing metal cans; and all inflammable waste material shall be kept therein until removed from the building. (E. R. §404.)

4. *Storage of carbide.* All calcium carbide stored in a garage shall be kept in water-tight metal containers with securely fastened covers; and the aggregate quantity kept on hand shall not exceed at any time 120 pounds. (E. R. §405.)

ARTICLE 12.
Motor-vehicle repair-shops.

Section 170. Permit.
171. Restrictions.

§170. Permit. No person shall maintain or operate a motor vehicle repair shop without a permit; provided that such a permit shall not be required of a person holding a garage permit. (E. R. §§407, 408.)

§171. Restrictions. No person shall

1. Store or keep for sale in a motor vehicle repair shop any volatile inflammable oil or calcium carbide, except under a special permit. (E. R. §410.)

2. Introduce or receive into such a repair shop any motor vehicle containing volatile inflammable oil, unless the building or that portion thereof occupied as a repair shop is constructed of fire-resisting material. (E. R. §411.)

ARTICLE 13.
Dry-cleaning and dry-dyeing establishments.

Section 175. Permit.
176. Restrictions.
177. Equipment.
178. Operation.
179. Fire-prevention.

§175. Permit. No person shall maintain or operate a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment without a permit. (E. R. §413.)

§176. Restrictions. No permit to maintain and operate a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment shall be issued for any building:

(a) In which the compartment wherein the volatile inflammable oil is used is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, hospital, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling or hotel;

(c) Which is of wooden construction;

(d) In which the compartment wherein the volatile inflammable oil is used is artificially lighted by any means other than electricity.

(e) Where drugs, cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;

(f) Where paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufactured, stored, or kept for sale;

(g) Where drygoods or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(h) Where matches, rosin, turpentine, hemp, cotton, or any explosives are stored or kept.

(i) Which is not equipped with an approved system for storing and handling all volatile inflammable oils, stored or used in such establishments (E. R. §§416, 418) as prescribed in sub-divisions 5, 6, 9, 13 and 14 of §131 of article 9 of this chapter. (E. R. §§420, 421, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430.)

§177. Equipment. 1. *Certificate of approval.* No system for the storage of volatile inflammable oils shall be installed in any building used as a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment, unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (E. R. §419.)

2. *Settling tank.* At the close of each day, all volatile inflammable oils remaining in the washing tank shall be transferred through continuous piping to a settling tank; and each settling tank shall be installed and equipped in the same manner as prescribed in this article for a storage tank. (E. R. §433.)

3. *Roof-tanks.* By special permit, the installation of a tank or tanks for the storage of volatile inflammable oils or liquids on the roof of a building used exclusively as a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment may be authorized; provided such building is of fireproof construction throughout, and the tank or tanks shall be installed in a separate compartment. (E. R. §423.)

4. *"Wash tank" room.* Each room or compartment wherein a "washing tank" is located shall be properly ventilated, and shall be equipped with self-closing fireproof doors and windows that can be easily opened from the outside. (E. R. §431.)

§178. Operation. 1. *Settling, filtering and distilling.* All volatile inflammable oil which has been used in the process of dry cleaning or dry dyeing shall be settled, filtered or distilled in a machine or apparatus, of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (E. R. §434.)

2. *Sewer protection.* No person shall discharge any volatile inflammable oil into any public drain or sewer. (E. R. §435.)

3. *Supervision.* The operation of a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment shall be continuously under the care and supervision of a person holding a certificate of fitness as manager thereof. (E. R. §417.)

§179. Fire prevention. 1. *Steam extinguishing appliance.* Each room or compartment wherein a "washing tank" is located shall be equipped with an approved steam fire extinguishing system, the supply valve for which shall be placed on the outside of the washing room with one valve so arranged that the steam can be instantaneously turned on. (E. R. §432.)

2. *Buckets of sand.* Each premises in which a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment is located shall be equipped with fire buckets filled with sand and kept on each floor, for use in extinguishing fire. A quantity of sand shall also be kept on each floor for absorbing waste oils. The number of buckets and the quantity of sand to be so kept shall be determined by the fire commissioner and stated in the permit. (E. R. §440.)

3. *Artificial lighting.* No system of artificial lighting other than incandescent electrict lights shall be installed in any room or compartment wherein volatile inflammable oil is stored or used, unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. All incandescent lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets, and all electric switches and plugs shall be placed at least 4 feet above the floor. (E. R. §436.)

4. *Exposed flame or spark.* No stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace, flame or fire, and no electric or other appliance that is likely to produce an exposed spark, shall be installed in any room or compartment in which volatile inflammable oil is stored or used. (E. R. §437.)

5. *Carrying matches.* No person shall carry matches into any room or compartment in which volatile inflammable oil is used or stored. (E. R. §438.)

ARTICLE 14.
Sponging.

Section 190. Permit.
191. Restrictions.

§190. Permit. No person shall conduct the business of sponging garments or fabrics for hire, without a permit; provided, that no such permit shall be required of the holder of a permit to maintain and operate a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment. (E. R. §§442, 444.)

§191. Restrictions. No person shall

1. Conduct sponging operations within 10 feet of a fire or open flame (E. R. §448);

2. Keep more than 2 gallons of volatile inflammable oil in any premises covered by a permit for sponging; (E. R. §445.)

3. Sell or give away volatile inflammable oil or use any such oil for any other purpose than sponging; (E. R. §447.)

4. Store or keep volatile inflammable oil in excess of 1 gallon on the premises covered by a permit for sponging except in an approved container. (E. R. §446.)

ARTICLE 15.
Paints, varnishes and lacquers.

Section 200. Permit.
201. Restrictions.

§200. Permit. No person shall manufacture, store or keep for sale paints, varnishes or lacquers or any other substances, mixtures and compounds commonly used for painting, varnishing, staining or other similar purposes, in quantities greater than 20 gals., without a permit. (E. R. §450)

§201. Restrictions. No permit for the manufacture, mixing or compounding of paints, varnishes or lacquers shall be issued for any premises—

(a) Which are situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which are occupied as a tenement house, dwelling, hotel, workshop or factory;

(c) Which are artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(d) Where drugs, cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;

(e) Where drygoods or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured, stored or kept for sale. (E. R. §452.)

ARTICLE 16.
Calcium carbide.

Section 205. Permit.
206. Conditions.
207. Restrictions.

§205. Permit. No person shall store or keep calcium carbide in excess of 120 pounds without a permit (E. R. §455).

§206. Conditions. 1. *Containers.* Each can, drum or container for holding calcium carbide shall be constructed of tin, iron or steel, without the use of solder. It shall be closed in such manner as to be air- and water-tight, and shall be conspicuously marked CARBIDE—DANGEROUS IF NOT KEPT DRY. (E. R. §§460, 461.)

2. *Place.* No building shall be used for the storage of calcium carbide in excess of 600 lbs. which is not exclusively used for such storage and is detached from any other building, or shall be separated from any other building by an unpierced fireproof wall not less than 12 inches thick. It shall be constructed in such manner as to be dry, waterproof, and well ventilated, and no carbide shall be stored on any floor which is less than 6 inches above the street level. (E. R. §458.)

3. *Warning.* A building used for such storage shall have a sign conspicuously displayed on the outside thereof bearing in letters at least twelve inches high the words CALCIUM CARBIDE—USE NO WATER. (E. R. §459.)

§207. Restrictions. No permit shall be issued for the storage of calcium carbide in excess of six hundred pounds in any building—

(a) Which is not used exclusively for such storage;

(b) Which is situated within fifty feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a hospital, school, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(c) Which is of wooden construction. (E. R. §207.)

ARTICLE 17.
Gases under pressure.

Section 210. Permit.
211. Compressing.
212. Acetylene.
213. Oxygen blow-pipes.

§210. Permit. No person shall compress, store or sell any acetylene, Blaugas, Pintsch gas or other gases and mixtures of gases to a pressure greater than 6 pounds to the square inch, without a permit. (E. R. §§463, 464.)

§211. Compressing. 1. *Capacity.* No person shall store tanks or cylinders containing gas compressed to a pressure greater than 15 pounds to the square inch aggregating more than 250 cubic feet, without a permit. (E. R. §468.)

2. *Certificate of fitness.* No gas shall be compressed to a pressure greater than 6 pounds to the square inch, unless such compression be done under the supervision of a person holding a certificate of fitness. (E. R. §466.)

3. *Construction.* All tanks and cylinders used for the storage of gas under pressure shall be constructed of rolled, drawn or forged steel, and shall be either seamless, brazed, welded or riveted. Each tank or cylinder used for the storage of gas under pressure, other than acetylene, shall be tested to withstand a pressure double that at which they are intended to be filled. (E. R. §470.)

4. *Containers; certificate of approval.* No person shall transport, store or sell any gas compressed to a pressure greater than 15 pounds to the square inch, except it be contained in a metal tank, cylinder or other metal container, of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (E. R. §467.)

5. *Pressure gauge.* Each tank or cylinder used for the storage of gas under pressure shall be provided with a pressure gauge, or with an opening to which such gauge may be attached, for determining the pressure of the gas in the tank or cylinder, and with a safety plug or plugs which shall release at a temperature of 350° F. (E. R. §471.)

6. *Stamped.* Each tank or cylinder used for the storage of gas under pressure shall have plainly stamped thereon the name of manufacture, the tensile strength of the material used in the construction of the tank or cylinder, the year of manufacture, and the name or kind of gas contained in the tank or cylinder; and shall be identified by a serial number. (E. R. §472.)

7. *Pipe-lines.* No person shall transmit, through a pipe from one locality to another within the city, any gas compressed to a pressure greater than 6 pounds to the square inch, except under authority of a special permit. (E. R. §465.)

§212. Acetylene. 1. *Approval of generator.* No person shall generate acetylene, except in a generator or other suitable apparatus of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as requiring a certificate of approval for an acetylene generator having a carbide capacity not exceeding 5 pounds. (E. R. §478.)

2. *Containing building.* Each building or compartment used for the generation and compression of acetylene, to a pressure greater than 15 pounds to the square inch, shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials throughout, and shall be used for no other purpose. (E. R. §486.)

3. *Stationary apparatus.* Each stationary apparatus for generating acetylene shall be equipped with liquid seals, a safety valve, a blow-off valve or other automatic appliance for limiting the pressure of the gas to not more than 15 pounds to the square inch at a temperature of 70° F. The apparatus shall be installed in a waterproof compartment having the floor, walls and roof of brick or reinforced concrete. The size of such compartment shall not exceed that required to allow the free operation of the apparatus and the storage of the necessary carbide. Each such apparatus shall bear the name of the manufacturer and the year of its manufacture, and shall be identified by a serial number. (E. R. §§483-485.)

4. *Compression.* No person shall compress acetylene, nor transport, store or sell acetylene compressed to a greater pressure than 250 pounds to the square inch at a temperature of 70° F.; nor shall any person compress acetylene to a greater pressure than 15 pounds to the square inch, except such compression be done in a building used exclusively for that purpose. (E. R. §§480-482.)

5. *Dissolving and absorbing.* No person shall generate, transport, store or sell acetylene compressed to a pressure greater than 15 pounds to the square inch, except when it be dissolved in acetone, or other similar solvent and simultaneously absorbed into asbestos or other suitable porous material; and confined in a tank or cylinder of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (E. R. §479.)

6. *Liquid.* No person shall generate, manufacture, transport, store or sell any liquid acetylene. (E. R. §474)

7. *Residue of carbide.* All solid residue of calcium carbide shall be promptly removed from the building and disposed of; and no person shall discharge any such residue into a public drain or sewer. (E. R. §490.)

8. *Storage tanks.* All tanks and cylinders used for the storage of acetylene under pressure shall be designed and constructed to withstand a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch without rupture, and to withstand a pressure of at least 550 pounds to the square inch without exhibiting strain beyond the point of usefulness. Each tank and cylinder used for the storage of acetylene under pressure shall be tested to withstand a pressure of 500 lbs. to the square inch; and no person shall generate, transport, store or sell acetylene in an apparatus, tank or other container in the construction of which unalloyed copper is used. No tank or cylinder containing acetylene in quantities aggregating more than 2,500 cubic feet shall be stored in any building except under a special permit. Acetylene contained in tanks or cylinders attached to vehicles and ready for use shall not be included in computing the quantity stored in any building. (E. R. §§469, 470, 475-477.)

9. *Use in public entertainment.* No person shall generate acetylene in connection with a motion picture show or exhibition or other public entertainment. (E. R. §489.)

10. *Ventilating, heating and lighting.* Each building or compartment used for the generation or compression of acetylene shall be well ventilated, shall be heated only by steam or hot water, and shall not be artificially lighted except by electric lights having air tight bulbs, globes or tubes. (E. R. §488.)

11. *Fire prevention.* No stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace, flame or fire, and no electric or other appliance which is likely to produce an exposed spark shall be allowed in any compartment used for the generation or compression of acetylene. (E. R. §487.)

§213. Oxygen blow-pipes. 1. *Certificate of approval.* No person shall use oxygen and a combustible gas for heating, melting or welding, except in or through a blow pipe or other similar device or apparatus of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (E. R. §493.)

2. *Certificate of fitness.* No person shall operate a blow-pipe or other similar device or apparatus for heating, melting or welding, except when it be done under the supervision of a person holding a certificate of fitness. (E. R. §494.)

3. *Permit.* No person shall use oxygen in combination with a combustible gas, in or through a blow-pipe or other similar device, for heating, melting or welding, without a permit. (E. R. §491.)

4. *Portable generators.* No person shall use a portable generator in any building for the purpose of supplying gas to a blow-pipe or other similar device or apparatus, except where a certificate of approval for the generator has been issued, and then only, when a special permit has been issued for its use. (E. R. §492).

ARTICLE 18.
Refrigerating plants.

(Provided for future legislation, if any.)

ARTICLE 19.
Nitro-cellulose.

Section 230. Manufacture.
231. Gun-cotton.
232. Nitro-cellulose products.
233. Scraps and refuse materials.
234. Fire prevention.

§230. Manufacture. No person shall manufacture any gun cotton, soluble cotton or any other product of nitro-cellulose. (E. R. §496.)

§231. Guncotton. No person shall transport, store, sell, use or otherwise handle guncotton in any form, either alone or in combination with any other substance intended to be used as:

a. A blasting explosive, except in the manner provided in article 4 of this chapter;

b. A propelling charge except in the manner provided in article 5 of this chapter. (E. R. §§497, 498.)

§232. Nitro-cellulose products. 1. *Permit.* No person shall store or keep, manufacture or sell any nitro-cellulose product, as defined in §1 of this chapter, or manufacture any article therefrom without a permit. (E. R. §500)

2. *Restrictions.* No permit for the storage of nitro-cellulose products, except in quantities less than 100 pounds, for purposes of manufacture of articles therefrom, shall be issued for any building:

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling or hotel;

(c) Which is artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(d) Which is of wooden construction;

(e) Which is not equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers:

(f) Where paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(g) Where matches, rosin, turpentine, oils, hemp, cotton, or any explosive, are stored or kept for sale. (E. R. §502.)

3. *Storage of raw material.* All nitro-cellulose products in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, rods, tubes or other shapes to be used as raw material shall be kept stored in a fireproof room or compartment, constructed in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the fire commissioner. (E. R. §504.)

4. *Supervision.* All premises used for the storage of nitro-cellulose products, or for the manufacture of articles therefrom shall be continuously under the care and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as superintendent or manager thereof. The number of persons required to hold such certificates shall in each case be stated in the permit. (E. R. §503.)

5. *Water-jet.* Whenever, in the process of manufacturing articles from nitro-cellulose products, saws or cutting tools are used which are likely to heat the material to the firing point by friction or otherwise, a jet of water shall continuously play upon the point of contact. (E. R. §507.)

§233. Scraps and other refuse materials. 1. *Fire-proof receptacles.* No permit for the manufacture of any article composed wholly or in part of nitro-cellulose products shall be issued for any premises which are not equipped with an approved metal receptacle or container; and all scraps, cuttings, shavings, sawdust and other refuse material of such products shall at frequent intervals be collected and placed in such receptacle and kept continuously immersed in water. (E. R. §§509, 513.)

2. *Removal.* No person shall store or keep scraps, cuttings, shavings, sawdust or other refuse material of nitro-cellulose products in quantities greater than 350 pounds; and all such scraps, cuttings, shavings, sawdust and refuse material shall be immediately removed and transported beyond the city limits. (E. R. §510.)

3. *Traffic in.* No person shall collect scraps, cuttings, shavings, sawdust or other refuse material of nitro-cellulose products for the purpose of removing the same from the place of manufacture without a permit. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to persons holding permits issued pursuant to §232 of this chapter, but, in any case, all such material shall be placed in containers of substantial construction, and not more than 2000 pounds thereof shall be transported as a single wagon or truck load. (E. R. §§511, 514.)

§234. Fire prevention. 1. *Exposed flame or spark.* No heat other than steam or hot water, and no stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace, flame or fire and no electric or other appliance likely to produce an exposed spark shall be allowed in any room or compartment used for the storage of nitro-cellulose products, or in any room or compartment used for the manufacture of articles therefrom. (E. R. §505.)

2. *Fire-pails.* No permit for the manufacture of articles from nitro-cellulose products shall be issued for any premises which are not equipped with at least one fire pail to every two persons employed therein; and all such pails shall be kept continuously full of water. (E. R. §508.)

ARTICLE 20.
Inflammable motion films.

Section 240. Permit.
241. Restrictions.
242. Storage-rooms.
243. Work-rooms.
244. Fire prevention.
245. Projecting machines.

§240. Permit. No person shall store or keep on hand any inflammable motion picture films in quantities greater than 10 reels or aggregating more than 10,000 feet in length, without a permit. (E. R. §515.)

§241. Restrictions. No permit for the storage of inflammable motion picture films shall be issued for any building—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling or hotel;

(c) Which is artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(d) Which is of wooden construction;

(e) Which is not equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers;

(f) Which does not contain one or more separate rooms used exclusively for the storage of such films. (E. R. §§517, 518.)

§242. Storage rooms. Each room used for the storage of motion-picture films shall have the ceiling, walls and floors constructed of brick or masonry, or completely lined with a metal lining of a thickness to be prescribed by the fire commissioner in each

case. The doors, window frames and sash, and all shelves, furniture and fixtures of such rooms shall be of metal or other fireproof material, and all doors shall be self-closing. A room for the storage of inflammable motion picture films shall not be artificially lighted except by electric lights having airtight bulbs, globes or tubes encased in suitable wire cages and fitted with keyless sockets. (E. R. §§519, 520.)

§243. Work-rooms. 1. *Construction and fittings.* All examining, repairing or piecing together of inflammable motion picture films shall be done in a room used for no other purpose and separated from the rest of the building by fireproof partitions and self-closing fireproof doors. All furniture and fittings in a room where inflammable motion picture films are repaired or pieced together shall be of metal or other fireproof material. (E. R. §§521, 522.)

2. *Quantity of film permitted.* Not more than 10 reels, nor more than 10,000 feet in the aggregate of motion-picture films, shall be under examination or repair at one time; and each reel of films shall be kept in a tightly closed metal box when not being examined or repaired. (E. R. §523.)

3. *Receptacles for waste.* Each room used for the repairing or piecing together of inflammable motion picture films shall contain a metal can, wherein all waste parts and scraps of such films shall be placed and kept covered with water. (E. R. §524).

§244. Fire prevention. 1. *Storage of cements.* No collodion, amyl acetate or other similar inflammable cement or liquid in quantities greater than 1 quart shall be kept in a room where inflammable motion picture films are stored or repaired. (E. R. §525.)

2. *Heating appliances.* No heat other than steam or hot water, and no stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace, flame or fire, and no electric or other appliance likely to produce an exposed spark shall be allowed in any room used for the storage or repair of inflammable motion picture films. (E. R. §526.)

§245. Projecting machines. No person shall use for exhibition purposes within the city any inflammable motion picture film except in a machine or apparatus of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (E. R. §527.)

ARTICLE 21.

Distilled liquors and alcohols.

Section 250. Permit.
251. Restrictions.
252. Storage.

§250. Permit. No person shall manufacture distilled liquors, spirits or alcohols of any kind, by distillation or rectification, without a permit, nor shall any person store or keep distilled liquors, spirits or alcohols of any kind, in quantities aggregating more than 10 barrels, of 50 gallons each, without a permit. (E. R. §§529, 530.)

§251. Restrictions. No permit shall be issued for the manufacture, distillation, rectification, or storage, of distilled liquor, spirits or alcohols, in any building—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a hospital, school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is of wooden construction;

(c) Which is not equipped with an approved fire extinguishing system.

§252. Storage. No person shall store distilled liquors, spirits or alcohols of any kind in excess of 1 barrel for each 4 square feet of floor space; and barrels containing liquors, spirits or alcohols shall not be stacked more than two high. (E. R. §533.)

ARTICLE 22.

Oils and fats.

Section 255. Permit.
256. Restrictions.

§255. Permit. No person shall store or keep on hand any oil, fat, grease or soap stock, exceeding the equivalent of 5 barrels, without a permit; provided that a person who holds a permit, issued in conformity with the provisions of article 8 or article 23 of this chapter, shall not be required to obtain a permit for the storage and use of such oils, fats, greases and soap-stock as may be incident to the business conducted thereunder. No person shall store upon any floor of a building any oil, fat, grease or soap-stock exceeding in weight one-third the safe bearing capacity of the floor, as certified to by the bureau of buildings, or covering when contained in barrels or other containers more than two-thirds of the floor space of such floor. (E. R. §§535, 538, 539)

§256. Restrictions. No permit shall be issued for the storage of oils, fat, greases or soap-stock in any building or premises—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, hospital, theatre, or any other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house or hotel;

(c) Which is occupied as a workshop or factory, except such workshop or factory be incident to the business of the applicant;

(d) Which is of wooden construction, except in sparsely populated districts, where it shall be within the discretion of the fire commissioner;

(e) Which is not equipped with a fire extinguishing system satisfactory to the fire commissioner;

(f) Where matches or any explosives are stored or kept. (E. R. §537.)

ARTICLE 23.

Technical establishments.

Section 260. Permit.
261. Supervision.
262. Restrictions.

§260. Permit. No person shall maintain or operate a technical establishment as defined in §1 of this chapter, without a permit. Each such permit shall prescribe the maximum quantity of explosives, inflammable or combustible materials and substances to be stored, the method of storing and using the same, and the necessary rules for the handling thereof, as well as the number of persons required to hold certificates of fitness. (E. R. §§541, 545.)

§261. Supervision. No permit shall be issued under this title unless the establishment shall be continuously under the care and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a superintendent or manager thereof. (E. R. §544.)

§262. Restrictions. No person shall store for use, or to use in any technical establishment any liquid acetylene, acetylide of copper or other metallic acetylide; fulminate of mercury, or any other fulminate or fulminating compound; nitroglycerine; chloride of nitrogen; amide or amine; blasting powder; smokeless powder; or gunpowder in any form; or any volatile product of petroleum (except rhigoline) having a boiling point lower than 60° F. (E. R. §546.)

ARTICLE 24.

Wholesale drug-stores and drug and chemical supply-houses.

Section 270. Special permit.
271. Passageways.
272. Restrictions.
273. Laboratory.
274. Light and power.
275. Prohibited materials.
276. Quantities of supplies allowed.
277. Storage.
278. Supervision.
279. Fire-prevention.

§270. Special permit. No person shall maintain or operate a wholesale drug-store or drug and chemical supply-house, as defined in §1 of this chapter, without a special permit. (E. R. §548.)

§271. Passageways. On each floor of a building occupied as a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house, there shall be maintained, at distances not exceeding 15 feet apart nor more than 15 feet from either wall, open and unobstructed passageways at least three feet wide extending the entire length of the floor; and there shall be also maintained similar passageways running the entire width of the floor, the distance between which or from walls shall not exceed 25 feet. (E. R. §559.)

§272. Restrictions. No permit shall be issued for a wholesale drug-store or drug and chemical supply-house in any building:

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building which is occupied as a school, hospital, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house or hotel;

(c) Which is occupied as a workshop or factory, except such workshop or factory is incident to the business of the applicant; or except in buildings constructed of fire resisting materials throughout, and when the portion of such building occupied by the applicant is separated from the rest of the building by fireproof walls and floors;

(d) Which is not equipped with a fire extinguishing system approved by the fire commissioner;

(e) Which is of wooden construction. (E. R. §550.)

§273. Laboratory. 1. *Construction.* The operation of compounding medicinal preparations, proprietary articles and similar materials, or analyzing or testing drugs, chemicals, medicinal preparations, proprietary articles and similar materials, when explosive or inflammable substances are required, shall be conducted only in a room or part of the premises separated from the rest of the building by fireproof walls and floors and having all openings thereto fitted with self-closing fireproof doors and windows. (E. R. §567.)

2. *Heating.* In laboratory operations where volatile inflammable oils or liquids are used as solvents or otherwise in compounding, dispensing or preparing medicinal preparations, proprietary articles and similar materials, or in recovering such solvents by distillation, the source of heat employed shall be hot water, steam or electricity only; the use of an open flame of any kind being expressly forbidden. (E. R. §568.)

§274. Light and power. 1. *Light.* No system of artificial lights, other than incandescent electric lights, shall be installed in a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house, unless of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. Cellars and basements shall be provided with a sufficient number of incandescent lights to insure proper illumination throughout. Such lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets and shall be controlled by a switch or switches, located at or near the entrance to the cellar or basement on the grade floor, with a sign at such switch or switches reading "Control of Basement Lights." The number of such lights and the location thereof shall be stated in the permit. In addition to the lights herein provided for, there may be installed in a cellar or basement such number of individual incandescent lights with keyless sockets as may be required, provided they are controlled by an independent circuit. (E. R. §565.)

2. *Power.* No electric dynamo, motor hoist or other electric appliance likely to produce an exposed spark, shall be allowed in a room or compartment of a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house, unless it be protected in such manner as is prescribed by the fire commissioner. (E. R. §566.)

§275. Prohibited materials. No person shall manufacture or store in a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house any of the following substances:

1. Acetylide of copper;
2. Amide of amine explosive;
3. Chloride of nitrogen;
4. Colored fire in any form;
5. Cymogene or any volatile product of petroleum (except rhigoline) or coal tar having a boiling point lower than 60 degrees Fahrenheit;
6. Flashlight powders;
7. Fulminate or any fulminating compound;
8. Guncotton;
9. Gunpowder in any form;
10. Liquid acetylene.
11. Nitro-glycerine, except in official U. S. Pharmacopoeia solution, or in form of pills, tablets, orgranules containing not more than 1-50th of a grain each;
12. Picrates;
13. Potassium chlorate in admixture with organic substances or with phosphorus or sulphur; provided that this restriction shall not apply to the manufacture or storage of tablets of chlorate of potash intended for use solely for medicinal purposes;
14. Rubber shoddy. (E. R. §551.)

§276. Quantities of supplies allowed. No permit shall be issued for the storage in a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house of any of the following substances in quantities greater than those set forth in the following schedule:

1. *Explosives.*	
Amyl nitrate in bottles	25 pounds
Amyl nitrate in pearls	100 gross
Carbon bisulphide	50 pounds
Collodions	100 pounds in all
Gases, liquefied:	
Anhydrous ammonia	2 cylinders
Carbon dioxide	2 cylinders
Nitrous oxide	2 cylinders
Oxygen	2 cylinders
Sulphur dioxide	2 cylinders
Nitroglycerine, 1 per cent. solution in alcohol	20 pounds
Picric acid	25 pounds
Soluble cotton	25 pounds in all
2. *Volatile inflammable liquids (insoluble).*	
Benzine, benzole or naphthas of any kind	150 gallons in all
Coal tar	1 barrel
Coal tar oils (heavy)	10 barrels
Crude petroleum	1 barrel
Ethyl chloride and other ethers	200 pounds in all
Ether, nitrous	100 pounds in 5-pound package or less
Ether, sulphuric	500 pounds
Rhigoline	2 dozen 1-pound tins
Varnishes, lacquers, etc	275 gallons in all
Wood creosote	5 barrels
3. *Volatile inflammable liquids (soluble).*	
Acetone	1 barrel
Alcohol, denatured	10 barrels
Alcohol, ethyl	10 barrels
Alcohol, methyl	10 barrels
Aldehyde, ethyl	5 gallons
4. *Non-volatile inflammable liquids (insoluble).*	
Aml acetate	10 barrels
Amyl alcohol	10 barrels
Aniline oil	5 drums
Cumol	5 barrels
Essential oils	10,000 pounds in all
Kerosene	1 barrel
Nitrobenzole	5 drums
Terebene	100 pounds
Turpentine	10 barrels
Toluol	350 pounds
Xylol	100 pounds
5. *Non-volatile inflammable liquids (soluble).*	
Glycerine	5,000 pounds
6. *Combustible solids.*	
Metallic magnesium	100 pounds
Phosphorus	11 pounds
Phosphorus, red	11 pounds
Sulphur	25 barrels in all
7. *Gums, resins, pitch, etc.*	
Burgundy pitch	5,000 pounds
Camphor	8,000 pounds
Gum thus	5 barrels
Naphthaline	50 barrels in all
Pitch (coal tar pitch)	2 barrels
Resins, balsams and other varnish gums	8,000 pounds in all
Rosin	5 barrels
Shellac	2,500 pounds
Stockholm tar	1,000 pounds
Tar refined (wood)	10 barrels
Venice turpentine	2,000 pounds
8. *Combustible fibres and powders (vegetable).*	
Cotton, absorbent	2,000 pounds
Cotton batting	10 bales
Excelsior	25 bales
Flax	20 bales
Jute	25 bales
Lampblack	10 barrels
Lycopodium	2,000 pounds

Oakum	2 bales
Pulverized charcoal	10 barrels
Sawdust	15 bags
Straw, packing	10 bales
9. *Dangerously corrosive acids.*	
Anhydrous acetic	500 pounds
Carbolic	15,000 pounds
Glacial acetic	2,000 pounds
Hydrochloric	15 carboys
Hydrofluoric	500 pounds
Sulphuric	15 carboys
10. *Acids.*	
Chromic	100 pounds
Iodic	5 pounds
Nitric	3 carboys
Nitric, fuming	25 pounds
Periodic	2 pounds
11. *Peroxides.*	
Barium	2 casks
Calcium	100 pounds
Hydrogen, U. S. P.	5,000 pounds
Other hydrogen peroxides, over 3 per cent., not to exceed 15 per cent.	500 pounds
Potassium	10 pounds
Sodium	25 pounds
12. *Chlorates.*	
Barium	500 pounds
Other metallic	100 pounds in all
Potassium	1,000 pounds
Sodium	1,000 pounds
13. *Perchlorates.*	
Potassium	10 pounds
Other metallic perchlorates	10 pounds in all
14. *Permanganates.*	
Potassium	1,000 pounds
Sodium	100 pounds
Other metallic permanganates	100 pounds in all
15. *Nitrates.*	
Barium	1,200 pounds
Bismuth subnitrate	2,500 pounds
Cobalt	1,000 pounds
Copper	100 pounds
Iron, ferric	200 pounds
Mercury (mercuric)	100 pounds
Mercury (mercurous)	10 pounds
Potassium	2,000 pounds
Silver	50 pounds
Sodium	1,000 pounds
Strontium	1,200 pounds
Other metallic	500 pounds in all
16. *Metallic oxides.*	
Lead binoxide	25 pounds
Lead (litharge)	1,200 pounds
Lead (red)	500 pounds
Mercury; yellow precipitate (mercurous)	200 pounds
Mercury; red precipitate (mercuric)	100 pounds
Silver	10 pounds
17. *Substances made dangerous by contact with other substances.*	
Calcium carbide	60 pounds
Metallic potassium	5 pounds
Metallic sodium	5 pounds
All other metals of the alkalies or alkalone earths	5 pounds in all
Phosphides	10 pounds
Unslaked lime	2 barrels
Zinc dust	100 pounds

(E. R. §552.)

The fire commissioner may, by special supplementary permit, authorize the storage of greater quantities of substances than those named in the foregoing schedule, or the storage of other substances not specified therein. (E. R. §553)

§277. Storage. 1. *Chemical affinity.* No person shall store chemicals in close proximity to each other when they are of an explosive nature, or when one increases the energy of decomposition of the other, or when they are so constituted that they may react upon one another and become explosive or inflammable. (E. R. §555.)

2. *Liquids.* The storage of acids or liquid chemicals so constituted that there is danger of explosion or combustion by their flowing into, upon, or among chemicals or other substances, shall be provided with safety catch basins or other equivalent device, so that in case of the leakage of containers of such acids or liquids the same shall not constitute danger to life or property. Carboys containing nitric acid shall be stored only on brick, concrete or asphalt floors, and in a vault or vaults situated below the street level; and it shall be unlawful to permit sawdust, hay, excelsior, any organic substance, or other acids or chemicals in close proximity to such carboys or stocks of nitric acid. A sufficient quantity of sand or infusorial earth shall be provided for absorbing all waste liquids from floors. (E. R. §§556-558.)

3. *Volatile inflammable oil.* Volatile inflammable oils, or liquids containing volatile inflammable oil, shall be stored in conformity with the provisions of articles 8, 9 and 10 hereof. (E. R. §560.)

§278. Supervision. Each wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house shall be continuously under the care and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as manager or superintendent or foreman thereof. The number of persons required to hold such certificates shall be stated in the permit. (E. R. §554.)

§279. Fire prevention. 1. *Combustible waste.* No person shall store or accumulate broken wood, waste paper or waste packing material of any kind in any part of the building where goods are packed or unpacked; such material shall be removed at the close of each day. Empty barrels, drums or containers from which volatile inflammable oil or other inflammable liquid has been taken, shall be removed from the premises as soon as possible, and in no case shall they be stored therein more than 24 hours. (E. R. §§563, 561.)

2. *Matches.* No person shall keep or carry matches in a cellar or in a packing room of a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house, or in any part of the premises where volatile inflammable oils or highly combustible substances are stored or handled. (E. R. §564.)

3. *Packing rooms.* Packing rooms shall be located as remotely as practicable from large stocks of stored goods; and the packing room floor shall be kept as free as possible from hay, excelsior and other combustible packing material during work hours. At the close of each day, tables, floors and all parts of the packing room shall be swept clean of such materials, and the sweepings gathered into a metal box or other proper receptacle, which shall be kept closed at night. (E. R. §562.)

ARTICLE 25.
Retail drug-stores.

Section 290. Permit; restrictions.
291. Quantities of supplies allowed.
292. Storage.
293. Fire-prevention.

§290. Permit; restrictions. No person shall maintain or operate a retail drug store, as defined in §1 of this chapter, without a permit, but no such permit shall be issued authorizing the manufacture, compounding, dispensing or storing of any of the drugs or chemicals specified in §275 of this chapter. (E. R. §§571, 573.)

§291. Quantities of supplies allowed. No permit shall be issued for the storage, sale or use in a retail drug store of any of the following substances in quantities greater than those set forth in the following schedule:

1. *Acids.*	
Carbolic	100 pounds
Hydrochloric	200 pounds
Nitric	15 pounds
Picric	1 ounce
Sulphuric	200 pounds
2. *Volatile inflammable liquids.*	
Acetone	5 pounds
Amyl acetate	1 gallon
Amyl alcohol	1 gallon
Amyl nitrate	2 ounces in 1-ounce bottles; 6 dozen pearls
Ethyl alcohol	1 barrel
Benzine, benzole and naphtha of any kind	5 gallons in 4-ounce bottles or pint tins
Carbon bisulphide	3 pounds
Collodion	5 pounds
Denatured alcohol	1 barrel
Ether, sulphuric	5 pounds
Methyl alcohol	1 barrel
Other ethers, in all	2 pounds
Turpentine	1 barrel
3. *Inflammable liquids.*	
Essential oils	100 pounds in all
Glycerine	500 pounds
Pine tar	10 pounds
4. *Combustible solids.*	
Aluminum (powder)	1 pound
Balsams and resins	50 pounds in all
Camphor	350 pounds
Charcoal, powdered	10 pounds
Lamp black	10 pounds
Magnesium (powder)	8 ounces
Magnesium (ribbon)	8 ounces
Naphthalene	4 barrels
Phosphorus, red	2 ounces
Phosphorus, yellow	1 ounce
Rosin	10 pounds
Sulphur and brimstone	250 pounds in all
5. *Combustible fibres.*	
Cotton, absorbent	150 pounds in cartons
Cotton, batts	10 pounds in closed boxes or other containers
Cotton, loose	5 pounds in closed boxes or other containers
Excelsior, hay and straw	2 bales (except in stores located in tenement houses)
Lint	10 pounds in closed boxes or other containers
Oakum	10 pounds in closed boxes or other containers
6. *Oxidizers.*	
Barium peroxide	1 pound
Bismuth subnitrate	20 pounds
Calcium peroxide	5 pounds
Chromic acid	1 pound
Lead oxide (red)	5 pounds
Lime, unslaked	200 pounds in sealed metal cans
All other metallic bichromates or chromates	50 pounds in all
Mercuric oxide (red)	2 pounds
Mercurous oxide	2 pounds
Mercury nitrate	1 pound
Phosphides	10 ounces in all
Potassium bichromate	10 pounds
Potassium chlorate	25 pounds in 5-pound containers or less
Potasium nitrate	50 pounds
Potassium perchlorate	1 ounce
Potassium permanganate	5 pounds
Silver nitrate	1 pound
Silver oxide	1 ounce
Sodium bichromate	10 pounds
Sodium chlorate	5 pounds
Sodium nitrate	25 pounds
Sodium permanganate	1 pound (E. R. §574)

The storage of larger quantities of substances than those set forth in the foregoing schedule, or of other explosives or inflammable substances not specifically named therein, may be authorized by special permit. (E. R. §575.)

§292. Storage. 1. *Chemical Affinities.* No person shall store chemicals in close proximity to each other when they are of an explosive nature, nor when one increases the energy of decomposition of the other, nor when they are so constituted that they may react upon one another and become explosive or inflammable; (E. R. §576.)

2. *Volatile inflammable oils.* No person shall manufacture, compound, store or dispense volatile inflammable oil, or substances containing volatile inflammable oil, except under the conditions prescribed in articles 8, 9 and 10 of this chapter, (E. R. §577.)

§293. Fire prevention. 1. *Combustible waste.* No person shall store or accumulate broken wood, waste paper, or waste packing material of any kind, in any part of the premises where goods are packed or unpacked. Such materials shall be removed at the close of the day. (E. R. §578.)

2. *Lighting.* Cellars and basements used by retail drug stores shall be provided with a sufficient number of incandescent electric lights to insure proper illumination throughout. Such lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets and shall be controlled by a switch or switches, located at or near the entrance to such cellar or basement on the grade floor, with a sign at such switch or switches reading "Control of Basement Lights." The number of such lights shall be determined by the fire commissioner and stated in the permit. In addition to the lights herein provided for, there may be installed such individual lights as may be required, provided that, if electric lights, they shall be controlled by an independent circuit. (E. R. §579.)

ARTICLE 26.
Miscellaneous.

Section 300. Violations.

§300. Violations. Any person who shall wilfully violate or neglect or refuse to comply with any provision of this chapter, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (E. R. §§209, 210, 256, 274, 311, 352, 365, 406, 412, 441, 449, 454, 462, 495, 514, 528, 534, 540, 547, 570, 580, consolidated and revised to conform to the decision in People v. Marks, Special Sessions, N. Y. Law Journal, Feb. 15, 1913.)

CHAPTER 11.
Fire-arms.

Article 1. General provisions.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Pistols or revolvers, keeping or carrying.
2. Discharge of small-arms.
3. Sale of toy-pistols.
4. Cannon firing.
5. Violations.

§1. Pistols or revolvers; keeping or carrying. Every person to whom a license shall be granted to have and possess a pistol or revolver in a dwelling or place of business in the city shall pay therefor an annual fee of $1. Every person to whom a license shall be granted to have and carry concealed a pistol or revolver in the city shall pay therefor an annual fee of $2.50; provided, that no fee shall be charged or

collected for a license to have and carry concealed a pistol or revolver which shall be issued upon the application of the commissioner of correction, or the warden or superintendent of any prison, penitentiary, workhouse or other institution for the detention of persons convicted or accused of crime or offense, or held as witnesses in criminal cases in the city. The fees prescribed by this section shall be collected by the officials issuing the licenses referred to herein and shall be paid by them into the police pension fund, and a return in detail shall be made monthly to the comptroller by such officials of the fees so collected and paid over by them.

§2. Discharge of small-arms. No person shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol, rifle, fowling-piece or other fire-arms in the city; provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the following places:

1. *In the Borough of Manhattan*—Harlem River Park; the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, North River; the property of the Fort Washington Rifle Club; the Manhattan Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue; Fort George Park, Amsterdam avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth to One Hundred and Ninety-seventh street; the Manhattan Field, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street; Speedway Clay Pigeon Club, Two Hundred and Sixth street and the Harlem River; Madison Square Garden; New York Motor Boat Club, One Hundred and Forty-seventh street and Hudson River; Grand Central Palace, on Lexington ave., between 46th and 47th streets;

2. *In the Borough of The Bronx*—Zeltner's Park, Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth street; Berkeley Oval, Burnside avenue, between Sedgwick avenue and Macombs Dam road; Pioneer Park, Stebbins avenue; Columbia College Gun Club, in Williamsbridge; the Country Club, on Eastchester Bay; the Kingsbridge Gun Club; the Melrose Shooting Club, at Berettos Point; grounds of Frank Strassburg, Broadway and Myers road, Van Cortlandt; Blue Rock Rod and Gun Club, Southern boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-third street; Craig Lea Rod and Gun Club, Pelham Bay; Transit Rod and Gun Club, Lafayette avenue and the Bronx River; the grounds of the Pelham Gun Club, foot of E. Scofield st., City Island; the grounds of the Harlem Yacht Club on John st., near Ditmars st., City Island; the grounds of the Powhattan Rifle Team on the S. E. side of Westchester ave., lying in between Watson lane and the Bronx River; the grounds of the City Island Yacht Club, at the foot of Cross st., City Island; the grounds of the Clausen Point Rod and Gun Club, at Higg's Beach, Clausen Point; the grounds of the Pleasant Bay Gun Club at Morris' Cove, Ferry Point Road, Unionport;

3. *In the Borough of Brooklyn*—The grounds of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, in Bergen Beach; Westminster Gun Club, on Mill Island; the Parkway Driving Club; the Canarsie Gun Club; the grounds of the Nassau Field and Gun Club, an open space four blocks in dimension lying S. E. from Parker st. and Porter ave.; the grounds of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, at the foot of 22d ave., facing Gravesend Bay;

4. *In the Borough of Queens*—The Ideal Rod and Gun Club, the Columbia Rod and Gun Club, and the Frog Inn Gun Club, in Springfield; the Queens County Gun Club; Gosman's Farm, on Middleburg avenue; Hillside Rod and Gun Club, Flushing; Seawanhaka Rod and Gun Club, Crotona; the Bohemian Gun Club, Belvidere Park, in the Second Ward; Oakland Golf Club, Bayside and meadowland on Flushing Creek; Cypress Hills Park, Evergreen; the grounds of the Rockaway Gun Club at the foot of Seaview avenue and Northern Boulevard, Edgemere; the grounds of the Stimmel Rod and Gun Club, foot of Bayside Ave., Whitestone, the grounds of the Bayside Yacht Club on Little Neck Bay; the grounds of the College Point Gun Club in the meadow lands at the southeast corner of College Point causeway and 11th avenue, College Point; the grounds of the Long Island Rifle Club at Rosedale avenue and Foster's Meadow road, Rosedale; the grounds of the Queens Club (Incorporated) in Queens; the grounds of the Forest Hills Country Club, on the Flushing meadow at the southwest corner of Ibis st., and Water-edge ave., Forest Hills; the grounds occupied by Company I, Tenth Infantry, N. G., N. Y., known as Grawlo Farm and the Bedell farm, at Flushing; Witzell's Grove, at College Point; the several grounds of the Rosedale Gun Club, the Prospect Gun Club and the Nassau Gun Club, located on Hook Creek;

5. *In the Borough of Richmond*—Fox Hills Gun Club, in Clifton; premises of Antonio Lazzeri, Rosebank; Nunley's Railroad Hotel and Casino, South beach; premises of David Crabb, Linoleumville; Aquehonga Gun Club, Mill road, Richmond Valley; the Bedell Estate and Smith Farm, Annadale; the Rosenberg Estate, West New Brighton; the Robin Hood Gun Club, in the Fourth Ward; Westerleigh Men's Club, south of Main St., West New Brighton; the grounds of The Aus-Per-Ite Gun Club on the westerly side of Parkinson Ave., north of Old Town Road, along the line of St. Mary's Cemetery, Grasmere; the grounds of the Great Kills Yacht Club, located at Great Kills in the Fourth Ward; the grounds of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, at Dongan Kills; the grounds of the Northfield Gun Club on Old Stone park, Graniteville, 3d Ward. (C. O. §428, as amended at various times.)

§3. Sale of toy-pistols. No person shall sell or dispose of to a minor any toy-pistol or pistol that can be loaded with powder and ball or blank cartridge to be exploded by means of metal caps; but nothing herein contained shall apply to the sale or disposal of what are known as firecracker pistols, torpedo pistols or such pistols as are used for the explosion of paper caps. (§37, Manhattan Ords.; revised.)

§4. Cannon firing. No member of a military organization nor any other person shall discharge a cannon or other piece of artillery, without a permit from the mayor so to do; but, in no case shall the calibre of the cannon or other piece of artillery discharged or fired exceed that of a 4-pounder. The provisions of this section, except that relating to the calibre of the gun, shall not be operative on July 4th, in each year. (§34, Manhattan Ords., revised.)

§5. Violations. Any person who shall wilfully violate any provision of this chapter, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (§§34, 37, Manhattan Ords., revised.)

Chapter 12.

FIRES AND FIRE PREVENTION.

Article 1. Fire extinction.
2. Fire prevention.

Article 1.

Fire extinction.

Section 1. Jurisdiction over harbor fires.
2. Idle or suspicious persons may be dispersed.
3. Fire hose; hose bridges.
4. Fire-hydrants.
5. Fire-alarm telegraph.
6. Street-fires, permits required.
7. Violations.

§1. Jurisdiction over harbor fires. In case of fire occurring on any vessel in the port of New York, or in or upon any dock, wharf, pier, warehouse, building or other structure bordering upon or adjacent to said port, full power and authority to direct and command the operation of extinguishing said fire, and to take the necessary precautions to prevent communication thereof to the shipping in said port or to the docks, wharves, piers, warehouses or other buildings or structures bordering upon or adjacent thereto, shall be vested in the fire department of the city. The officers of the fire department, in charge at the scene of any such fire, shall have full power and authority to direct the operation of extinguishing the same, and to take the necessary precautions to prevent the communication thereof to the shipping in said port, or to any docks, wharves, piers, warehouses or other buildings or structures bordering upon or adjacent thereto; and, in the course of such operation, they may prohibit the approach to such fire, or to a vessel, dock, wharf, pier, warehouse or other building or structure in danger therefrom, of any tugboat or other vessel, or of any person; or may remove, or cause to be removed and kept away from the vicinity of such fire, all tugboats or other vessels, all idle and suspicious persons and all persons not fit to be employed, or not actually and usefully employed, in their judgment, in aiding the extinguishing of such fire or in the preservation of property in the vicinity thereof. No person shall in any way obstruct the operations of the fire department in connection with any harbor fire, nor disobey any lawful command of the officers of the department, in charge at the scene of such fire, or of the police in co-operating with them; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit the authority of the master or officers of any vessel, on fire or in danger from fire, subject to the general authority granted herein of the department to control operations in the protection of the public interests. (Charter §756.)

§2. Idle or suspicious persons may be dispersed. During the actual prevalence of any fire, the officers of the police and fire department shall remove, or cause to be removed and kept away from the vicinity of such fire, all idle and suspicious persons, and all persons not fit to be employed, or not actually and usefully employed in aiding the extinguishment of such fire or in the preservation of property in the vicinity thereof. (Charter §755.)

§3. Fire hose; hose-bridges. No driver of a vehicle, nor chauffeur of a motor-vehicle, shall drive any such vehicle over or across any hose in use, or about to be used, or while lying in the carriageway after being used by any portion of the fire department, for extinguishing fire; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to drivers of wagons carrying the United States mail, nor to drivers of ambulances when conveying any patient or injured person to any hospital, or when proceeding to the scene of any accident by which any person or persons have been injured; nor to the driver of any vehicle directed or permitted to drive over or across any such hose, by the officer of the fire department in command of the force operating at a fire. The fire commissioner is empowered to provide for laying fire-hose over the railway tracks of the city, when necessary, by suitable hose-bridges. Railway companies operating cars within the city shall provide, pay for and use such hose-bridges as may be designated by the commissioner. (C. O. §§550, 550a, covering §§80-83 Manhattan ordinances; §27, Brooklyn ordinances. Last two sentences from Charter §749.)

§4. Fire-hydrants. 1. *Opening or tampering with.* No person, other than an employee of the department of water supply, gas and electricity, or the fire department, shall open, use or tamper with fire-hydrant or high-pressure hydrant, without previous permission in writing from the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity; nor shall any person leave such a hydrant open for a longer period than shall be limited in the permission or use water for other purposes than shall have been authorized by the commissioner.

2. *Obstructing.* No person shall in any manner obstruct the use of any fire hydrant, or allow any snow or ice to be thrown or piled upon or around the same, or place, or allow to be placed, any material or thing in front thereof, from the curb line to the center of the street and to within 10 feet from either side thereof. All snow and ice accumulating in the street, within the space hereinbefore mentioned, shall be removed by the owner, lessee, or tenant, of the premises fronting the said space, in the same manner as is prescribed for the keeping clear of the sidewalk. All material or things found obstructing any fire hydrant may be forthwith removed by the officers or employees of the fire department, at the risk, cost and expense, of the owner or claimant. The fire commissioner shall take all proper measures to keep fire hydrants from freezing, and in proper condition for use at all times. (C. O. §288, combined with §750 of Charter; covering C. O. §§204 and 291 and §1, Ords. of L. I. City.)

§6. Fire-alarm telegraph. 1. *Protection of.* The fire-alarm telegraph system shall not be operated or used except by the fire commissioner, or officers and employees of the fire department charged with its operation or maintenance or authorized to use it for instruction or drill; provided policemen and citizens may freely operate the same to communicate actual alarms of fire. No person shall use the keys or appliances thereof for communicating a false alarm; nor shall any person experiment or tamper therewith, for any purpose whatever, or have or possess any key thereof, without such authority. No person shall post, paint, impress, or in any way affix to any pole connected with the fire-alarm telegraph, or any box, wire or other appliance connected therewith, any placard, sign, broadside, notice, or announcement of any kind; nor cut, mutilate, alter, mar, deface, cover, obstruct or interfere with the same in any manner whatsoever; nor paint or cause to be painted, the poles of any other telegraph, or any other poles on the lines thereof, of a similar color or colors, or in imitation thereof, nor consent, allow, or be privy to any of said things being done for them or upon their behalf.

2. *Kite-flying.* No kite shall be flown, raised, or put up in any street adjacent to the lines of said telegraph, or be allowed to become entangled with the wires or apparatus thereof.

3. *False-alarms.* No person shall wilfully or designedly raise, create or continue a false-alarm of fire, or aid, abet or assist in raising, creating or continuing such a false alarm. (Charter, 729, in part, combined with C. O. §532, covering §§19, 22, Brooklyn Ords., §§4-5, Arverne.)

Police officers are specially charged and directed to aid in the enforcement of this section.

§7. Street-fires; permits required. No person shall kindle, build, maintain or use a fire upon any dock, pier or bulkhead; nor in or upon a street or vacant lot, without a permit from the fire commissioner. A permit to kindle, build, maintain and use fire in or upon a public street, for the purpose of conducting a trade or business, may be issued by the fire commissioner upon an application giving such information as may be required by him; but no permit shall be issued to kindle, build, maintain or use fire—

(a) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;
(b) Within 2 feet of the surface of any stone pavement;
(c) On, or within 2 feet of the surface of any asphalt pavement, except for the purpose of repairing, removing or constructing the same.

A fire kindled, built and maintained under a permit, issued in conformity with the provisions of this section, shall be continuously under the care and direction of a competent person from the time it is kindled until it is extinguished. (Mun. Expl. Reg. §§544-597, covering C. O. §546; §11, Arverne Ords.; §7, Rockaway B. Ords.)

§8. Violations. Any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $50. to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the commissioner. (Adapted to cover the various punishments prescribed by the sections of the Charter, and of the Ordinances cited in the notes to the sections of this article.)

Article 2.

Fire prevention.

Section 20. Fire-alarm and fire-extinguishing appliances.
21. Watchmen; interior fire-alarms; diagrams of means of egress.
22. Fire-drills in schools; interference with.
23. Lights.
24. Storage of combustible fibres.
25. Storage of empty wooden packing boxes, cases and barrels.
26. Smoking.
27. Barns and stables.
28. Ashes.
29. Chimneys and flues.
30. Violations.

§20. Fire-alarm and fire-extinguishing appliances. The owners and proprietors of all manufactories, hotels, tenement-houses, apartment houses, office buildings, boarding and lodging-houses, warehouses, stores and offices, theatres and music halls, and the authorities or persons having charge of all hospitals and asylums, and of the public schools and other public buildings, churches and other places where large numbers of persons are congregated for purposes of worship, instruction or amusement, shall provide such means of communicating alarms of fire, accident or danger to the police and fire departments, respectively, as the fire commissioner or the police commissioner may prescribe, and shall also provide such fire hose, fire extinguishers, buckets, axes, fire hooks, fire doors and other means of preventing and extinguishing fires as the fire commissioner may direct. (Ord. of Dec. 19, 1911.)

§21. Watchmen; interior fire-alarms; diagrams of means of egress. 1. *Watchmen.* In every building used or occupied as a hotel, lodging-house or public or private hospital or asylum, there shall be employed by the owner or proprietor, or other person or persons having the charge or management thereof, one or more watchmen, whose exclusive duty it shall be to visit every portion of such building, at regular and frequent intervals, under rules and regulations to be established by the commissioner, for the purpose of detecting fire or other sources of danger, and giving timely warning thereof to the inmates of the building. There shall be provided a watchman's clock or other device, to be approved by the commissioner, by means of which the movements of the watchman may be recorded.

2. *Interior fire-alarms.* In every such building there shall be placed and provided electrical or other alarms and time detectors, to be approved by the commissioner, by means of which the movements of the watchman may be recorded and alarms of fire or other danger, may be instantly communicated, by means of bells or gongs, to every portion of the building. The fire alarm apparatus and all other appliances placed or kept within any of said buildings for the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fires, or for affording means of escape therefrom in case of fire, shall be kept at all times in good working order and proper condition for immediate use, and any member

of the uniformed force of the fire department may enter any of the said buildings at any time, for the purpose of inspecting such apparatus or appliances.

3. *Diagrams of means of egress.* In every room in any of the buildings referred to in this section, there shall be posted a card upon which shall be printed a diagram showing the exits, halls, stairways, elevators and fire-escapes of the building, and, in the halls and passageways, signs shall be posted indicating the location of the stairs and fire-escapes. (Ord. of Dec. 19, 1911.)

§22. Fire-drills in schools; interference with. No person shall drive a vehicle of any kind through a line of children issuing from or returning to a public school during a fire drill, nor interfere, hinder, obstruct or impede in any way whatsoever any such fire drill. (Ord. of March 11, 1913.)

§23. Lights. All lights used in theatres and other places of public amusement, manufactories, stores, hotels, lodging-houses, and in show windows shall be properly protected by globes or glass coverings, or in such other manner as the commissioner shall prescribe. (Ord. of Dec. 19, 1901.)

§24. Storage of combustible fibres. 1. *Definition.* As used in this section, "combustible fibre" means any finely divided vegetable or animal fibre, including paper and cloth, in the form of scraps or clippings; hay; straw; excelsior; dried moss, excepting moss used for medicinal purposes; grasses, and similar substances. (Mun. Expl. Regulations, §38.)

2. *Permit required.* No person shall store or keep on hand in any building any combustible fibre or material, in excess of 2 tons, without a permit from the commissioner. The annual fee for such a permit shall be for quantities of 10 tons or more, $50; over 5 tons and less than 10 tons, $5; over 2 tons and less than 5 tons, $2. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §§582, 122.)

3. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for such storage in any building or premises—

a. Situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a school, hospital, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

b. Occupied as a tenement house, hotel, workshop or factory;

c. Of wooden construction, except in sparsely populated districts, where it shall be in the discretion of the commissioner;

d. Which is not equipped with a fire extinguishing system, approved by the fire commissioner;

e. Where paints, varnishes, or lacquers are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

f. Where dry goods, or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

g. Where matches, rosin, turpentine or any explosives are stored or kept.

4. *Weight limit.* No person shall store upon any floor of a building any combustible fibre exceeding in weight one-third of the safe bearing capacity of such floor, as certified to by the bureau of buildings having jurisdiction; or covering, when baled, more than two-thirds of the floor space of such floor, and no such material shall be piled to a greater height than two-thirds of the distance from the floor to the ceiling.

5. *Exemption.* A person who holds a permit for a business to which the use of combustible fibres is an incident shall not be required to obtain an additional permit under the provisions of this article. (Mun. Expl. Regs. §§581-585.)

§25. Storage of empty wooden packing boxes, cases and barrels. 1. *Permit required.* No person shall store in any building, shed, inclosure or other structure any empty wooden packing boxes, cases or barrels in a quantity occupying a space greater than 2,000 cubic feet, without a permit from the commissioner. The annual fee for such a permit shall be $5. (Mun. Expl. Regs. §§588, 123.)

2. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for the storage of empty wooden packing boxes, cases or barrels in any shed, inclosure or other structure:

a. Which is not substantially built of brick, concrete or other fire-resisting material, to a height not exceeding 18 feet above the street level, and fitted with self-closing fireproof doors;

b. Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall or a building occupied as a hospital, school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

3. *Limitations.* No person shall pile empty wooden packing boxes, cases or barrels to a height greater than 6 inches below the top of the inclosing wall, required by subdivision 2 of this section, nor shall any person pile or stack empty wooden packing boxes, cases or barrels within 4 feet of any window in an adjoining building. (Mun. Expl. Regs. §§587-592.)

§26. Smoking. No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or match within any room, enclosed space, cellar, basement, or in any part of any premises in which any highly combustible or inflammable material is manufactured, stored or kept for use or sale. Offices, not containing highly combustible or inflammable material, and separated from the other parts of said places or premises by a tight partition or a self-closing door, shall be exempt from this prohibition. (Mun. Expl. Regs. §599.)

§27. Barns and stables. No person shall take into or use in any barn or stable any lighted candle, oil or fluid lamp, or any burning light of any kind whatsoever, unless the same be inclosed and secured in a good glass, horn or other lantern. (Brooklyn Ords., §25.)

§28. Ashes. No person shall deposit ashes on the wooden floor of any building, nor in any barrel, or box, or other wooden vessel standing on any such floor, nor place any such barrel, box, or other vessel containing ashes, upon any such floor. (Brooklyn Ord., §26.)

§29. Chimneys and flues. If any chimney, stove-pipe, or flue shall take fire, the owner of the building or premises to which such chimney, stove-pipe, or flue appertains shall forfeit the sum of $5, except that, where a tenant occupies the entire building or premises, the tenant and not the owner of the building shall forfeit the said sum. (Charter, §760, in part)

§30. Violations. Except as otherwise provided in this article, any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $250, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the commissioner. (New; based upon the provisions of §773 of the Charter and §1937 of the Penal Law.)

CHAPTER 13.
HOSPITALS.

Article 1. General provisions.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Emergency cases.
2. Incurables; deaths.
3. Insane, temporary care.
4. Non-residents, treatment.

§1. Emergency cases. Any person injured or taken sick in the street or in any public place, who may not be safely removed to his or her home, may be sent to and shall be received by any public hospital, for temporary care and treatment, irrespective of his or her place of residence (Charter, subd. §692.)

§2. Incurables; deaths. Whenever any sick person in any public hospital shall, in the judgment of the board or officer having jurisdiction thereof, cease to be a proper case for treatment therein, such person shall be transferred to the care, custody and control of the commissioner of public charities, who shall forthwith receive and care for such person. In case any sick person under treatment in any public hospital, not under the control of the department of public charities, shall die, the officer in charge of such hospital may call upon the commissioner of public charities to receive and remove the body of such person, and the commissioner shall forthwith receive and remove the same for burial, or other proper disposition. The cost and expense of such reception, removal, burial, or other proper disposition shall be borne and paid by the department of public charities (Charter, subd. 10, §692.)

§3. Insane; temporary care. There shall be provided and maintained in every public hospital suitable wards or rooms for the examination and temporary care of persons alleged to be insane. (Charter, §§670; 692, subd. 7.)

§4. Non-residents; treatment. Persons who do not reside in the city may be received and treated in any public hospital; provided the person so received shall be required to pay such sum for board and attendance as may be fixed by the board or officer in charge of the hospital, but no such person shall be received to the exclusion of residents of the city. The board or officer in charge of a hospital, receiving non-resident patients, shall collect and pay over all such moneys to the chamberlain once every month. The board or officer, upon receiving such payments, shall report the same to the comptroller, and the amounts so collected shall be paid into the general fund. (Charter, §678, and subd. 8, §692.)

CHAPTER 14.
LICENSES.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Billiard and pool tables.
3. Bowling alleys.
4. Dealers in second-hand articles.
5. Dirt carts.
6. Express and expressmen.
7. Exterior hoists.
8. Hacks, cabs and taxicabs.
9. Junk dealers.
10. Peddlers, hawkers and venders.
11. Public carts and cartmen.
12. Public porters.
13. Shooting galleries.
14. Street musicians.
15. Weighers of hay.

ARTICLE 1.

Section 1. When required.
2. Licensees must be citizens.
3. How issued.
4. Registration of licenses; deposit of fees.
5. Suspension and revocation of licenses.
6. Duties of licensees.
7. Inspections.

§1. When required. In addition to the businesses, places, trades, occupations and things required to be licensed by statute or by other chapters of this code, the following must be duly licensed as herein provided, namely:

a—Billiard and pool tables;
b—Bowling alleys;
c—Dealers in second-hand articles;
d—Dirt carts;
e—Drivers or chauffeurs of hacks, cabs, taxicabs and expresses;
f—Expresses and expressmen;
g—Exterior hoists;
h—Hacks, cabs and taxicabs;
i—Hand organs;
j—Itinerant musicians;
k—Junk dealers;
l—Peddlers, hawkers and venders;
m—Public carts and cartmen;
n—Public porters;
o—Shooting galleries;
p—Street musicians;
q—Stands within stoop lines and under the stairs of elevated or subway stations;
r—Weighers of hay.

No person shall engage in, or carry on any business, trade or occupation, or maintain any place or thing specified in this section without a license therefor. (C. O. §§ 305, 306.)

§2. Licensees must be citizens. No person shall be licensed under any provision of this chapter or of chapter 3 of this ordinance, except a citizen of the United States, or one who has regularly declared his intention to become a citizen. (C. O. §307.)

§3. How issued. All applications for licenses shall be made to the commissioner of licenses in such form and detail, as he shall prescribe. All licenses shall be issued on established forms, which shall be printed in book form with corresponding stubs. They shall be consecutively numbered, with suitable blank spaces for writing in the name and residence of licensee, the kind and class of license granted, the location and privileges allowed and the amount of fee paid. All licenses shall be granted for a term of one year from the date thereof, unless sooner suspended or revoked, or otherwise specifically provided by law or ordinance. (C. O. §§303, 302, 307.)

§4. Registration of licenses; deposit of fees. All licenses shall be duly classified and recorded in suitable registers and fully indexed. There shall be kept in the principal office of the department and in each and every branch office thereof, a book for recording consecutively, day by day, each license issued, showing its kind and class, whether new or renewal, name of licensee, regular number of blank form and amount of fee received therefor. A daily report showing all of the above details shall be made by each branch office to the principal office of the department. There shall also be kept in the principal office of the department a book showing a statement of all licenses issued, and fees received by the department and its branches, tabulated by days, months and quarters of the year, and compiled annually. Each register of licenses shall be a public record, and extracts therefrom may be certified by the commissioner of licenses, or a deputy commissioner or assistant in charge of a branch office of the department, for use as evidence. All moneys received as license fees shall be duly deposited in a designated city depository the day following their receipt. (C. O. §§302, 304, 303 revised.)

§5. Suspension and revocation of licenses. The commissioner of licenses is empowered to hear and determine complaints against licensees, and to suspend or revoke any license or permit issued by him, under any provision of this ordinance. The commissioner when investigating any matters pertaining to the granting, issuing, transferring, renewing, revoking, suspending or cancelling of any license, is hereby authorized in his discretion to take such testimony as may be necessary on which to base official action. When taking such testimony he may subpoena witnesses and also direct the production before him of necessary and material books and papers. The commissioner may, in his discretion, delegate to the deputy commissioners of licenses, to the chief of the division of licensed vehicles and the chief of the Brooklyn office of the department the power and duty of taking testimony, and the said officials when so delegated may subpoena witnesses, books and papers with the same force and effect as if subpoenaed by the commissioner. The said delegated officials shall have the testimony taken before them reduced to writing and transmit the same to the commissioner for final action. (C. O. §§378, 307 revised.)

§6. Duties of licensees. 1. *General.* Every person holding a license issued under any provisions of this chapter shall exhibit the same upon demand of any person, and shall report to the department any change of residence or place of business, within three days of such change. A licensee shall at all times render any public services within scope of his license when called upon, unless actually unable so to do. (C. O. §375)

2. *Badges.* Every licensed hackman, whenever with a hack or waiting for employment anywhere in the city, every licensed peddler while peddling, and every person while using a licensed junk cart or boat, shall wear conspicuously on the right breast of the outer coat a metal badge of the shape, size and style prescribed by the commissioner of licenses, having engraved or embossed thereon the official designation and number of the license, together with the words "New York City." (C. O. §377.)

3. *Licensed vehicles, designation of.* All words, letters and numbers, hereinafter prescribed for licensed vehicles, shall be shown permanently and conspicuously on each outside thereof in colors contrasting strongly with background, and not less than 2 inches high, as directed or approved by the commissioner of licenses, and shall be kept legible and plainly visible at all times during the term of the license; and shall be obliterated or erased upon change of ownership or expiration of the license; and no person shall have or use any vehicle with words, letters or numbers thereon like those herein prescribed for licensed vehicles without being duly licensed therefor. (C. O. §376.)

§7. Inspections. All licensed vehicles or places of business shall be regularly inspected. The result of each inspection shall be endorsed on the license therefor, together with the date of the inspection and the signature of the inspector. A report of all inspections shall be regularly reported to the commissioner of licenses. (C. O. §374.)

ARTICLE 2.
Billiard and pool tables.

Section 20. General provisions.
21. License fee.

§20. General provisions. Any pool or billiard table in a place open to the public shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this ordinance, and every keeper of a public place where there are pool or billiard tables shall maintain good order and allow no persons under sixteen years of age to play therein. (C. O. §355)

§21. License fee. The annual license fee for each public billiard or pool table shall be $3. (C. O. §307.)

ARTICLE 3.
Bowling alleys.

Section 30. General provisions.
31. License fee.

§30. Any bowling alley in a place open to the public shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this ordinance, and every keeper of a public bowling alley shall maintain good order and allow no person under sixteen years of age to bowl therein. (C. O. §354)

§31. License fee. The annual license fee for each public bowling alley shall be $5. (C. O. §307.)

ARTICLE 4.
Dealers in second-hand articles.

Section 40. Definition.
41. License, fee and bond.
42. Regular purchases.
43. Restrictions.
44. Lost or stolen property to be advertised.

§40. Any one dealing in the purchase and sale of second-hand furniture, machinery, jewelry, clothes or other articles shall be deemed to be a dealer in second-hand articles. (C. O., §341.)

§41. License, fee and bond. The annual license fee for each dealer in second-hand articles shall be $25, and every such dealer shall give a bond to the city, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the commissioner of licenses, in the penal sum of $100, conditioned for the due observance of the provisions of law or ordinance relating to such dealers. (C. O., §§307, 340.)

§42. Record of purchases. Every dealer in second-hand articles shall keep a book in which shall be legibly written, at the time of every purchase, a description of every article so purchased, the name and residence of the person from whom such purchase was made and the day and hour of the purchase, and this book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any police officer, to the commissioner of licenses or any inspector of licenses, or any magistrate of the city, or any person, duly authorized in writing for such purpose by the commissioner or any magistrate, who shall exhibit such written authority to the dealer. (C. O., §342.)

§43. Restrictions. 1. *Place, expired licenses.* No dealer in second-hand articles shall carry on business at any other place than the one designated in his license, nor shall he continue to carry on business after his license is suspended, revoked, or expired. (C. O., §343.)

2. *Prohibited persons and hours.* No dealer in second-hand articles shall purchase any goods, articles or things whatsoever from any minor, apprentice, or servant, knowing or having reason to believe the person to be such, or from any person or persons whatsoever, between the setting of the sun and the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning. (C. O., §344.)

3. *Sales by dealers.* No article or thing, except wooden furniture, stoves and kitchen utensils purchased in the way of business, shall be sold or disposed of by any dealer in second-hand articles until the expiration of one month after such purchase, and no such dealer shall receive any article by way of pledge or pawn. (C. O., §344.)

4. *Not to be pawn-broker or junk dealer.* No dealer in second-hand articles, while licensed as such, shall be licensed as pawnbroker or junk dealer. (C. O., §346.)

§44. Lost or stolen property to be advertised. If any goods, articles or things whatsoever, shall be advertised in any newspaper printed in the city as having been lost or stolen, and if the same, or any such answering to the description advertised, or any part thereof, shall be or come in the possession of any dealer in second-hand articles, such dealer shall give information thereof in writing to the police commissioner stating from whom the same was received. Every dealer in second-hand articles who shall have or receive any goods, article or thing lost or stolen, or alleged or supposed to have been lost or stolen, shall exhibit the same, on demand, to any police officer, or to the commissioner or any inspector of licenses, or any magistrate of the city, or any person, duly authorized in writing for such purpose by the commissioner of licenses or any magistrate, who shall exhibit such written authority to the dealer. (C. O., §345.)

ARTICLE 5.
Dirt carts.

Section 50 Definition; construction of carts.
51. License fee; designation.

§50. Definition; construction of carts. Every vehicle of whatever description, excepting such as shall have painted thereon, on each side, the name and address of the owner thereof in plain letters and figures of at least 3 inches in length, used in carting or transporting dirt, sand, gravel, clay, paving stones, ashes, garbage or building rubbish within the city shall be deemed a dirt cart. Every such vehicle of whatever description, whether or not described as a dirt cart, shall be furnished with a good and tight box, whereof the sides, forepart and tailboard shall be at least 18 inches high, and of sufficient capacity to contain not less than 12 cubic feet and shall be securely covered when loaded, so as to prevent the contents from being scattered upon the streets. (C. O., §356.)

§51. License fee; designation. The annual license fee for each dirt-cart shall be $1. Every licensed dirt-cart shall show on each outside thereof the words "Dirt Cart" or the letters "D. C.," together with the figures of its official number. (C. O., §§308, 357.)

ARTICLE 6.
Expresses and expressmen.

Section 60. Definition.
61. License fee; designation.
62. Licensed drivers required.
63. Proprietor's bond.
64. Charges.

§60. Definition. Every vehicle of whatever construction, kept or used for the conveyance of baggage, packages, parcels and other articles within or through the city for pay, shall be deemed a public express, and the owner thereof shall be deemed a public expressman. The term expressman shall be deemed to include any common carrier of baggage, packages, parcels or other articles within or through the city. (C. O., §330.)

§61. License fee; designation. The annual fee for each vehicle used as a public express shall be $5. Every such vehicle shall show on the exterior of either side thereof the word "Express," or the abbreviation "Exp.," with the number of its license. (C. O., §§307, 331.)

§62. Licensed drivers required. Every person driving a licensed express shall be licensed as such, and shall pay an annual license fee of $1. Every application for an express driver's license shall be endorsed, in writing, by two reputable residents of the city, testifying to the competence of the applicant. No owner of a public express shall employ an unlicensed driver under a penalty of $10 for each offense. (C. O., §315.)

§63. Proprietor's bond. Every owner of a public express shall give a bond to the city, for each and every vehicle licensed, in a penal sum of $100, with sufficient surety, approved by the commissioner, conditioned for the safe and prompt delivery of all baggage, packages, parcels and other articles or things entrusted to the owner or driver of any such licensed express. (C. O., §332.)

§64. Charges. The legal rates for regular deliveries, unless otherwise mutually agreed, shall be as follows in the city:

1. *Between points within any borough—*

Not more than 5 miles apart, each piece	$0 40
Not more than 10 miles apart, each piece	55
Not more than 15 miles apart, each piece	75

2. *Between points in different boroughs:* One-half the above rates in addition.
3. *Special deliveries:* At rates to be mutually agreed upon. (C. O., §333.)

ARTICLE 7.
Exterior hoists.

Section 70. Licenses; fees.
71. "Danger" sign.

§70. Licenses; fees. No person shall hoist anything whatsoever, on the outside of a building from the street, into any loft or lower anything on the outside thereof, by any means, without a license therefor and giving an indemnity bond to the city, with sufficient surety, approved by the commissioner. Any one generally engaged in such a business shall take out a general license, and any one so hoisting in front of certain premises only shall take out a special license therefor. The annual fee for a general hoisting license shall be $25. The fee for a special hoisting license shall be $1. (C. O. §§358, 359, 307.)

§71. "Danger" sign. The holder of a general or special hoisting license, while engaged in such hoisting or lowering over any sidewalk, roadway or public place, shall give warning thereof by 2 signs displaying the word "Danger," in letters at least 6 inches long, which shall be conspicuously placed at a safe distance on either side of the place where the hoisting is being done. (C. O. §360.)

ARTICLE 8.
Hacks, cabs and taxicabs.

Section 80. Definitions.
81. Exemptions.
82. Jurisdiction.
83. License for vehicle, application for.
84. Inspection before licensing vehicle.
85. License card and plate.
86. Fees for licensing vehicles; refunds.
87. Register of licensed vehicles.
88. Inspection of licensed hacks.
89. Suspension and revocation of hack licenses.
90. Drivers' licenses; applications for.
91. Examination of drivers.
92. Photograph of driver.
93. Form and term of drivers' licenses.
94. Driver's badge.
95. Renewal of drivers' licenses.
96. Fees for drivers' licenses.
97. Suspension or revocation of drivers' licenses.
98. Record of drivers' licenses.
99. Hack stands.
100. Regulation of hacks at stands.
101. Taximeters.
102. Rates of fare.
103. Prepayment of fare.
104. Disputed fares.
105. Over-charge.
106. "Cruising"; soliciting.
107. Articles found in hacks.
108. Public garages.
109. Violations.

§80. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this article, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Public hack,* a vehicle plying for hire, for which public patronage is solicited upon the streets; (Art. I, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)
2. *Cab,* a public hack so designed and constructed as comfortably to seat not more than two persons inside thereof;
3. *Coach,* a public hack so designed and constructed as comfortably to seat 4 or more persons inside thereof;
4. *Sightseeing car,* a motor-driven vehicle designed to carry 7 or more persons from a fixed locality to points of interest about the city;
5. *Taximeter,* a mechanical instrument or device by which the charge for hire of a public hack is mechanically calculated, either for distance traveled or for waiting time, or for both, and upon which such charge shall be indicated by means of figures;
6. *Little taxicab,* a cab driven by mechanical power on which a taximeter is affixed;
7. *Taxicab,* a coach driven by mechanical power on which a taximeter is affixed. (Art. I, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§81. Exemptions. This article shall not apply to, nor govern any vehicle hired or obtained from a livery stable or garage, for which patronage is not solicited upon the streets; nor to any omnibus running by authority of any ordinance, law, or permit upon a fixed route through the city. (Art. I, Ord. approved June 2, 1913.)

§82. Jurisdiction. The licensing and inspecting of public hacks, the inspecting and sealing of taximeters, the examining of applicants for licenses to drive such public hacks, and the licensing of drivers, as hereinafter provided in this article, and the enforcing of the provisions of this article, shall be under the control of the commissioner of licenses. The commissioner is hereby empowered to appoint such inspectors as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of this article, who shall be paid such compensation as shall be fixed by law. (Subds. 1, 2, Art. II, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§83. License for vehicle, application for. No public hack shall ply for hire upon the streets of the city without first obtaining a license from the commissioner. Such licenses shall be issued as of February 1, and shall expire on the 31st day of January next succeeding, unless sooner suspended or revoked by the commissioner. Applications for licenses for public hacks shall be made by the owner upon blank forms to be furnished by the department of licenses, and such applications shall contain the full name and address of the owner, the class of the vehicle for which the license is desired, the length of time the vehicle has been in use, the number of persons it is capable of carrying, and, if a motor-driven vehicle, the motor power thereof. (Subds. 1, 2, Art. III; Ord. app'd June 2, 1913.)

§84. Inspection before licensing vehicle. No vehicle shall be licensed until it has been thoroughly and carefully inspected and examined, and found to be in thoroughly safe condition for the transportation of passengers; clean, fit, of good appearance, and well painted and varnished. The commissioner shall make, or have made, by his deputies or inspectors, such examination and inspection before issuing a license. The commissioner shall refuse a license to, or if already issued, revoke or suspend the license of any vehicle found by him to be unfit or unsuited for public patronage. He shall examine any taximeter attached to any public hack and to see that the same is accurate before issuing a license to the hack. The commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to establish reasonable rules and regulations for the inspection of public hacks and their appurtenances, construction, and condition or fitness. (Subds. 3-5, Art. III, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§85. License card and plate. If, upon inspection, a public hack is found to be of lawful construction and in proper condition, in accordance with the provisions of this article and the rules and regulations established hereunder, and upon payment of the license fees hereinafter set forth, the same shall be licensed, by delivering to the owner a card of such size and form as may be prescribed by the commissioner. The card shall contain the official license number of the hack, together with the date of inspection of the same, and a statement to the effect that, in case of any complaint, the commissioner shall be notified, giving the license number of the hack. Such card shall be signed by the commissioner or his deputy, and shall contain blank spaces upon which an entry shall be made of the date of every inspection of the vehicle by the inspector. License cards shall be of a distinctly different color each year, and, in the case of public hacks driven by mechanical power, the license number assigned hereunder shall, in each case, be the same as that assigned to the vehicle for that year, pursuant to law. The commissioner, or a duly authorized subordinate, shall also affix, to a conspicuous and indispensable part of each public hack, a small plate not exceeding 6 inches in diameter, which shall bear the license number of the vehicle. The design of such plates shall be changed annually. (Subds. 6, 7, Art. III, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§86. Fees for licensing vehicles; refunds. 1. *Schedule.* The following license fees shall be paid:

For each cab	$5 00
For each coach and each sightseeing car	10 00

Such license fees shall be in lieu of, and not in addition to, any fees heretofore established, and except as above provided no charge shall be made. In the case of licenses issued on or after August 1, in each year hereafter, one-half only of the above fees shall be paid. (Subd. 8, Art. III, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

2. *Refunds.* The comptroller is hereby authorized to make a pro rata refund to the holders of licenses the operation of which said licenses was superseded by the new licenses issued under the public hack ordinance that became effective August 1, 1913. Applications for refund under this provision shall first be presented in writing to the commissioner of licenses, together with the original license superseded by the new license or satisfactory evidence that the old license has been lost or destroyed, and no refund shall be made in any case that the commissioner shall not first certify to the comptroller that the applicant has paid the fee prescribed by law prior to August 1, 1913, and that a certain specified part of the term of the license had not expired on

said August 1, 1913. Refunds under this provision shall be made by the comptroller from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of City Debt No. 1, when authorized by resolution of the commissioners of the sinking fund. (Ord. of July 14, 1914.)

§87. Register of licensed vehicles. The commissioner shall keep a register of the name of each person owning or operating a vehicle licensed under this article, together with the license number and the description, make and necessary dimensions of such vehicle, with the date and complete record of inspections made of it. Such records shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times, and shall be public records, extracts of which may be certified, for use as evidence, by the commissioner or one of his deputies. (Subd. 9, Art. III, Ord. of June 3, 1913.)

§88. Inspection of licensed hacks. The commissioner shall maintain constant vigilance over all public hacks, to see that they are kept in a condition of continued fitness for public use, and, to this end, the commissioner through his deputies and inspectors, shall inspect all public hacks, from time to time, or on the complaint of any citizen, as often as may be necessary. Reports in writing of all inspections shall promptly be made to the commissioner. (Subd. 14, Art. III, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§89. Suspension and revocation of hack licenses. Licenses, granted under this article, may be revoked or suspended at any time by the commissioner if the vehicle shall not be in good condition and appearance, clean and safe; and, in case of horse-drawn vehicles, if the horse or horses are unfit for use. Licenses when so suspended or revoked shall not be reissued until the vehicle and all its appurtenances shall be put in fit condition for use by the public, to the satisfaction of the commissioner. (Subd. 14, Art. III, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§90. Drivers licenses; applications for. Every person driving a public hack must be licensed as such. Each applicant for a driver's license must—

(a) Be of the age of 21 years or over;

(b) Be of sound physique, with good eyesight and not subject to epilepsy, vertigo, heart trouble, or any other infirmity of body or mind which might render him unfit for the safe operation of a public hack;

(c) Be able to read and write the English language;

(d) Be clean in dress and person and not be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors;

(e) Produce, on forms to be provided by the department, affidavits of his good character from two reputable citizens of the city who have known him personally and observed his conduct during one year next preceding the date of his application, and a further testimonial, on a form provided for that purpose, from his last employer, unless, in the estimation of the commissioner, sufficient reason is given for its omission;

(f) Fill out, upon a blank form to be provided by the department, a statement giving his full name, residence, places of residence for 5 years previous to moving to his present address, age, color, height, color of eyes and hair, place of birth, length of time he has resided in the city, whether a citizen of the United States, places of previous employment, whether married or single, whether he has ever been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor, whether he has been summoned to court, whether he has previously been licensed as a driver or chauffeur, and if so, whether his license has ever been revoked, and for what cause, which statement shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant and filed in the department, as a permanent record. Any false statement made by applicant for a license shall be promptly reported by the commissioner to the district attorney of the county in which the application was made.

The commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to establish such additional rules and regulations governing the issue of drivers' licenses, not inconsistent herewith, as may be necessary and reasonable. (Subd. 1, and paragraphs a-f of subd. 2, and subd. 3 of art. IV, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§91. Examination of drivers. Each applicant for driver's license under the provisions of this article shall be examined, by a person designated by the commissioner, as to his knowledge of the provisions of this article, the traffic regulations, and the geography of the city, and, if the result of the examination be unsatisfactory, he shall be refused a license. Each such applicant must, if required by the commissioner, demonstrate his skill and ability to safely handle his vehicle, by driving it through a crowded section of the city, accompanied by an inspector of the department. (Paragraphs h, g, subd. 2, art. IV, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§92. Photograph of driver. Each applicant for a driver's license must file with his application 2 recent photographs of himself, of a size which may be easily attached to his license, one of which shall be attached to the license when issued, the other shall be filed with the application in the department. The photograph shall be so attached to the license that it cannot be removed and another photograph substituted without detection. Each licensed driver shall, upon demand of an inspector of licenses, a policeman, or a passenger exhibit his license and photograph for inspection. Where the application for a license is denied, the photograph shall be returned to the applicant by the department. (Para. i, subd. 2, art. IV, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§93. Form and terms of driver's license. Upon satisfactory fulfillment of the foregoing requirements, there shall be issued to the applicant a license, which shall be in such form as to contain the photograph and signature of the licensee, and blank spaces upon which a record may be made of any arrest of or serious complaint against him. Any licensee who defaces, removes or obliterates any official entry made upon his license shall be punished by the revocation of his license. Drivers' licenses shall be issued as of February 1, in each and every year, and shall be valid to and including the 31st day of January next succeeding. (Subd. 4, 5, art. IV, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§94. Driver's badge. There shall be delivered to each licensed driver a metal badge, of such form and style as the commissioner may prescribe, with his license number thereon, which must, under penalty of revocation of the license, be constantly and conspicuously displayed on the outside of the driver's coat when he is engaged in his employment. (Subd. 4, art. IV, Ord., of June 2, 1913.)

§95. Renewal of drivers' licenses. The commissioner may renew a driver's license, from year to year, by appropriate endorsement thereon. A driver in applying for a renewal of his license shall make such application, upon a form to be furnished by the department, entitled "Application for Renewal of License," which shall be filled out with the full name and address of the applicant, together with a statement of the date upon which his original license was granted and the number thereof. (Subds. 5, 6, art IV, Ord. of June 8, 1913.)

§96. Fees for drivers' licenses. The following license fees shall be paid for drivers' licenses: For each original license, $1; for each renewal thereof, 50 cents. (Subd. 6, art. 4, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§97. Suspension or revocation of drivers' licenses. Drivers' licenses may be suspended or revoked at any time by the mayor, the commissioner or any city magistrate. Any such suspension shall be noted on the license, together with a statement of the reasons therefor, and the driver shall be deprived of his badge by the official suspending or revoking such license. When the license is suspended or revoked by an official other than the commissioner, the driver's badge and a note of the revocation or suspension shall be forthwith forwarded to the commissioner; the badge to be returned at the expiration of the period for which the license was suspended. A second suspension for the same reason, or, in any case, a third suspension of a driver's license, shall revoke the license. No driver whose license has been revoked shall again be licensed as a public hack driver in the city. Whenever a license is suspended or revoked by a city magistrate, notice of such revocation, with the cause thereof, shall be forwarded to the commissioner. The commissioner shall notify the police department whenever such a license is revoked. (Subd. 7, art. IV, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§98. Record of drivers' licenses. There shall be kept in the department a complete record of each license issued to a driver, and of all renewals, suspensions and revocations thereof, which record shall be kept on file with the original application of the driver for a license. (Subd. 4, art. IV, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§99. Hack stands. 1. *Former stands abolished.* All public hack stands heretofore designated by the board of aldermen are hereby abolished. All special hack stands are hereby abolished and licenses for the same shall not be issued hereafter.

2. *Designation of stands.* The commissioner is hereby authorized to locate and designate, as public hack stands, the space alongside the curb adjacent to property used as public parks, public buildings, railroad stations, steamship and ferry landings, hotels, restaurants, theatres, and the centre of any street where the roadway, exclusive of the sidewalk, is 30 feet in width or more. The commissioner may also designate the space beside the curb, adjacent to subway entrances and elevated railway steps, as stands for a limited number of public hacks. The commissioner shall further designate the number of such public hacks that shall be allowed to stand at any of the places designated by him, and the department shall provide a metal sign, which shall be attached to a post or stanchion adjacent to the said stand, and on which sign shall be placed the number and kind of vehicles allowed on that particular hack stand. Owners of any property may apply to the commissioner for the establishment of a public hack stand, adjacent to their premises, stating in said application the number of public hacks they desire to come on said stand, and also the kind of locomotion to be used, whether gasoline, electric motor or horses. Such application shall be granted solely in the discretion of the commissioner, and may be revoked by him at any time. There shall be delivered to the owner of the property making such application a metal sign, to be fixed to a stanchion on the curb or other conspicuous place, setting forth the kinds of public hacks and the number thereof that will be allowed on said stand.

3. *Restriction.* The commissioner may not establish a public hack stand in the centre of any street, opposite to the premises where the owner has applied for and received the permit last above mentioned, during the time such permit is in operation. (Subds. 1-6, art. V., ord. of June 3, 1913.)

§100. Regulation of hacks at stands. Only public hacks, in such numbers and of such kinds as are set forth on the metal sign, may remain at the stand while waiting for employment, and only in single file, pointed in accordance with the traffic regulations. No public hack standing at the head of any such line shall refuse to carry any orderly person applying for a hack, who agrees to pay the proper rate of fare; but this shall not prevent any person from selecting any hack he may desire on the stand, whether it be at the head of the line or not. As the hacks leave the line with passengers, those behind shall move up, and any public hack, seeking a space on the stand, shall approach the same only from the rear of the stand and shall stop as near as possible to the last cab already on the line. No public hack shall stand at the curb within 15 feet of the entrance to any building adjacent to a hack stand located and designated by the commissioner, in accordance with the first sentence of the second subdivision of the preceding section; which shall be determined by measuring 15 feet on each side of the point on the curb opposite the middle of the entrance to the adjacent building. No hack shall stand within 5 feet of any crosswalk.

The commissioner may suspend or revoke the license of any public hack driver who shall stand in front of the entrance of any building, within the prohibited space, after his passengers desiring to leave have alighted, or who shall attempt to stand in said prohibited space waiting for passengers, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this section. (Subds. 8, 7, 9, art. VI., ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§101. Taximeters. 1. *When required.* Every public hack driven by mechanical power, seating four passengers or less, shall have affixed thereto a taximeter of a size and design approved by the commissioner.

2. *Inspection.* No license shall be issued to a public hack until the taximeter attached thereto shall have been inspected and found to be accurate.

3. *Inaccuracy.* No person shall use or permit to be used upon any public hack a taximeter which shall be in such condition as to be over 5 per cent. incorrect, to the prejudice of any passenger. (Subd. 11, art. III., ord. of June 2, 1913.)

4. *Wheel-operated, prohibited.* No taximeter affixed to a public hack propelled by steam, gasolene, electricity, or other motor power, shall be operated from any wheel to which the power is applied. (Subd. 13, art. III, ord. app'd June 2, 1913.)

5. *Illumination of dial.* After sundown, the face of every taximeter shall be illuminated by a suitable light, so arranged as to throw a continuous, steady light thereon. (Subd. 12, art. III., ord. of June 2, 1913.)

6. *Case to be sealed.* No person shall use or permit to be used, or drive for hire, a public hack equipped with a taximeter the case of which is unsealed and not having its cover and gear intact. (Subd. I, art. VII, ord. app'd June 2, 1913.)

7. *False signal.* No driver of a public hack equipped with a taximeter or other similar device, while carrying passengers or under employment, shall display the signal affixed to such taximeter or other similar device in such position as to denote such vehicle is not employed, or in such position as to denote that he is employed at a rate of fare different from that to which he is entitled under the provisions of this article.

8. *Unapproved taximeter.* No person shall drive a public hack to which is attached a taximeter that has not been duly inspected and approved.

9. *Violations.* A violation of any of the provisions of this section shall render the offender or offenders liable, upon conviction before any city magistrate, to a fine of not more than $50 for each and every offense, and, in default of payment of such fine, he may be committed to prison until the same shall be paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed 10 days. (Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§102. Rates of fare. The maximum rates of fare for public hacks shall be as follows:

1. *Motor vehicles, except "sight-seeing" cars—*

For not more than two passengers:

For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof	$0 30
For each succeeding one-quarter mile, or any fraction thereof	10

For 3 or more passengers:

For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof	40
For each succeeding one-sixth mile, or any fraction thereof	10

2. *Sight-seeing cars—*

No rates are hereby established for sight-seeing cars, but a schedule of the rates charged for each trip shall, before the trip, be prominently displayed upon the car, and a charge greater, or attempt to charge any passenger a sum greater than that set forth in said schedules, shall be deemed a violation of this article.

3. *Horse-drawn vehicles—*

For cabs:

For the first mile, or any fraction thereof	$0 50
For each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof	20

For coaches:

For the first mile, or any fraction thereof	70
For each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof	30

4. *Hourly rates* (applying only to horse-drawn vehicles when shopping or calling; not including park or road driving, nor driving more than 5 miles from starting point)

For the first hour, or any part thereof	$1 50
For each additional one-half hour	50

5. *Miles, in Manhattan.* In case of public hacks on which taximeters are not affixed, when driving on the numbered streets, or numbered and lettered avenues, in the borough of Manhattan, 20 blocks north and south, and 7 blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues constitute a mile for the purpose of this ordinance; this provision shall be set forth on the rate card hereinafter required.

6. *Applying generally:*

a—For waiting time at the rate of $1.50 per hour;

b—For each piece of luggage carried outside, 20 cents. No charge shall, however, be made for hand bags and suit cases;

c—Ferriage and tolls in all cases to be paid by the party using the vehicle.

A copy of the foregoing rates of fare shall be furnished by the department to each public hack, and shall at all times be pasted in a conspicuous place in the inside thereof. The department shall provide each public hack with a printed receipt pad, and every public hackman shall keep on hand a supply thereof, and shall, whenever requested, give a passenger a receipt, on such official form, for the fare paid. Nothing herein contained is designed to prevent a person from making an agreement with the owner of the public hack to furnish him with transportation, at a rate to be agreed upon between them, for a day, week or month. But the person with whom the owner of the public hack makes such an agreement is not at liberty to hire out the vehicle to another person. (Subd. 1-6, art. VI., Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§103. Prepayment of fare. Every driver of a public hack shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no driver of a public hack shall, otherwise, refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons upon request anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable to do so. No driver of a licensed hack shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack, without the consent of said passenger. (Subd. 3, art. VII., Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§104. Disputed fares. All disputes as to fares shall be determined by the officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where the dispute is had; failure to comply with such determination shall subject the offending party to a charge of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of not exceeding $10, or, in default of payment thereof, by imprisonment for not more than 10 days. (Subd. 4, art. VII, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§105. Over-charge. No person shall charge or attempt to charge any passenger a greater rate of fare than that to which the public hack is entitled, under the provisions of this article. (Subd. 7, art. VI, Ord. app'd June 2, 1913.)

§106. "Cruising"; soliciting. No public hack, while waiting employment by passengers, shall stand on any public street or place other than at, or upon a public hack stand, designated or established in accordance with this article; nor shall any driver of such hack seek employment by repeatedly and persistently driving his hack to and fro in a short space before or by otherwise interfering with the proper and orderly access to or egress from, any theatre, hall, hotel, public resort, railway or ferry station or other place of public gathering; but any hackman may solicit employment by driving through any public street or place without stops, other than those due to obstruction of traffic, and at such speed as not to interfere or impede traffic, and may pass and repass before any theatre, hall, hotel, public resort, railway or ferry station, or other place of public gathering; provided that, after passing such public place, he shall not turn and repass until he shall have gone a distance of 2 blocks upon the streets and highways of the city, and no person shall solicit passengers for a public hack except the driver of a public hack, when sitting upon the driver's box of his vehicle. No person shall be allowed to ride on the box with the driver. (Subds. 5, 6, 7, art. VII, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

§107. Articles found in hacks. Every driver of a public hack, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and, any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge, within 24 hours after the finding thereof, and the officer to whom such report shall be made, shall forward a written notice to the department of licenses, with brief particulars and description of the property. (Subd. 2, art. VII, Ord. of June 2. 1913.)

§108. Public garages. 1. *Definition.* A public garage is hereby defined as a place in which space is rented for, or in which are stored, motor vehicles of any kind whatever to be let for hire at any time.

2. *Record of cars and chauffeurs.* Each and every keeper of a public garage shall record in a book kept solely for such purpose, the time of departure from such garage of every motor vehicle kept for hire, giving the names and addresses of the owner and driver thereof, the name and class of vehicle, the license number of the driver and the license number of the vehicle; and the time of the return to the garage of each such vehicle shall also be entered in said book. Said record book shall be open for inspection at all times to the representatives of the police department and the department of licenses.

3. *Violations.* Any person, either keeper or acting as keeper of a public garage, guilty of a violation of this ordinance, or any part thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof be fined as follows: For the first offense in a sum not less than $10, and in default of payment of such fine committed to the City Prison, each day of such committal to be taken as liquidation of $1 of such fine; for the second offense in a sum not less than $25, and in default of payment of such fine committal to the City Prison, each day of such committal to be taken as liquidation of $1 of such fine, or both. (Ordinance effective Sept. 24, 1912.)

§109. Violations. 1. *Owners.* Any owner or driver of a vehicle, not licensed and equipped in accordance with the provisions of this article, or of a vehicle the license of which has been suspended or revoked, who engages in the business of a public hack, as defined hereby, or attempts to engage in such business, or solicits for hire passengers upon the streets shall, upon conviction before any city magistrate, be punished by a fine of not over $50, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both. (Subd. 10, art. III, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

2. *Drivers.* Any person, not having been duly licensed as a public hack driver, or any person whose license as such driver has been revoked, or any person whose license has been suspended and who, during the time of such suspension, drives for hire a public hack upon the streets, shall, upon conviction before any city magistrate, be punished by a fine of not over $50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days, or both. (Subd. 8, art. IV., Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

3. *Miscellaneous.* Upon the conviction of any person for any violation of a provision of this article, for which no punishment is specifically provided, he or she shall be punished as provided in §10 of article 28 of this chapter.

4. *Suspension or revocation of licenses.* In addition to the fine, imprisonment, or both, authorized by any subdivision of this section, any licensee shall be subject to the suspension or revocation of his license, upon conviction for any violation of this article. The commissioner may, in his discretion, suspend or revoke a license granted under any provision of this article, pending or in advance of the criminal prosecution of the licensee. (Subd. 8, art. VII, Ord. of June 2, 1913.)

ARTICLE 9.
Junk Dealers.

Section 120. Definitions.
121. License fee and bond.
122. Restrictions.
123. Record of purchases.
124. Lost or stolen goods.

§120. Definitions. 1. *Junkman, junkshop.* Any one dealing in the purchase and sale of junk, old rope, old iron, brass, copper, tin or lead, rags, slush or empty bottles shall be deemed to be a junk dealer, and his place of business a junk shop. (C. O. §334.)

2. *Junk cart, junk boat.* Any vehicle in the streets, or any vessel in the waters of the city, used for the purpose of collecting junk, rags, old rope, paper, bagging, old iron, brass, copper, tin, empty bottles, slush or lead, shall be deemed, respectively, a junk cart or junk boat, and every junk cart or junk boat shall show on each outside thereof the words "junk cart" or "junk boat," together with the figures of its official number, and no person shall do such collecting in any other way or manner than as aforesaid. (C. O. §340.)

§121. License fee and bond. Every junk dealer shall pay an annual license fee of $20 and give a bond to the city, with sufficient surety approved by the commissioner, in the penal sum of $250, conditioned for the due observance of all municipal ordinances. (C. O. §344.)

§122. Restrictions. 1. *Place.* No junk dealer shall carry on business at any other place than the one designated in the license therefor, nor shall he continue to carry on business after such license has been suspended or revoked, or has expired. (C. O. §336.)

2. *Purchases.* No junk dealer shall purchase any goods, article or thing whatsoever from any minor, apprentice or servant, knowing or having reason to believe the seller to be such, nor from any person between the setting of the sun and 7 o'clock in the morning. (C. O. §337.)

3. *Other Business.* No junk dealer shall be licensed as a pawnbroker or dealer in second-hand articles in the city. (C. O. §339.)

§123. Record of purchases. Every junk dealer shall keep a book in which shall be legibly written, at the time of every purchase, a description of every article so purchased, the name and residence of the person from whom such purchase was made, and the day and hour of such purchase, and the book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any police officer, or the mayor, the commissioner or any inspector of licenses, or any magistrate, or any person duly authorized in writing, for such purpose, by the commissioner or any magistrate, who shall exhibit such authorization to the dealer. (C. O. §335.)

§124. Lost or stolen goods. If any goods, article or thing whatsoever shall be advertised, in any newspaper printed in the city, as having been lost or stolen, and the same, or any answering to the description advertised, or any part or portion thereof, shall be or come in the possession of any junk dealer, he shall give information thereof, in writing, to the police commissioner and state from whom the same was received. Every junk dealer who shall have or receive any goods, article or thing lost or stolen, or alleged or supposed to have been lost or stolen, shall exhibit the same on demand to any police officer, or to the mayor, commissioner, or any inspector of licenses, or any magistrate, or any person duly authorized, in writing, by the commissioner or any magistrate, who shall exhibit such authorization to such dealer. (C. O. §338.)

ARTICLE 10.
Peddlers, Hawkers and Venders.

Section 130. Definitions; exceptions.
131. License fee.
132. Designation of vehicles.

§130. Definition; exceptions. 1. *Definition.* Any person hawking, peddling, vending or selling merchandise in the streets of the city shall be deemed to be a peddler, and shall be classified as follows: A peddler using a horse and wagon; a peddler using a push cart; and a peddler personally carrying merchandise.

2. *Newspapers.* This article shall not apply in any way to the selling of newspapers or periodicals. (C. O. §347.)

3. *Farmers.* Any person, owning or operating a farm in the city and selling, in the streets, produce raised on such farm, shall not be deemed a peddler within the meaning of this article. Any such person may make application to the commissioner, and, upon affidavit setting forth sufficient facts to entitle him to this exemption, he shall thereupon receive a certificate thereof. (C. O. §348.)

§131. License fees. The annual license fees payable by peddlers shall be, for each peddler

Using a horse and wagon	$8 00
Using a push-cart	4 00
Personally carrying his merchandise	2 00

(C. O. §307.)

§132. Designation of vehicles. Any vehicle used in peddling shall show on each outside thereof the words "Licensed Peddler," together with the figures of its official number, and any peddler duly licensed to use a horse and wagon may employ 2 persons, and no more, to assist in selling and delivering the wares, but such persons shall so act only while accompanying a licensed peddler. (C. O. §348.)

ARTICLE 11.
Public carts and cartmen.

Section 140. Definitions.
141. Classification.
142. Licenses.
143. License fees and license plates.
144. Charges.

§140. Definitions. Every vehicle, of whatever construction, drawn by animals or propelled by any motor power, which is kept for hire or used to carry merchandise, household or office furniture or other bulky articles within the city, for pay, shall be deemed to be a public cart, and the owner thereof shall be deemed to be a public cartman. (Ord. of June 2, 1914.)

§141. Classification. Public carts shall be divided into two classes, namely: motor driven public carts and horse drawn public carts.

1. *Horse Drawn.* Horse drawn public carts shall be divided into two classes:

A—To include all public carts drawn by one horse and having an inside floor space of at least 40 square feet.

B—To include all public carts drawn by two or more horses and having an inside floor surface of at least 70 square feet.

2. *Motor Driven.* Motor driven public carts shall be divided into two classes:

F—To include all motor driven public carts having an inside floor surface of at least 70 square feet.

G—To include all motor driven public carts having an inside floor surface of at least 90 square feet.

In all of the above measurements, a variation of more than 5 per cent. shall not be accepted. (Ord. of June 29, 1914.)

§142. Licenses and license plates. Upon the payment of the fee hereinafter provided the commissioner shall issue a license to the owner of the vehicle, together with a plate, to be affixed to a conspicuous and indispensable part of such public cart, on which shall be clearly set forth the official number of the vehicle, with the words "Public Cart." The design or color of the plate shall be changed at the beginning of each license year, which shall be August 1 of each year. (Ord. of June 2, 1914; provision as to registering is covered by §4 of this Chapter.)

§143. License fees. The following annual license fees shall be paid:

All public carts in class A shall pay a fee of	$2 00
All public carts in class B shall pay a fee of	2 00
All public carts in class F shall pay a fee of	5 00
All public carts in class G shall pay a fee of	5 00

Such license fees shall be in lieu of and not in addition to any fees heretofore established, and, except as above provided, no charge shall be made. (Ord. of June 2, 1914.)

§144. Charges. 1. *Special contract.* The amount to be charged for loading, transporting, or transmitting and unloading of merchandise, household or office furniture, or other bulky articles, by a public cartman, may be agreed upon in advance and such contract or agreement shall control and regulate the employment. In every case where such agreement is entered into, it shall be the duty of the public cartman to furnish the person with whom he contracts a written memorandum, to be signed by both parties or their responsible and authorized representatives, setting forth clearly the terms of the contract. This memorandum shall be upon blanks to be approved by the department. (Ord. of June 2, 1914.)

2. *General.* The legal rates for transporting merchandise, household or office furniture, or other bulky articles (other than pianos), including the loading and unloading thereof, unless otherwise agreed upon as set forth in the foregoing paragraph, shall be as follows (said charges to commence from the time of arrival of vehicle or vehicles at the place from which articles are to be transported, and to end when articles are delivered):

a. Where a vehicle drawn by 1 horse, and having an inside floor surface of at least 40 square feet is used, $1.25 per hour, said vehicle to be propelled at not less than 3 miles an hour;

b. Where a vehicle drawn by 2 or more horses, and having an inside floor surface of at least 70 square feet is used, $1.50 per hour, said vehicle to be propelled at not less than 3 miles an hour;

c. Where a motor-driven vehicle, having an inside floor surface of at least 70 square feet is used, $1.75 per hour, said vehicle to be propelled at not less than 8 miles an hour;

d. Where a motor-driven vehicle, having an inside floor surface of at least 90 square feet is used, $2.50 per hour, said vehicle to be propelled at not less than 8 miles an hour;

e. For the services of each man in addition to the operator or driver, 50 cents per hour;

f. The number of men to be engaged on any one job or operation is not to exceed four, including the driver, except when especially agreed upon by the person hiring the public cart;

g. In case any vehicle, while engaged in the transportation of merchandise, household or office furniture, or other bulky articles, should break down or become disabled from any cause, no charge shall be made for the period of such disability. (Ord. of June 2, 1914.)

3. *Pianos.* a. Where a piano is transported in the same public cart as other articles of household or office furniture, and is part of the same operation or job, an additional charge of not exceeding $1.50 may be made for transporting it.

b. Where a piano is transported as a separate operation or job and the distance travelled is 3 miles or less, the charge therefor shall not exceed $3, including labor and use of vehicle therefor; for each additional mile or part thereof, 50 cents.

c. For transporting pianos either up or down one or more flights of stairs, 50 cents for each flight.

d. For transporting pianos up or down, by means of elevator, $1 additional.

e. Where the handling of a piano involves the use of a hoist, tackle and rigging at either or both ends of the operation or job, a charge of not more than $5 additional will be permitted. (Ord. of June 2. 1914.)

4. *Adjustment of disputes.* All disputes as to the rate or amount of compensation shall be adjusted by the police officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where such dispute is had. On failure to abide by the decision, the said load, or a part thereof sufficient to secure charges thereon, shall be taken to a convenient storage warehouse and a notice, in writing, with a brief statement of particulars, shall be sent at once by the public cartman to the commissioner of licenses.

ARTICLE 12.
Public porters.

Section 150. License required; hotel runners excepted.
151. License fees.
152. Badge.
153. Impersonation of public porters and hotel runners.
154. Service obligatory.
155. Charges.
156. Overcharges.

§150. License required; hotel runners excepted. No person shall use any wheelbarrow or handcart to carry, transport or convey baggage, goods, or other things from place to place for hire, wages or pay for such conveyance; nor be at any hotel, boarding house, ferry, steamboat landing, railroad station or depot, and solicit or accept the conveyance of baggage or other articles, without being licensed. This section shall not be construed to prevent any person, employed in an hotel or boarding-house, from

conveying any baggage or other articles thereto or therefrom, by handcart or wheelbarrow, provided the name of the hotel and boarding house, and the keeper thereof, shall be painted distinctly on both sides of the vehicle, and on a badge worn on the front of his hat or cap, so as to be easily and distinctly seen. (C. O. §329a.)

§151. License fees. Every person on receiving a license to be a public porter shall pay an annual fee of $1; and the further sum of 25 cents upon each renewal of such license. (C. O. §329c.)

§152. Badge. Each public porter shall wear, in a conspicuous place about his person, so as to be easily seen, a brass plate or badge, on which shall be engraved his name, the words "Public Porter," and the number of his license. No public porter shall suffer or permit any other person than himself to carry any article or articles in his wheel or hand barrow, or handcart, nor to wear his badge, or use his name in any way whatever, in the transportation or conveyance of any thing. (C. O. §§329d. 329j.)

§153. Impersonation of public porters and hotel runners. No person shall wear or exhibit any badge purporting to be, resembling or being similar to the badge of a public porter. No person shall represent himself as, or wear or exhibit any badge, inscription, card, or device, purporting or implying that he is employed or authorized by the keeper, proprietor, agent or officer of any hotel, boarding-house, vessel, steamboat or railroad company, to solicit, receive or convey persons, baggage, or other things to or from any such hotel, boarding-house, vessel, steamboat or railroad company's station or depot, without being actually and duly authorized by such keeper, proprietor, officer or agent so to do. (C. O. §§329d, 329k)

§154. Service obligatory. No public porter or handcartman shall neglect or refuse to transport any article or articles when required so to do, unless he shall then be actually and otherwise employed, or unless the distance he shall be required to go shall be more than 2 miles, under the penalty of $5 for each offense. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O. §329h.)

§155. Charges. Public porters shall be entitled to charge and receive, for the carrying or conveyance of any article any distance within half a mile, 25 cents if carried by hand, and 50 cents if carried on a wheelbarrow or handcart; if the distance exceeds half a mile, one-half of the above rates in addition thereto, and in the same proportion for any greater distance. No porter or handcartman other than a public porter, wearing his badge as required by this article, shall be entitled to recover or receive any pay or fare from any person, for the transportation of any article. Upon the trial of any cause commenced for the recovery of any porterage, the plaintiff must prove that his badge was worn and the price fixed, agreeably to this section, at the time the services were rendered for which the action was brought. (C. O. §§329, e. f. g.)

§156. Overcharge. Any public porter who shall ask or demand any greater rate of pay or compensation, for the carrying or conveyance of any article, than is herein provided, shall not be entitled to any pay for the service, and it shall be deemed a violation of this article for him to ask, demand, or receive any greater pay or compensation. (C. O. §329.)

ARTICLE 13.
Shooting galleries.

Section 160. Definition.
161. License fees.

§160. Definition; requirements. Any shooting gallery, in a place open to the public, shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this chapter, and every keeper of a public shooting gallery shall maintain good order and allow no person under 16 years of age to shoot therein. (C. O. §353.)

§161. License fee. The annual license fee for each public shooting gallery shall be $5. (C. O. §307)

ARTICLE 14.
Street musicians.

Section 170. Hand organ grinders.
171. Itinerant musicians.

§170. Hand-organ grinders. No person shall use or perform on a hand organ in any street or public place, unless such hand organ shall be licensed as hereinafter ordained. Upon payment of a license fee of $5 per annum, the commissioner of licenses may grant and issue licenses for such number of hand organs as he may deem proper, not to exceed, however, the total number of 800. The license so granted and issued must be conspicuously displayed at all times upon the front of the hand organ. No person using or performing upon a hand organ shall solicit, ask or request any money for such use or performance in any way, shape or manner, directly or indirectly. No person shall use or perform upon a hand organ in any street or public place, before the hour of 9 a. m. nor after the hour of 6 p. m. of any day; nor during any part of the first day of the week commonly called Sunday; nor within a distance of 500 feet of any school house or house of public worship, during school hours or hours of public worship, respectively; nor within a like distance of any court, public office, hospital, asylum, or other public institution, nor within a distance of 250 feet of any tenement house, dwelling house or other building, when directed or requested by any occupant thereof to refrain from or discontinue using or performing upon such hand organ. (§39, Manhattan Ords., in part; revised and given general application. It covers C. O. §547; and Ords. of Arverne, §§19, 20; Rockaway B., §§14-20; Brooklyn, §46.)

§171. Itinerant musicians. No person shall engage in the business of a street musician, playing for hire or voluntary contributions from door to door, or otherwise, without having first obtained a license therefor. Such licenses shall be granted by the commissioner; provided that the person or persons applying therefor shall have been residents of the city for at least one year prior to such application, and shall pay for such license the sum of $10, the license to be renewed from year to year, upon the annual payment of such fee. The term of residence required by this section shall be proved by affidavit of the person applying for such license and of two other persons resident of the city, which affidavits shall state the different places of residence in the city occupied by said applicant during the year preceding his application. The provisions of this section shall apply only to itinerant musicians and shall not be construed so as to affect any band of music or organized musical or religious societies, engaged in any military or civic parade, or to any musical performance conducted under a license from municipal authority. (§§44, 45, Brooklyn Ords.; revised and given general application.)

ARTICLE 15.
Weighers of hay.

Section 180. Licenses.
181. Marking bales.
182. Tare.
183. Charges.

§180. Licenses. The commissioner of licenses is empowered to grant and issue licenses to persons to maintain and operate scales or apparatus for weighing hay in any street or public place. He shall designate in all such licenses the location at which the persons licensed shall erect their respective scales, and such license shall convey an authority and permission to erect at such location, under the direction of the president of the borough having jurisdiction, a scale for weighing hay, in the mode heretofore in use in the former City of New York. The fee chargeable on granting such license shall be $25 a year. No person, except those to whom licenses shall have been granted, shall erect or have any scale or apparatus for weighing hay on any street or public place. (§§10, 12, Manhattan Ords.)

§181. Marking bales. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, any hay or straw by the bale, unless the exact gross and net weight shall be legibly and distinctly marked on every such bale, under a penalty of $10 for each bale so sold or offered for sale in violation of the provisions of this section. (§25, Manhattan Ords., §79, Brooklyn Ords.)

§182. Tare. In weighing bale-hay, each licensed weigher shall designate in the certificate given by him the amount of tare on each bale, and shall legibly mark the amount of said tare thereon, as well as the gross weight. §13, Manhattan Ords.)

§183. Charges. No weigher of hay shall charge any person applying for his services as such weigher or for a certificate of the weight of any hay, more than 6c. on each bale for weighing and marking the same, and for a certificate thereof. (§14, Manhattan Ords.)

(Note: Provisions relating to "coal-scalpers," Cosby, p. 85, are omitted; because it is understood the subject is obsolete. Provisions relating to "common shows," Cosby, p. 85, are omitted here; because transferred to chapter 3 of the proposed Code, entitled, "Amusements and exhibitions," of which they form Article 3. Provisions relating to stands within stoop-lines are contained in article 15 of chapter 23.)

CHAPTER 15.
MARKETS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Location and designation of public markets.
3. Farmers and market gardeners.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Control of markets and market-places.
2. Transfers of stands or stalls.
3. Adjustment of controversies.
4. Water-front property adjoining market-lands; highways through or bounding market-places.
5. Market hours.
6. Regulation of toilet facilities.

§1. Control of markets and market places. The collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets, with the approval of the comptroller, shall have sole charge and control of all public markets and market places, and of all vehicles employed in the business of vending and selling merchandise of any description therein, and shall have power to make suitable regulations concerning the fees for conducting business in markets and market places, the hours during which such business may be conducted and the general management thereof. (Charter, §§163 and 164, in part; covering C. O. §78.)

§2. Transfers of stalls or stands. No transfer or assignment of any stall or stand in any public market shall be made without the written permission of the comptroller, and such transfer shall be duly entered upon the register or list of stands, and notice of the transfer, when made, shall be given to the comptroller. (C. O. §80.)

§3. Adjustment of controversies. The comptroller may adjust and settle any claims and controversies in regard to rents and other matters that appertain to any lease of market lands, both those which have heretofore arisen and any which may hereafter arise, during either the original term or any renewal or extension thereof, as, in his opinion, justice may require. (Charter, §164, in part; given general application.)

§4. Water-front property adjoining market-lands; highways through or bounding market-places. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the jurisdiction of the department of docks and ferries over the water-front property in and around any market lands, nor with the jurisdiction of the president of any borough over market lands, in so far as concerns his powers over highways. (Charter, §164, in part; given general application.)

§5. Market hours. Every vehicle in which articles shall be brought to market, or which shall come within the limits of any market, shall be removed therefrom at or before twelve o'clock noon of each day, except Saturday. On Saturdays, any market may remain open and market licensees may conduct business therein until 12 o'clock, midnight. (C. O. §83a, revised in accordance with the suggestion of the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets.)

§6. Regulation of toilet facilities. No water closet or urinal shall be erected or maintained in any public market, over or above any stall, stand or place where meats fish, butter, eggs, fowl, game, vegetables, fruits, or other atricles of food supply are kept or offered for sale, and all such water closets and urinals shall, so far as practicable, be built and maintained below the ground floor of such market. (Ord. in effect April 4, 1911.)

ARTICLE 2.
Location and designation of public markets.

Section 20. Delancey Street.
21. Eighth Ward, borough of Brooklyn.
22. Essex.
23. Gansevoort.
24. Jefferson.
25. Manhattan Bridge.
26. Queensboro Bridge.
27. Union Square.
28. Wallabout.
29. Washington.

§20. Delancey street market. So much of the lands in the borough of Manhattan as are bounded on the north by the northerly side of the Williamsburg Bridge approach, at the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets, running thence easterly to the line of the Williamsburg Bridge at the intersection of Cannon and Delancey streets, thence westerly along the line of the Williamsburg Bridge to its intersection at Ridge street; thence northerly to the point or place of beginning, shall be set aside and apart for a public market, and shall be known as the Delancey street market (Ord. in effect, May 20, 1913.)

§21. Eighth Ward market, borough of Brooklyn. So much of the lands in the borough of Brooklyn as are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of 2d avenue, 375 feet northerly from the centre line of 39th street; running thence westerly on a line parallel with and distant 375 feet from said center line of 39th street to the pierhead line, as established by law; thence northeasterly along said pierhead line to a point on the westerly prolongation of the southerly line of 36th street; thence easterly along the westerly prolongation of the southerly line of 36th street to the westerly line or side of 2d avenue; and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of 2d avenue, 376 feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, in said borough, shall be set aside and apart for a public wholesale market, and shall be known as the Eighth Ward Market, borough of Brooklyn. (C. O. §83.)

§22. Essex market. So much of the lands in the borough of Manhattan as are bounded and described as follows, to wit: The premises located on the northwest corner of the blind alley or lane, and Essex street, situated between Grand and Broome streets, heretofore known and used as the "Essex Market Court House," the premises located and bounded by Grand street, Ludlow street, the blind alley and Essex street, now occupied as a public school and formerly known as the Old Essex Market, and also the said blind alley or lane situated between Grand and Broome streets, and running from Ludlow to Essex street, in said borough, shall be set aside and apart for a public market, and shall be known as Essex market.

§23. Gansevoort Market. The lands bounded on the north by Little Twelfth street, on the south by Gansevoort street, on the east by Washington street, and on the west by West street and 10th avenue, are hereby declared to be a public market place, and, subject to the provisions of §205 of the charter, shall be kept for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners. (Charter, §163, in part.)

§24. Jefferson Market. So much of the lands in the block bounded by 6th avenue, Greenwich avenue and West Tenth street, in the borough of Manhattan, as are now used for market purposes shall be set aside and apart for a public market, and shall be known as Jefferson Market. (New. Substantial portions of this block are covered by buildings occupied by a city magistrates' court, a municipal court and a district prison. Other portions of it are used for private purposes under leases. The present Code of Ordinances does not contain any statement as to the location of Jefferson Market, although the market is referred to in C. O., §81.)

§25. Manhattan Bridge Market. The space under the Manhattan bridge, between Division street and East Broadway, in the borough of Manhattan, shall be aside for a public market to be known as the Manhattan Bridge Market. (Ord. of May 20, 1913, as amended by Ord. of June 30, 1914.)

§26. Queensboro Bridge market. So much of the lands in the borough of Manhattan as are bounded: On the north by the northerly side of the approach to the Queensboro Bridge, on the east by the westerly side of the Manhattan anchor pier, on the south by the southerly line of the approach to the Queensboro Bridge, on the west by the easterly line of the abutment on the easterly side of 1st ave., said parcel being about 261 feet in length by 118 feet 6 inches in width, in said borough, shall be set aside and apart for a public market for the sale of plants and flowers, and shall be known as the Queensboro Bridge market. (Ord. in effect March 21, 1911.)

§27. Union Square market. So much of the lands in the borough of Manhattan as are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeast line of Union Square; running thence northerly and parallel with 4th ave., about 98 feet to the southerly house line of 17th st.; thence westerly along the southerly house line of 17th st. about 218 feet; thence southerly and parallel with 4th ave. about 98 feet to the northerly line of Union Square; and thence easterly along the northerly line of Union Square about 218 feet to the place of beginning, in said borough, shall be set aside and apart for a public market for the sale of plants and

flowers, and shall be known as the Union Square market. (Ord. in effect June 17, 1913.)

§28. Wallabout market. 1. *Farmers' square.* The portion of Wallabout market in the borough of Brooklyn, commonly known as "Farmers' Square," shall be kept for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners.

2. *Leases.* The comptroller shall have and be vested with all the powers exercised by the commissioner of city works of the former City of Brooklyn, and shall have the sole power to lease any portion of the Wallabout market lands and renew existing leases, on such terms and at such rentals as may be agreed upon between him and the lessees or holders, subject to the following provisions as to the rate of rent: In case the amount of rent for any renewal term of any lease be not agreed upon, as aforesaid, by the 1st day of January preceding the expiration of the previous term, the same shall, if either the comptroller or the lessee or holder shall so elect, be fixed as now provided by law, except that the rent may, in the discretion of the comptroller, be reduced. The rents for such renewal terms, whether agreed upon as above provided, or fixed as now provided by law, shall not be less than an amount equal to two-thirds of the rent of the preceding term, nor exceed an amount equal to the rent of the preceding term and one-third thereof in addition thereto. The comptroller may at any time, with the consent of the lessee or holder, vary or modify any of the provisions of any lease of such lands.

3. *Sale of liquor.* Distilled and rectified spirits, wine and fermented and malt liquors, shall not be sold or offered for sale in Wallabout Market lands; and all leases of any portion of such lands shall contain a provision restricting and prohibiting the sale or offering for sale of any such spirits, wine and fermented and malt liquors on any lands leased thereby. (Charter, §164, in part.)

§29. Washington Market. The lands contained in the block bounded by Washington street, Fulton street, West street and Vesey street, in the borough of Manhattan, shall be set aside and apart for a public market, and shall be known as Washington Market. (New.)

ARTICLE 3.

Farmers and market-gardeners.

Section 50. License required.
51. Market wagons.
52. Removal of obstructions.

§50. License required. Any farmer or market gardener, desiring to use any public market, may present to the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets an affidavit, stating his name, residence, occupation and a general description of the commodities which he desires to sell in such market, together with a request that a license be issued to him for market privileges. On the filing of such affidavit, and the payment of a nominal fee sufficient to defray the cost of issuing the license, the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets, if satisfied that the applicant is a reputable person, shall issue to him a license to use such market for a period not to exceed one year. All licenses issued under this section shall be numbered and registered, in the office of the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets, and there shall be issued to each licensee a market tag or plate, in such form and design as shall be prescribed by the comptroller, upon which the number of the license shall conspicuously appear. No unlicensed farmer or market gardener shall be permitted to use any public market, and, while any licensed farmer or market gardener shall be exercising market privileges, he shall at all times cause to be displayed conspicuously the tag or plate containing the number of his license. (Charter, §163, in part.)

§51. Market wagons. The owner of every cart or other vehicle, used for the purpose of bringing meat, garden produce or other thing to any of the public markets to be sold, shall cause his name to be painted in a plain manner and on a conspicuous part of such cart or vehicle. (C. O. §83E.)

§52. Removal of obstructions. All vehicles, boxes, baskets, market-produce and other articles and things brought into any market or market place, or placed upon a street or sidewalk adjacent to any market, shall be removed therefrom by the licensee, or other person responsible for such obstruction, at the close of market-hours, or sooner, if required by the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets or an authorized subordinate. (Adapted from C. O. §83C.)

CHAPTER 16.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Special provisions.

ARTICLE 1.

General provisions.

Section 1. Officers and employees to be residents.
2. Vacations.
3. Hours of service during July and August.

§1. Officers and employees to be residents. No person not a citizen and an actual resident and dweller in good faith in the state of New York shall be eligible to appointment or employment in any of the departments, boards, bureaus or branches of the government of the city. Any person who now is, or who shall become, after such appointment or employment, a citizen, resident or dweller outside the state of New York, shall thereby forfeit his said appointment or employment and shall be removed therefrom. The provisions of this section shall not apply to appointments or employments for services of work to be performed for the city outside the state of New York; nor to a temporary appointment or employment for a specific service or work, where peculiar or exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional or educational character are necessary. Prior to such temporary appointment or employment, evidence in writing shall be furnished that the services or work to be performed cannot be well done by any citizen and actual resident of the state of New York, who is available, and that the non-resident person proposed to be appointed is generally recognized as one possessing such exceptional qualifications in a high degree. No appointment or employment under this section shall be valid unless the consent of the mayor shall be first obtained. He may require the municipal civil service commission to pass upon the matter and certify whether such appointment or employment be necessary, and, also, whether the non resident person proposed therefor be competent and necessary, for lack of a citizen and actual resident of the state of New York, who is available for appointment. (Ord. adopted Apr. 29, 1913.)

§2. Vacations. 1. *Salaried employees.* The executive heads of the various departments, and the bureaus thereof, of the city, including the department of education, shall grant a vacation of not less than two calendar weeks in each year to every employee for whom provision is made for continuous or yearly service; provided, that if any employee has been less than one year in the service, it shall be within the discretion of the executive head of the department or bureau having jurisdiction to grant such vacation. Vacations authorized by this sub-division may be extended for such period of time as the duties, length of service, and other qualifications of the employee may warrant.

2. *Per diem employees.* A vacation shall be granted, during the months of June, July, August and September of each year, to each per diem employee who has been in the service of the city for at least one year prior to each June 1st, and, during said year, has actually worked for a period of at least 150 days in the aggregate, and who shall waive all claims to any rights or privileges under Chapter 121, Laws of 1913. Such vacation shall consist of one day for each 25 days that the employee has actually worked during the said year. This subdivision shall not apply to per diem employees who are engaged to furnish professional or expert services at a per diem rate.

3. *Time of vacation.* The heads of the various departments and bureaus may fix the time when vacations shall be given, except that per diem employees, other than those of the department of parks, shall be given vacations only during the months of June, July, August and September.

4. *Compensation.* For all vacations granted under this section, the same compensation shall be allowed as if the recipient were actually employed. (Ord. of June 6, 1914.)

§3. Hours of service during July and August. Four hours upon any Saturday, during the months of July and August, shall constitute a full day's work for all employees of any department or bureau of the city. The head of a department or bureau shall have power to employ his subordinates upon any legal holiday, or may employ them upon any such Saturday in excess of the legal day's work above prescribed, paying them compensation therefor at the rate of their usual wages or salaries. The provisions of this section shall apply to and include per diem employees, but shall not apply to the uniformed forces of the police and fire departments. (Ord. of June 24, 1913.)

ARTICLE 2.

Special provisions.

Section 10. Employees of fire or police department; reinstatement.

§10. Employees of fire or police department; reinstatement. Employees of the fire or police department, not entitled to a trial before dismissal, and who were given an opportunity to explain charges before they were removed, may apply to the mayor, within one year from the date of the order separating them from the service, for a further opportunity to explain, setting forth the reasons for such action. The mayor may, in his discretion, grant the application. The fire or police commissioner shall, thereupon, afford a further opportunity to the dismissed employee, to explain the charges filed against him, on which the removal was based. Thereafter, the fire or police commissioner may, in his discretion, reinstate the dismissed employee or reaffirm the previous removal; but, prior to any reinstatement under this section, the former employee shall file a written statement waiving all claim or claims for back salary and damages of any kind whatsoever. (Ord. of March 4, 1914)

CHAPTER 17.

PARKS, PARKWAYS AND PARK-STREETS.

(*Regulations of the Park Board, adopted November* 19, 1914.)

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Traffic regulations.
3. Building and other projections.
4. Miscellaneous.

ARTICLE 1.

General provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.
2. Interfering with lands or improvements thereon.
3. Sub-surface disturbances.
4. Over-head wires.
5. Destruction of or injury to park property.
6. Preservation of lawns and grass plots.
7. Bringing trees, plants and flowers into parks.
8. Use of roller skates.
9. Rubbish and refuse matter.
10. Processions; drills; music.
11. Public meetings.
12. Sales or exhibitions.
13. Posting bills or placards.
14. Bathing, fishing, boating and skating.
15. Protection of animals, birds and reptiles.
16. Animals at large.
17. Disorderly conduct.

§1. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this chapter, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Commissioner,* or *the commissioner,* the park commissioner having jurisdiction of a particular park, or park-street, as hereinafter defined;

2. *Park,* any park, parkway, square, circle, or concourse, or part thereof, under the jurisdiction of the park department;

3. *Park street,* a street, avenue, boulevard or other highway, under the jurisdiction of the park department;

4. *Permit,* a written authorization for the exercise of a specified park privilege, issued by the park commissioner having jurisdiction. (New.)

§2. Interfering with lands or improvements thereon. No person shall modify, alter or in any manner interfere with the line or grades of any park or park street, nor take up, move or disturb any curb, gutter stone, flagging, tree, treebox, railing, fence, sod, soil or gravel thereof, except by direction of the commissioner or under his permit. (Park O. §22.)

§3. Sub-surface disturbances. No person shall open, expose or interfere with any water or gas pipe, hydrant, stopcock, sewer, basin or other construction, within or upon any park or park street, nor make any connection therewith, except under the authority of a permit, and upon the deposit of such sum of money as may be required by the commissioner to insure the restoration of the soil, sod, plants, shrubs, trees, sidewalk, pavement, curb, gutter and flagging disturbed in the making of such connection. (Park O. §22.)

§4. Overhead wires. No person shall attach or string any electric or other wire, or adjust or carry the same into or over any park or park street, except under a permit. (Park O. §8.)

§5. Destruction of or injury to park property. No person shall cut, break or in any way injure or deface any tree, shrub, plant, grass, post, railing, chain, lamp, lamp-post, bench, tree-guard, building, structure or other property in, or upon any park or park street. (Park O. §1.)

§6. Preservation of lawns and grass plots. No person shall go upon any lawn or grass plot in any park or parkway where prohibited by any special order of the commissioner, which prohibition shall be indicated by proper signs. (Park O. §2, Prospect Park O. §1 combined.)

§7. Bringing trees, plants and flowers into parks. No person shall bring into or carry within a park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, or newly plucked part thereof, without a permit. (Park O. §29.)

§8. Use of roller skates. No person shall use roller skates upon any sidewalk, bridle path or driveway, nor in any building or place of public assembly, except upon such walks and during such hours as may be designated by the commissioner. (Park Ord., adopted Nov. 19, 1914.)

§9. Rubbish and refuse matter. No person shall throw, cast or lay, or direct, suffer or permit any servant, agent, employee, or person in his or her charge, to throw, cast or lay, any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatsoever in any park, or in any lake, lawn, path, walk, road or drive thereof, or in any park-street; provided that in the morning before 8 o'clock, or before the first sweeping of the roadway of any park-street by the street cleaners, dust from the sidewalk may be swept into the gutter, if there piled, but not otherwise. (Park O. §§3, 32.)

§10. Processions; drills; music. No parade, drill or manoeuver of any kind shall be conducted, nor shall any person play upon a musical instrument or display any flag, banner, target, sign, placard or transparency in any park, nor shall any civic or other procession form or move therein, without a permit; but no such permit shall be necessary for the use of the parade ground in Van Cortlandt park, borough of the Bronx, and the parade ground adjacent to Prospect Park, borough of Brooklyn by organizations of the National Guard of the State of New York. (Park O. §§28, 5.)

§11. Public Meetings. No person shall erect any structure, stand or platform, or hold any meeting, or perform any ceremony or make a speech, address or harangue in any park, without a permit. (Park O. §6 and part §24.)

§12. Sales or exhibitions. No person shall expose any article for sale or exhibition, nor perform any personal service for hire, nor take any photograph in any park or parkway, except under a permit, to be issued by the commissioner. (Park O. §3.)

§13. Posting bills or placards; distributing cars, circulars or pamphlets. No person shall post any bill, placard, notice or other paper upon any structure, tree, rock, article or thing within any park or upon any park street, nor paint nor affix thereon, in any other way, any advertisement, notice or exhortation, except under a permit and in strict conformity therewith. No person shall distribute, hand out or cast about any card, circular, pamphlet or other printed matter within any park or upon any park street. (Park O. §4, amplified.)

§14. Bathing, fishing and boating, and skating. No person shall bathe in, nor disturb, in any way, the fish in the waters or fountains of any park, nor cast any substance therein; except, that in the waters adjacent to Pelham Bay park bathing and fishing shall be permitted, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner. Fishing may also be allowed in the lakes of Prospect Park, under permits. No person in bathing costume shall walk or ride in any park or parkway, except in Pelham bay, Seaside and Dreamland parks. No boat or vessel shall be placed upon any of the waters of any park, except by special permit. No skating or sledding shall be allowed on park lakes, unless and until the ice is declared to be in a suitable condition by the commissioner. (Park O. §§10, 23.)

§15. Protection of animals, birds and reptiles. No person shall hunt, chase, shoot, trap, discharge or throw missiles at, or molest or disturb in any way, any animal, bird or reptile in any park. (New. Adopted for Park O. §10.)

§16. Animals at large. No horse or other animal shall be allowed to go at large in any park or upon any park street, except dogs that are restrained by a chain or leash not exceeding 6 feet in length. (Park O. §9.)

§17. Disorderly conduct. No person shall, in any park,

1. Use threatening, abusive or insulting language;
2. Do any obscene or indecent act, or any act tending to a breach of the public peace;
3. Throw stones or other missiles;
4. Beg or publicly solicit subscriptions or contributions;
5. Tell fortunes;
6. Play games of chance, or use or operate any gaming table or instrument;
7. Climb upon any wall, fence, shelter, seat, statue or other erection;
8. Fire or carry any firearm, firecracker, torpedo or fireworks;
9. Make a fire;
10. Enter or leave except at the established entrance-ways;
11. Enter any park for the purpose of loitering and remaining therein after 12 o'clock at night, except as, on special occasions, the occupation and use thereof may be authorized beyond the regular hours.

All persons doing any act injurious to a park shall be removed therefrom by the park keepers or by the police. When necessary to the protection of life or property, the officers and keepers of the park may remove all persons from any designated part thereof. (Park O. §§7, 11, 13, 24, 25.)

ARTICLE 2.
Traffic regulations.

Section 30. Use of drives and bridle paths.
31. Vehicles obstructing assemblies.
32. Towing vehicles.
33. Restrictions on certain vehicles.
34. Public hacks, cabs and automobiles.
35. Carriers of offensive refuse or heavy materials.
36. Smoky motor vehicles.
37. Park streets.
38. Harlem River driveway.
39. Ocean boulevard, Bay parkway, Eastern parkway and the Brooklyn-Queens speedway.
40. Bicyclists.
41. Coney Island cycle paths.
42. Instruction in driving motor vehicles or bicycles.

§30. Use of drives and bridle-paths. In all parks and parkways, the drives shall be used only by persons in pleasure vehicles, on bicycles or on horseback; the bridle paths only by persons on horseback. Animals to be used on either shall be well broken, and constantly held in such control that they may be easily and quickly turned or stopped; except as otherwise provided in this article they shall not be allowed to move at a rate of speed on the drives or bridle paths of more than 8 miles an hour. When an officer on duty shall direct, by gesture or otherwise, that the speed of an animal or vehicle shall be checked, or that it shall be stopped, or its course altered, such direction shall be immediately obeyed. No horse or other beast of burden nor any automobile, shall be driven or suffered to stand anywhere except on the drive or bridle path. On all driveways and parkways where grass plots divide the way, all vehicles and horsemen must keep on the right hand drive or bridle path. (Park O. §§26, 7, 14, 6.)

§31. Vehicles obstructing places of assembly. No owner or operator of an automobile or horse drawn vehicle shall stop near any of the music stands or other places, in or about a park, parkway, plaza, concourse, circle or square, where any considerable number of persons are accustomed to congregate, or where such automobiles or vehicles would be a source of danger to life and limb, except by permission of the commissioner. (Park O. §20.)

§32. Towing vehicles. No vehicle of any kind, in tow of another vehicle or machine, shall be allowed to enter any park or to proceed along any parkway, but, in case of break-downs within a park or parkway, the disabled vehicle may be towed to the nearest point of exit. (Park O. §35.)

§33. Restrictions on certain vehicles. 1. *Hearses.* No hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a dead person, shall enter or be allowed in any part of a park, except by permit. (Park O. §28.)

2. *Public carriers.* No public omnibus or express wagon, and no wagon, cart or other vehicle, carrying or ordinarily used to carry merchandise, goods, tools or rubbish shall enter such public parks, parkways, squares or places except upon traffic roads provided for the purpose, without a permit; (Park O. §27.)

3. *Fire apparatus.* No fire engine, or other apparatus on wheels for extinguishing fire shall enter or be allowed upon any part of the park, except the transverse and traffic roads (Park O. §27.)

§34. Public hacks, cabs and automobiles. 1. *Special permits.* No automobile, stage or other vehicle shall be allowed to carry passengers for hire over or upon any park or parkways, except upon traffic roads, without a permit. (Park O. §19.)

2. *Awaiting fares.* No vehicle for hire shall stand within a park, parkway or park street for the purpose of taking up passengers, other than those whom it has brought in, without a permit. (Park O., §27.)

3. *Soliciting passengers.* All drivers or attendants of vehicles for hire, standing upon or within any park, parkway or park-street, shall remain in close proximity to their vehicles while so standing, and no person shall in any way solicit a passenger for any vehicle for hire in any park, parkway or park street. (Park O., §30.)

§35. Carriers of offensive refuse or heavy materials. No garbage, ashes, manure or other offensive material shall be carried over any parkway or through any park, except upon traffic roads set apart for the purpose. When such refuse is to be removed from residences fronting on any park or park street, the vehicle collecting the same must leave the park or street as soon as the collection has been accomplished, and within the time prescribed by the commissioner. No earth, sand or broken stone shall be carried over any parkway except on traffic roads, without a permit. (Park O. §21.)

§36. Smoky motor vehicles. No person shall be permitted to run a motor vehicle which emits offensive quantities of smoke or gas or disagreeable odors from its exhaust, or muffler, in a park or park street. (Park O. §33.)

§37. Park streets. 1. *General.* No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand, nor shall any incumbrance of any kind be allowed to remain upon any street adjacent to or bounding upon any park, without a permit; except that vehicles may be permitted to take up and set down passengers, and to load and unload merchandise in the usual manner, and may occupy the street a reasonable time for the purpose; provided, however, that they shall not, while so doing, unnecessarily incumber the street or obstruct travel therein. (Park O. §12.)

2. *Special.* The delivery of supplies to the residences on West 72d street, West End avenue north of 70th street, West 86th street, Riverside drive, Cathedral parkway and Morningside Avenue, West, in Manhattan, and the Shore road in Brooklyn, will be permitted in the forenoon, but no business vehicles shall enter upon or pass over said parkways after the hour of noon, except by special permit. In passing over any of said streets, business vehicles must go directly to the place of delivery and must leave such street without unnecessary delay, and by the shortest route—the place of entry, if possible. The park streets specified in this subdivision must not be used to enable business vehicles to reach places exterior to such streets. (Park O., §14.)

§38. Harlem River driveway. 1 *Speedway restricted.* The use of the Speedway is restricted to horse-drawn pleasure vehicles and to light vehicles of the classes known as buggies, runabouts, surreys and other like vehicles adapted to the speeding of light harness horses, seating not more than four persons and drawn by one or two horses, except by permit. Exercising carts may be used until 1 p. m., only.

2. *Speeding,* on Sundays and holidays, and after 3 o'clock p. m. on other days, will be permitted in one direction—from north to south only.

3. *Ordinary travel.* When not speeding, drivers must keep closely to the right hand side of the road and keep moving.

4. *Turning* forbidden except at the ends of the driveway and at the bridges.

5. *Loud shouting,* to make horses break or urge them on, is strictly prohibited.

6. *Hobbles.* The use of hobbles, or other similar device or apparatus to fetter or connect the legs of horses, for the purpose of restricting or hampering their motion or gait, is forbidden.

7. *Crossing roadway.* Pedestrians must not cross on the Speedway; subways are provided for that purpose.

§39. Ocean boulevard, Bay parkway, Eastern parkway and the speedway in Brooklyn and Queens. 1. *Business vehicles.* Wagons, trucks, and other business vehicles, heavy or light, are prohibited from using the main drive of the Ocean parkway, and from using Bay parkway, between 80th street and Gravesend bay, and must use the west road at all times, and they must use the block pavement, at either side of the main road or the traffic roads of the Eastern parkway.

2. *Automobiles.* Automobiles will not be permitted on the Speedway, between Bay Parkway and King's Highway, on Wednesday afternoons between 1 and 6, P. M. During these hours, on Wednesdays, automobiles must take the west road. Vehicles of all other kinds except those for light harness driving shall be excluded from the Speedway during the hours herein specified.

3. *Speeding.* Light harness driving on the Speedway (Ocean parkway, between Bay parkway and Kings highway) shall not be restricted as to speed, on Wednesdays, between the hours of 1 and 6, P. M.; speeding, however, is only to be permitted from Bay parkway toward Coney Island, and drivers shall be compelled to observe the rules of the road. (Cosby's Ords., p. 279.)

§40. Bicyclists. No person shall ride a bicycle upon the foot-paths in any park or parkway. Bicyclists walking upon a foot-path may push their wheels along the path, but in no case shall the machine be taken upon the turf. (Park O., §13.)

§41. Coney Island Cycle-paths. 1. *Restriction.* Horses, wagons, carriages, automobiles and pedestrians must not use bicycle paths.

2. *Going and returning.* Cyclists and motor-cyclists must use the west path when going toward Coney Island, and the east path in returning.

3. *Speed limit.* Cyclists and motorcyclists must not exceed a speed of 18 miles an hour on the bicycle paths. Racing on the bicycle paths is prohibited, except by special permission of the commissioner. (Crosby's Ords., p. 284.)

§42. Instruction in driving motor vehicles or bicycles. Instruction in operating automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes or other vehicles of propulsion, is prohibited in parks and parkways at all times. (Park O., §12.)

ARTICLE 3.
Projections upon parks, parkways or park-streets.

Section 60. General provisions.
61. Fifth avenue, Manhattan.
62. Riverside drive.

§60. General provisions. 1. *Jurisdiction.* Each commissioner may grant permits for the erection and maintenance of projections on any park or parkway, within his jurisdiction, and on all streets and avenues within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof, upon such terms and conditions and upon the making of such compensation to the city as in his discretion he may determine, with respect to the particular locality.

2. *Correction of defects.* Where permits have heretofore been granted upon the making of compensation and a new permit is desired to correct any irregularity, defect or supposed want of jurisdiction in the granting of such permit, a new permit may be granted without further compensation.

3. *Curb and surface construction.* Each commissioner may determine the line of curb and the surface constructions of all streets and avenues, lying within any park or parkway, in his jurisdiction, or within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof, as he may deem advisable, according to the particular locality, and best calculated to maintain the beauty and utility of such park or parkway.

4. *House projections.* All applicants for the privilege of erecting bay windows or other house projections shall be made to the commissioner in whose administrative jurisdiction the park or parkway affected lies, who may, in his discretion, grant the same, upon payment of a fee to be determined in each case by him. Working plans in duplicate, drawn to a scale of one-quarter inch to the foot, shall be required to accompany each application, showing the elevation, plans and vertical sections of extent of projection, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the commissioner, and another shall be returned to the applicant, for filing in the appropriate bureau of buildings, upon the approval of the commissioner. No permit will be granted to cover more than 4 feet of projection beyond the house or building line, nor shall the projections occupy, longitudinally with the street or avenue, more than two-thirds of the width of the building from which they project. (Cosby's Ords., pp. 281, 282.)

§61. Fifth avenue, Manhattan. 1. Owners of property on the easterly side of Fifth avenue, between 58th and 111th streets, in the borough of Manhattan, are permitted to inclose, for courtyard purposes, and not otherwise, 15 feet of the sidewalks adjacent to and in front of their respective lots; and the stoops of buildings erected on said avenue may, in such cases, project to the extent of such courtyards; provided

1. That such stoops shall, in every instance, be open above the railing or balustrade thereof;

2. That the form, size and character thereof, together with the form, size and character of the area railings, shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner;

3. That no stoop or area railing shall be constructed or put upon Fifth avenue, or upon any of the streets or avenues surrounding Central Park, within the boundaries first above mentioned, until the plan thereof has been submitted to and approved by the said commissioner. (Cosby's Ords., p. 282.)

§62. Riverside drive. 1. *General provisions.* No structure or construction of any description, nor any part thereof shall be placed or permitted on or under River- and vertical sections of the extent of projections, and that the applicant has received permission to erect the said projection, as shown on drawings from the department.

2. *Areas, courtyards, steps or stoops.* No area courtyard, step or stoop, or any part or appurtenance thereof, shall project into the drive, beyond the building line, to the extent of more than 5 feet where the sidewalk is 16 feet wide; 7 feet, where the sidewalk is 20 feet wide; 8 feet, where the sidewalk is 25 feet wide, and in proportion to the above, where the sidewalk is between 16 and 20 feet or between 20 and 25 feet. No stoop or steps shall be covered, except over the landing or platform at the top, nor shall they be inclosed except by an open railing, not more than 4 feet in height.

3. *Bay windows.* Bay windows shall not project in the drive, beyond the building line, to the extent of more than 4 feet, and, when allowed to project into the drive, they shall not occupy, longitudinally with the drive, more than two-thirds of the width of the building from which they project.

4. *Balconies, cornices and ornaments.* No balcony, cornice or ornament shall project into the drive, beyond the house line, to the extent of more than 4 feet, nor shall any balcony be inclosed on the front side, except by a railing not over 4 feet in height.

5. *Sub-surface constructions.* No vault or other construction below the sidewalk shall be built except in such manner as shall leave the sewers, gas and water pipes, or space proposed to be occupied by the same, free and uninclosed and in safe condition, nor in any case to extend in the clear beyond the curb line. (Cosby's Ords., pp. 279, 280.)

ARTICLE 4.
Miscellaneous.

Section 70. Trees and shrubs in streets.
71. New York botanical garden.
72. Violations.

§70. Trees and shrubs in streets. 1. *Planting.* No shade or ornamental tree, or shrub, shall be planted in any street until a permit therefor has been granted. No hole or excavation shall be prepared for planting any tree or shrub, unless sufficient mould of satisfactory quality shall be used, and the conditions, such as the absence of poisonous gas and deleterious substances, have been made satisfactory.

2. *Cutting, breaking or disturbing.* No stem, branch or leaf of any such tree or shrub shall be cut, broken or otherwise disturbed, nor shall the root of any such tree or shrub be disturbed or interfered with in any way, by any individual or any officer or employee of a public or private corporation, until a permit shall have been issued therefor. The surface of the ground within 3 feet of any such tree or shrub, shall not be cultivated, fertilized, paved, or given any treatment whatever, except under a permit.

3. *Misuse.* No person shall cut, deface, mutilate or in any way misuse any such tree or shrub, nor shall any horse or other animal be permitted to stand in a manner or position where it may cut, deface or mutilate the same. No building material, or other material or debris of any kind, shall be piled or maintained against any tree or shrub. No guy rope, cable or other contrivance shall be attached to any tree or shrub, nor shall any tree or shrub be used in connection with any banner, transparency, or any business purpose whatever, except under a permit. (Cosby's Ords., pp. 280, 281.)

§71. New York botanical garden. All provisions of this chapter, respecting the government of parks, shall be applicable to the New York botanical garden; provided, that in any case in which the commissioner is authorized to issue a permit for the exercise of a park privilege, the permit, if authorizing the exercise of such a privilege in the New York botanical garden shall be recommended or approved by the director in chief of the garden. (This is submitted as a substitute for the existing regulations of the garden, which are substantially identical with the rules governing

the park system, generally. The provision requiring that the director shall have concurrent authority concerning permits for garden privileges is adapted from §6 of the garden regulations.)

§72. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or, in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days. (Adapted from §610 of Charter.)

CHAPTER 18.
POLICE.

Article 1. Boiler inspection.
2. Uniformed force.

ARTICLE 1.
Boiler inspection.

Section 1. Regulation of minor steam vessels.

§1. Regulation of minor steam vessels. All boilers in vessels now used on the water in and around the city, not coming under the jurisdiction of the United States government, shall be, under the jurisdiction of the police department, which is hereby authorized and empowered to test said boilers, and examine the persons operating the same as to their qualifications as engineers and firemen. Such tests of boilers, and the examination of persons operating the same, shall be conducted in accordance with such provisions of the charter and laws of the State of New York as are applicable to boilers operated on land. (C. O. §563.)

ARTICLE 2.
Uniformed force.

CHAPTER 19.
RAILROADS.

*NOTE—The sections of this chapter indicated by a * are to be omitted in the event of the adoption of an ordinance now pending, repealing the corresponding provisions of the existing Code of Ordinances.*

Article 1. Elevated railroads.
2. Street railroads.
3. Trunk line railroads.

ARTICLE 1.
Elevated railroads.

Section 1. Protection of streets below structures.
2. Pathways and guard rails.
3. Station lights.
4. Violations.

§1. Protection of streets below structures. No officer, agent or employee of any elevated railroad shall permit any oil, grease, water, coals, scraps of iron, tools, or other liquid or solid substances, to fall or be dropped or be thrown from any engine, car, track, depot, structure, or other part or portion of an elevated railroad, into or upon any street or public place. (§78, Manhattan Ords.)

*§2. Pathways and guard rails. All elevated railroad companies, or other companies operating elevated railroads in the city, shall place and maintain a guard-rail and a board pathway on each side and in the centre of the structure of such elevated railroad throughout the entire length thereof. (§79, Manhattan Ords.)

*§3. Station lights. There shall be placed or suspended beneath each depot station of the several elevated railways in the borough of Manhattan, two lights of gas, or other illuminating material of not less power, inclosed in "boulevard lamps" or glass globes, of such pattern and in such places under said depots as shall be approved by the president of the borough, and every such light shall be kept burning during the same hours as the ordinary street lamps. (§77, Manhattan Ords.)

*§4. Violations. 1. *Criminal prosecution.* Any person being the president, superintendent, or a director or other officer, or employee of an elevated railroad company who shall violate any provision of this article, shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (§§77, 78, Manhattan Ords., in part.)

2. *Special penalty:* Any elevated railroad company or company operating a railroad upon an elevated structure that shall fail to comply with any provision of §2 of this article shall be liable to a penalty of $50 for each day of such non-compliance from and after the date when this article shall take effect. (§79, Manhattan Ords., in part.)

ARTICLE 2.
Street railroads.

Section 10. Accidents.
11. Employees.
12. Equipment.
13. Gates.
14. Licenses.
15. Passengers.
16. Service.
17. Speed.
18. Stops.
19. Tracks.
20. Transfers.
21. Violations.

§10. Accidents. Any corporation running cars upon the streets of the city shall, on or before 12 o'clock noon of each day, report in writing to the police commissioner all casualties or accidents and the nature thereof, occurring upon the road under its management, during the day of 24 hours preceding the day of report, whereby any person has suffered or sustained injury. (§52, Brooklyn Ords.)

*§11. Employees. 1. *Number per car.* No street railroad company shall operate a car upon any portion of its route without providing, for the operation and management of every such car, a conductor as well as a driver or motorman. For every trip or part of a trip made by any car of any street railway company, in violation of the provisions of this section, the company so offending shall be subject to a penalty of $50 for each trip or part of a trip which such car shall so make. (§§61, 62, Manhattan Ords.)

2. *Names to be given.* Each conductor, driver or motorman shall give his name to any passenger requesting the same. (§65, Manhattan Ords.)

3. *Eating on cars.* Conductors, drivers or other employees are prohibited from eating their meals in or upon any car, or other public conveyance, while making a trip. (§61, Manhattan Ords.)

*§12. Equipment. 1. *General provisions.* No car shall be used by any railroad company which has a broken window or door, or insufficient fastening, or is otherwise damaged, longer than during the day upon which such break, insufficient fastening or damage may occur, nor shall any bell, rope or indicator rope on any car be so arranged so as to hang from the roof over either platform thereof. (§62, Brooklyn Ords.)

2. *Fenders.* Every railroad company operating cars by electricity on any of the streets, avenues or public places in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, respectively, shall equip every car operated by it with a safety fender or safeguard attached to the front platform of the car, which shall extend from the platform to within not more than 3 inches from the tracks, and shall be made and modeled in such a manner that it will be impossible for any person or persons to pass under the fender or the platform of the car and come in contact with its wheels. The front platform of each car shall be constructed as the platform to be occupied by the motorman, no matter in what direction the car may be going. (§56, Brooklyn Ords., covering §51, L. I. City Ords.)

3. *Heating.* Each street, surface or other railroad company operating or running cars on the surface of any street shall, between the first day of October and the first day of April of each year, properly heat and keep heated at least every second car on its line or lines whenever the temperature upon the street shall fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. A failure to so heat and keep heated each second or alternate car, when the thermometer shall record a temperature below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, shall subject the company to a penalty of $25 for each and every failure so to do. There shall be conspicuously displayed on each side of a heated car, when all the cars of the line are not heated, a placard or sign containing the words "Heated Car" in large letters. This section shall apply only to cars running a distance of 3 miles or more. (C. O. §505-508.)

4. *Lights.* Each railroad company whose cars are propelled or driven within the limits of the borough of Manhattan shall provide every passenger car, baggage car, freight car or other vehicle, operated by said company upon their tracks or track of other companies used by them, with a good light or lantern, which shall be placed in a conspicuous position on the front of the car, between sunset and sunrise of each day. Any such company which shall refuse or neglect to conform to the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each and every trip, or part of a trip, made by a car that is not provided with the required light. (§§59, 60, Manhattan Ords.)

5. *Signs, numbers and signal lights.* Every car owned, operated, managed or controlled by a street surface railroad company shall carry throughout its route, on the outside, in front and on top of each and every car so operated, a signboard or placard upon which shall appear conspicuously the destination of the said car. All railroad cars shall be distinctly numbered, both inside and outside, and cars of different routes, running in part on the same track shall be distinguished by a difference of color, and appropriate lettering to indicate the streets or routes upon which the same run. In the night such cars shall, in all cases, be sufficiently distinguished by the form or color of their signal lights, to prevent cars of different routes being mistaken for each other. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company shall have a sign displayed on each and every car operated on the Lexington avenue branch of its system, indicating in plain letters the exact stopping point at the end of the run of such car. (C. O. §503; §63, Brooklyn Ords; §75, Manhattan Ords.)

*§13. Gates. 1. *Rear platform.* The rear platform gate on the track side of every street car shall be always kept closed. (§51, Brooklyn Ords.)

2. *Operation along parks.* For the purpose of minimizing danger and in order that passengers may more conveniently board and alight from cars operated on Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Manhattan streets, in the borough of Manhattan, each railroad company operating cars thereon shall require its conductors to open the gate on the rear end of every car on the side nearest the parkways or small parks in the centre of said street. A failure on the part of any such company, or on the part of any employees thereof, to comply with the provisions of this section, shall subject the company or person so offending to a penalty of $25 for each offense. (§§76a, 76b, Manhattan Ords.)

§14. Licenses. 1. *Manhattan.* For each passenger railroad car running in the borough of Manhattan, there shall be paid into the city treasury the sum of $50 annually for a license; except the one-horse passenger cars, and the cars of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, which shall each pay the sum of $25 annually for said license as aforesaid, and except such as pay the sum of 3 per cent or over on their gross receipts, or where the franchise has been sold at public sale to the highest bidder. Each certificate of payment of license shall be affixed to some conspicuous place in the car, that it may be inspected by the proper officer, to be designated and appointed by the mayor. For every passenger car run upon any of the railroads without the proper certificate of license, the owner or proprietor thereof shall be subject to a penalty of $50 for each day such car shall be so run. (§§56-58, Manhattan Ords.)

2. *Brooklyn.* The amount to be paid to the city by the railroad companies in the borough of Brooklyn, for the privilege of running their cars, shall be calculated on the average number of cars running annually on each route respectively, excluding the extra cars run on holidays. (§59, Brooklyn Ords.)

3. *Long Island City.* For every street or surface car, operated within the limits of that section of the city formerly known as Long Island City, there shall be paid to the comptroller a license fee of $15, and he shall, upon receipt of said sum, issue a license therefor, which license shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each car operated within the limits aforesaid. (§49, L. I. City Ords.)

*§15. Passengers. 1. *Limit per car.* No railroad company operating cars by electricity upon any street or public place of the borough of Brooklyn shall carry more passengers than 150 per cent. of its seating capacity. Any corporation whose officers, agents or servants shall wilfully or negligently violate the provisions of this section shall be liable for a penalty in the sum of $25 for each and every offense. (§§57, 58, Brooklyn Ords.)

2. *Riding on rear platforms.* No persons except motormen, conductors or police officers, in uniform, shall be allowed on the front platform of any railroad car when in operation; provided that such front platform may be used for the ingress and egress of passengers at stops. The rear platforms of cars shall also be used for the ingress and egress of passengers. (Brooklyn Ords. §50.)

3. *Smoking.* No person shall smoke inside or upon the platforms of any car or other public conveyance in the borough of Brooklyn. (§60, Brooklyn Ords.)

4. *Disorderly conduct.* No person indecent or scandalous in behavior, or filthy or foul in person, shall be carried in a street-car; nor shall any conductor allow any such person to remain therein. (§64, Brooklyn Ords.)

*§16. Service. 1. *Manhattan.* All railroad companies now running cars on the surface of any of the streets in the borough of Manhattan shall cause their cars to be run and operated as frequently as public convenience may require, and not less than one car every 20 minutes, between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 o'clock a. m., each and every day, both ways, for the transportation of passengers. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, or the lessee thereof, shall be required to run cars over so much of its route as continues from West Third street and Sixth avenue to Carmine street, to Varick street, to Watts street, to the Desbrosses Street Ferry and return, in the borough of Manhattan, at intervals of not more than 5 minutes, between the hours of 5 o'clock a. m. and 11 o'clock p. m., under a penalty of $25 for each violation of this provision. (§§65, 74, Manhattan Ords.)

2. *Brooklyn.* The Brooklyn City Railroad shall be subject to the following regulations: At all times when practicable, between the hours of 6.30 a. m. and 12.30 at night, from the 15th of November to the 1st of May, and the hours of 5.15 a. m. and 12.30 p. m. in the other months, cars shall be run on all routes of the company from the ferries to their respective depots in the borough of Brooklyn, as the public travel shall require. Beyond the respective depots of the said routes, and on Hamilton ave., the said company shall run cars at such times as shall be required by the board of aldermen. (§66, Brooklyn Ords.)

*§17. Speed. No street surface railroad car operated by electricity in any of the streets or public places of the borough of Brooklyn shall be run at a rate of speed to exceed 6 miles an hour; nor at a rate of speed greater to exceed 8 miles per hour within a radius of 1½ miles from the borough hall, nor within a radius of 2 miles from the Broadway ferries, nor in any other part of the first 28 wards of said borough. There shall be placed in every such car operated in or upon any of the streets or public places in the borough of Brooklyn an indicator, in full view of all passengers thereon that shall accurately show the rate of speed the car is traveling. Each railroad company operating cars upon any street or public place in the borough of Brooklyn, whose motive power is electricity, shall place or cause to be placed upon the motor of said car or cars a check or governor whereby it will be impossible to exceed a speed of 10 miles an hour on grade. (§§48, 55, 54 Brooklyn Ords.)

§18. Stops. 1. *Fire stops, school stops.* All street surface railway cars shall come to a full stop:

a. At all points where a "Fire Stop" sign is exhibited;

b. At all points where a "School Stop" sign is exhibited, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 a. m., 12 noon and 1 p. m., and 3 p. m. and 5 p. m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays and during the period of July 1 and September 1. Each borough president is hereby authorized to erect signs bearing the words "School Stop" on each side of streets within his jurisdiction which intersect or meet the street on which a public school is located, within 500 feet from such intersecting or meeting street, on lamp posts, street sign posts, trolley poles, trolley span wires, or other available supports, or, in the absence of any such existing structure, on such new supports as he may find necessary.

2. *Passenger stops.* To take on or discharge passengers, when signaled so to do, street surface railway cars shall come to a full stop, in such a position as not to obstruct the crosswalk, before crossing any intersecting or connecting street; except that with the written consent of the police commissioner, and if "Trolley Stop" signs are installed by the railway company, cars may stop:

a. At other points on unpaved streets;

b. In the centers of blocks over 400 feet long;

c. On the far side of any street containing an intersecting street railway.

3. *Intersecting streets.* Street surface railway cars may cross an intersecting or connecting street without stopping, provided that, in each such case, the police commissioner shall give his written consent, and the railway company shall install a "No Stop" sign, and there shall be a regular stopping place with a "Trolley Stop" sign within 200 feet of the "No Stop" sign.

4. *Violations.* Any street surface railway company violating any provision of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of $10 for each offense.

*§19. Tracks. No railroad company shall lay more than a single track on any street or highway the roadway of which shall be 30 feet, or less, in width. (§69, Brooklyn Ords.)

§20. Transfers. General provisions. Every railroad company must carry each passenger for a single fare upon its cars, without change therefrom, to any regular stopping place desired by him, upon the car's route in the direction of the destination so designated; and for every violation of the ordinance there shall be recoverable against the company so offending a penalty of $100; but this provision shall not apply to a transfer made to a connecting line, going in a different direction from that in which such car may be going, nor where by reason of any accident compliance with this subdivision is rendered impossible. (C. O. §§ 503, 504.)

2. *Manhattan.* In all cases where, by law, a passenger is entitled to be carried for one fare over the route or routes of any company or companies operating a street surface railroad or railway in the borough of Manhattan, and such company or companies shall be required to transfer such passenger from one car to another, there shall be conspicuously posted and maintained by such company or companies, on the inside of every car employed in traversing such route or routes, a notice that a transfer ticket will be furnished without additional charge to each and every passenger who, having paid one fare, desires to traverse such route or routes. Every violation of the provisions of this subdivision shall subject the offending company to a penalty of $5 for each day, or part thereof, during which such notice shall not be posted and maintained. (§§63, 64, Manhattan Ords.)

*§21. Violations. 1. *Police to report.* Each police officer shall promptly report all violations of laws, ordinances and regulations appertaining to railroads, or other public conveyances, to the corporation counsel. (§68, Brooklyn Ords.)

2. *Penalty.* Except as otherwise expressly provided in this article, any corporation whose officers, agents or servants shall wilfully or negligently violate any of the provisions of this article shall be liable for a penalty in the sum of $25 for each offense. (§53, Brooklyn Ords.)

3. *Fine or imprisonment.* Any person who shall violate any provision of §15 of this article, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in §10 of chapter 28 of this ordinance.

ARTICLE 3.
Trunk-line railroads.

Section 30. Park avenue tunnel.
31. Long Island railroad.
32. Grade crossings.
33. Obstruction of streets.
34. Violations.

§30. Park avenue tunnel; Manhattan. No railroad company or companies using any tunnel in Park avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, nor any manager, employee or servant of such company shall permit bituminous coal smoke to escape from any locomotive while in or running through said tunnel. (§70, Manhattan Ords.)

*§31. Long Island railroad. There shall be an interval of five minutes between the departure of all engines eastward or westward bound from the Flatbush avenue station of the Long Island railroad or from the point where the Manhattan Beach branch joins the main line of such railroad. The blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells shall not be permitted. No freight or passenger car detached from an engine shall remain longer than 10 minutes in any public street. Bituminous coal shall not be used on any engine running upon said railroad. Whenever platforms are placed in the streets for accommodation of passengers, the railroad company shall at its own expense keep the entire street between the platform and the curb in a cleanly and passable condition. This shall be construed to apply to each station and each platform wherever erected, within the said limits along Atlantic avenue in said borough. (§70, Brooklyn Ords.)

§32. Grade crossings. 1. *The Bronx.* Every person, company or corporation, operating or controlling any railroad in the borough of the Bronx, upon which cars are drawn by locomotive engines, other than those known as "dummies," shall erect and maintain suitable and substantial gates or doors on either side of said railroad, at every point in said borough at which its road or tracks cross any public street, road or avenue at the grade thereof. Such gates or doors shall be kept well painted and in good repair, and shall be attended at all times during the approach and passage of cars or trains by sober, careful and experienced men, whose duty it shall be to keep the tracks clear of all horses, cattle and vehicles, to warn all the persons against crossing said tracks during the approach of any train, locomotive or car, and to close said gates or doors at least one minute before the passage of any locomotive, engine or car over said public street, road or avenue. No person, company or corporation, operating or controlling any railroad in the borough of The Bronx, shall run or allow to be run any locomotive or locomotive and tender without cars across any public street, road or avenue in said Borough, unless the gates or doors at such crossing are closed or down. (§§67, 68, Manhattan Ords.)

2. *Brooklyn.* At each street crossing between Linwood street and Flatbush avenue, in the borough of Brooklyn, men shall be constantly stationed, at all hours of the night and day when trains are in motion, and all crosswalks between such street crossings shall be properly guarded by strong, heavy gates at least 20 feet in width, at each street crossing, which shall be closed before the passage of any engine or train. (§ 70, Brooklyn Ords.)

3. *Disregard of closed gates.* No person shall attempt to cross the tracks of any railroad at any street crossing, while the gates for the protection of such crossings are closed, or being closed, and the police shall arrest any person so offending. (§29, Brooklyn Ords.)

§33. Obstruction of streets. No train of cars, nor any part thereof, including the locomotive and tender, shall remain or be left across or upon any street or sidewalk, so as to obstruct or prevent free travel along the same for a longer period than 5 minutes, during any period or during any hour, unless the same can be made to appear unavoidable. (§15, Arverne Ords., covering §67, Manhattan Ords. in part, and §6A, Rockaway Beach Ords.; §9, F. Rockaway Ords., and §1, Edgewater Ords.)

§34. Violations. Any railroad, or the manager or any agent or employee thereof, who shall violate any provision of this article, or who shall permit the same to be violated shall be liable to a penalty of $100. Any person who shall violate the provisions of subdivision 3 of §32 of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in §10 of chapter 28 of this ordinance. (Adapted from the penal clauses of the provisions covered by the article.)

CHAPTER 20.
SANITARY CODE.

CHAPTER 21.
SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Construction.
3. Maintenance.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Jurisdiction.

§1. Jurisdiction. All sewers and drains in streets or public places shall be under the charge of the president of the borough in which the same are situated, who shall keep the same in good order and condition, and clean and free from obstructions. He shall cause such repairs to be made to sewers, drains and to the receiving basins, culverts and openings connected therewith, as may from time to time become necessary; provided that such sewer culverts shall be cleaned at night and not in the daytime. (C. O. §152.)

ARTICLE 2.
Construction.

Section 10. Construction generally.
11. Private constructions.
12. Fees for connections.
13. Constructors; license and bond.
14. Notice to public service corporations.
15. Water connections.

§10. Construction generally. 1. *Permit.* No connection shall be made with any sewer or drain without a written permit therefor, issued by the borough president having jurisdiction; (C. O. §156.)

2. *Mode and materials of construction.* Each borough president, within his jurisdiction, shall prescribe the mode of piercing or opening sewers or drains and the form, size and material of which connections therewith shall be composed, and shall have authority to grant permission to make lateral connections with said sewers. No person shall make any connection with, or opening into any sewer in a mode different from that prescribed therefor by the borough president, under the penalty of $50. (C. O. §153 and §156, in part; covering §1, Richmond Ords., and §§14, 15 and 17, Flushing Ords.)

§11. Private constructions. Within his jurisdiction, each borough president may issue permits to persons to construct at their own expense, sewers or drains, or to lay pipes to connect with any sewers or drains built in any street, on being furnished with the written consent of the owners or a majority of the property upon the street through which such sewer, drain or pipe is to pass; but such permission shall not be granted except upon the agreement, in writing, of the persons applying therefor, that they will comply with the provisions of chapter 23 of this ordinance, in relation to excavations in streets; that they will indemnify the city for any damages or costs to which it may be put, by reason of injuries resulting from neglect or carelessness in performing the work so permitted, and that no claim will be made by them or their successors in interest against the city, if the work so permitted shall be taken up by the authority of the board of aldermen, or for exemption from an assessment lawfully imposed for constructing sewers or drains in the vicinity of their property; and upon the further condition that the board at any time may revoke and annul such permission and direct such sewers, drains or pipes to be taken up or removed. (C. O. §154, as amended by Ord. of May 6, 1913.)

§12. Fees for connections. *Private.* The fee to be paid to the respective borough presidents for a permit for each connection made either directly or indirectly, with any public sewer or drain, shall be as follows:

In the borough of Manhattan, $10;
In the borough of Brooklyn, $10;
In the borough of Queens, $5;
In the borough of The Bronx, $5;
In the borough of Richmond, $5.

No additional charge shall be made for the sewer connection to a building erected in place of one that has been removed, demolished or destroyed in whole or in part, or for extensions or alterations made to same, unless actually a new construction be required. (C. O. §158, as amended by the Ord. of May 6, 1913, covering §2, Bronx Ords.; §12, Richmond Ords.; §16, Flushing Ords.)

2. *Public.* All plumbing contractors performing work on any municipal or public buildings in the city shall be exempt from charge or fees for connecting into any public sewer or sewers in any street, alley or highway, except a nominal charge of $10 for each such municipal or public building owned by the city; provided, however, that this paragraph shall not affect any existing contract. (Ord. of July 2, 1912.)

§13. Constructors; license and bond. All openings into any sewers or drains, for the purpose of making connection therewith, from any house, cellar, vault, yard or other premises, shall be made by persons to be licensed by the several borough presidents, in writing, to perform such work, who, before being so licensed, shall execute a bond to the city in the sum of $1,000, with one or more sureties to be approved by the borough president issuing such license, conditioned that they will carefully make the openings into any sewers or drains in the manner prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction, without injuring them; that they will leave no obstructions of any description whatever in, and will properly close up the sewer or drain around the connection made by them and make no opening into the arch of any sewer or drain; that they will faithfully comply with the provisions of this ordinance relating to opening and excavating streets; be responsible for any damages or injuries that may accrue to persons, animals or property, by reason of any opening in any street, lane or avenue made by them or those in their employ, and that they will properly refill and ram the earth, and suitably restore the pavement, taken up for excavating, and repave the same, should it settle or become out of order within 6 months thereafter. In case any person so licensed shall neglect to repair the pavement aforesaid, within 24 hours after being notified, the borough president having jurisdiction may cause the same to be done and charge the expense thereof to such licensee. (C. O. §157.)

§14. Notice to public service corporations. Whenever any sewer, culvert, water main or pipe is to be constructed, altered or repaired in any street in which the pipes, mains or conduits of public service corporations are laid, or whenever any such street shall be regulated or graded, the contractor therefor shall give notice, in writing, of the same to such corporations, or to the one whose pipes, mains or conduits are laid in the street about being disturbed by the construction, alteration, or repairing of such sewer, culvert, water mains or pipes, or by the regulating or grading thereof, at least 24 hours before breaking ground therefor. (C. O. §163.)

§15. Water connection. All connections, with sewers or drains, used for the purpose of carrying off wastes from water closets, kitchen sinks or otherwise, shall have facilities for a sufficiency of water to be properly discharged, so as to safely carry off such matters, under the penalty of $5 for each day the fixtures are permitted to remain without adequate means for such water supply. (C. O. §159, as amended by Ord. of May 6, 1913.)

ARTICLE 3.
Maintenance

Section 20. Obstructing substances.
21. Volatile inflammable liquids.
22. Steam and hot water.
23. Injury to sewers, basins and manholes.
24. Violations.

§20. Obstructing substances. No person shall permit any substance to flow or pass into any sewer, drain or receiving basin, connecting with a public sewer, which may form a deposit tending to choke said sewer, drain or basin. (C. O. §158, as amended by Ord. of May 6, 1913; covers §160, in part.)

§21. Volatile inflammable liquids. No connection with or opening into any sewer or drain, either public or private, shall be used for the conveyance or discharge, directly or indirectly, into said sewer or drain, of any volatile inflammable liquid, gas or vapor; it being noted that a volatile inflammable liquid is any liquid that will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 160 degrees Fahrenheit. (C. O. §561.)

§22. Steam and hot water. No connection with or opening into any sewer or drain shall be used for the conveyance or discharge into said sewer or drain of steam or hot water, above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, from any boiler or engine, or from any manufactory or building in which steam is either used or generated; nor shall any person discharge or permit steam to escape into any sewer or drain, or into any public street, from any stopcock, valve or other opening in any steam pipe or main. The borough president having jurisdiction of said sewer or drain is hereby authorized and directed, upon the expiration of 5 days after notice to discontinue the discharge of steam or hot water from any connection, to cancel the permit for such connection, and to close up and remove the same, if the discharge of steam or hot water therefrom shall not have been discontinued. The penalty prescribed by §24 of this article shall be imposed upon and recovered from the owner and occupants, severally and respectively, of any manufactory or building, or any corporation violating any provision of this section. (C. O. §168.)

§23. Injury to sewers, basins and manholes. No person shall injure, break or remove any portion of any receiving basin, covering, flag, manhole, vent, or any part of any sewer or drain, or obstruct the mouth of any sewer or drain, nor shall any person place or deposit any substance exceeding one ton in weight upon any wharf or bulkhead through which any sewer or drain may run; nor upon or over any sewer or drain where the same shall be within 3 feet of the surface of the street. (C. O. §160.)

§24. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall be liable for a penalty of $50, and may also be prosecuted criminally. Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this article shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O. §§160, 562.)

CHAPTER 22.
STREET CLEANING.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Refuse and rubbish.
3. Snow and ice.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Reimbursement for removal of rubbish or snow.

§1. Reimbursement for removal of rubbish or snow. Whenever any owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, or other person, having charge of any building or lot of ground abutting upon any street or public place, where the sidewalk is paved, shall fail to comply with any provision of this chapter for the removal of snow and ice, dirt, or other material from the sidewalk and gutter on the side of the street on which such building or lot abuts, the commissioner of street cleaning, or the borough president of Queens or Richmond, as the case may be, may cause such removal to be made, meeting such expense from any suitable street cleaning or

highway fund. Thereafter, the expense of such removal as to each particular lot of ground shall be ascertained and certified by the commissioner of street cleaning, or by the president of the borough of Queens or Richmond, to the comptroller, and the board of estimate may authorize such additional expenditures as may be required for the removal of the snow, dirt, or other material, to be repaid to the fund from which the payments were made, or, instead, in the borough of Queens or Richmond, to the special fund for restoring and repaving in said boroughs, if the presidents thereof so elect, with proceeds from the issue and sale of revenue bonds, which shall be sold by the comptroller, as provided by law. The commissioner of street cleaning, or borough president of Queens or Richmond, as the case may be, shall, as soon as possible, after the work is done, certify to the corporation counsel the amount of the expense therefor, chargeable against each piece of property, and who shall sue and recover the amount of such expense from the owner of such property, together with a penalty of $3 for each offense. (C. O. §414.)

ARTICLE 2.

Refuse and rubbish.

Section 10. Throwing refuse into streets.
11. Householders' and shop-keepers' responsibilities.
12. Interference with deposits of rubbish or refuse.
13. Fruit skins on sidewalks.
14. Droppings from vehicles.
15. Offensive matter.
16. Handbills, cards and circulars.
17. Sprinkling streets.
18. Protection of sewers.

§10. Throwing refuse into streets. 1. *Prohibited.* No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay, or direct, suffer or permit any servant, agent or employee to throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, broken glassware, crockery, bottles or rubbish of any kind whatsoever in any street, either upon the roadway or sidewalk thereof. (C. O. § 404, as amended by Ord. of April 29, 1913.)

2. *Sidewalk sweepings.* In the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx, dust from the sidewalks may be swept into the gutter in the morning before 8 o'clock, or before the sweeping of the roadway by the department of the street cleaning, if there piled; but not otherwise, and at no other time. (C. O. § 404, as amended by Ord. of April 29, 1913.)

3. *Interference with street-cleaners.* No person shall prevent or interfere with any employee of the department of street cleaning in the sweeping or cleaning of any street, or in the removal therefrom of sweepings, ashes, garbage, rubbish, snow, ice or other refuse material. (Manhattan Ord., §3.)

§11. Householders' and shop-keepers' responsibilities. 1. *Receptacles for ashes, garbage, etc.* Every owner, tenant, lessee, occupant or person in charge of any building, or place of business, in the generally built-up portions of the city, shall forthwith provide or cause to be provided, and shall at all times thereafter keep and cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, and for the exclusive use thereof, separate receptacles for receiving and holding, without leakage, all the ashes, garbage and liquid substances that may accumulate during 36 hours, from such building or place of business, or portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee, occupant or in charge, and every such receptacle designed and used to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal. Every owner, lessee or agent of any such building or place of business shall cause to be separated, and put into their respective receptacles, all such materials and substances, and the same shall not be filled to within 4 inches of the top thereof.

2. *Light rubbish.* All light refuse or rubbish, likely to be scattered or blown about, shall, before being placed outside of any building or premises for removal, be properly bundled, packed or otherwise secured.

3. *Disposition of refuse and rubbish.* All such receptacles, as well as any light refuse or rubbish to be removed, shall be kept within the premises until the proper time for removal, and shall then be placed in the area, or within the stoop line fence or other enclosure in front of any building, but not upon the sidewalk, and shall there remain until such materials or substances are removed by the department of street cleaning, but in no case shall such receptacles be placed where they shall be or become a nuisance. Any receptacle containing garbage or liquid substances, which shall be placed outside of a building in the area or within the stoop line, fence or other enclosure shall be covered and kept covered until its contents are removed. (§ 108. Sanitary Code.)

§ 12. Interference with deposits of rubbish or refuse. No person, other than an authorized employee or agent of the department of street cleaning, or the bureau of street cleaning in the boroughs of Queens or Richmond, shall disturb or remove any ashes, garbage or light refuse or rubbish placed by householders, or their tenants, or by occupants or their servants, within the stoop or area line, or in front of houses or lots, for removal, unless requested by residents of such houses. (C. O. § 405.)

§13. Fruit-skins on sidewalks. 1. *Prohibited.* No person shall cast, throw or deposit on any sidewalk or crossing in any street or public place any part or portion of any fruit or vegetable or other substances, which, when stepped upon by any one, is liable to cause, or does cause, him or her to slip or fall. (C. O. §271.)

2. *Copy of section to be posted.* The proprietor of every store, stand or other place where fruit, vegetable or other substances mentioned in subdivsion 1 of this section are sold, shall keep constantly suspended therein or posted thereon, in some conspicuous place, a copy of this section printed in large type, so that persons purchasing any such fruit, vegetable or other substance may become aware of its provisions. (C. O. §272.)

§14. Droppings from vehicles. No one being the owner, driver, manager or conductor of any cart or other vehicle, or of any receptacle, shall scatter, drop or spill, or permit to be scattered, dropped or spilled, any dirt, sand, gravel, clay, loam, stone or building rubbish, or hay, straw, oats, sawdust, shavings or other light materials of any sort, or manufacturing, trade or household waste, refuse, rubbish of any sort, or ashes or manure, garbage or other organic refuse or other offensive matter therefrom, or permit the same to be blown off therefrom by the wind, in or upon any street or public place. (C. O. §407.)

§15. Offensive matter. No person shall allow any swill, brine, urine of animals or other offensive animal matter, nor any stinking, noxious liquid or other filthy matter of any kind, to run or fall into or upon any street or public place, or be taken or put therein. (§ 102, Sanitary Code.)

§16. Handbills, cards and circulars. No person shall throw, cast or distribute, or cause to be thrown, cast or distributed in or upon any street or public place, or in a front yard or court yard, or on any stoop, or in the vestibule or any hall of any building, or in a letterbox therein, any hand bill, circular, card or other advertising matter whatsoever; provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit or otherwise regulate the delivery of any such matter by the postal service. (C. O. §408, as amended by the Ord. of July 7, 1914.)

§17. Sprinkling streets. All persons engaged in sprinkling the streets shall be required to contract with the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity for the purchase and sale of the water necessary therefor, and to obtain the approval of the president of the borough to such contract, but in no case shall more water be contracted for or used than shall be sufficient thoroughly to lay the dust on such streets. Every street railroad corporation in the boroughs of Richmond and Queens shall sprinkle the pavement between its tracks and rails when and as often as directed by the superintendent of highways. Water shall be furnished for this purpose free of charge by the city. (C. O. §406.)

§18. Protection of sewers. Every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the street along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could be before scraped away shall be washed or allowed to be carried or be put into the sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected. (Sanitary Code, §39; covering C. O. §162.)

ARTICLE 3.

Snow and ice.

Section 20. Removal from roadways and crosswalks.
21. Property owners.
22. Street railroad companies.
23. Salting tracks.
24. Dumping.

§20. Removal from roadways and crosswalks. The commissioner of street cleaning and the borough presidents of Queens and Richmond, immediately after every snowfall or the formation of ice on the crosswalks or in culverts, paved streets or public places, shall forthwith cause the removal of the same, and shall keep all crosswalks and culverts clean and free from obstruction. (C. O. §415)

§21. Property owners. 1. *Must clear sidewalks.* Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, or other person having charge of any building or lot of ground in the city, abutting upon any street or public place where the sidewalk is paved, shall, within 4 hours after the snow ceases to fall, or after the deposit of any dirt or other material upon said sidewalk, remove the snow and ice, dirt or other material from the sidewalk and gutter, the time between 9 p. m. and 7 a. m. not being included in the above period of four hours; provided, however, that such removal shall in all cases be made before the removal of snow and ice from the roadway by the commissioner of street cleaning, or by the borough president of Queens or Richmond, or subject to the regulations of said commissioner of street cleaning, or of said borough president of Queens or Richmond, for the removal of snow and ice, dirt and other material; except that in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond any owner, lessee, tenant or occupant or other person who has charge of any ground abutting upon any paved street or public place, for a linear distance of 500 feet or more, shall be considered to have complied with this section, if such person shall have begun to remove the snow and ice from the sidewalk and gutter before the expiration of the said 4 hours, and shall continue and complete such removal within a reasonable time. (C. O. §409)

2. *May use ashes, etc.* In case the snow and ice on the sidewalk shall be frozen so hard that it cannot be removed, without injury to the pavement, the owner, lessee, tenant, occupant or other person having charge of any building or lot of ground as aforesaid, may, within the time specified in the preceding subdivision, cause the side walk abutting on the said premises to be strewn with ashes, sand, sawdust, or some similar suitable material, and shall, as soon thereafter as the weather shall permit, thoroughly clean said sidewalk. (C. O. §410)

§22. Street railroad companies. 1. *Co-operation in snow-removal.* Every street railroad corporation shall remove all the snow and ice from its tracks and the spaces between, and shall not throw the same on either side thereof, but shall immediately carry away and dispose of the same under the direction of the commissioner of street cleaning, or the borough president of Queens or Richmond, under a penalty of $100 for every city block in length in which the said corporation shall fail to so remove and dispose of the same, as aforesaid; provided, however, that, for the more speedy and effective removal of snow and ice from the paved streets and public places of the city, the commissioner of street cleaning and the borough presidents of Queens and Richmond shall have power and authority, in their respective jurisdictions, to enter into agreements for the entire winter season, or part thereof, with any street surface railroad or other railroad having tracks in the city, for the removal of snow and ice for the entire width of the street or public place, from house-line to house-line, along any part of the route of the said railroad, but nothing in any such agreement shall be inconsistent with any law of the State of New York or with any right of the city. (C. O. §416)

2. *Use of snow-plows and rotary sweepers.* No surface railroad company or other company, or any corporation or person whatever, or the officers, agents or servants thereof, shall cause or allow any snow plow, sweeping machine or other similar instrument to pass over the tracks or lines used by them within the limits of the city, unless by the written permit of the commissioner of street cleaning or the borough president of Queens or Richmond; any violation of this provision shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 for each such offense. No such permit or renewal thereof shall be granted except upon the condition and agreement, upon the part of the company applying for such permit or renewal, that the party to whom the same has been granted shall and will, at its own expense, promptly remove and carry away the snow thrown up by such plow or machine, and that such snow plow, sweeping machine or other instrument shall be so constructed as not to throw any slush or snow upon sidewalks or buildings, under a penalty of $10 for every house, or sidewalk in front thereof, upon which slush or snow shall be thrown. No such permit or renewal shall be granted unless the party to whom granted shall expressly covenant, stipulate and agree that, in case of its failure, neglect or omission to remove promptly and carry away the snow and ice thrown up by such snow plow or other instrument, then the same may be removed under the direction of the commissioner of street cleaning or the borough president of Queens or Richmond, and the expense of removing the same shall be paid by the party to the commissioner or the borough president, on demand. The board of estimate and apportionment may authorize that the amount or amounts of money so paid shall be credited to the appropriation, in the respective boroughs, for the removal of snow and ice; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit the commissioner or a borough president from demanding, before issuing said permit and as a condition thereof, the deposit of such sum of money or other security as in his judgment may be necessary to pay the cost of properly performing the work above mentioned, together with the expense of the inspection thereof. In case of neglect or refusal or omission of the party to whom such permit may be granted promptly to remove and to carry away the snow and ice thrown up by such plow or other instrument, then the commissioner of street cleaning, or the borough president of Queens or Richmond may forthwith cause the same to be removed at the public expense, and all expenditures made or incurred therefor shall be chargeable upon the party so neglecting, refusing or omitting to perform his agreement, and shall be recoverable by an action at law on behalf of the city, and when so recovered shall be placed to the credit of the department of street cleaning or the bureau of street cleaning in the boroughs of Queens or Richmond, as the case may be, to supply the deficiency occasioned by such additional expenditure. (C. O. §417.)

3. *Obstructing tracks.* No person shall throw, place or pile, or assist others in throwing, placing or piling any snow, ice or other impediment or obstruction to the running of cars upon the tracks of any railroad company, or in the space between the rails thereof, or in the space between the tracks and a line distant 3 feet outside of such rails. (C. O. §412.)

§23. Salting tracks. No person shall throw, expose or place, nor cause or procure to be thrown, exposed or placed in or upon any street, or public place, except upon the curves, crossings or switches of railroad tracks, any salt, saltpetre, or other substance for the purpose of dissolving any snow or ice which may have fallen or been deposited thereon; nor shall any person throw or place upon the curves, crossings or switches of railroad tracks any salt, saltpetre or other substance, for the purpose of dissolving snow or ice, unless permission therefor be first obtained from the borough president having jurisdiction. (C. O. §413.)

§24. Dumping. All contractors and other persons, no matter how termed, are hereby forbidden, restrained and are never to be permitted to dump, throw, empty, convey or cause to be conveyed, for the purpose of dumping, any snow, ice or water in a vacant lot or tract of land, if such lot or tract of land shall be within a radius of 300 feet of a dwelling, factory, school, public building or any place of business. (C. O. §411.)

CHAPTER 23.

STREETS.

[Note: The sections of this chapter indicated by * will be amended, in the event of the adoption of pending ordinances looking to the amendment of corresponding provisions of the Code of Ordinances.]

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Advertisements, placards and posters.
3. Assemblies.
4. Auctions and other sales.
5. Awnings.
6. Boundaries and monuments.
7. Construction and repair.
8. Disturbance of surface.
9. Excavations.
10. House numbering.
11. Lights.
12. Noises.
13. Obstructions and encumbrances.
14. Projections and encroachments.
15. Sidewalks.
16. Signs and show-bills.
17. Vaults and cisterns.
18. Miscellaneous.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Temporary closing of streets.
2. Unsafe conditions; notice.
3. Barriers, guards and lights.
4. Liability for damage.
5. Violations.

§1. Temporary closing of street. Each borough president is empowered to close temporarily to traffic any street, or a portion thereof, within his jurisdiction when, in his judgment, travel in the same is deemed to be dangerous to life, in consequence of there being carried on in said street, building operations, repairs to street pavements, sewer connections, or blasting for the purpose of removing rock from abutting property. (C. O. §100.)

§2. Unsafe conditions; notice. Whenever any person shall have authority, under any contract with the city or any officer thereof, or under any permit, to remove the pavement from or to excavate, occupy or use any part of a public street, so as to obstruct travel therein, he shall erect, or cause to be erected, in conspicuous positions, suitable notices of the obstruction at all points of intersection of such street with the cross-streets nearest to the obstruction, which notice shall be in the form prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction. (C. O. §142, with verbal changes.)

§3. Barriers, guards and lights. 1. *Barriers and guards.* Every person engaged in digging down or paving any street, or building therein any sewer, drain or trench for any purpose, under contract with the city or by virtue of any permit that may have been granted by any department, board or officer of the city, shall erect such a fence or railing about the excavation or work as shall prevent danger to persons travelling the street, while the work is left exposed and would be dangerous, and any such railing or fence shall be continued and maintained until the work shall be completed or the obstruction or danger removed. (C. O. §§209 and 142, in part. Section covers, in part, §13, Far Rockaway O.; §11 Rockaway B., O.; §15, Arverne O. and §10, New Brighton, O.)

2. *Extent of enclosure.* The extent to which such railing or fence shall be built in the several cases is hereby defined as follows, to wit:

a. In digging down any street or road, by placing the barrier along the upper bank of such excavation, or by extending the fence as far across the street or road as may be necessary to prevent persons from traveling on such portion as would be dangerous;

b. In paving any street, by extending such railing or fence across the carriageway of such street or avenue, or, if but a portion of the width of such carriageway be obstructed, across such portion, in which case the obstruction shall be so arranged as to leave a passageway through, as nearly as may be, of uniform width;

c. In building a sewer, by placing the barrier across the carriageway at the ends of such excavation as shall be made;

d. In building vaults, by inclosing the excavation and the ground taken therefrom. (C. O. §211.)

3. *Lights.* At twilight, there shall be placed upon each such railing or fence, and upon any building materials, posts, poles, pipes or other obstructions in any street or public place, suitable and sufficient lights, which shall be kept burning through the night during the existence of the obstruction. (C. O. §209, in part; covering §13 Far Rockaway O. §11 Rockaway B., O.; §15 Arverne O., and §10 New Brighton, O.)

4. *Disturbance, prohibited.* No person shall throw down, displace or remove any barrier, guard or railing, or extinguish or remove any light thereon or on any obstruction in any street, without the written consent of the borough president having jurisdiction of the street in which any obstruction is placed, or without the consent of the person superintending the work or materials protected thereby. (C. O. §140.)

5. *Restriction.* Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize any person or persons to stop up or obstruct more than the space of one continuous block and one intersection, at the same time, in any one street, or to keep the same so stopped up for more than two days after the roadway is finished, unless by special permit of the borough president. (C. O. §141.)

6. *Application of section.* The provisions of this section shall apply to every person engaged in building any vault, or constructing any lateral drain to any public sewer, or who shall do or perform any work causing obstructions in the public streets, by virtue of any permit from any department, board or officer of the city, and also to all persons engaged in performing any work in behalf of the city, whereby obstructions or excavations shall be made in the public streets. (C. O. §210.)

7. *Enforcement of section.* The borough president having jurisdiction of any work referred to in this section shall see to it that all the foregoing requirements are complied with, and he shall make immediate complaint to the corporation counsel of any violation thereof, under the penalty of $50 for each and every neglect. (C. O. §§213, 214.)

§4. Liability for damage. In all cases where any person shall perform any of the work mentioned in the preceding section, either under contract with the city or by virtue of permission obtained from any department, board or officer of the city, such persons shall be answerable for any damage which may be occasioned to persons, animals or property by reason of carelessness in any manner connected with the work. (C. O. §212.)

§5. Violations. Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O. §209, in part; amended to make the punishment criminal instead of civil. Section covers C. O. §143.)

ARTICLE 2.
Advertisements, placards and posters.

Section 10. Posting.
11. Protection of city advertisements.
12. Theatrical bill-boards, Brooklyn.
13. Violations.

§10. Posting. No person shall paste, post, paint, print or nail upon any curb, gutter, flag stone, tree, lamp-post, awning post, horse post, telegraph pole, barrel, box or hydrant, in any street or public place, any handbill, poster, notice, sign or advertisement. (C. O. §548; §13 Rockaway B. Ords.; §4, F. Rockaway Ords.; §17, Arverne Ords.)

§11. Protection of city advertisements. No person shall tear down, deface or destroy any notice, handbill or poster, put up or posted by or under the direction of the board of aldermen, or by or under the direction of any other city department, bureau, board or officer. (§18, Arverne Ords.; §12, New Brighton Ords.)

§12. Theatrical bill-boards, Brooklyn. In the borough of Brooklyn, billboards or signs (not exceeding 2 in number), to advertise theatrical performances or public entertainments, may be placed upon the sidewalk in front of theatres and places of public entertainment adjacent to the building line; but neither of said billboards or signs shall occupy a space across the sidewalk of more than 9 inches, nor more than 3 feet in width parallel to the street, and they shall not be less than 15 feet apart. (§81, Brooklyn, Ords.; given general application.)

ARTICLE 3.
Assemblies.

Section 20. Public worship.
21. Interference with street services.
22. Street shows.
23. Loafers and loungers.
24. Violations.

§20. Public Worship. No person shall be concerned or instrumental in collecting or promoting any assemblage of persons for public worship or exhortation, or under any pretense therefor, in any park, street, or other public place; provided, that a clergyman or minister of any denomination, or any person responsible to or regularly associated with any church or incorporated missionary society, or any lay-preacher, or lay-reader may conduct religious services in any public place or places specified in a permit therefor which may be granted and issued by the police commissioner. This section shall not be construed to prevent any congregation of the Baptist denomination from assembling in a proper place for the purpose of performing the rites of baptism, according to the ceremonies of that church. (C. O. §§494, 497, 498.)

§21. Interference with street services. No person shall disturb, molest or interrupt any clergyman, minister, missionary, lay-preacher or lay-reader who shall be conducting religious services by authority of a permit, issued as prescribed by this article, or any minister or people who shall be performing the rite of baptism as permitted by the preceding section, nor shall any person commit any riot or disorder in any such assembly. (C. O. §499.)

§22. Street shows. No person shall, from any window or open space of any house, exhibit to the public upon the street, or the sidewalk thereof, any performance of puppet or other figures, ballet or other dancing, comedy, farce, show with moving figures, play or other entertainment. (C. O. Part 2, §40; revised and generalized.)

§23. Loafers and loungers. No person shall encumber or obstruct any street or other public place by loafing or lounging in or about the same, to the annoyance of passers-by. §23 Brooklyn O; revised and given general application.)

ARTICLE 4.
Auctions and other sales.

Section 30. Auctions.
31. Vending and selling of salted meat, fish, etc.

§30. Auctions. 1. *Restrictions.* No auctioneer, nor his agent, employee or servant shall

a. Sell or expose for sale, at public auction or vendue, any dry-goods, clothing, hardware, household furniture, woodenware or tinware, by retail or in small parcels or pieces, in any street or public place; (C. O. §538.)

b. Sell or expose for sale at public auction any goods, wares, merchandise or other things whatsoever to any person or persons who, at the time of bidding for or while examining the same, shall be on the sidewalk or carriageway of any street; (C. O. §539.)

c. Sell at auction or expose for sale or lay or place any goods, wares, merchandise or other thing in any street or public place, unless such person shall first obtain the consent or permission, in writing, of the occupant of the lot or building before which such articles or any part thereof shall be placed or exposed for sale. (C. O. §534.)

2. *Attracting purchasers.* No bellman or crier, nor any drum, fife, or other instrument of music, or any show-signal or means of attracting the attention of purchasers, other than a sign or flag, shall be employed, or suffered or permitted to be used at or near any place of sale, auction room, residence of an auctioneer, nor at or near any auction whatsoever (C. O. §537.)

3. *Removal of goods.* Every article exposed for sale at public auction, or sold in any street or public place, shall be removed from the same by the setting of the sun of the day of selling or exposing for sale. (C. O. §536.)

§31. Vending and selling salted meat and fish, etc. No person shall sell, expose for sale, lay or place in any street or public place, at any time between the first day of June and the first day of November in each year, any salted beef or pork, dried or pickled fish, blubber, hides, cotton or wool. (C. O. §535.)

ARTICLE 5.
Awnings.

Section 40. Permanent awnings.
41. Construction of permanent awnings.
42. Drop awnings.
43. Temporary awnings.
44. Violations.

§40. Permanent awnings. 1. *General provisions.* Subject to the exceptions and conditions provided in this article, permanent awnings may be erected across the sidewalk of any street; provided that the awning, or any part thereof shall not extend higher than the floor of the second story of the building, counting the ground floor as the first floor;

2. *Exceptions.* No awning shall be constructed or maintained upon the streets in the borough of Manhattan known as Broadway, Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, the Bowery, and those parts of Lexington avenue that are 200 feet distant from any intersecting cross street upon which street railroad cars are operated (C. O. §252, as amended by Ord. effective Sept. 24, 1912.)

3. *Liability.* Any person, firm or corporation erecting any awning hereunder shall be liable for all loss or damage that may happen or come, by reason of the erection and maintenance of the same (C. O. §254.)

§41. Construction of permanent awnings. 1. *Posts.* Iron posts for awnings erected in any street shall be well and securely braced from the building with wrought iron rails or rods at least 1 inch in diameter, in the proportion of one brace for every post. All posts fixed in any street for the purpose of supporting any awning shall be of iron not exceeding 6 inches in diameter, and the rail crossing the same shall also be of iron; the said posts shall be placed next to and along the inside of the curbstone, and the cross rail, which is intended to support the awning, shall not be less than 8 nor more than 10 feet in height above the sidewalk, and shall be strongly secured to the upright posts; (C. O. §§256, 257, in part.)

2. *Covering.* Awnings shall be covered with canvas, or tin or other light metal, but in no case with wood, and in no case shall any portion of the canvas, cloth, tin or other material used in connection with an awning be permitted to hang loosely or project upward or downward over the sidewalk. Every permanent awning that may be constructed upon Lexington avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, shall be of steel with a roof of glass; (C. O. §252, in part.)

3. *Water-shed.* Every awning of any kind, covering one-half or more than one-half, or less than the full width of the sidewalk shall have connected therewith a gutter and leader, of material and size sufficient for conducting water from the same to the outer line of the curb; (C. O. §252, in part.)

4. *Borough presidents control.* All awnings erected pursuant to this article shall be erected only with the consent and subject to the supervision of the president of the borough wherein such awnings are to be erected. Each borough president shall order and direct the immediate removal of any awning or any awning post or bracket constructed or erected in his borough in violation of the provisions of this article; (C. O. §§253, 258.)

5. *Saving Clause.* Any awning, water-shed or curtain attached thereto, erected or constructed according to the provisions of any ordinance or resolution in force at the time this ordinance shall take effect, shall not be affected by the provisions of this section. (C. O. §259.)

§42. Drop awnings. Drop-awnings, without vertical supports, are permitted within stoop-lines, but shall in no case extend beyond 6 feet from the house-line, and shall be at least 6 feet in the clear above the sidewalk. (C. O. §263, in part.)

§43. Temporary awnings. Awnings, with or without side coverings, may be from time to time erected and maintained across the sidewalk of any street for temporary use as a protection, during inclement weather only; provided, however, that such awning shall be made of canvas or cloth and shall be supported by upright posts of iron not exceeding 6 inches in diameter and not less than 8 nor more than 10 feet in height above the sidewalk and shall not be wider than the entrance of the building in connection with which it is to be used and shall leave sufficient space for the passage of pedestrians. (C. O. §259-a.)

§44 Violations. No person shall violate any provision of this article, or refuse or neglect to comply with any order of a borough president made thereunder, under the penalty of $10 for each offense. No such violation shall be continued after notice to the perpetrator thereof under penalty of $10 for each day the same shall be continued. (Adapted from C. O. §379, covering the penal provisions of C. O. §§252, 257, 258.)

[*General Note.* The provisions of this article are designed to cover C. O. §§252-259a; L. I. City O., §§11-19; Port Richmond O., §9.]

ARTICLE 6.
Boundaries and monuments.

Section 50. Excavations or embankments near landmarks.
51. Removal or covering up of landmarks.
52. Violations.

§50. Excavations or embankments near landmarks. No excavation or embankment shall be made, nor shall any pavement or flagging be laid or moved by any person, within 2 feet of any monument or bolt, which has been set, by proper authority or designated on any official map, as a landmark to denote street lines within the city, unless a permit therefor has been obtained from the president of the borough in which the monument or bolt is situated. Applications for such permits shall be in writing, and shall set forth the nature of the work proposed, and the location of all monuments or other landmarks affected thereby. Thereupon, the borough president shall cause one of the city surveyors or an engineer in his department to take such measurements and field notes as may be necessary to restore such monuments to their correct position, after the completion of the contemplated work, and, when such measurements and field notes have been taken, but not before, the required permit shall be issued. (C. O. §§109, 110.)

Each borough president shall cause a covenant to be incorporated in all contracts hereafter made by him for constructing, regulating or repairing any street, requiring the contractor to obtain the permit above required and to restore any monument stone or other landmark that may be displaced or disturbed in the performance of his work, as the borough president shall direct. (C. O. §108.)

§51. Removal or covering up of landmarks. No person or persons shall remove

or cover up a monument stone for designating any street, without giving 3 days' notice in writing of his intention so to do to the president of the borough in which the stone is situated. Upon receiving such a notice, the borough president shall cause one of the city surveyors, or an engineer in his department, to take the necessary measures to raise or lower such monument to the proper grade of the street, and to cause such alteration to be noticed on maps to be kept in his office for that purpose. Whenever a borough president shall ascertain that any monument-stone has been removed, without such notice, he shall forthwith cause the same to be placed in its proper position, and shall note the same on the map in the manner before stated. The expenses attending such replacement shall be paid by the comptroller, on the certificate of the borough president causing the work to be done. (C. O. §§106, 107, 111, 112.)

§52. Violations. Any person who shall make any excavation or embankment, or lay or take up any pavement or flagging within 2 feet of any monument or other landmark, without having first obtained a permit to perform such work, or who shall in any way remove or deface any monument or other land mark, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O. §113, revised.)

ARTICLE 7.

Construction and repair.

Section 60. General provisions.
61. Paving by abutting owners.
62. Curb-stones.
63. Gutter stones.
64. Width of streets in Brooklyn.
65. Removal of debris.

*§60. General provisions. All streets of 22 feet in width and upward shall be laid or paved in the middle, which part shall remain as a cart-way, and shall have a gutter or kennel on each side, next adjoining the footpath, and shall be paved with sufficient paving stone and arched, in such a manner as the borough presidents shall direct. (C. O. §§132, 135.)

§61. Paving by abutting owners. Any citizen or number of citizens shall be allowed to pave the street opposite to his or their property, where the same shall extend from the intersection of one cross street to the intersection of another; provided the same be done in conformity to the regulations of the president of the borough in which such street is located. (C. O. §134.)

*§62. Curb-stones. All curb-stones which shall hereafter be laid, for the purpose of supporting the sidewalks, shall not be less than 3 feet in length, 5 inches thick, 20 inches wide throughout, and shall be of the best bluestone or gray granite, and cut, prepared and laid in the following manner, that is to say: 10 inches of the stone shall be laid below the kennel and 10 inches above it, except where the length of curb-stone to be laid or relaid shall be less than the space between the streets crossing that in which it is to be laid; in which case, if the curb-stone in front of the lots adjoining shall be put 8 inches above the gutter-stone, the curb to be laid or relaid as aforesaid shall not be placed more than 8 inches above the gutter-stone, unless the person or persons laying or relaying the same shall, by permission of the owner or owners of the lots adjoining, at his, her or their own expense, raise the adjoining sidewalk or sidewalks, and replace the same in a proper manner for a space of at least 5 feet in width, so as to prevent any abrupt irregularity in the pavement of the sidewalk; the top of the stone shall be cut to a bevel of 1 inch; the front to be cut smooth and to a fair line to the depth of 14 inches; the ends from top to bottom to be truly squared so as to form close and even joints, and the front so laid as to present a fair and unbroken line, under the penalty of $10 for each or any violation of either of the provisions of this section, to be sued for and recovered from the persons laying and fixing the same, and the owner or owners of the lot fronting on the sidewalks so fixed, severally and respectively; but in all cases where streets are repaved and curbs are reset at the public expense, the president of the borough in which the same are located may lay curb not exceeding 8 inches in width and not less than 12 inches in depth, with a foundation of concrete of not less than 5 inches in depth. (C. O. §124.)

*§63. Gutter-stones. 1. *Laying.* All gutter-stones hereafter laid shall be of the best hard blue stone or granite, at least 30 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 6 inches thick, and shall be cut to a fair and level surface without windings, with true and parallel sides, and the ends square so as to form tight and close joints; under the penalty of $10, to be sued for and recovered from the person or persons laying the same and the owner or owners of the lot fronting on the sidewalk or street, severally and respectively. (C. O. §125.)

2. *Regulating.* If any street, when paved, shall not exactly range, the gutter or outside of the footpath or sidewalk, shall be laid out and made as nearly in a straight line as the street will permit; the ascent and descent of the same shall be regulated by the president of the borough in which the same is located, and a profile thereof, with the regulations distinctly marked therein, shall be deposited and kept in the office of the borough president regulating the same. (C. O. §126.)

*§64. Width of streets in Brooklyn. The widths of the roadways and the sidewalks of the streets in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards of the borough of Brooklyn are hereby fixed at the dimensions prescribed by the ordinances of the former city of Brooklyn, instead of the dimensions indicated upon the title pages of the maps of the former towns of Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend and Flatlands, except in the case of the following named streets and avenues, where the width of roadways and sidewalks shall remain as shown upon the above mentioned town survey maps and where the streets have already been paved, namely:

Thirteenth avenue, within the limits of the Twenty-ninth Ward;
Sixteenth avenue, within the limits of the Twenty-ninth Ward;
Malbone street, within the limits of the Twenty-ninth Ward;
East New York avenue, within the limits of the Twenty-ninth Ward;
Church avenue, for its entire length;
Tilden avenue (formerly Vernon avenue), between Flatbush avenue and Holy Cross Cemetery;
Cortelyou road, for its entire length;
Clarendon road, for its entire length;
Avenue E (or Ditmas avenue), between Coney Island avenue and West avenue and between Remsen avenue and Rockaway avenue;
Avenue F, between Rogers avenue and Ocean avenue;
Flatlands avenue, within the limits of the Thirty-second Ward;
Rogers avenue, from Malbone street to Flatbush avenue;
New York avenue, from Malbone street to Church avenue;
Albany avenue, from Malbone street to its southerly end;
Utica avenue, from East New York avenue to Flatbush avenue;
Ralph avenue, from Remsen avenue to Avenue T;
Remsen avenue, for its entire length;
East Ninety-second street, for its entire length;
Rockaway parkway, for its entire length;
Avenue T, between Ralph avenue and Flatbush avenue;
Flatbush avenue, between Malbone street and Jamaica Bay;
Nostrand avenue, from Malbone street to the boundary line between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards;
Coney Island avenue, within the limits of the Twenty-ninth Ward;
Brooklyn avenue, from Church avenue to Avenue C;
East Ninety-third street, from Avenue N to Jamaica Bay;
East Ninety-eighth street, for its entire length;
Avenue N, from Remsen avenue to East Ninety-third street, and from Flatbush avenue to Avenue U;
Avenue U, from Avenue N to Jamaica Bay;
Linden avenue, from East Ninety-second street to Rockaway parkway;
Avenue A, within the limits of the Thirty-second Ward.
§14, Brooklyn Ords.

§65. Removal of debris. Any person, other than the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, who may hereafter pave, or cause to be paved any street, shall have the sand, dirt or rubbish cleaned off such street and every part thereof, within 12 days after the pavement shall have been completed, under a penalty of $25 for each violation of this provision; and in addition thereto, the president of the borough in which the work has been done shall cause the debris thereof to be removed at the expense of the party neglecting or refusing so to do, who shall be liable in an appropriate action at law for the recovery of the amount expended by the city. This section shall be so contrued as to apply to the removal of all sand, dirt or rubbish collected in any part of any and all streets covered by any pavement so done or laid, or excavation that may have been made, or other work done in pursuance thereof; and no account for paving, in pursuance of this section, shall be accepted as completed unless the city official making the contract shall certify that this section has been fully complied with. (C. O. §§136, 137.)

ARTICLE 8.

Disturbance of surface.

Section 80. General provisions.
81. Borough presidents to prevent disturbances of street surfaces.
82. Violations.

§80. General provisions. No person, without being previously authorized by a permit of the president of the borough, having jurisdiction, shall fill in or raise, or cause to be filled in or raised, any street or public place, or any part of such street or public place, or take up, remove, or carry away, or cause to be taken up, removed or carried away, any asphalt or asphalt blocks, flagstones, turf, stone, gravel, sand, clay or earth from any such street or public place. As the condition of granting such permit, the president of the borough may require a cash deposit of such sum as will be sufficient, in his judgment, to restore the street or place to its former condition. (Port Richmond O., §3, revised and given general application; covering C. O. §144; Ords. of Arverne, §§8, 13; Flushing, §1; Jamaica, §1; L. I. City, §§23, 24; New Brighton, §4; Rockaway B., §§5, 9.)

§81. Prevention of disturbance of street surface. Whenever any persons shall attempt to take up the pavement of any street or remove any part of the paving thereof, without a permit, the borough president having jurisdiction shall take immediate steps to prevent such disturbance of the surface of the street, and shall forthwith restore such flagging or pavement, as nearly as may be practicable, to the condition in which it was before such taking or removal as aforesaid, at the expense of the party removing the same, to be recovered as penalties are recovered. (C. O. §147, covering L. I. City O., §§27, 25.)

§81. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (New Brighton O., §6, revised and given general application.)

ARTICLE 9.

Excavations.

Section 90. Permit required.
91. Deposits to cover restoration of pavement.
92. Restrictions; borough of Richmond.
93. Workmen on excavations.
94. Excavations for public works.
95. Excavations for private purposes.
96. Replacement of pavement.
97. Fees; borough of Richmond.
98. Enforcement of article.

§90. Permit required. No water company, gas company, telephone or electric light company, nor any person or association of persons shall be allowed to dig up any street or public place, for any purpose, without a written permit from the president of the borough in which the work is to be done. (C. O. §148, revised; covering C. O. §138; Ords. of Arverne, §§9, 26; Flushing, §11; Far Rockaway, §12; New Brighton, §7; Port Richmond, §10; Richmond, §1; Rockaway B., §§6, 26.)

§91. Deposits to cover cost of restoration of pavement. 1. *When required.* Each borough president, whenever granting a permit for any excavation, opening or disturbance of the pavement of the carriageway of any street or sidewalk thereof, for any purpose whatever, except in cases where such opening, excavation or disturbance shall be directly authorized by law, shall require, of the person by whom or for whose benefit any excavation or opening is to be made, a deposit of such sum as shall be deemed sufficient to cover and pay all the expenses on the part of the department granting the permit, as the case may be, for furnishing such material, doing such work, and taking such means as shall be required to properly restore and secure against sinkage the street and sidewalk, pavement, curb and flagging necessary to be replaced in consequence of making such excavation, opening or disturbance; which deposit shall be a full discharge of all liability and claim against the person making such deposit and payment for the work herein provided for and required of the department aforesaid. (C. O. §148.)

2. *Deposits go to chamberlain.* All moneys received as deposits under the preceding subdivision shall be turned over to the chamberlain, who shall keep an account of the same, which shall be separate and distinct from all other funds and accounts whatsoever by the said borough presidents and the chamberlain, and such deposits shall constitute a "Special Fund," in respect to each department separately, which is hereby created and established subject to such payments as hereinafter provided for. (C. O., §149, covering Richmond O., §15.)

3. *Disbursements from deposits.* Such sums as shall be certified by the borough presidents to have been necessarily expended by them for any repaving done, pursuant to this article, shall be paid from the appropriate "Special Fund," upon the requisition of the borough presidents, as the case may be, after examination, audit and allowance of accounts by the finance department, in the same manner that payments are or shall be required by law to be made from the city treasury; provided that the amount so certified and paid shall not exceed the aggregate amount of such "Special Fund." (C. O. §151.)

§92. Restrictions; borough of Richmond. The following shall apply to all excavations made in streets in the borough of Richmond:

1. *Extent of opening.* At the intersection of cross streets, not more than one-half of the width of the street shall be opened at one time; the other half shall remain untouched for the accommodation of traffic until the first half is restored for safe use; (Richmond O., §8.)

2. *Hydrants and mail boxes.* All work shall be so prosecuted as not to interfere with easy access to fire hydrants and United States mail boxes; (Richmond O., §9.)

3. *Snow removal.* The person or corporation to whom a permit for street opening is granted must remove, within 24 hours, all snow and ice that may fall or form upon the street within 5 feet upon either side of the opening and keep the space free from snow and ice until the opening is properly refilled; (Richmond O., §21.)

4. *Tunnelling.* Tunnelling under crosswalks and railroad tracks shall not be allowed at any time. The bridge stones forming crosswalks must be removed and placed out of the way of street traffic, being carefully relaid and thoroughly bedded when the work is completed. (Richmond O., §7.)

§93. Workmen on excavations. A person to whom consent may be granted, or a permit issued to use or open a street, shall be required, before such consent or permit may be granted or issued, to agree that none but competent men, skilled in the work required of them, shall be employed thereon, and that the prevailing scale of union wages shall be paid to those so employed. No consent shall be granted or permission given until such agreement shall have been entered into, with the department having jurisdiction over the street to be so used or opened, and all such permits hereafter issued shall include therein a copy of this provision. (C. O. §113A, covering Richmond O., §22.)

§94. Excavations for public work. 1. *Notice to public service corporations.* Whenever any sewer, culvert, water main or pipe is to be constructed, altered or repaired in any street in which the pipes, mains or conduits of public service corporations are laid, or whenever any such street shall be regulated or graded, the contractor therefor shall give notice thereof in writing to the said corporations, or to the one whose pipes, mains or conduits are laid in the street about to be so disturbed, regulated or graded, at least 24 hours before breaking ground therefor. This provision shall be included in every contract hereafter made for constructing, altering or repairing any sewer or culvert, water main or pipe, in any street in which the pipes, mains or conduits of public service corporations shall be laid at the time of making such contract, or for regulating or grading any such street. (C. O. §§163, 165.)

2. *Public service corporations shall protect their property.* Public service corporations whose pipes, mains or conduits are about to be disturbed by the construction, alteration or repairing of any sewer, culvert, water main or pipe, or by the regulating or grading of any street, shall, on the receipt of the notice provided for in the preceding subdivsion, remove or otherwise protect and replace their pipes, mains and conduits, and all fixtures and appliances connected therewith or attached thereto, where necessary, under the direction of the borough president. (C. O. §164.)

§95. Excavations for private purposes. 1. *Notice to owners of sub-survice constructions.* The person by whom or for whose benefit any excavation is to be made, in any street shall give notice, in writing, thereof to any corporation whose pipes, mains or conduits are laid in the street about to be disturbed by such excavation, at least 24 hours before commencing the same; and shall, at his expense, sustain, secure and protect pipes, mains or conduits from injury, and replace and pack the earth wherever

the same shall have been removed, loosened or disturbed, under or around them, so that they shall be well and substantially supported. If any such person shall fail to sustain, secure and protect said pipes, mains or conduits from injury, or to replace and pack the earth under or around them, as the provisons of this section require, then the same may be done by the corporation to whom the same may belong, and the cost thereof, and all damages sustained by said corporation thereby, shall be paid by said person, and, in default thereof, such corporation may maintain an action against him therefor. (C. O. §166.)

2. *Permits conditioned upon such notice.* The provisions of the preceding subdivision shall be made part and a condition of every permit that shall be granted to any person for making any excavation in any street in which the pipes, mains or conduits of any public service corporation shall be laid at the time of granting said permits; provided such corporations or any of them shall secure such permits, or pay a just proportion of the fees therefor. (C. O. §167.)

§96. Replacement of pavement. 1. *General provisions.* Whenever any pavement, sidewalk, curb or gutter in any street or public place shall be taken up, the borough president having jurisdiction shall restore such pavement, sidewalk, curb or gutter to its proper condition as soon thereafter as is practicable, requiring the person or persons by whom or for whose benefit the same is removed to deposit the material composing the superstructure, without breaking or injuring the same, and in a manner which will occasion the least inconvenience to the public; to fill in any excavation made, and to leave the same properly packed, rammed and repaired for any required repaving. Each borough president is hereby authorized to establish such rules and regulations as, in his judgment, shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subdivision; (C. O. §150, covering Flushing O. §12; Richmond O. §§4, 10; New Brighton O. §8; Port Richmond O. §11.)

2. *Rock refills.* Wherever rock is excavated, not more than one-third of the total excavation shall be refilled with the broken stone, which must be in small pieces and mingled with clean earth and sand, and restored in such manner as to insure the thorough and compact filling of all spaces. (Richmond O., §6.)

3. *Restoration by borough presidents.* Whenever any pavement in any street shall be taken up, or any paving stones in a street shall have been removed in violation of the preceding sections, the president of the borough having jurisdiction shall forthwith return such stones to their former places, and shall otherwise restore the pavement, as nearly as may be practicable, to its normal condition. (C. O. §145.)

*§97. Fees; borough of Richmond. 1. *Restoration of pavement.* Fees for the restoration of pavement shall be paid by the person responsible for a street excavation in the borough of Richmond, as follows:

a. For areas less than 10 square yards:

Restoring granite or other blocks or brick on concrete foundation, per square yard	$3 00
For restoring granite or other blocks or brick on sand foundation, per square yard	1 00
For sheet asphalt on concrete foundation, per square yard	3 00
For macadam, per square yard	80

2. *Areas in excess of 10 square yards.* The fees for such excavations in the borough of Richmond shall be such as may be determined by the president of the borough or his representative. The area of surface to be repaved shall, in all cases, be computed by the president of the borough or his representative, from the diagram in the application, as verified or corrected by comparison with the maps and records on file. (Richmond O., §§13, 14.)

2. *Inspection of back filling.* The fee for the inspection of the back filling of any trench in a street in the borough of Richmond shall be as follows:

For trenches not more than 4 feet in depth, nor more than 30 feet in length	$2 00
For trenches over 4 feet and under 9 feet in depth and not more than 30 feet in length	3 00
For trenches over 9 feet and under 16 feet in depth and not more than 30 feet in length	4 00

For trenches of greater dimensions than the foregoing, special charge, as may be determined by the president of the borough, or his representative. (Richmond O., §11.)

§97. Enforcement of article. 1. *Duties of police.* All policemen shall be vigilant in the enforcement of the provisions of this article, and report through proper channels any violations thereof to the corporation counsel. Policemen shall, on observing or being informed of the opening of or excavating in any street, shall require the person making such opening or excavation to exhibit the authority or permission therefor; and, if none has been given, or if the exhibition thereof be refused, the officer shall, without delay, make complaint to the corporation counsel and report the same to the president of the borough in which the violation occurs, through the police commissioner. (C. O. §161.)

2. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $50, and, in addition thereto shall be liable to pay the expense of repairing or replacing any pavement removed or damaged by him. (C. O. §148.) Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $50 or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Merchants Asso'n, p. 25.)

ARTICLE 10.
House numbering.

Section 110. General provisions.
111. Notice to number or renumber.
112. Borough president to adjust numbering.
113. Numbers in certain sections of Manhattan.

*§110. General provisions. The owner, agent, lessee or other person in charge of each and every residence, or building used for residential purposes in the city shall cause to be placed or affixed on the fanlight, or on the inner door thereof, the proper street number or numbers of the building, and shall have the same kept and retained or renewed thereon, so that the same may at all times be legible; provided, however, that where such residence or building used for residential purposes is set back from the street line more than 25 feet, then such number or numbers may, at the option of such owner, agent, lessee or other person in charge of such residence or building, be so placed or affixed and kept, retained or renewed on a gate, gate-post, fence or other object near the street line of such premises. Whenever any street shall have been numbered or renumbered, as the case may be, in pursuance of this article, such numbers shall not be changed or altered without the consent of the president of the borough. (Ord. effective July 31, 1911, as amended by Ord. in effect April 16, 1912 combined with C. O. §103, covering Manhattan Ords. §95, C. O. §103, Brooklyn, §73.)

*§111. Notice to number or renumber. Whenever any house or lot in any street shall have been numbered or renumbered, according to law or the provisions of this article, the president of the borough shall cause to be served upon the owner of the house so numbered or renumbered, or upon his agent, or upon the sole lessee (if any) of such house, either personally or by leaving at the residence of said owner, agent or lessee, a copy of the resolution or ordinance so numbering or renumbering such house, together with a notice designating the numbering or renumbering of the same, directed to such owner, agent or lessee. If such owner, agent or lessee shall fail, within 10 days after such service, to number or renumber in a conspicuous manner, the house so numbered or renumbered, as aforesaid, the one or such of them so notified and failing as aforesaid, shall be jointly and severally liable to a penalty of $1 for each day after the expiration of said 10 days, until said resolution or ordinance shall have been complied with. The penalty above provided shall not be recoverable in either of the following cases:

1. As against the agent, if he offer satisfactory proof that compliance with the resolution or ordinance is not within the scope of his authority;

2. As against the lessee, if he offer satisfactory proof that his control of the house does not extend to numbering or renumbering the same;

3. As against any defendant who shall prove that the house in question has been numbered or renumbered within the two years last preceding the date of the beginning of the action for such penalty.

A copy of this section shall be endorsed upon each notice so served. (C. O. §105, given general application.)

§112. Borough president to adjust numbering. In all cases where a street shall have been numbered or renumbered, in pursuance of this article, the borough president having jurisdiction shall thereafter adjust and renumber such street as the same may be required from time to time. In numbering and renumbering houses, he shall leave sufficient numbers on each block, so that, under any circumstances, there would be but one block where a change would be required, in case of renumbering at any subsequent time. (C. O. §§104, 101.)

§113. Numbers in certain sections of Manhattan. Whenever any street north of 9th street, inclusive, in the borough of Manhattan, shall be directed to be numbered or renumbered, the president of said borough shall cause the numbers to commence at Fifth avenue, numbering east and west, beginning with No. 1, on the west side of Fifth avenue; No. 100, on the west side of Sixth avenue; No. 200, on the west side of Seventh avenue, and so on, east and west of Fifth avenue, through the whole series of streets north of 9th street, and including 9th street; and said streets shall hereafter be called and known as East 9th street and West 9th street, and so on; the dividing line to be Fifth avenue. (C. O. §102.)

ARTICLE 11.
Lights.

Section 120. Breaking or carrying away lamps or fixtures.
121. Removal of lamp-posts or electric light poles.
122. Violations.

§120. Breaking or carrying away lamps or fixtures. No person shall wilfully break, deface, take down or carry away any lamp or any gas or electric light apparatus, or any part thereof, which shall be hung or fixed in any street or public place, or extinguish the light therein except by proper authority. (New; adapted from §1462, Charter.)

§121. Removal of lamp-posts or electric light poles. No person shall take up, remove or carry away any lamp-post or electric light pole in any street or public place, without permission of the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity. Any person who shall take up and temporarily remove any lamp-post or electric light pole, under a permit or by other lawful authority, shall cause the same to be reset at his own expense immediately upon the completion of the work that necessitated its removal. (C. O. §§297, 298, revised.)

§122. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (New; adapted from §1462 of Charter, and covers the penal provision of C. O. §§297, 298.)

ARTICLE 12.
Noises.

Section 130. General provisions.
131. Hospital streets.
132. School streets.
133. Peddlers, hawkers and venders.
134. Junkmen.
135. Metal rails, pillars and columns, transportation of.
136. Showmen.

§130. General provisions. No person shall make, aid, countenance, encourage or assist in making any unusual or improper noise, riot or disturbance in any street or public place to the annoyance or inconvenience of travelers, or of persons residing adjacent thereto; nor shall any person use any profane, obscene or vulgar language in any street, or public place. (Adopted from Ords. of Arverne, §1, covering Ords. Rockaway B., § 2; Far Rockaway, §1; New Brighton, §11.)

§131. Hospital streets. The several Borough Presidents are hereby authorized to erect on lamp-posts, or, in the absence of lamp-posts, on such posts as they may find occasion to erect, at corners of intersecting streets on which may be located a hospital, lying-in asylum, sanatorium or other institution reserved for the treatment of the sick, a sign or signs displaying the words. "Notice—Hospital Street," and such other warning or admonition to pedestrians and drivers to refrain from making any or such noises or fast driving as may tend to disturb the peace and quiet of any or all of the inmates of such institution. No person shall make any unnecessary noise nor drive at a speed faster than a walk on any streets designated as "hospital streets" and for which such warning signs have been erected. (C. O. 260E.)

§132. School streets. 1. *Signs.* The several borough presidents are hereby authorized to erect, on lamp posts, or, in the absence of lamp posts, on such posts as they may find occasion to erect, at corners of intersecting streets on which may be located a school, a sign or signs displaying the words, "Notice—School Street," and such other warning or admonition to pedestrians and drivers not to make any unnecessary noise or to drive at such speed as may tend to disturb the peace and quiet of the pupils and teachers of such school, as may be deemed to be expedient.

2. *Noisy vehicular traffic.* The police commissioner is authorized in his discretion to cause all heavy, noisy vehicular traffic to be diverted from the immediate block or blocks upon which any school shall be located, during the period between the hours of 8.45 a. m. and 3.15 p. m. of every school day.

3. *Noise lessening pavement.* The several borough presidents are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to repave the streets immediately contiguous to schools with such noise lessening pavement as may meet with their approval.

4. *Prohibitions.* No person shall make any unnecessary noise, or drive at a speed faster than a walk, or violate any traffc rule or regulation of the police department on any street which has been designated as a "School Street," and for which such warning signs as described in subdivision 1 hereof have been erected. (Ord. effective Apr. 16, 1912; revised.)

§133. Peddlers, hawkers and venders. 1. *Generally.* No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster, who plies a trade or calling of whatsoever nature on the streets, shall blow upon or use or suffer or permit to be blown upon or used, any horn or other instrument or device, nor make or suffer or permit to be made any noise tending to disturb the peace and quiet of a neighborhood, for the purpose of directing attention to his wares or trade or calling. No peddler shall cry or sell his or her wares or merchandise on Sunday, nor after 9 o'clock p. m., nor cry his or her wares before 8 o'clock in the morning of any day except Saturdays, when they shall be allowed to cry or sell their wares or merchandise until 11.30 o'clock p. m. (C. O., Manh. §5.) (C. O. §551, covering §43, Ord. L. I. City.)

2. *Special restrictions.* No peddler shall be allowed to cry his or her wares within a distance of 250 feet of any school, court house, church or building in which religious services are held, during school hours or hours of public worship, or hours of holding court, respectively, nor at any time within a like distance of any hospital, asylum or other like institution, nor within a distance of 250 feet of any dwelling house or other building when directed or requested by an occupant thereof not to do so.

§134. Junkmen. No junkman, or other person engaged in the buying or selling of goods, chattels or merchandise of any kind, shall use or employ on any street any bell exceeding 6 ounces in weight, attached to his vehicle or horse, or in any other manner; nor more than three bells at any one time, or cause or allow the same to be done. (§78, Brooklyn Ords.; revised and given general application.)

§135. Metal rails, pillars and columns, transportation of. All rails, pillars and columns of iron, steel or other material, which are being transported over and along the streets upon carts, drays, cars, or in any other manner, shall be so loaded as to avoid causing loud noises or disturbing the peace and quiet of such streets. (C. O., §529.)

§136. Showmen. No person shall beat any drum or operate any other instrument, for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers in any street, to any show of beasts or birds or other things; nor shall any person use or perform with or hire, procure or abet any other person to use or perform with any musical or other instrument, in any street or public place, unless he shall be licensed, as such, under the provisions of §171 of chapter 13 of this ordinance. The provisions of this section shall apply to itinerant musicians and side-shows, and shall not be construed so as to affect any band of music or organized musical society, engaged in any military or civic parade or in serenading, that shall comply with the laws of the state relating to parades, or to any musical performance conducted under a license from the proper municipal authority. (Ords. of Manhattan, §39, given general application and covering Ords. of L. I. City, §47.)

ARTICLE 13.
Obstructions and incumbrances.

Section 140. Special uses of streets.
141. Deposits to cover damages, borough of Richmond.
142. Building construction, sidewalk bridges.
143. Building material.
144. Earth, rocks and rubbish.
145. House moving.
146. Posts and poles.
147. Removal of abandoned poles, Arverne.
148. Show cases.
149. Stairways and hoistways.
150. Stands within stoop lines.
151. Storm-doors.

152. Removal of obstructions and incumbrances.
153. Vehicles, merchandise and other movable property.

§140. Special uses of streets. No person shall incumber or obstruct any street or sidewalk which has been opened, regulated or graded, according to law, with any article or thing whatsoever, without first having obtained written permission from the president of the borough in which such street or sidewalk is situated. (C. O. §219; §5, New Brighton Ords.; §1, Richmond Hill Ords.; §8, F. Rockaway Ords.; §48, L. I. City Ords.)

§142. Deposits to cover damages; borough of Richmond. For special uses of streets, in the borough of Richmond, for which permits may be issued, the president of the borough, or his representative, may require therefor, as security deposit, such sum of money as may seem to him fair and just; the same to be deposited with the finance department and to be drawn upon by the comptroller upon order of the president of the borough, after proper completion of the work, payable to the party taking out the original permit, either in full or to the amount of such balance as may be left, if it shall be found necessary to use the deposit for the purpose of repairing damages. In the latter event, the amount retained shall be credited to the fund drawn upon for making the repairs. In general, such deposits shall be as follows:

Placing building material on highway	$5 00
Moving one story building over highway	10 00
Moving building larger than one story over highway	25 00
Moving steam roller over highway	25 00

No permit shall be given for over 90 days without formal extension. (Adapted from §16, Richmond Ords.)

§142. Building construction; sidewalk bridges. Persons who desire to erect large buildings may erect and maintain a bridge, not to exceed 7 feet in height, above the sidewalk and 6 feet in width, extending the whole length of the proposed building; the steps leading to the same to rest upon the sidewalk of the adjoining premises. (C. O., §211, subd. 6.)

§143. Building material. 1. *Permit.* The president of each borough shall have power to grant permits to builders to occupy not to exceed one-third of the carriageway of any street with building material; provided in his opinion the interests and convenience of the public will not suffer thereby. (§1, Brooklyn Ords., in part.)

2. *Conditions.* Such permits shall provide expressly that they are given upon condition that the sidewalks and gutters shall at all times be kept clear and unobstructed, and that all dirt and rubbish shall be promptly removed from time to time by the party obtaining such permit, and that all such permits may be revoked by the borough president, at pleasure.

3. *Deposit.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in this article, no such permit shall be granted to any builder unless he shall, at the time said permit is granted, have on deposit with the borough president, the sum of $50, as a guarantee that he will promptly comply with the conditions of all permits which may be so granted, including the prompt removal of all dirt and rubbish placed upon the street from time to time, and also for the prompt removal, after the expiration or revocation of any such permit, of any building material placed upon any street thereunder. Each borough president is hereby authorized and empowered to use so much of the moneys so deposited as may be required to effect the prompt removal of such dirt or rubbish as may, from time to time, be left upon the streets by the party making the deposit, and also for the purpose of removing any building material which may remain thereon, after the expiration or revocation of any permit under which it was so placed. In case any such deposit shall become impaired or exhausted, by its use by a borough president in the removal of dirt, rubbish, or building material, the amount shall be made up immediately, to the sum of $50, on notice from the borough president, and, in default thereof, all permits theretofore issued to the builder failing to comply with such notice shall be revoked, and no permit shall be thereafter granted to him until such deposit be made good. Any builder may at any time withdraw his deposit; provided he shall hold no unexpired permits and have fully complied with all the conditions of all permits theretofore issued, otherwise said builder shall be only entitled to withdraw and receive as much of the deposit as may remain unexpended after the provisions of this section, relative to the use of said money for the removal of dirt, rubbish or building material, as the case may be, have been carried into effect. (§1, Brooklyn Ords., in part.)

4. *Restrictions. a.* In placing building materials in a street, the material shall be so placed as to occupy not more than one-third of the width of the carriageway of the street. In a street upon which there is a railroad, materials shall not be placed nearer to the track than 2 feet; (C. O. §211, subd. 6, in part.)

b. In no case shall building material be placed upon, nor shall mortar, cement or other material be mixed upon the pavement of a street paved with asphalt, asphalt block or wood, except under a permit issued by the borough president having jurisdiction, which shall contain a provision that such pavement shall be protected by first laying planks thereon. Borough presidents, or other officers issuing permits to builders to use the streets, shall insert in each such permit a clause requiring compliance with this provision; (C. O. §270; in part; covering §§16, Arverne Ords.; 12, Rockaway B. Ords.; 11, F. Rockaway Ords.)

5. *Unauthorized obstructions.* Whenever any wood, timber, stone, iron or other building material has been or shall be put or placed in or upon any street, without a permit, the borough president having jurisdiction shall forthwith cause the same to be taken up and removed. (C. O., §146.)

[Note: This section is designed to cover the provisions indicated, and those of §14, Arverne Ords.; §1, New Brighton Ords.; §8, Far Rockaway Ords.; §10, Rockaway B. Ords., and §26, L. I. City, Ords.]

§144. Earth, rocks and rubbish. 1. *Cellar dirt, etc.* No person shall deposit upon any street or public place within the generally built-up portion of the city, nor upon any paved street in any portion thereof, any dirt, or brick or other material, or dirt taken from any ground therein, in such manner as to occupy more than 100 square feet of surface of any street or place; and the same shall be compact and at one side; nor shall any person allow the same to remain in said street or public place more than 12 hours, without a permit from the president of the borough having jurisdiction, or unless such occupancy shall be otherwise duly authorized by paramount authority. No such substance shall be so deposited or allowed to remain by any person as to obstruct the free flowage along any gutter. (Sanitary Code, §117.)

2. *Removal from sidewalk or roadway.* In all cases where the sidewalk or roadway of a street shall be encumbered or obstructed by the caving in or falling off of any earth, rocks, rubbish or anything whatever, from any lot adjoining such sidewalks or carriageway, the owner, or occupant of such lot shall cause such earth, rocks, rubbish or other thing to be removed and cleaned from such sidewalk or carriageway, within 3 days after a written or printed notice shall have been served by the borough president, or other person in his name, on such owner, personally, or shall have been left at the place of residence of such owner, in this city; or, if such owner does not reside in the city, and such notice shall not be personally served, then, within 20 days after such notice be sent by mail, addressed to such owner at his place of residence, or, when such residence is unknown to the said borough president, posted in a conspicuous place on said premises. If the owner, occupant or agent does not comply with such notice, within the time specified in this section, after notice thereof, the borough president having jurisdiction shall cause the same to be removed at the expense of the owner, occupant or agent, and such expense shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the city. The corporation counsel shall cause a statement of such cost and expense, together with the description of the premises, to be filed in the office of the county clerk of the appropriate county. (§§11, 12, Brooklyn Ords.)

§145. House moving. No person shall remove, or cause or permit to be removed, or aid or assist in removing, any building or structure into, along or across any street or public place, without permission of the president of the borough having jurisdiction; under the penalty of $250 for each offense. Each borough president is authorized to grant permits for moving buildings through and across public highways, taking in each case a proper bond to secure the city against loss or damage incident to said moving. The applicant for a permit to move a building on or across a street, where there are car tracks or overhead wire construction, must obtain and file with the application the consent of the company affected. (C. O. §269, combined with §17, Richmond Ords.; covering §12, Bronx Ords.)

*§146. Posts and poles. 1. *General provisions.* No post or pole shall be erected or put up in any street, unless under a permit of the president of the borough having jurisdiction. (C. O. §220.)

2. *Barber poles.* Barber poles not exceeding 8 feet in height, above the sidewalk level and other emblematic signs may be placed within the stoop-lines, or fastened to the railing of any stoop, under the same conditions as to dimensions, consent, etc., as hereinafter provided in the section relating to show-cases; (C. O. §263, in part.)

3. *Ornamental lamp-posts.* Ornamental posts, surmounted by lamps, may be erected within stoop lines and on sidewalks, near the curb, in front of hotels, churches, theatres, railroad stations and other places of public assemblage, in any street or public place. No such post shall exceed in dimensions at the base more than 18 inches in diameter, if circular in form, and, if upon a square base, no side thereof shall exceed 18 inches; provided that one of the lamps, to be installed and maintained on each of the lamp-posts to be erected, shall be lighted and extinguished, and remain lighted every night, during the hours prescribed for public street lamps. The work to be done and illuminant supplied shall be at the expense of the person maintaining such posts and lamps. (Ord. effective 1912; covering C. O. §299.)

*§147. Removal of abandoned poles; Arverne. All telegraph, telephone and electric light poles, wires or conductors which, at the time of the passage of this ordinance, shall have been standing for 3 months prior thereto, disused or abandoned, or which shall hereafter remain or stand disused, or become disused or abandoned, in, over or upon any street or public place, shall be forthwith removed. The corporation, association, person or persons owning, operating, managing or controlling any disused or abandoned poles, wires, or conductors, or any poles, wires or conductors which are dangerous or unsafe, shall forthwith take down and remove the same. In case the owner, owners, operators or persons controlling such wires, poles, conductors or devices shall not cause them to be removed from such streets, sidewalks and public places as hereby required, the president of the borough having jurisdiction shall remove or cause the same to be removed forthwith. (§§23-25 of Ords. of Arverne; revised and given general application.)

§148. Show-cases. Show-cases may be placed in areas, or on the sidewalk within the stoop-line in front of any building, by or with the consent of the occupant of the ground floor thereof, but not beyond 5 feet from the house line or wall of any building where the stoop-line extends further; but no such show-case shall be more than 5 feet in height, above the sidewalk level, 3 feet in length, and 2 feet in width, nor shall it be so placed as to interfere with the free access to the adjoining premises. All such show-cases shall be freely movable. (C. O. §263, in part.)

§149. Stairways and hoistways. Stairways may be constructed, but not at a greater distance than 4 feet from the house-wall of any building. Hoistways may be placed within the stoop-lines, but in no case to extend beyond 5 feet from the house-line, and shall be guarded by iron railings or rods to prevent accidents to passersby. (C. O. §263, in part.)

§150. Stands within stoop lines and under elevated railroad stations. 1. *General provisions.* No person shall have or use any bootblack stand outside of any building, and there shall be no booth or stand erected or maintained within the stoop lines of any building, or under the stairs of the elevated railroad stations, without first procuring a license therefor, as hereinafter provided. (C. O. §361.)

2. *Licenses.* Stands within stoop lines may be permitted and licensed, with the consent of the owner of the abutting premises, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruits and soda water and the blacking of boots. All licenses for such stands shall be granted and issued by the commissioner of licenses, for a term of one year from the date thereof, unless sooner suspended or revoked by the commissioner. Any person desiring to erect a stand or booth for the sale of newspapers and periodicals underneath the stairs of any of the elevated railroad stations, shall file an application in the department of licenses, in which the applicant shall specify the location for such stand. (C. O. §362, in part.)

3. *Conditions.* Every license granted pursuant to this section shall contain the following reservation: "It is expressly agreed and understood that this permit is given subject to the right of the elevated railway company affected, its agents, employees, successors or assigns, or the owner of said stairway, at any time properly to inspect, paint, repair, renew, reconstruct or remove said stairway, or any portion thereof, and without claim on the part of said licensee, as against said company, its agents, employees, successors or assigns, or the owner of said stairway, for damages to or interference with said booth or stand, or the business therein conducted, occasioned by such inspection, painting, repair, renewal, reconstruction or removal." (C. O. §366.)

4. *License fees.* All such stands shall be classified, and the annual license fee therefor shall be fixed and collected as specified in the schedule following:

a. Stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals or both, $5:
b. Stands for the sale of fruits, or soda water or both, $10;
c. Stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals or both, and also fruits or soda water or both, $15;
d. Bootblack stands, each chair, $5.

No license fee shall be required for stands within stoop lines for the sale of newspapers, periodicals or both, in cases when such stands are conducted by dealers who are the owners or occupants of the premises or stores in front of which the same are situated. (C. O. §§363, 364, as amended by Ord. app'd March 14, 1914.)

5. *Construction of stand or booth.* No such stand or booth, and no projection therefrom, shall be erected that is wider than the width of the stairs under which it is placed, nor that extends along the sidewalk a greater distance than to a point where the under surface of the stairs is not over 7 feet from the level of the sidewalk. The stand shall be constructed, erected and maintained at the expense of the applicant, under the direction of the president of the borough in which it is located, and upon plans to be approved by the chief engineer of the elevated railroad company affected, so as to permit of a ready removal of so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the said company, its agents or employees, to get convenient access to any part of the stairways, for the inspection, painting or repairing thereof. It shall be painted the same color as the stairs of the elevated railroad, and no advertisement shall be painted or displayed thereon. (C. O. §365, as amended by Ord. app'd March 14, 1914.)

6. *Restrictions:*

a. Every such stand must be strictly within the stoop line, and shall not be an obstruction to the free use of the sidewalk by the public. It shall not exceed the space of 10 feet long by 4 feet wide; except that, in the case of bootblack stands, a space not more than 3 feet wide and 4 feet long may be occupied by each chair of the stand; (C. O. §364, as amended by Ord. effective July 18, 1911.)

b. No person shall be permitted to sleep in any portion of a stand; nor to hold more than one license; (C. O. §364.)

c. No bootblack stand shall be provided with more than 3 chairs.

7. *Licenses to be displayed.* The license for a stand or booth, issued under any provision of this section, must be displayed thereon, so as to be easily visible at all times.

8. *Licenses not transferable.* No license issued under any provision of this section shall be transferable, with or without consideration. Any license transferred to another person shall immediately thereupon cease and determine, and the privileges thereunder come to an end; provided that the commissioner of licenses may transfer a license to another location for the period of its unexpired term, in case the application for such transfer shall be accompanied by the consent of the owner of the premises to which the proposed transfer is to be made. Any person who shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this subdivision shall not thereafter be granted a license, permit or other privilege to keep a stand within the stoop lines, or under an elevated railroad station, for the sale of newspapers, or periodicals, or both; of fruits or sodawater, or both; or of any of the foregoing items, or for the blacking of boots. Further, any person found guilty of violating any provisions of this section, by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500. The commissioner of licenses shall have the language of this subdivision printed in bold type on all applications for licenses and on all licenses granted, under the provisions of this article. (C. O. §§364, in part, and 372a.)

9. *Revocation of consent of property owner.* Upon the written revocation by the owner, in front of or adjoining whose property any such booth or stand shall have been erected, of any consent that shall have been given therefor, signed by such owner or owners and filed in the office of the commissioner of licenses, the commissioner shall revoke the license or permit for such booth or stand, and the same shall thereupon cease, determine and become null and void. (C. O. §372.)

10. *Report to police department.* The commissioner of licenses shall furnish the police commissioner with a list of all unexpired licenses issued under any provision of this section, containing the names of all persons to whom licenses have been issued, the place and business for which issued and the date of the expiration of each license. Thereafter, during the first week of each month, the police commissioner shall send to each police precinct commander a list of all such licenses issued in his precinct, which shall contain the name of each licensee, the location of his stand or business and the date of the expiration of his license, and also a list of all licenses expiring during the month for which the report is sent. (C. O. §371.)

§151. Storm-doors. Storm-doors not exceeding 10 feet in height, nor more than 2 feet wider than the doorway or entrance of any building, may be temporarily erected within the stoop-lines, but in no case to extend more than 6 feet outside the house-line. No structure under the name of "storm-door" shall be lawful which shall practically be an extension of the building front or house front within the stoop-line, or an enlargement of the ground floor of any premises. (C. O. §263, in part.)

§152. Removal of obstructions and incumbrances. 1. *Jurisdiction.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, each borough president is empowered to direct the removal of any article or thing whatsoever which may incumber or obstruct any street or public place within his jurisdiction. (C. O. §94.)

2. *Corporation yards.*

Manhattan:

a. So much of the space under the Manhattan Bridge, located at the southwest corner of Pike and Cherry sts., and bounded by the bridge anchorage, Cherry and Pike sts. and private property, and a line to be drawn parallel with Pike st., from the nearest point of private property to the nearest point of the anchorage, in the borough of Manhattan, is hereby designated as a corporation yard for use by the president of the said borough;

b. So much of the space under the Manhattan Bridge, between Madison and Monroe sts., in the borough of Manhattan, is designated as a corporation yard for use by the President of the said borough. (Ord. of June 30, 1914.)

The jurisdiction over the corporation yards, except such as are or shall be established by the commissioner of street cleaning, is vested in the respective borough presidents. (C. O. §99.)

3. *Redemption of articles removed.* Except as otherwise provided in this article, all articles removed from a street or public place under this section, may be redeemed by the owner upon his paying to the borough president, for the use of the city, the necessary expenses of removal, together with 6 cents per day for each cart-load thereof during the time it shall remain unclaimed. (C. O. §96.)

4. *Reimbursement for expenses of removal.* Each borough president shall, between the 1st and 10th days of February, May, August and November, and at any other time he may designate, in each year, advertise and sell, at public auction, all such articles so removed as shall have been in the public yard, or other suitable place, one month prior to the time of advertising; and he shall, immediately, after such sale, account for and pay the proceeds thereof into the city treasury. (C. O. §98.)

5. *Records and accounts.* Each borough president shall enter in a book to be provided for that purpose, a list of all articles removed, under the authority of this section, with the time of removal and the expenses thereof; and, when any of the same shall be redeemed, he shall likewise enter therein the name of the person redeeming the same and the amount received therefor, and shall render a certified account thereof to the comptroller on Thursday of each week, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the chamberlain. He shall also thereupon receive from the chamberlain duplicate vouchers for the payment thereof, one of which he shall, on the same day, file in the office of the comptroller. (C. O. §97.)

§153. Vehicles, merchandise and other movable property. 1. *Must not be left in street.* No person being the owner or the agent, or the employee of the owner of any truck, cart, wagon or other vehicles, or of any box, barrel, bale of merchandise, or other movable property, shall leave, or suffer or permit to be left such vehicle, merchandise or other movable property upon any public street, except upon such portion of any marginal street or wharf or place as, by the provisions of the charter, is committed to the custody and control of the commissioner of docks, nor shall any person erect or cause to be erected any shed, building or other obstruction upon any street. In case of an accident to a truck, cart, wagon or other vehicle, the owner or driver thereof if it be disabled by such accident, shall be allowed a reasonable time, not exceeding 3 hours, to remove it. (Charter, §1456, in part.)

2. *Removal of such obstructions.* The commissioner of street cleaning shall remove, or cause to be removed, all unharnessed trucks, carts, wagons and vehicles of any description, found in any public street or public place, and also all boxes, barrels, bales of merchandise and other movable property found upon any public street, or place, not including, however, any portion of marginal street, or place, or wharf which, by the provision of any law or statute, is committed to the custody and control of the commissioner of docks. The commissioner of street cleaning is hereby authorized, with the consent and approval of the board of sinking fund commissioners, to lease a suitable yard or yards to which trucks, carts, wagons and vehicles, boxes, bales, barrels and other things, removed under the authority of this section, shall be taken. (Charter, §545, in part.)

3. *Reimbursement for expenses of removal.* The street cleaning commissioner shall, from time to time, as often as he shall deem necessary, sell, or cause to be sold, as hereinafter provided at public auction, at such yard or yards, the said trucks, carts, wagons, vehicles, boxes, barrels and other things so removed. Whenever the commissioner or deputy commissioner shall have removed or caused to be removed any such trucks, carts, wagons, vehicles, boxes, barrels, bales or other things, and shall deem it necessary to sell them, and before making the sale thereof, he shall file with a justice of the municipal court of the city, a written petition, verified by oath, setting forth the facts which bring the case within this section, together with a brief description of each of the trucks, carts, wagons, vehicles, boxes, barrels or other things so removed in his custody and possession as street cleaning commissioner at the time of filing such petition, stating either the name of the owner or that his name is not known to the petitioner, and cannot be ascertained with reasonable diligence, and praying for a final order, directing the sale of the property so seized or removed, and the application of the proceeds thereof, as herein prescribed. Upon the presentation of the petition the justice must issue a precept under his hand, directed to the persons whose names appear in the petition as owners, if stated in the petition, or if not stated, directed generally to all persons having any interest in the property so seized and removed, and briefly reciting in substance the other facts stated in the petition and requiring the person or persons to whom the precept is directed to show cause before a justice of the said court at a time and place specified therein, not less than 10 nor more than 20 days after the issuing of the precept, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. The precept shall be served by posting a copy thereof in at least 2 public and conspicuous places in the city, one of which shall be the office of the said commissioner of street cleaning, and the second of which shall be the yard to which the property shall have been removed, and a copy of which precept shall be so posted within three days after the precept shall have been issued. A brief abstract of the precept shall be published in the City Record and corporation newspapers within 5 days after the issue, and not later than 3 days before the return day mentioned in the precept. At the time and place when the precept is returnable, the commissioner must furnish proof of the service of said precept as herein prescribed and any person named in the petition and precept or otherwise, having an interest in the property seized, may appear on the return day of the precept and make himself a party to the proceeding by filing a written answer, subscribed by him or his attorney, and verified by the oath of the person subscribing it, denying absolutely, or upon information and belief, one or more material allegations in the petition, and setting forth his interest in the property seized. The subsequent proceedings before the justice shall be the same as in an action in the municipal court where an issue of fact has been joined, and, if the decision of the justice is in favor of the petitioner, the justice must make a final order, the same as though no appearance or trial were had, except to recite the appearance and trial before him. If no person appears and answers, the justice shall make a final order directed to the commissioner of street cleaning, commanding him to sell at public auction, all of the property seized and described in the petition, at the yard to which said property was removed, for the best price which he can obtain therefor. Before making any such sale the said commissioner or deputy commissioner shall give public notice in the City Record and corporation papers, as by this act prescribed, not later than three days before the day of such sale, and such notice of sale shall specify the time and place of such sale, and shall contain a general description of the property to be sold, but no particular description of any article shall be contained therein. The sale shall be made at the time and place specified in said notice of sale by the commissioner or a deputy commissioner of his department, or by an auctioneer, designated for such sale by the commissioner. Immediately after the sale, the commissioner shall pay to the comptroller the proceeds thereof, and shall, at the same time, transmit to the comptroller an itemized statement of the articles sold, with the price received for each article and a certificate of the costs and expenses incurred by the said commissioner in making such condemnation and sales. The comptroller shall credit and add to the appropriation for the department of street cleaning, from the proceeds of such sale, the amount of said costs and expenses of such condemnation and sales as hereinbefore provided, and in addition thereto, such an amount for each incumbrance seized or taken, condemned and sold, as hereinbefore provided, not to exceed $10, as may be estimated and fixed by the commissioner of street cleaning as necessary to pay the cost of seizing, removing and keeping or storing such encumbrances; and the remainder of the moneys realized from such sale shall be paid without interest, to the lawful owners of the several articles sold. Any payment to a person apparently entitled thereto, under the provisions of this section, shall be a good defense to the city against any other person claiming to be entitled to such payment; but, if the person to whom such payment is made is not in fact entitled thereto, it shall be lawful for the person or persons to whom the same ought to have been paid to recover the same, with interest and costs of suit, as so much money had and received to his, her or their use, by the person or persons to whom the same shall have been paid. (Charter, §545, in part.)

4. *Redemption of property removed.* The owner of any truck, cart, wagon, vehicle, box, barrel, bale or other thing, removed from any public street or place under the provisions of this section, may redeem his property at any time after its removal upon payment to the commissioner of street cleaning of such sum as he may fix, not to exceed $10, for each article redeemed. The sum thus paid shall be immediately transmitted to the comptroller, and shall be by him added and credited to the appropriation for the department of street cleaning, and may be used by the commissioner for any of the purposes of his department, as if originally included in the appropriation therefor. Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to authorize the summary removal of materials for any public work or improvement in course of construction. (Charter §545, in part.)

5. *Temporary obstruction of crossings.* No person shall obstruct the walks laid across a public street or at the head of a public slip, by placing or stopping his horse, cart or other carriage upon or across any of the said walks, or by placing or putting any other obstruction or other thing across or on the same. (C. O. §268.)

ARTICLE 14.

Projections and encroachments.

Section 160. Areas, steps, courtyards or other projections.
161. Areas, special restrictions.
162. Balustrades.
163. Bay windows, show windows.
164. Cellar doors and steps.
165. Courtyards on private property.
166. Ornamental projections.
167. Porches, platforms and stoops.
168. Removal of unauthorized projections and encroachments.
169. Notification to corporation counsel.
170. Violations.

§160. Areas, steps, courtyards or other projections. 1. *Prohibited.* No areas, steps, courtyards or other projections shall be built, erected or made upon the following streets, namely:

a. Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the borough of The Bronx, between East 161st street and Mosholu parkway or upon any extension of the same, or upon the transverse roads of said Boulevard and Concourse, at

East 165th street, between Grant avenue and Gerard avenue;
East 167th street, between Sherman avenue and Gerard avenue;
East 170th street, between Grant avenue and Walton avenue;
Tremont avenue, between Anthony avenue and Morris avenue;
Burnside avenue, between Ryer avenue and Morris avenue;
Kingsbridge road, between Valentine avenue and Morris avenue;
Bedford Park boulevard, between Briggs avenue and Jerome avenue;
East 204th street, between Mosholu parkway and Jerome avenue, or upon the transverse road and parkway at Belmont street, between Weeks avenue and Townsend avenue. (§11, Bronx Ords.)

b. On Coney Island avenue from the Plaza at Parkside avenue to Neptune avenue, in the borough of Brookyln; (§14a, Brooklyn Ords.)

c. On Newkirk avenue, between Flatbush avenue and Coney Island avenue, in the borough of Brooklyn; (§72, Brooklyn Ords.)

2. *Manhattan restrictions.* No areas, steps, courtyards or other projections, except show windows, not exceeding 18 inches in width, and signs not projecting more than 12 inches from the house line, shall hereafter be built, erected or made upon the following streets in the borough of Manhattan, namely:

a. Broadway, south of 59th street; (C. O. §181.)

b. Fourteenth st., between Broadway and Sixth ave. (C. O. §183.)

All buildings hereafter erected on streets named in this paragraph shall conform to and be upon the street line of such streets, respectively.

3. *The Bronx restrictions.* No areas, steps, courtyards or projections, except show windows not exceeding 18 inches in width and signs not projecting more than 12 inches from the house lines, shall hereafter be built, or erected, or made upon the following streets in the borough of The Bronx, while such streets remain at their present width of 50 feet, respectively, namely:

a. Garfield st., between Morris Park ave. and West Farms road;
b. Melville st., between Morris Park ave. and West Farms road;
c. Van Buren st., between Morris Park ave. and West Farms road;
d. Victor st., between Unionport road and Rhinelander ave.;
e. Adams st., between Bronx Park ave. and West Farms road. (§§6-10, Bronx Ords.)

4. *Brooklyn restrictions.* No person or persons shall erect or construct any piazza, veranda, covered or enclosed porch, platform or erection other than stoops, steps or platforms, with open backs and sides, or railings not to exceed 7 feet in height, or to extend upon said courtyards more than 7 feet, or of a greater width than is necessary for the purpose of a convenient passageway into houses or buildings to which the same shall be attached; nor shall any person or persons dig, build or construct any area into said courtyard, upon the following streets in the borough of Brooklyn, namely:

a. Bushwick avenue boulevard, upon the 20 feet on each side thereof set apart by law to be used as courtyards, nor shall any person erect or maintain any trough or basin for watering horses or any other animal, either on the sidewalk or in a courtyard of the said street. (§71, Brooklyn Ords., as amended by the Ord. effective Feb. 11, 1913.)

5. *Flushing and Port Richmond restrictions.* No person or persons shall erect or maintain any stoop, steps, platform, bay window, cellar door, area, stairway into a cellar or basement, post, or erection or projection of any kind, or other obstruction or incumbrance, in, over or upon any street, in those sections of the city formerly known as the village of Flushing and the village of Port Richmond, respectively. (§9, Flushing Ords.; §7, Pt. Richmond Ords.)

6. *Long Island City restrictions.* No person or persons shall construct or continue any platform, stoop or step in any street in that section of the city formerly known as Long Island City which shall extend more than one-tenth part of the width of the street, nor more than 6 feet, nor with any other than open backs or sides, or railing; nor of greater width than is necessary for the purpose of a convenient passage-way into the house or building; nor any stoop which shall exceed 5 feet in height. (§7, L. I. City Ords.)

§161. Areas; special restrictions. 1. *Extent of encroachment.* No area in the front of any building shall extend more than one-fifteenth part of the width of any street, nor in any case more than 5 feet, measuring from the inner wall of such area to the building; nor shall the railing of such area be placed more than 6 inches from the inside of the coping on the wall of such area. (C. O. §180.)

2. *Enclosure.* Every area shall be enclosed with a railing, the gates of which shall be so constructed as to open inwardly. (C. O. §185.)

§162. Balustrades. 1. *Permit.* All persons who wish hereafter to erect balustrades beyond the street line shall first obtain written permission from the president of the borough having jurisdiction; (§8, L. I. City Ords., given general application; covering C. O. § 249, which lodges jurisdiction of such permits in the Bd. of Aldermen.)

2. *Extent of encroachment.* No balustrade shall hereafter be erected, excepting from the second story of any house; nor shall it project more than one-twentieth of the width of the street wherein it may be erected, not more than three feet in any case whatever; (C. O. §250; covering §9, L. I. City Ords.)

3. *Construction.* None but iron braces and railings shall be used for balustrades; the strength and firmness shall be tested by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction, and, in case he objects to the strength of the same, it shall be made as he shall direct or shall be removed. (C. O. §251; covering §10, L. I. City Ords.)

4. *Merchandise not to be exposed upon balustrades.* No goods, wares, mer-

chandise or manufactures of any description shall be placed or exposed to show or for sale upon any balustrade that now is or hereafter may be erected upon any street. (C. O. §261, covering §44, L. I. City Ords.)

§163. Bay windows, show windows. 1. *Definition.* Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this article the term "bay window" shall be taken to mean and include all projections on the face of a building in the nature of windows, such as are commonly called bay windows, show windows, oriel windows and bow windows, without regard to the material of which they are constructed or to the purposes for which they are to be used. (C. O. §224, in part.)

2. *General provisions.* Bay windows may be hereafter erected with a projection of not more than 3 feet beyond the building line; provided that when the projection exceeds 1 foot beyond the building line the total number of feet in width occupied by all the bay windows on the same frontage of the same building shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the width of the frontage of the building on which they are located. When the total number of feet to width occupied by all the bay windows on the same frontage of the same building exceeds 75 per cent. of the width of the frontage of the building on which they are located, the projection shall not exceed 1 foot beyond the building line, nor shall the bay window be carried higher than the sill course of the second-story windows. (C. O. §227.)

3. *Permits.* The borough presidents and the park commissioners, having jurisdiction, may issue permits for the erection of bay windows projecting beyond the building line; provided, in the opinion of the officer having jurisdiction, no injury will come to the public thereby. Permits for the erection of bay windows lying within any park, square or public place, or within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof, shall be issued by the park commissioner having jurisdiction, as provided in section 612 of the Charter, as amended by section 1, chapter 723 of the Laws of 1901; permits for the erection of all other bay windows shall be issued by the borough president having jurisdiction. All such permits shall be issued in duplicate, one of which shall be retained by the applicant and kept at the building during the erection of the window, and the other shall be filed by him, with the plans for the construction of the window, in the appropriate bureau of buildings. (C. O. §§224, 228; parts of each.)

4. *Applications for permits.* Before the erection of any bay window, projecting beyond the building line, shall have been commenced, the owner or his duly authorized agent shall make application in writing to the officer having jurisdiction, on suitable blanks furnished by him, and shall state the length and width of the proposed bay window, the number of stories through which it is intended to be carried, and the number of square feet of area covered by that portion of the bay window projecting beyond the building line. Drawings, showing the size of and area covered by the bay window, the number of stories through which it is proposed to be carried and its location, in reference to the lot and building lines, shall be submitted with each application and, for the purpose of computing the area covered by a bay window projecting beyond the building line, the outside face of the bay, exclusive of cornices, pilasters, trims, etc., shall be the line taken as a basis of computation. (C. O. §225, in part.)

5. *Consent of adjoining property owners.* Each application for the erection of a bay window, projecting more than 1 foot beyond the building line, shall have indorsed thereon the consent of all the adjoining property owners within a distance of 50 feet from the centre of the bay window, on the same side of the street; meaning, thereby, so much of the side of a street as is unintersected by any other street on which it is proposed to be erected. (C. O. §225, in part.)

6. *Certificate of assessed valuation.* Each application for the erection of a bay window, projecting more than 1 foot beyond the building line, shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the last assessed valuation of the property on which said bay window is to be erected, as it appears upon the books of the department of taxes and assessments. (C. O. §226.)

7. *Charge for privilege.* Each application under this section shall be accompanied by the amount of the compensation due the city for the privilege of erecting said bay window, as follows:

a. Except, as hereinafter provided, the amount that shall be paid, as a compensation to the city for the privilege of erecting each bay window, shall be at the rate of 10 per cent. of the assessed value per square foot of the property on which the said bay window is to be erected, for each and every square foot, or fraction thereof of area covered by said bay window beyond the building line, for each and every story through which it is carried;

b. If the projection of a bay window does not exceed, 1 foot beyond the building line, and is not carried higher than the sill of the second-story windows, the rate shall be 10 cents for each square foot or fraction thereof of horizontal area covered by the bay window beyond the building line; (C. O. §§224, 226.)

c. If it shall appear, upon completion, that the bay window occupies a greater number of square feet, or has been carried through a greater number of stories than shall have been paid for, the applicant shall pay twice the sum previously paid for each square foot of area occupied by said bay window, over and above the number of square feet paid for originally. (C. O. §228, in part.)

All fees received by the borough presidents or the park commissioners for the issuing of permits for the erection of bay windows shall be accounted for, in proper books kept for that purpose, and shall be turned over by them to the city chamberlain and credited to the general fund for the reduction of taxation. (C. O. §233.)

8. *Continuance of existing bay windows.* A permit for the continuance of any now existing bay window which projects beyond the building line may be issued by the officer who, according to subdivision 3 of this section, has jurisdiction over the erection of bay windows at the same place. Application for such permit shall be in writing, and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the last assessed valuation of the property on which such bay window stands, as it appears upon the books of the department of taxes and assessments, and must also be accompanied by a survey, showing the dimensions of such bay window and the number of stories through which it is carried. The application shall be accompanied by the amount of the compensation due the city for the privilege of continuing the bay window, calculated in the same manner and at the same rate as are provided in subdivision 7 of this section. Permits shall be issued under this subdivision without consent of adjoining property owners. Permits issued under this subdivision shall be subject to all of the provisions of subdivision 2 of this section, in like manner as are permits for the erection of bay windows. They shall be issued in duplicate, and one of such duplicates shall be filed in the appropriate bureau of buildings. All fees received under this subdivision shall be accounted for and paid over as provided in subdivision 7 of this section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to revoke any permit or authority heretofore lawfully issued or given. (C. O. §232.)

9. *Re-construction of existing bay windows.* Permits for the reconstruction of now existing bay windows, as defined in this section, and for the reconstruction of all bay windows which shall be hereafter erected under the provisions of this section, shall be issued by the officer having jurisdiction, with the applicant's obtaining the consent of adjoining property owners, as provided in subdivision 5 of this section; provided that the bay window, when reconstructed, shall have no greater projection or width, nor be carried through a greater number of stories, nor cover a greater area, than the window as originally constructed. And, further, provided that no fee shall be charged for the reconstruction of a bay window which has been erected under the provisions of any ordinance, or for which a fee has been paid for the privilege of erecting the same, under the provisions of the laws in force at the time of the erection of the said bay window. The restrictions specified under subdivision 2 of this section shall not apply to the reconstruction of now existing bay windows; but permits issued for the reconstruction of now existing bay windows, for which no fee has heretofore been paid, shall be paid for as provided in subdivision 7 of this section. (C. O. §230.)

10. *Building Code governs all constructions.* Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to conflict with the provisions of the Building Code, and all bay windows for which permits are issued, under the provisions of this article, shall be erected in accordance with all the provisions of said Code, in regard to the kind and quality of materials used. No plans for the construction of a bay window, as defined in this section, shall be approved by a superintendent of buildings until the permit is filed, as provided by subdivision 3 of this section. (C. O. §231.)

11. *Permits revocable.* Permits granted pursuant to the provisions of this section are revocable permits, and shall have the following clause printed thereon, viz.: "This permit is issued subject to revocation thereof at any time hereafter by the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, upon the recommendation of the officer having jurisdiction, when the space occupied by said bay window, or any portion thereof, may be required for any public improvement, or, upon any violation of any of the terms or conditions upon which this permit is issued." (C. O. §229, in part.)

12. *Expired permits.* A permit for the erection of a bay window shall be deemed to have expired when the bay window shall have been taken down, and the space formerly occupied thereby shall no longer be used for the purpose for which the permit was issued, unless a permit for its reconstruction shall have been granted, as provided in subdivision 9 of this section. In case it is thereafter desired to erect a bay window on the said property, the applicant shall comply with all the provisions of this section. (C. O. §229, in part.)

§164. Cellar doors and steps. 1. *Limit of projection of doors.* No person or persons shall construct or continue the use of any cellar door which shall extend more than one-twelfth part of the width of any street, nor more than 5 feet into any street. (C. O. §193; covering §3, L. I. City Ords.)

2. *Porches over cellar-doors.* No person shall hereafter construct any porch over a cellar door. (C. O. §246; covering §6, L. I. City Ords.)

3. *Safeguarding cellar steps.* Every entrance or flight of steps, projecting beyond the line of the street and descending into any cellar or basement story of any house or other building, where such entrance or flight of steps shall not be covered, shall be inclosed with a railing on each side, permanently put up, from 3 to 3½ feet high, with a gate to open inwardly, or with two iron chains across the front of the entranceway, one near the top and one in the centre of the railing, to be closed during the night, unless there be a burning light over the steps, to prevent accidents; (C. O. §194; covering §4, L. I. City Ords.)

§165. Courtyards on private property. In all cases where the owners of property shall, in the erection of dwellings, set the same back from the line of the street a distance of 3 feet and upward, for the purpose of ornamental court yards, they shall be permitted, for that purpose, to inclose with a neat railing, in addition to the space receded from, so much of the sidewalk in front as is allowed by ordinance for stoops; provided the gates of such inclosure shall be so constructed as to open inwardly. (C. O. §192.)

§166. Ornamental projections. 1. *Definition.* For the purposes of this section, "an ornamental projection" shall be taken to mean and include all decorative projections on the face of a building beyond the building line, in the nature of porches, arches, porticos, pedestals, free-standing statuary, columns and pillars, which are erected purely for the enhancement of the beauty of the building, from an artistic standpoint. (C. O. §235, in part.)

2. *Application of provisions of* §163 of this article. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, all the provisions of §163 of this article, relating to bay windows, save those of subdivision 5 thereof, shall govern the construction, continuance and reconstruction of ornamental projections, in the same manner and to the same extent as if repeated in this section. (New; covers C. O. §235, in part; §§236, 237, 239-244.)

3. *Manhattan limitations and restrictions.* Ornamental projections, which shall extend not more than 2 feet beyond the building line, may hereafter be erected on buildings in the borough of Manhattan, situated on

a. Broadway, to the south of Fifty-ninth street;
b. Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue;
c. Twenty-third street, between Third and Sixth avenues;
d. Thirty-fourth street, between Third and Ninth avenues;
e. Fifty-ninth street, between Third and Ninth avenues;
f. Fifth avenue, between Fourteenth street and Fifty-ninth street.

On all other streets ornamental projections may be erected; provided they shall extend not more than one-fifteenth part of the width of the street they are upon, nor in any case more than 5 feet beyond the building line. (C. O. §238.)

§167. Porches, platforms and stoops. No person shall construct or continue to use any platform, stoop or step in any street which shall extend more than one-tenth part of the width of the street, nor more than 7 feet, nor with any other than open backs or sides or railings, nor of greater width than is necessary for the purpose of a convenient passageway into the house or building, nor any stoop or step which shall exceed 5 feet in height. Nothing contained herein, or in the preceding sections of this article, shall be deemed to prohibit the continuance of porches, doors, stoops, platforms or steps which were heretofore erected, unless the same shall be complained of to the board of aldermen, when the board may direct their removal or alteration within a reasonable time. (C. O. §§247, 248.)

§168. Removal of unauthorized projections, encroachments and incumbrances. The president of the borough having jurisdiction may give a written or printed notice to the owner of the premises, by service upon such owner, or upon the occupant of the premises, requiring such owner to remove or alter any unauthorized projection, encroachment or incumbrance, within a period to be specified in such notice, which shall be in writing, and shall be served personally, or by leaving it at the house or place of business of the owner, occupant or person having charge of the house or lot, in front of which projection, encroachment or incumbrance may be, or by posting the said notice or order thereon. At any time after the expiration of the time specified for that purpose in the notice, if such encroachment, encumbrance or projection shall not then have been removed or altered, the president of the borough may, by notice or order, direct and cause such encroachment, incumbrance or projection to be removed or altered, at the expense of the owner or constructor thereof, who shall be liable to the city for all expenses that it may incur by such removal or alteration, together with the penalties prescribed by §170 of this article, to be recovered with costs of suit. (§8, Port Richmond Ords. combined with C. O. §222, covering C. O. §221; §20, L. I. City Ords.)

§169. Notification. The president of each borough shall present and report all encroachments on the streets, which may be brought to his notice, to the corporation counsel, and shall take such other action thereon as may be prescribed by ordinance in relation thereto. (C. O. §91, in part.)

§170. *Violations.* Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article or fail to comply therewith, or any requirement thereof, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any official order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement or specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or of any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall, for each and every such violation and non-compliance, respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of $50; but if any said violation shall be removed or be in process of removal, within 10 days after the service of a notice made and served as prescribed by section 152 of the Building Code, the liability of such penalty shall cease and the corporation counsel, on request of the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction, shall discontinue any pending action to recover the same. Any person who, having been so served with a notice to remove any violation, or to comply with any requirement of this article, or with any order or regulation made thereunder, shall fail to comply with such notice, within 10 days after service thereof, or who shall continue to violate any requirement of this article in the respect named in the notice, shall pay a penalty of $250. (Adapted from §150 of the Building Code to cover the penal provisions of C. O. §§182, 184, 246.)

ARTICLE 15.
Sidewalks.

Section 180. Abutting property owners; duties and obligations of.
181. Width of sidewalks.
182. Slope to curb.
183. Drain from buildings.
184. Boardwalks.
185. Carriageways across sidewalks.
186. Brooklyn sidewalks; flagging specifications.
187. Brooklyn property owners may voluntarily lay sidewalks.
188. Flushing sidewalks, special regulations.
189. Interference with sidewalks.
190. Injury to or defacement of sidewalks.
191. Obstructions.
192. Violations.

*§180. Abutting property owners; duties and obligations of. 1. *General provisions.* The owner, lessee or occupant of any house or other building or vacant lot fronting on any street, shall, at his charge and expense, well and sufficiently pave, according to this ordinance, and keep and maintain in good repair, the sidewalks and curb and gutter of the street in front of such house, building or lot. (C. O. §129; covering §7, Brooklyn Ords.; §8 Flushing Ords.)

2. *Notice to regulate and pave sidewalks.* When any carriageway shall have been paved, and a majority of owners of lots on the same block shall have regulated and paved their sidewalks, the president of the borough, in which the same is located, shall give notice to the owner, lessee or occupant of any lots in front of which the

sidewalks shall not be paved, to regulate and pave the same within a certain time to be designated in such notice. Upon complaint being made to the borough president having jurisdiction thereof, to his satisfaction, that any sidewalk or curb and gutter, or either, are not paved or repaired according to this article, he may cause a notice to be served upon the owner, lessee or occupant, of any such house, building or vacant lot of ground fronting on any street, to repair or relay, as the case may require, the sidewalk and curb and gutter, or either, in front of the same, within 10 days after the service of such notice. (C. O. §§127, 130.)

3. *Construction by city; reimbursement by assessment.* In default of such owner, lessee or occupant to lay, repair or relay, as the case may require, such sidewalks, curb or gutter, within the time required by said notice and to otherwise comply therewith, the borough president having jurisdiction is hereby authorized and required to lay or relay the flagging, and set or reset the curb and gutter, or any of such work, and otherwise construct or repair such sidewalk, and to certify the expense of conforming to this provision to the board of assessors. The board shall make a just and equitable assessment of such expense among the owners or occupants, of all the houses or lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as near as may be, to the advantages which they may be deemed to acquire. (C. O. §131; covering §8, Brooklyn Ords.)

4. *Sidewalk not to extend beyond owner's frontage.* No person shall extend the sidewalk before his lot beyond that of his neighbor, in any street where the same is not yet extended to the width allowed by law; but this provision shall not be construed to prevent the extending of any such sidewalks when a majority of the owners of property, on the same side of the street and between the two nearest corners, by and with the permission of the president of the borough in which said street is located, agree to and do extend the sidewalks in front of their respective lots of ground in like manner. (C. O. §§119, 120.)

5. *Composition.* All sidewalks shall be paved with granite or blue-stone, or artificial stone, and not with brick or round paving stones. All streets in the borough of Manhattan of 22 feet in width and upward shall have sidewalks on each side thereof laid with granite or bluestone flagging, not less than 3 inches thick, and not less than 2 feet least 8 square feet. (C. O. §§122, 114.)

*§181. Width of sidewalks. 1. *General provisions.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, in all streets which are paved or shall hereafter be paved or repaved, the sidewalks or footwalks between the lines of the streets and kennels shall be of the following widths, namely:

1. In all streets 40 feet wide, 10 feet;
2. In all streets 50 feet wide, 13 feet;
3. In all streets 60 feet wide, 15 feet;
4. In all streets 70 feet wide, 18 feet;
5. In all streets 75 feet wide, 18 feet 6 inches;
6. In all streets 80 feet wide, 19 feet;
7. In all streets above 80 feet and not exceeding 100 feet, 20 feet;
8. In all streets of more than 100 feet, 22 feet and no more;
9. In all streets less than 40 feet in width, such proportion thereof shall be used and flagged for sidewalks and footpaths as may be directed by the president of the borough in which such streets are located. (C. O. §§115, 116; covering §5, Brooklyn Ords.; §3, Queens Ords.; and §24, Richmond Ords., which are substantially identical. It supersedes §3, Flushing Ords.)

2. *Coney Island avenue.* The width of the sidewalks on Coney Island avenue, from the plaza at Parkside avenue to Neptune avenue, borough of Brooklyn, shall be reduced from 25 feet to 15 feet, so that the curb lines shall be 15 feet from and parallel with the building lines. (§14b, Brooklyn Ords.)

3. *Pavement of footways in Queens and Richmond.* For all new sidewalk pavement in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, the footway shall be not less than 5 feet in width, with either flagstone or artificial stone, in full accordance with or better than called for in the standard specifications for this work, on file in the office of the president of the borough having jurisdiction. (§4, Queens Ords.; §25, Richmond Ords.)

§182. Slope to curb. All sidewalks which shall hereafter be laid in the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, respectively, shall be raised from the curbstone in the proportion of 2 inches on 10 feet. In the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, respectively, all sidewalks shall be laid on a grade rising from top of the curb, one-half an inch to each foot, where only one 5 foot width of pavement is laid; and of one-third of an inch where the whole sidewalk width is to be paved. (C. O. §118; §6, Brooklyn Ords.; §5, Queens Ords.; §26, Richmond Ords.)

*§183. Drains from buildings. 1. *General regulation.* No drain, to lead from any building across any sidewalk in any street, shall be constructed or laid down without written permission having first been obtained from the president of the borough having jurisdiction. (§5, Flushing Ords., in part.)

2. *Construction.* All drains leading across any sidewalks shall be constructed of hard brick or stone, and covered with flat stones of even surface, with straight edges laid close. Ordinary gutters across sidewalks shall be formed of oblong strips of flat stones of even surface, with straight edges, not less than 2 feet in length, laid beveling to the centre of said gutter, or of such materials and in such manner as the president of the borough having jurisdiction shall approve and authorize. (§5, Port Richmond Ords.)

§184. Boardwalks. No board or plank walk shall be constructed or laid down in any street, without the written permission of the borough president having jurisdiction. (§5, Flushing Ords., in part.)

§185. Carriage ways across sidewalks. 1. *General regulations.* No person shall lower the curb or change the grade of a sidewalk in front of any building owned by him, for the purpose of providing a carriageway across such sidewalk, except upon complying with the following conditions, namely:

a.—Application shall be made in writing by the owner to the president of the borough within which such premises are located;

b.—In consideration of the granting of such permit, the borough president having jurisdiction is hereby authorized to charge a fee for such privilege, to cover all expenses in connection with the inspection of the alteration of such sidewalk, and its ultimate restoration to original grade; and he may make such rules for its proper care and cleaning as he deems desirable;

c.—Every such carriageway shall be constructed under the supervision and subject to the direction of the president of the borough having jurisdiction, and on condition that upon failure to comply with all the terms of the permit the privilege may be revoked and the sidewalk restored to its original grade, at the expense of the person, to whom the permit was granted, or of the grantee then having title to the abutting property. (C. O. §530, as amended by the ord. effective Apr. 16, 1912.)

2. *Construction.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in this article, all private carriageways, crossing sidewalks shall be paved with granite or bluestone, or artificial stone, and not with bricks or with round or paving stones. (C. O. §122.)

3. *City may construct or reconstruct at expense of owner.* In case any part of a private carriageway shall not be paved, repaved or repaired according to the provisions of the last subdivision, the borough president having jurisdiction may order, in writing, the same to be done within a time mentioned in the order. At the expiration of such time, the work may be done under the direction of the borough president, and the expense thereof shall be a lien upon the lot fronting thereon. (C. O. §123.)

*§186. Brooklyn sidewalks; flagging specifications. The president of the borough of Brooklyn shall insert in all specifications for flagging sidewalks with bluestone flagging, under proceedings for assessing the cost thereof upon the owner of the abutting property, the following provisions:

"All flags to be laid under a contract of which these specifications form a part shall be of the following dimensions, to wit: Not less than 5 feet in length, nor less than 3 feet in width, nor less than 2½ inches in thickness at their thinnest part, provided, however, that when the sidewalk is to be laid the full width thereof, the outer and inner courses of flags may be of a lesser length, but shall conform to the other courses in thickness and width and each and every course shall be of a uniform length. The flags shall be placed upon the carriageway, or sidewalk adjoining the premises in front of which such flagging is to be done and shall not be placed in position until the same have been inspected by some authorized inspector from the borough president, nor until the bed for such flags shall have been approved by such inspector." (§9 Brooklyn Ords.)

*§187. Brooklyn property-owners may voluntarily lay sidewalks. 1. *General provisions.* Any owner or owners of property in the borough of Brooklyn may lay a sidewalk in front of his, her or their premises, of such material and in such a manner as may be prescribed by ordinance, or by the borough president; but no sidewalk shall be so laid unless under a written permit issued by the borough president, which shall state the kind of material to be used in forming such sidewalk; (§9, Brooklyn Ords.)

2. *Bluestone or granite flags.* If bluestone or granite flags are to be used, they shall be of the following dimensions, to wit: Not less than 5 feet in length nor less than 3 feet in width, and not less than 2½ inches in thickness at the thinnest part; provided, however, that where the sidewalk is to be laid the full width thereof, the outer and inner courses of flags may be of a lesser length, but shall conform to the outer courses in thickness and width. Each and every course to be of flags of uniform length. The specifications for flagging the sidewalks of various streets in the borough of Brooklyn, to be done under public contracts, shall apply to the work to be done under any permit issued as aforesaid in every respect, as to quality of stone, foundation for flagging, filling of joints, regulating the grade of sidewalks, relaying of sidewalks to full width, cleaning up rubbish, defective work, condemned material, etc., so far as the same can be made properly applicable to such private work. The borough president shall remove any flagging which may be hereafter laid contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, the cost and expense of which, together with the penalty aforesaid, shall be recoverable of the owner or the occupant of the premises appertaining to the same, respectively. The corporation counsel shall cause a statement of such cost and expense, together with the description of such premises, to be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county of Kings. (§§9, 13, Brooklyn Ords.)

3. *Granolithic, cement or concrete.* Whenever a granolithic, cement or concrete sidewalk is to be laid there shall be a foundation therefor at least 12 inches in thickness, composed of steam cinders or clean, sharp gravel resting on a firm base. All material, composition and work shall conform to specifications approved by the chief engineer and the borough president, on file in his department. All provisions of this article, as to the inspection of material or work in the flagging of sidewalks, or as to the remedy to be applied in the case of flagging improperly laid, shall apply equally to the sidewalks laid under this subdivision. (§13, Brooklyn Ords.)

*§188. Flushing sidewalks; special regulations. All sidewalks in that section of the city formerly known as the village of Flushing shall be paved, to the extent of not less than 4 feet of the width thereof, respectively, with stone flagging of square or oblong shape, with straight edges laid close together. When any carriageway leading to and from the adjoining premises shall cross any such sidewalk, so much thereof shall be paved with flat, square or oblong stone, with straight edges, laid close together, and of sufficient thickness and strength for the purpose of such carriageway, or what is commonly known as bridge or crosswalk stone not less than 4 inches in thickness, which may be laid in strips not more than 6 inches apart, and the intervals between the strips paved with round cobble or paving stone, to afford foothold for the horses or other animals crossing the sidewalk. The residue of any such sidewalk may be paved in like manner as aforesaid, or with such other materials as shall be approved by the president of the borough. Whenever the president of the borough shall cause any sidewalk to be curbed, guttered and flagged, all, or either such flagging shall be in conformity with this section, or of such greater width as those who are to pay the major part of the expense of such flagging may desire; all such curbstone shall not be less than 5 inches thick and 20 inches deep, 7 inches of which width shall be laid above and the residue thereof below the surface of the kennel; the ends shall be squared so as to form close and even joints, and the front so laid as to present a fair surface. (§§4, 6 Flushing Ords.)

*§189. Interference with sidewalks. No sidewalk or any part of a sidewalk, laid with granite or bluestone flagging or artificial stone, shall hereafter be taken up or the granite or bluestone flagging or artificial stone removed therefrom, for any purpose whatever, without the written permission of the president of the borough having jurisdiction; but the provisions of this section, unless such work should come within the limits of the ordinance of the board of aldermen, shall not apply to any person engaged in the necessary repairs of any such sidewalk, the resetting, when necessary, of any curb or gutter stones that may have become displaced, broken or sunken, or the necessary repair or alteration of any coal slide under such sidewalk, nor shall a permit for any such purpose be necessary. (C. O. §121, given general application; covering §7, Flushing Ords.; §6, Pt. Richmond Ords.)

§190. Injury to or defacement of sidewalks. 1. *Breaking or injuring.* No person shall break or otherwise injure any sidewalk or footpath under the penalty prescribed by §192 of this article; provided that such penalty shall not accrue in case of an accidental breaking of or injury to a sidewalk, which is repaired, to the satisfaction of the borough president having jurisdiction, within 48 hours after such break or injury. (C. O. §267; amplified.)

2. *Defacing.* No person shall deface any sidewalk by printing thereon any advertisement or other matter. (§84, Manhattan Ords.; revised and given general application.)

*§191. Obstructions. 1. *Merchandise.* No person shall hang or place any goods, wares or merchandise, or suffer, maintain or permit the same to be hung or placed, at any greater distance than 3 feet in front of his or her house, store or other building, and not a greater height than 5 feet above the level of the sidewalk, except goods, wares or merchandise in process of loading, unloading, shipment or being received from shipment; but at all times there shall be maintained a free passageway for pedestrians in the centre of the sidewalk. (C. O. §262; §45, L. I. City Ords.)

2. *Vehicles.* No owner or occupant of any store or house shall permit or suffer any cart or other wheel carriage to be driven or otherwise to pass or go over or upon the footpath or sidewalk opposite to such house or store, for the purpose of loading or unloading such cart or other wheel carriage, or for any other purpose whatever. (C. O. §266).

3. *Miscellaneous.* a. No person shall lead, drive or ride any horse, or horse and cart, or drag any wheel or hand barrow, or saw any wood, upon any footpath or sidewalk. (C. O. §265).

§192. Violations. No person shall violate any of the provisions of this article under a penalty of $50 for each offense. No such violation shall be continued under an additional penalty of $5 for each day so continued. Any person who shall wilfully violate, or neglect or refuse to comply with any provision of this title, or any lawful regulation, order or special direction made thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by an imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (New, a combination of provisions of C. O. §379 and Charter §773. Designed as a substitute for the penal clauses of the several sections covered by this article.)

ARTICLE 16.

Signs and showbills.

Section 210. General provisions.
211. Ground signs and roof signs.
212. Ground signs, special provisions.
213. Roof signs, special provisions.
214. Signs on walls.
215. Electric signs.
216. Unsafe signs.
217. Unlawful signs.
218. Alteration of existing signs
219. Exemptions.
220. Retroactive effect.
221. Inspections.
222. Public signs, protection of.
223. Violations.

§210. General provisions. Except as otherwise specified in the succeeding sections of this article, signs, showbills and showboards may be placed on the fronts of buildings, with the consent of the owner thereof, and shall be securely fastened, and shall not project more than 1 foot from the house wall, except that signs may be hung or attached at right angles to any building and extend not to exceed 3 feet therefrom in the space between the second floor (the ground floor being considered the first floor) and a point 8 feet in the clear above the level of the sidewalk in front of such building. Signs may be attached to the sides of stoops, but not to extend above the railing or beyond the stoop-line of any stoop. No sign, showbill or showboard shall be placed, hung or maintained except as prescribed in this article. (C. O. §260, covering §46, L. I. City Ords.)

§211. Ground signs and roof signs. 1. *Permits required.* No ground sign or roof sign shall be erected until a permit therefor shall have been issued by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction; each superintendent of buildings may prescribe suitable regulations, consistent with the provisions of this article, con-

cerning the forms and contents of applications for the various forms of permits. (§§6, 7, in part, of Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

2. *Plans and specifications.* No such permit shall be issued unless plans and specifications, showing the dimensions, material and details of construction of the proposed sign, accompanied by the written consent of the owner or lessee of the property upon which it is to be erected, shall have been filed with the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction, nor until all of the provisions of the Building Code, relating to such structures, shall have been complied with. (§6, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

3. *Electric wiring and appliances.* In the case of a sign illuminated by electricity, a certificate must also be procured from the department of water supply, gas and electricity, certifying that the electric wiring and electric appliances of the proposed sign are in conformity with the rules and regulations of that department. (§6, Ord. of May 29, 1914)

4. *Fees.* Before any permit shall be issued under this section, a permit fee shall be paid to the appropriate bureau of buildings as follows: For ground signs, $2; for roof signs having a tight, closed or solid surface, $5; for roof signs not having a tight, closed or solid surface, $10. (§6, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

5. *Existing structures.* Permits shall be issued for existing signs not conforming to the requirements of this article, provided such signs were erected in conformity with the legal requirements in effect when they were erected, but no fees shall be charged for permits or registration for existing signs. (§7, Ord. of May 29 1914.)

6. *Registration and identification.* Every ground-sign and roof-sign existing or hereafter erected, shall be registered with the bureau of buildings of the borough in which such structure is situated, by the person maintaining the same, and shall have displayed upon the front thereof the name and address of such person, and the serial number of the permit issued for such structure. The bureau of buildings may issue permits in several series so as to distinguish between existing signs and new sign structures erected in conformity with this article, or between various classes of signs. (§7, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§212. Ground signs; special provisions. 1. *Construction.* No ground, fence, billboard or sign within the fire limits of the city shall be at any point over 12 feet above the ground; provided that when the face of any sign, excepting the ornamental moulding thereof, shall be constructed entirely of metal or of wood covered on all sides with sheet metal, the sign shall not be at any point over 24 feet above the ground. (§2, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

2. *Maintenance.* Any person, occupying any vacant lot or premises with a billboard, sign or other advertising structure or device, shall be subject to the same duties and responsibilities as the owner of the lot or premises, with respect to keeping the same clean, sanitary, inoffensive and free and clear of all noxious substances in the vicinity of such billboard, sign, structure or device; and with respect to the removal of snow from the sidewalk and curb in front thereof. (§2, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§213. Roof-signs, special provisions. 1. *Construction.* All roof sign structures shall be so constructed as to leave a clear space of at least 7 feet between the roof level and the lowest part of the structure, and at least 5 feet between the vertical supports thereof; such structures shall be set back at least 6 feet from the face of the front and rear walls and shall not interfere with any openings in the roof or with any fire escape. Such structures, excepting the ornamental surface moulding thereof, shall be constructed entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for same, and shall be required to bear a wind pressure of not less than 30 pounds to the square foot of area subject to such pressure. (§3, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

2. *Restrictions.* a. No roof sign structure having a tight, closed or solid surface shall be at any point over 31 feet above the roof level.

b. Roof sign structures not having a tight, closed or solid surface may be erected upon fireproof buildings to a height not exceeding 75 feet above the roof level, and upon non-fireproof buildings to a height not exceeding 50 feet above the roof level, but the portions of such structures covered and exposed to wind pressure shall not exceed 35 per cent. of the total area. (§3, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§214. Signs on walls. 1. *Construction.* No sign shall be erected upon the front, rear or side wall of any building so as to project above either the roof cornice or parapet wall, or above the roof level, where there is no cornice or parapet wall; except that a sign erected at a right angle to the building wall, the horizontal width of which sign parallel to such wall does not exceed two feet, may be erected to a height not exceeding 2 feet above the roof cornice or parapet wall, nor above the roof level where there is no cornice or parapet wall. A sign attached to a corner, and parallel to the vertical line of such corner, shall be deemed erected at a right angle to the building wall. (§4, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

2. *Restriction.* No such sign shall be so erected as to cover the doors or windows of any building, or otherwise prevent free ingress or egress to or from any window, door or fire escape on any building. (§4, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§215. Electric signs. 1. *Application of preceding sections.* Except as hereinafter specifically prescribed, all provisions of §§211 to 214, inclusive, of this article, shall apply to the continuance, construction, alteration, reconstruction and maintenance of electric signs, as hereinafter defined; except that all permits for electric signs shall be issued by the city clerk, upon applications therefor approved by the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, and the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction.

2. *Definition.* Any letter, word, model, sign, device or representation, used in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction, illuminated by electricity, erected on any building and extending beyond the building line, shall be deemed to be an electric sign. (§1, Ord. of July 24, 1912.)

3. *Fee for permit.* The applicant for a permit to construct or maintain an electric sign shall pay an annual fee of 10 cents for each square foot of sign space or part of square foot of such sign space displayed on such electric sign, to be computed and collected by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. The square feet of sign space on one side of an electric sign, however, shall be deemed to be the entire number of square feet of sign space, for the purpose of computing the license feet herein referred to and required to be paid. (§2, Ord. of July 24, 1912.)

4. *Consent of owner of adjoining residence.* No permit shall be issued for the erection of an electric sign on a building which adjoins another occupied exclusively as a private residence, until the applicant for the permit shall have filed the written consent of the owner of such residence to the erection of the proposed sign. (§3, Ord. of July 24, 1912.)

5. *Restrictions.* a. No electric sign shall extend more than 8 feet from the building line, nor shall any such sign be less than 10 feet in the clear above the level of the sidewalk beneath the same.

b. All electric signs shall be constructed entirely of metal or other incombustible material, except the insulation thereof, including the uprights, supports and braces for the same, and shall be properly and firmly attached to the building, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous. (Ord. of July 24, 1912.)

§216. Unsafe signs. Should any fence, sign, bill board or roof sign or sign structure be or become insecure, or in danger of falling, or otherwise unsafe, in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings, the owner thereof, or the person maintaining the same, shall, upon notice from the superintendent, forthwith in case of immediate danger, and, in any case within 10 days, secure the same, under the supervision of and in the manner to be approved by the superintendent, in conformity with the provisions of this article. (§8, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§217. Unlawful signs. The fire department shall notify, by registered mail, the owner or lessees of any sign or sign structure, attached at other than a right angle to the wall of the building, extending outside the building line and projecting above the roof cornice or parapet wall or above the roof level, where there is no cornice or parapet wall, and of any sign structure which shall be so erected as to prevent free ingress and egress to and from any door, window or fire escape of any building, to remove or alter such sign or structure, so as to comply with this article. If such order is not complied with within 60 days, the city shall remove such sign or sign structure at the expense of the owner or lessee. (§5, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§218. Alteration of existing signs. No existing fence, sign, billboard or roof sign or sign structure shall be enlarged, rebuilt, structurally altered or relocated, unless or until it shall comply with the provisions of this article. This shall not apply to the relettering or rewiring of illuminated signs. (§9, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§219. Exemptions. No part of the foregoing sections of this article shall apply to walls constructed wholly or principally of stone, marble, brick, terra cotta, concrete or other like material composing a masonry or monolithic wall; or to back yard fences on the ground in the interior of a court; picket fences, or to ornamental metal fences. (§10, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§220. Retroactive effect. Except as expressly provided in §§216 and 217 hereof, this ordinance shall have no retroactive effect. (§12, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§221. Inspections. Every sign or sign-structure, for which a permit shall have been issued under any provision of this article, shall be inspected at least once in each calendar year, by or under the direction of the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. (§6, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

§222. Public signs, protection of. No person shall injure, deface, obliterate, mar, remove, take down, loosen, destroy or in any other manner interfere with or disturb any of the signboards containing the names of any street or public place, whether such signboards are now or may hereafter be erected or put up, or whether they be upon public or private property. (§2, Pt. Richmond Ords., given general application.)

§223. Violations. 1. *Punishment.* No person shall violate any provision of this article under a penalty of $100 for each offense. No sign or sign structure shall be maintained, contrary to the provisions of this article, under a penalty of $10 for each day or part of a day the same shall be so maintained. (§11, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

2. *Abatement.* Any fence, sign, billboard or roof-sign structure erected or maintained in violation of this article shall be subject, upon notice, to abatement by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. (§11, Ord. of May 29, 1914.)

ARTICLE 17.

Vaults and cisterns.

Section 240. General provisions.
241. Construction.
242. Vault openings; protection of.
243. Vault covers, must afford secure footing.
244. Violations.

§240. General provisions. 1. *Definitions.* Whenever used in this article, the term vault shall be deemed to mean every description of opening below the surface of the street in front of any shop, store, house or other building, if covered over; except openings which are used exclusively as places for descending to the cellar floor of any building or buildings, by means of steps. (C. O. §§186, 187.)

2. *Jurisdiction.* Each borough president is empowered to issue permits for the construction of vaults or cisterns in the streets within his jurisdiction. (C. O. §169.)

3. *Permits.* No person shall cause or procure any vault or cistern to be constructed or made in any street, without a permit from the borough president having jurisdiction thereof. Every application for a permit to erect such vault or cistern shall be in writing, signed by the person making the same, and shall state the number of square feet of ground which is required for the same, and the intended length and width of the same. (C. O. §§170, 171.)

4. *Compensation.* Upon receiving such permit, the applicant therefor shall forthwith pay to the borough president such sum as he shall certify in the permit to be a just compensation to the city for such privilege, calculated at the rate of not less than 30 cents, nor more than $2 per foot, for each square foot of ground mentioned as required for such vault or cistern. (C. O. §172.)

5. *Measurement.* Every person for whom any vault or cistern may be in process of construction shall procure the same to be measured by a city surveyor, who shall deliver to the borough president granting the permit therefor a certificate of the measurement signed by such surveyor, before the construction of such vault or cistern shall be commenced. (C. O. §174.)

6. *Refundments.* If, from subsequent measurements, it shall appear that less space has been taken than that paid for, the permittee shall be entitled to receive a certificate from the borough president who issued the permit, showing the difference. Upon the presentation of said certificate of difference to the comptroller, he shall pay a rebate to the permittee, the amount of which shall be the difference in money between the space fee originally paid and the fee for space actually taken; provided the surveyor's certificate was filed on or after the 1st day of March, 1913. (C. O. §172, as amended by Ord. effective Apr. 29, 1913.)

7. *Unauthorized encroachments.* If it shall appear that the vault or cistern occupies a greater number of square feet than shall have been paid for as aforesaid, the owner thereof shall, in addition to the penalty imposed by this article, forfeit and pay twice the sum previously paid for each square foot of ground occupied by the vault or cistern, over and above the number of square feet paid for as aforesaid. (C. O. §175.)

8. *Limitation.* No person shall erect or build, or cause or permit any vault or cistern to be made, which shall extend further than the line of the sidewalk or curbstone of any street. (C. O. §173.)

9. *Responsibility.* The master builder who shall complete or begin the construction of a vault, and the owner or person for whom the same shall be excavated or constructed shall each be liable to the provisions, payments and penalties of this article severally and respectively. (C. O. §186, in part.)

§241. Construction. 1. *Materials.* All vaults or cisterns shall be constructed of brick or stone, and the outward side of the grating or opening into the street shall be either within 12 inches of the outside of the curbstone of the sidewalk, or within 12 inches of the coping of the area in front of the house to which such vault shall belong. All grates of vaults shall be made of iron, the bars whereof shall be three-fourths of an inch wide and one-half of an inch thick, and not more than three-quarters of an inch apart. (C. O. §§175-177.)

2. *Completion of work.* All vaults and cisterns shall be completed and the ground closed over them within 3 weeks after they are commenced. (C. O. §179.)

§242. Vault openings; protection of. No person shall remove or insecurely fix, or cause, or procure, or suffer, or permit to be removed or to be insecurely fixed, so that the same can be moved in its bed, any grate or covering or aperture of any vault or chute under any street; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner or occupant of the building, with which such vault shall be connected, from removing such gate or covering, for the proper purpose of such vault or chute; providing he inclose such opening or aperture, and keep the same inclosed while such grate or covering shall be removed, with a strong box or curb at least 12 inches high firmly and securely made, and provided that openings of more than 2 square feet of superficial area shall be inclosed at such times with strong railings not less than 3 feet high, to be approved by the borough president, and provided further that such grates or coverings shall not be removed until after sunrise of any day and shall be replaced before one-half hour after sunset. (§29, Brooklyn Ords., covering C. O. §§188-190.)

§243. Vault covers; must afford secure footing. The police commisioner shall report to the president of the borough having jurisdiction the name and address of the owner or occupant of any store, dwelling or other building, having a vault under the sidewalk in front thereof, the cover of which presents a slippery surface. Thereupon, the borough president shall forthwith notify the owner or occupant to remove such coverings within 30 days and substitute therefor others that will afford secure footing for pedestrians. Each borough president shall immediately report every violation of this section to the corporation counsel for appropriate action. (C. O. §191.)

§244. 1. Violations. No person shall violate any provision of this article, or any notice or special direction issued thereunder, under a penalty of $100. No vault or cistern shall be maintained contrary to the provisions of this article, under a penalty of $10. for each day or part of a day the same shall be maintained. (New; adapted from the penal clause of C. O. §172.)

ARTICLE 18.

Miscellaneous.

Section 250. Flower pots on window ledges.
251. Gutter-bridges.
252. Missles; bean-shooters, stone-throwing, etc.
253. Tan bark on streets.

§250. Flower pots on window ledges. No person shall place or keep on any window sill, railing of balcony, top of porch or any other projection from any house or other building, any earthen flower pots, wooden box or other article or thing whatever for the cultivation or retention of flowers, shrubs, vines or other article or thing whatever, unless every such flower pot, box or other article is securely and firmly fastened or protected by iron railings, so fastened as to render it impossible for any such pot, box or other article to fall into the street. (§42, Manhattan Ords., given general application.)

§251. Gutter-bridges. Any person who so desires to lower the curb and change the grade of a sidewalk in front of any building owned by him, for the purpose of providing a carriageway across such sidewalk, upon complying with the following conditions, namely:

1st—Application shall be made in writing by the owner of such building to the

president of the borough within which such premises are located, in such form and detail as the president of the borough shall prescribe;

2d—In consideration of the granting of the permit, the president of the borough having jurisdiction is hereby authorized to charge a fee for such privilege to cover all expenses in connection with the inspection of the alteration of the sidewalk, and its ultimate restoration to original grade, and to make such rules for the proper care and cleaning of the sidewalk and carriageway as he deems desirable;

3d—Every carriageway shall be constructed under the supervision and subject to the direction of the president of the borough having jurisdiction, and on condition that, upon failure to comply with all the terms of the permit, the privilege may be revoked and the sidewalk restored to its orignal grade at the expense of the person to whom the permit was granted, or of the grantee then having title to the abutting property.

§252. Missiles; bean shooters, stone-throwing, etc. No bean shooter or other instrument for throwing bullets, stones or beans, shall be sold or offered for sale; nor shall any bean shooter or other such instrument be used by any person for throwing bullets, stones or other missiles nor carried by any person, with the intention of being so used; nor shall any person throw or cast any stone, stick or other missile in, from or to any street or public place. (C. O. §549, covering §§20, 21, Brooklyn ords.; §6 Arverne ords.; §7, Far Rockaway ords.)

§253. Tanbark on streets. The mayor or any alderman, the department of health, the police commissioner, or the inspector or captain of police assigned to the precinct in which said premises are situated, upon application, shall grant permission to lay tanbark in the carriage-way in front of any premises occupied by any sick or convalescent person, to the extent of 500 feet in any direction from said premises; providing all expenses of placing and removing the bark shall be paid for by the person making such application. The bark so placed in any street shall be removed, upon the order of the commissioner of street cleaning, within 5 days after the recovery or death of such sick or convalescent person, and, upon failure or neglect to comply with such order, then it shall be removed by the commissioner, who shall, if necessary, sue for and recover the cost of such removal in the manner now provided for the collection of penalties. (C. O. §273.)

Chapter 24.
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

[Note: The sections of this chapter indicated by * will be amended, in the event of the adoption of pending ordinances looking to the amendment of corresponding provisions of the Code of Ordinances.]

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Rules of the road.
3. Miscellaneous regulations.

Article 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.

§1. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this chapter, the following terms shall be respectively deemed to mean:

1. *Curb,* The lateral boundaries of that portion of a street designed for the use of vehicles, whether marked by curbstones or not so marked;

2. *Roadway,* That portion of any street which is included within the curbs or curb lines thereof, and is designed for the use of vehicles;

3. *Vehicle,* Every wagon, carriage, omnibus, sleigh, pushcart, bicycle, tricycle and other conveyance (except baby carriages), in whatever manner or by whatever force or power the same may be driven, ridden or propelled, which is or may be used for or adapted to pleasure riding or the transportation of passengers, baggage or merchandise upon the street; and every draught and riding animal, whether driven, ridden or led, excepting that an animal or animals attached to any vehicle shall, with such vehicle, constitute one vehicle. (C. O. §474.)

Article 2.
Rules of the road.

Section 10. Drivers; age limit.
11. Driving.
12. Lights.
13. Peddlers.
14. Riding on back of vehicle.
15. Right of way.
16. Sidewalk obstruction.
17. Speed.

§10. Drivers; age limit. Drivers or persons in charge of vehicles other than licensed vehicles shall not be less than 16 years of age, unless provided with a permit from the police department. (C. O. §463.)

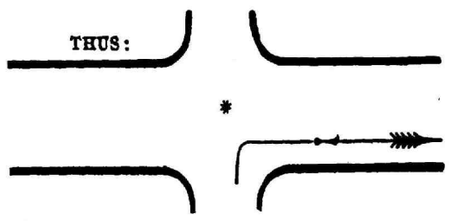
§11. Driving. 1. *Keeping to the right.* Vehicles shall keep to the right, and as near the right hand curb as possible. (C. O. §435.)

2. *Meeting.* Vehicles meeting shall pass each other to the right. (C. O. §436.)

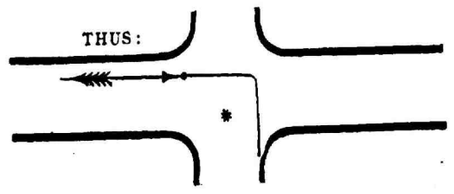
3. *Overtaking others.* Vehicles overtaking others shall, in passing, keep to the left. (C. O. §437.)

4. *Turning and starting.* The driver or person having charge of any vehicle, before turning the corner of any street, or turning out or starting from or stopping at the curb line of any street, shall first see that there is sufficient space free from other vehicles, so that such turn, stop or start may be safely made, and shall then give a plainly visible or audible signal. (C. O. §438.)

5. *Turning to the right into another street.* A vehicle turning to the right into another street shall turn the corner as near to the curb as practicable.



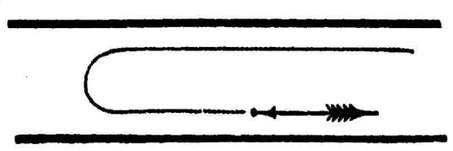
6. *Turning to the left into another street.* A vehicle turning to the left into another street shall pass to the right of and beyond the centre of the street intersection before turning.



(C. O. §440.)

7. *Crossing streets.* A vehicle crossing from one side of the street to the other shall do so by turning to the left, so as to head in the same direction as the traffic on that side of the street.

THUS:



(C. O. §441.)

8. *Slow-moving Vehicles.* Vehicles moving slowly shall keep as close as possible to the curb line on the right, so as to allow faster moving vehicles free passage on the left. (C. O. §453.)

9. *Signal on slowing up or stopping.* In slowing up or stopping, a signal shall always be given to those behind, by vertically raising the whip or hand vertically. (C. O. §451.)

10. *Stop-signal to automobiles.* Every person driving an automobile or motor vehicle shall, at the request or signal by putting up the hand, from a person driving or riding a restive horse or horses, or driving domestic animals, cause the automobile immediately to stop, and to remain stationary, as long as may be necessary to allow said horses or domestic animals to pass. (C. O. §452.)

11. *Stopping.* Unless in an emergency or to allow another vehicle or pedestrian to cross its path, no vehicle shall stop in any public street, except close to the curb line. Except as provided in §16 of this article, no vehicle shall stop, in such a way as to obstruct any street or crossing, for the purpose of taking on or setting down a passenger, or loading or unloading freight, or for any other purpose, except in case of accident or other emergency, or when directed to stop by the police. No vehicle shall stop or stand within the intersection of any street, nor within 10 feet of a street corner. (C. O. §§445-447.)

12. *Standing at curb.* In no case shall a vehicle remain backed up to the curb, except when actually loading or unloading, and no vehicle shall stop with its left side to the curb. (C. O. §444.)

13. *Obstructing traffic.* No vehicle shall be allowed to remain upon or be driven through any street, so as willfully to blockade or obstruct the traffic of that street. (C. O. §471.)

14. *Overloading teams.* No vehicle shall be so overloaded that the horse or motor attached thereto shall be unable to draw or propel it. (C. O. §471.)

§12. Lights. 1. *Horse drawn vehicles.* Every vehicle using the streets shall show between sunset and sunrise, a light or lights, so placed as to be seen from the front and each side. If a dash lantern is carried, it shall be placed on the left-hand side. Such light or lights shall be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of 200 feet, and shall show white in front, but may be colored on the sides.

2. *Motor vehicles.* Every motor vehicle, except motor cycles, shall exhibit, during the period specified in the preceding subdivision, two white lights, visible at a distance of 300 feet in the direction toward which the vehicle is proceeding, and shall also exhibit a red light, visible in the reverse direction. The lights shall be so placed as to be free from obstruction from other parts of said vehicle. No operator of any motor vehicle, while operating the same upon any street, shall use any acetylene, electric or other headlight, unless it shall be so shaded as not to blind or dazzle other users of the highway, or make it difficult or unsafe for them to ride, drive or walk thereon. (C. O. §458, as amended by Ord. of Oct. 8, 1913.)

3. *Motor-cycles.* All motor-cycles shall be subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section. (New.)

4. *Exceptions.* This section shall not apply to any equestrian; nor to any animal led or driven and not attached to any vehicle; nor to the rider of a bicycle, tricycle or similar vehicle, whose light has become extinguished, or who is necessarily absent from his home, without a light, when going at a pace not exceeding 6 miles an hour, and giving a clearly audible signal as often as 30 feet are passed over. (C. O. §459.)

§13. Peddlers. 1. *General regulations.* No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall permit any cart, wagon or vehicle, owned or controlled by him or her, to stop, remain upon or otherwise incumber any street, avenue or highway in front of any premises, the owner of or lessee of the ground floor thereof objecting thereto. No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall permit his or her cart, wagon or vehicle to stand on any street, within 25 feet of any corner of the curb.

2. *Restricted streets.* No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall stop or remain, between 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., in

Amsterdam avenue, between 67th street and 70th street, Manhattan;
Avenue A, between Houston and 7th street, Manhattan;
Avenue B, from Houston street to 14th street, Manhattan;
Avenue C, from Houston street to 14th street, Manhattan;
Broadway, from 134th street to 158th street, Manhattan;
Centre street, from New Chambers street to Park Row, Manhattan;
Chambers street, between Broadway and Centre street, Manhattan;
Fulton street, between Broadway and Pearl street, Manhattan;
Montrose avenue, between Broadway and Bushwick place, Brooklyn;
Nassau street, between Spruce and Wall streets, Manhattan;
Park avenue, from 111th street to 134th street, Manhattan;
Park Row, from New Chambers to Ann street, Manhattan;
Wendover avenue, from Crotona Park to Claremont Park, the Bronx;
West End avenue, between 67th street and 70th street, Manhattan;
67th, 68th and 69th streets, from Amsterdam avenue to the westerly end of said streets;
The territory bounded by Catherine street, the Bowery, Stanton street and the East River.

None of the provisions of this section shall be construed as regulating the crying or hawking of newspapers.

§14. Riding on back of vehicles. No person shall ride upon the back of any vehicle without the consent of the driver, and when riding no part of a person's body shall protrude beyond the limits of the vehicle. (C. O. §464.)

§15. Right of way. 1. *Direction.* On all streets and public places, all vehicles going in a northerly or southerly direction shall have the right of way over any vehicle going in an easterly or westerly direction. (C. O. §448A.)

2. *Vehicles having precedence.* The officers and men of the fire department and of the fire patrol, with their apparatus of all kinds, when going to, or on duty at or returning from a fire; all ambulances, whether of public or private character, and all other vehicles when employed in carrying sick or injured persons to hospitals or other places for relief or treatment; vehicles of the police department; vehicles of the several bureaus of buildings, emergency wagons of public service corporations and vehicles of all physicians who have a police permit shall have the right of way in any street and through any procession, except over vehicles carrying the United States mail. The police department is hereby empowered to issue a permit for such right of way to any duly registered physician making application therefor, which permit shall not be transferable. (C. O. §449, as amended by Ord. of July 2, 1912.)

3. *Street cars.* Subject to the preceding subdivisions of this section, surface cars, running on tracks laid in the streets especially for their use, shall have the right of way along such tracks, between cross streets, over all vehicles moving in the same direction at a less rate of speed than 10 miles an hour; and the driver of any vehicle proceeding upon the track in front of a surface car shall turn out as soon as possible upon signal by the motorman or driver of the car. (C. O. §450.)

*§16. Sidewalk obstruction. 1. *General provision.* No public cartman, nor any person driving or having charge of any public cart, wagon or other vehicle, shall drive or back any such public cart or any other cart, wagon or other vehicle, upon the sidewalk of any street, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any such person stop a cart, or any other vehicle, on any crosswalk or intersection of streets, so as to obstruct or hinder the travel along the same; nor place any cart or other vehicle crosswise of any street, except to load thereon or unload therefrom; but in no case shall any person permit such cart or other vehicle to remain crosswise of any street for a longer period than may be actually necessary for such purpose.

2. *Streets used by surface cars.* The owner or occupant of any store, warehouse or building in any street, in which the rails of any railroad company are laid so close to the curbstones as to prevent the owners or occupant from keeping any such cart or other vehicle in the carriageway in front of his place of business, without interference with the passing cars of any such company, may, during business hours, occupy so much of the sidewalk as may be necessary for a cart or other vehicle; provided that sufficient space be allowed for the passing of pedestrians between the cart or other vehicle and the stoop or front of every such store, warehouse or other building.

3. *Broadway, Fifth avenue and Park Row.* In no case shall any cart, wagon or other vehicle be placed crosswise of the carriageway on Broadway or Fifth avenue, south of 59th street, in the borough of Manhattan, nor on Park row, in that borough; nor shall any such cart, wagon or other vehicle be permitted to remain in front of any premises on Broadway or Fifth avenue, south of 59th street, nor on Park row, unless placed in close proximity to the curb, with the side of such cart, wagon or other vehicle parallel therewith. (C. O. §443.)

4. *Use of skids.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, wares or merchandise, in process of loading and unloading, shipment, or being received from shipment, may be transferred from trucks or other vehicles over the sidewalks by the use of skids, or by backing up trucks on the sidewalks; provided a passageway be kept open within the stoop line of the building for the free passage of pedestrians. (C. O. §466.)

5. *Crossing to private property.* Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the riding or driving of horses or vehicles from private property directly across a sidewalk of any street to the roadway, or from the roadway back to such private property. (C. O. §469.)

*§17. Speed. 1. *General provisions.*—No person shall operate, drive or propel, and no owner thereof riding thereon or therein shall cause or permit to be operated, driven or propelled, on any street or public place, any bicycle, tricycle, velocipede,

motor-cycle, motor-tricycle, motor delivery wagon, or motor vehicle however propelled, or any vehicle drawn by horses or other animals, recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger, or to be likely to endanger, the life or limb or property of any person. A rate of speed exceeding 15 miles per hour shall constitute prima facie evidence of a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and of a violation of the provisions of this section; a rate of speed exceeding 20 miles per hour shall constitute a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and a violation of the provisions of this section, and at a rate of speed exceeding 25 miles per hour, on a public highway which passes through country or outlying sections that are substantially undeveloped and sparsely settled, shall constitute a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and a violation of the provisions of this section. (Ord. of Apr. 29, 1913.)

2. *Turning corners.* In turning a corner of meeting or intersecting highways, no person operating, driving or propelling any vehicle subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section shall proceed, nor shall the owner of any such vehicle riding thereon or therein, cause or permit the same to proceed at a rate of speed greater than 4 miles per hour. (Ord. of April 29, 1913.)

3. *Overtaking or meeting street car.* In overtaking or meeting a street car, which has been stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging a passenger, no vehicle that is subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section shall pass or approach within 8 feet of such car so long as the same is stopped and remains standing, for the purpose aforesaid.

4. *Approaching bridges; passing public schools.* Upon approaching a bridge, or in passing a public school on school days, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., no person operating, driving or propelling any vehicle subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section shall proceed, nor shall the owner of any such vehicle riding thereon or therein cause or permit the same to proceed at a rate of speed greater than 10 miles per hour. (Ord. of Apr. 29, 1913.)

5. *Congested streets.* In the thickly populated residential sections of the city, the police commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to cause signs to be erected or maintained in any street thereof, at any time of the day or night when such street shall be congested by traffic or thronged by children, which shall be affixed to stanchions on the curb or other conspicuous places, and shall indicate that the speed limit in such street shall be not more than 8 miles per hour. No person operating, driving or propelling any vehicle, subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section, shall proceed, nor shall the owner of any such vehicle riding thereon or therein, cause or permit the same to proceed at a greater speed than 8 miles per hour upon any portion of any street so restricted, during the time when any such sign shall be erected and maintained thereon. (Ord. of July 7, 1914.)

6. *Exceptions.* Nothing contained in any of the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section, as to specific rates of speed, or in any of the provisions of either subdivisions 2, 3, 4 or 5 hereof shall apply to vehicles which run only on rails or tracks; or to any of the following vehicles, when the same are responding for emergency work in case of fire, accident, public disaster or impending danger, to wit: wagons, trucks and apparatus of the fire department, the insurance patrol, the police department, the bureaus of buildings or the militia; nor to ambulances or the emergency repair wagons of public service corporations. (Ord. of Apr. 29, 1913, as amended by Ord. of Dec. 3, 1913.)

7. *Violations.* Any person who shall operate, drive or propel and any owner thereof, riding thereon or therein, who shall cause or permit any vehicle subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section, to be operated, driven or propelled in violation of any of the provisions of this article, shall, upon conviction for the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $25. nor more than $100., or by imprisonment for a term of not less than 2 days nor more than 15 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall, upon conviction for the second offense, within 1 year from the commission of the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $50. nor more than $100., or by imprisonment for a term of not less than 3 days nor more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall upon conviction for the third offense, and for each and every offense subsequent thereto, within 1 year from the commission of the first offense, be punished by a fine of $100., or by imprisonment for a term of not less than 5 days nor more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that in construing this section the unit of any one year shall be the basis for determining the "first," "second" or "third" offense, the numerical order changing when succeeding convictions occur, and more than one year has elapsed after an original "first," "second" or "third" offense. (Ord. of April 29, 1913, as amended by Ord. of March 18, 1914; covering C. O. §§454-457.)

ARTICLE 3.
Miscellaneous regulations.

Section 30. Advertising vehicles.
31. Bicycles.
32. Cattle, calves, sheep and swine.
33. City-owned automobiles.
34. Horse-racing.
35. Ice wagons.
36. Motor vehicles; mufflers.
37. Ocean parkway; restrictions.
38. Processions and parades.
39. Sleighs.
40. Trade wagons.
41. Reasonable care.
42. Enforcement of chapter; duties of police department.

§30. Advertising vehicles. No advertising trucks, vans or wagons shall be allowed in the streets; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the putting of business notices upon ordinary business wagons, so long as such wagons are engaged in the usual business or regular work of the owner, and not used merely or mainly for advertising. (§41, Manhattan Ords.)

§31. Bicycles. 1. *Coasting.* No bicycle shall be allowed to proceed in any street of the city by inertia or momentum, with the feet of the rider removed from the pedals. (C. O. §460.)

2. *Trick riding* . No rider of a bicycle shall remove both hands from the handlebars, nor practice any trick or fancy riding in any street. (C. O. §461.)

3. *Carrying children.* No bicyclist shall carry upon his bicycle any child under the age of 5 years. (C. O. §462.)

4. *Leading bicycles.* Riders of bicycles, when dismounted, may lead their bicycles along the sidewalk in single file, and bicycles may be allowed to stand on the sidewalk, provided they are within the stoop line and cause no obstruction. (C. O. §467.)

5. *Use of sidewalks.* No bicycle shall be ridden on the sidewalks of any street of the city. (C. O. §468, as amended by Ord. of June 30, 1914.)

§32. Cattle, calves, sheep or swine. 1. *Driving or herding in streets.* No cattle, calves, sheep or swine shall be driven in any street without a permit from the police commissioner and in strict accordance with the routes, hours and other conditions prescribed thereby; provided that, in the borough of Manhattan, cattle, calves, sheep or swine landed at the foot of the street leading to the slaughter-house to which they shall be destined may be driven along such street if the same shall be effectively barred or closed so as to prevent the escape of any of said animals during their transfer from the dock to the slaughter-house.

2. *Leading cattle.* No person shall lead, or attempt to lead or cause to be led, any cattle, otherwise than singly, one person with each on any street nor upon any sidewalk.

3. *Landing in Manhattan.* No cattle, calves, sheep or swine shall be landed in the borough of Manhattan except in accordance with the provisions of this section. (§§70, 74, 75; Sanitary Code.)

§33. City-owned automobiles. The words "City of New York" shall be painted plainly and visibly on the outside of the back of the body of each automobile owned by the city. The letters of such inscription shall be at least five inches in the least dimension, and the color shall contrast with the color of the body of the car. No person shall use an automobile owned by the city which is not lettered as prescribed herein; provided, however, that automobiles used by the police department, in the detection and the suppression of crime, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section. (Ord. of Feb. 6, 1912.)

§34. Horse-racing. Except as provided in chapter 17 of this ordinance, no person shall run or race any horse in any street, nor consent to or suffer such racing, under the penalty of $50 to be recovered from the person or persons who shall so race, or suffer or permit such racing, and the owner, rider and the person having charge of any animal which shall so race and run, severally and respectively. This section shall be construed to prevent and punish the running, racing or trotting of any horse or horses, for any trial of speed, or for the pupose of passing any other horse or horses, whether the same be founded upon any stake, bet or otherwise. (§§89, 90, Manhattan Ords.; covering §2, Far Rockaway Ords.; §2, Rockaway Beach Ords.)

§35. Ice wagons. No person, being the owner or driver of any wagon used for the sale of ice in any street shall permit or allow the scale thereon, or the beam to which it may be attached, or other implements for handling ice, to project, or hang outside or beyond the side of such wagon, when it is in motion. (§88, Manhattan Ords.)

§36. Motor vehicles; mufflers. Every motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine, when such engine is running on any street or public place, shall be equipped with a muffler or silencer, through which all of the exhaust gases from the engine will escape into the atmosphere. No operator or driver of any motor vehicle shall use any cut-out, fitting or other apparatus or a device, which will allow the exhaust gases to escape into the atmosphere without passing through such a muffler or silencer. (Ord. of Apr. 16, 1912.)

§37. Ocean parkway; restrictions. No person shall drive any vehicle over the easterly side road or bridle road of the Ocean parkway, between Prospect Park and the Coney Island Concourse, in the borough of Brooklyn, except as it may be necessary to cart or convey supplies to the residences along said easterly side road, or in case of buildings being erected fronting on said side road, when building materials may be carted thereon. In all cases, however, vehicles must enter said side road from the street nearest to the residence or house in course of construction, and must leave the same at the next following intersecting street. (§83, Brooklyn Ords.)

§38. Processions and parades. 1. *Permits.* No procession, parade or race shall be permitted upon any street or in any public place without a written permit first obtained from the police commissioner. Application for such permit shall be made in writing upon a suitable form prescribed and furnished by the police department not less than 36 hours previous to the forming or marching of such procession, parade or race. The police commissioner shall, after due investigation of such application, grant such permit subject to the following

2. *Restrictions:*

(a) He shall grant no permit where he has good reason to believe that the proposed procession, parade or race will be disorderly in character or tend to disturb the public peace.

(b) He shall grant no permit for the use of any street, or any public place, or material portion thereof which is ordinarily subject to great congestion of traffic and is chiefly of a business or mercantile character, except upon those holidays when the places of business along the route proposed are closed or on Sunday when permitted by law on that day, or on other days between the hours of 6.30 p. m. and 9 a. m.

(c) Each such permit shall designate specifically the route through which the procession, parade or race shall move, and it may also specify the width of the roadway to be used, and may include such rules and regulations as the commissioner may deem necessary.

(d) Special permits for occasions of extraordinary public interest, not annual or customary, or not so intended to be, may be granted by the commissioner for any street or public place, and for any day or hour, with the written approval of the mayor.

(e) The chief officer of any procession, parade or race for which a permit shall hereafter be granted by the commissioner shall be responsible for the strict observance of all rules and regulations included in said permit.

3. *Exemptions.* This section shall not apply:

(a) To the ordinary and necessary movements of the United States army, United States navy, national guard, police department and fire department, nor

(b) To such portion or portions of any street which may have already been or may hereafter be duly set aside as a speedway or as speedways, nor

(c) To processions or parades which have marched annually upon the streets for more than 10 years, previous to July 7, 1914.

4. *Violations.* Every person participating in any procession, parade or race which shall or may take place, except in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding $25 or imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, or both, in the discretion of the Court. (Ord. of July 7, 1914.)

§39. Sleighs. No person shall drive any horse before a sleigh or sled through any street, unless there shall be a sufficient number of bells attached to the harness thereof, to warn persons of his approach. (§91, Manhattan Ords.)

§40. Trade-wagons. Trade wagons shall not be allowed to collect on any street or public place, to the obstruction of travel or the annoyance of persons coming and going on the streets, sidewalks or crosswalks, or any property owner or resident in the vicinity. (§6, Far Rockaway Ords.; §8 Rockaway Beach Ords.; §12, Arverne Ords.)

§41. Reasonable care. Nothing contained in or omitted from this chapter shall be construed or held to relieve any person using, traveling, or being upon any street, for any purpose whatsoever, from exercising all reasonable care to avoid or prevent injury through collision with all other persons and vehicles. (C. O. §470.)

§42. Enforcement of chapter; duties of police department. The police department shall have all powers and duties in relation to the management of vehicular traffic. The police commissioner shall cause suitable abstracts of the provisions of this chapter to be posted in all public stables and garages, and at all hack, cab and truck stands. He shall cause copies thereof to be kept at all police stations, to be issued to the public on application without charge. (C. O. §§472, 473.)

CHAPTER 25.
WATER SUPPLY.

Article 1. Construction and maintenance.
2. Rents and charges.
3. Use of water.

ARTICLE 1.
Construction and maintenance.

Section 1. Emergency repairs.
2. Pollution or interference with water supply.
3. Trespass on water supply property.
4. Obstruction of stop-cocks.
5. Hydrants to be kept closed.
6. Connections.
7. Public wells.
8. Violations.

§ 1. Emergency repairs. In case of any unexpected casualty or damage to the pipes, reservoirs or other structures connected with the city's water supply, the chief engineer of the department of water supply, gas and electricity, under direction of the commissioner, shall take immediate measures for the preservation and repair of the same, the expense of which shall be paid on his requisition by the warrant of the comptroller. (C. O. § 285, in part.)

§ 2. Pollution of or interference with water-supply. No person shall bathe in, or go into the water of any water supply reservoir, or any part of a city acqueduct; nor shall any person throw stones, chips or dirt, or any other material, substance or thing whatever into any reservoir, gate-house, ventilator, aqueduct or fountain basin; nor shall any person in any manner injure or disfigure any part of the water works system of the city. (C. O. § 286.)

§ 3. Trespass on water supply property. No person shall trespass on any part of the embankment of a water supply reservoir, nor go or remain thereon without permission of the proper persons having charge of the same; nor shall any person fail or refuse to comply with the regulations of the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity as to the times when citizens shall leave the embankment of a reservoir, or the grounds or buildings attached thereto. (C. O. §287; covering §4, Brooklyn.)

§ 4. Obstruction of stop-cocks. No person shall obstruct access to a stop-cock connected with a water pipe, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt, or any other materials; nor shall any person permit any such materials to be placed thereon by those in his employ. (C. O. § 295.)

§ 5. Hydrants to be kept closed. The commissioner shall cause all water-supply hydrants to be kept closed. Except as otherwise authorized by law or ordinance, no person shall take or use the water from any hydrant, except in case of fire and for the purpose of extinguishing the same. (C. O. §§ 292, 200.)

§6. Connections. No street shall be opened, nor shall any pipe be bored or connection with any main or pipe be made, for water supply purposes, except under the direction of the commissioner, under the penalty of $50 for each offense.

§7. Public wells. No person shall dig any well in any street or public place, and the president of the borough in which any such well shall be dug shall cause the same in all cases to be filled up. (C. O. § 198.)

§8. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (§ 286, Penal clause; given general application.)

ARTICLE 2.
Rents and charges.

Section 20. Frontage rents.
21. Extra and miscellaneous rates where supply is unmetered.
22. Meter rates.
23. Supply discontinued on non-payment.
24. Connection charges.
25. Report of receipts by water register.

§ 20. Frontage rents. The annual frontage rents on premises wholly or partly unmetered, to be collected by the department of water supply, gas and electricity shall be as follows, to wit:

Front width of building.	One-Story.
16 feet and under	$4 00
16 feet to 18 feet	5 00
18 feet to 20 feet	6 00
20 feet to 22½ feet	7 00
22½ feet to 25 feet	8 00
25 feet to 30 feet	10 00
30 feet to 37½ feet	12 00
37½ feet to 50 feet	14 00

For each additional story $1 per annum shall be added; and for each additional 10 feet or part thereof, above 50 feet in front width of building, $2 shall be added.

All rear buildings on any lot or lots, with front buildings thereon, shall pay an annual frontage rate of $5 for each 25 feet front, or fraction thereof, but this provision shall not apply to buildings erected on corner lots, each of which buildings shall pay the regular rates as stated in the foregoing subdivisions.

The apportionment of the regular frontage rates upon buildings shall be on the basis that but one family is to occupy same, and for each additional family or apartment, $1 per year shall be charged. (C. O. §282, as amended by Ord. of June 10, 1913.)

§21. Extra and miscellaneous rates where supply is not metered. 1. *Baths*—shall be charged $3 each per annum, one bath supplied to each house free of additional charge.

2. *Baths in barber shop, public houses and bathing establishments*—shall be charged $5 each per annum.

3. *Shower baths* not installed over bath tubs, and sitz baths, shall be charged same as baths.

4. *Water closets and urinals of every description*—$2 each per annum; one water closet in each house supplied free of additional charge.

5. *Bakeries*—Each oven $5 per annum.

6. *Barber Shops*—Each up to and including 3 chairs, $5 per annum; for each additional chair, $1 per annum.

7. *Barges* (without steam)—Each, $5 per annum, water for domestic use only.

8. *Boilers of boats or not permanent*—The monthly rate for water supply for hoisting, steam rolling, dredging, erecting, hauling, pile driving, derricks, diggers, conveyers and all floating or portable steam plants and steamboats, except water boats supplying shipping, shall be as follows:

Up to and including 10 horsepower	$1 00;
Up to and including 15 horsepower	1 50;
Up to and including 20 horsepower	2 00;
Up to and including 25 horsepower	2 50;
Up to and including 30 horsepower	3 00;
Up to and including 35 horsepower	3 50;
Up to and including 40 horsepower	4 00;
Up to and including 45 horsepower	4 50;
Up to and including 50 horsepower	5 00;
Up to and including 55 horsepower	5 50;
Up to and including 60 horsepower	6 00;
Up to and including 65 horsepower	6 50;
Up to and including 70 horsepower	7 00;
Up to and including 75 horsepower	7 50;
Up to and including 80 horsepower	8 00;
Up to and including 85 horsepower	8 50;
Up to and including 90 horsepower	9 00;
Up to and including 95 horsepower	9 50;
Up to and including 100 horsepower	10 00;

Above 100 horsepower, at the rate of 10 cents per horsepower per month, using the multiple of five as in above table. An allowance of 33⅓ per cent. in the above rates shall be made where condensers are used.

9. *Boiler testing*—All boats, in addition to paying the regular fixed charges, shall pay an extra charge of $100 per annum when engaged or employed in furnishing water in the testing of boilers in other boats.

10. *Bottling establishments*—Each bottle-washing apparatus, machine or tub, $10 per annum.

11. *Building purposes*—Stone work, terra cotta, concrete, fireproofing, brick work, and all other forms of masonry, 5 cents per cubic yard.

12. *Plastering*, 40 cents per 100 square yards, openings not included.

13. *Caisson Sinking* and Air Compressors—10 cents per 100 cubic feet.

14. *Condensers*—10 cents per hundred cubic feet.

15. *Conservatories*—Same as florists.

16. *Demolition*—For wetting down while buildings are being demolished, a charge shall be made equal to one-fourth of the annual frontage rate of said building.

17. *Dentist*—Each fountain cuspidor, $1 per annum.

18. *Dining saloons and restaurants*—shall be charged at an annual rate of $8.

19. *Fish stands*—Each, $10 per annum. If live fish are sold, other than shell fish, $25 per annum.

20. *Florists*—Each, $5 per annum.

21. *Horse troughs*—For each trough and for each one-half barrel or tub on sidewalk or street, $20 per annum.

22. *Laundries*—Each wash tub, washing machine or apparatus for washing clothes, $5 per annum.

23. *Liquor and lager beer saloons*—For each bar, $10 per annum, and an additional charge of $5 for each wash box. For each beer pump using water in its operation, $50 per annum.

24. *Milk depots*—For the purpose of washing cans or bottles, each washing machine, tub or washing apparatus. $10 per annum.

25. *Photograph galleries*—Each faucet or outlet, $5 per annum.

26. *Soda or mineral water fountains*—Each, $5 per annum. One washbox allowed. For each additional washbox $3 per annum.

27. *Soda, mineral or carbonic water manufacturer*—For each machine or apparatus (retail), $10 per annum; for each machine or apparatus (wholesale), $100 per annum.

28. *Stalls*—In stables, $1 each per annum.

29. *Water boats* (steam)—Monthly charges, according to tank capacity of each boat, shall be as follows:

12,000 gallons or less	$25 00
12,000 to 20,000 gallons	37 50
20,000 to 30,000 gallons	50 00
30,000 to 40,000 gallons	62 50
40,000 to 60,000 gallons	75 00
60,000 to 100,000 gallons	100 00

30. *Water boats* (motor)—Shall be charged monthly, according to tank capacity of each boat, as follows:

3,000 gallons or less	$7 50
Over 3,000 gallons, but not exceeding 6,000 gallons	15 00
Over 6,000 gallons, but not exceeding 12,000 gallons	25 00

Over 12,000 gallons, the rate for steam water boats shall be charged.

31. *Wash drills* (all kinds)—10 cents per hundred cubic feet. (C. O. §282, as amended by Ord. of June 10, 1913.)

32. *Unspecified*—All charges not herein mentioned or fixed are reserved for special contract, by and with the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity. (C. O. § 282, as amended by Ord. of June 10, 1913.)

§22. Meter rates. The charge for water measured by meter shall be 10 cents per 100 cubic feet. (C. O. §282, as amended by the ordinance of June 10, 1913.)

§23. Supply discontinued on non-payment. The supply of water shall be cut off in all cases where the rent therefor is behind and unpaid 10 days. (C. O. §284.)

§24. Connection charges. All persons contracting for a supply of water shall pay the cost of the materials and labor used and expended on the streets, necessary to make the connection with the conduit pipes, or pay such annual interest thereon as required by the rules and regulation of the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity. No street shall be opened, or pipes bored, or connections made, unless under the direction of the commissioner, under the penalty of $50 for each offense. (C. O. §§289, 207.)

§25. Report of receipts by water register. The water register, or the cashier of the water register's office, shall on each day, except Sunday of each week, render to the comptroller an account, under oath, of all moneys received by him, showing the amounts received, from all classes of revenue, and shall thereupon pay over the amounts so received to the chamberlain, furnishing to the comptroller a receipt showing the payment of such sums into the city treasury. He shall also, if required by the comptroller, make a separate daily report showing all the items comprising the amounts received by him, in form satisfactory to the comptroller. (C. O. §281.)

ARTICLE 3.
Use of water.

Section 40. Street cleaning.
41. Traffic in water.
42. Washing down streets from private connection.
43. Washing vehicles.
44. Watering horses.

§40. Street cleaning. The commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity shall, at all times when the general supply of water is not thereby endangered, permit the hydrants to be used for cleaning the streets, under his regulation. (C. O. §293.)

§41. Traffic in water. No person, except such as may be licensed by the commissioner, shall take water from any hydrant or water connection erected or to be erected in the city, and attached to the water pipes, for the purpose of using the same on any boat, vessel, barge or pile-driver, or for the purpose of selling or offering the same for sale to the owner of any boat, vessel, barge, or pile-driver. (C. O. §290.)

§42. Washing down streets from private connections. No person or persons shall wash any street, sidewalk, areaway, steps, building or other place or thing, from the 1st day of December to the 1st day of April following, by means of hose or piping, where the water runs upon a street, sidewalk or other public place. Water may be so used from the 1st day of April to the last day of November of each year, between the hours of 4 p. m. and 8 a. m., but city water shall not be so used until permit therefor shall first have been obtained from the department of water supply, gas and electricity. No charge shall be made for such permit when the water used is paid for according to meter registration; where no meter is used there shall be a charge of $5 for using city water during the period covered by the permit. (C. O. §294, as amended by Ord. of Apr. 14, 1914.)

§43. Washing vehicles. No person shall wash or cause to be washed any carriage, wagon, or other vehicle on any street or public place. (§7, Ords. of Arverne, covering §18, Brooklyn Ords.; C. O. §205; §2, L. I. City Ords.; §10, F. Rockaway Ords.; §4, Rockaway B. Ords.)

§44. Watering horses. 1. *Troughs abolished.* On and after August 7, 1914, the water in all horse watering throughs in streets and public places shall be shut off and the use of such watering troughs, as such, shall cease, unless the time be extended by the board of health, or the method of construction in any instance, shall be modified to conform to the requirements of the board.

2. *Bucket-filling equipment.* All publicly owned watering troughs and those erected or maintained by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shall be provided with the necessary piping and fixtures to enable the filling of pails with water therefrom, or otherwise modified in construction so as to meet the requirements of the board of health, and the use of water for such watering places shall be supplied by the department of water supply, gas and electricity. All other horse watering troughs on streets and public places shall likewise be provided with the piping and fixtures necessary to enable the filling of pails with water, and the use of the water for that purpose shall be paid for in the manner provided in this chapter. All horse watering stations in streets and public places, hereafter constructed or operated, shall conform to the provisions of this section and be subject thereto. No person shall draw water from these fixtures for a purpose other than watering horses or other animals, nor shall any person tamper with the said fixtures.

3. *Horse-buckets.* Every commercial vehicle to which a horse is attached must be provided, while on the public thoroughfares of the city, with a watering pail, which shall be used only for the purpose of watering or feeding the horse or horses attached to the vehicle.

4. *Temporary relief stations.* Nothing in this section shall prevent the establishment of temporary relief stations in conformity with such requirements as may be imposed by the board of health, with the consent of the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity. (Ord. of July 7, 1914.)

CHAPTER 26.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Article 1. Bureau of weights and measures.
2. Regulation of weights and measures.
3. Standards for various commodities.

ARTICLE 1.
Bureau of weights and measures.

Section 1. Organization.
2. Trading restriction.
3. Jurisdiction.
4. Duties of inspectors.

§1. Organization. There shall be a mayor's bureau of weights and measures in charge of a commissioner of weights and measures, to be appointed by the mayor and removable by him at pleasure. The salary of the commissioner shall be $5,000 per annum. The inspectors of weights and measures shall be appointed by the commissioner. All complaints against inspectors of weights and measures shall be lodged with the commissioner, and be by him reported, with his recommendation thereon, to the mayor for his action. (C. O. §§380, 402.)

§2. Trading restriction. The commissioner shall not, nor shall any inspector or other employee of the bureau, engage in the business of manufacturing, vending or selling any weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard or other instrument for weighing or measuring, under the penalty of $50 for each such offense. (C. O. §400.)

§3. Jurisdiction. Each inspector of weights and measures is hereby authorized, to inspect, examine, test and seal, at least once in each year, and as oftener as the commissioner may deem proper, all weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used in weighing and measuring. Upon the written request of any resident of the city, the commissioner shall test or cause to be tested, within a reasonable time after the receipt of such request, the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or other instruments used in buying or selling by the person making such request. All weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments for weighing sealed and adjusted by an inspector of weights and measures, shall be made to conform to the standard of the State, and shall be marked by him with the initials of his name and the date on which the same shall be sealed and marked. (C. O. §§392, 385.)

§4. Duties of inspectors. 1. *Reports.* Each inspector of weights and measures shall report promptly to the commissioner the names of all persons whose weights, measures and other instruments for weighing and measuring shall be found to be incorrect. Each inspector shall file a daily report with the commissioner, and make such other and further reports and keep such further records as may be required, from time to time, by the commissioner. (C. O. §§397, 398.)

2. *Return of testing instruments.* Whenever any inspector shall resign or be removed from office, he shall deliver at the office of the commissioner all the standard weights and measures and other official property in his possession. (C. O. §403.)

ARTICLE 2.
Regulation of weights and measures.

Section 10. Testing, sealing and marking.

11. Manufacture of measures.
12. Sale of weights and measures.
13. Use of untested weights and measures.
14. Confiscation of false weights.
15. Alteration of tested appliances.
16. Defrauding by false weights or measures.
17. Use of inaccurate weights or measures.
18. Repair of inaccurate appliances.
19. Right of inspection.
20. Certificate of inspection.
21. Interference with inspectors.
22. Violations.

§ 10. Testing, sealing and marking. All persons using weights and measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, or any other instrument used in weighing or measuring any article intended to be purchased or sold, shall cause the same to be tested, sealed and marked by the commissioner of weights and measures or an inspector of the bureau, unless the same have been already so tested, sealed and marked by the inspector as hereinafter provided. No person shall use any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard, or any other instrument in weighing or measuring any commodity or article of merchandise intended for purchase or sale, unless the same shall have been so tested, sealed and marked. Each inspector shall make a record and certificate as hereinafter provided of all the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing and measuring inspected by him, in which he shall state the names of the owners of the same, and whether they are conforming to the standard of the State. (C. O. §§383, 384, 396.)

§ 11. Manufacture of measures. No person shall manufacture, construct, sell, offer for sale, or give away, any dry measure or liquid measure, nor any barrel, pail, basket, vessel, container, intended to be used in the purchase or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise, which shall not be so constructed as to conform to the standards provided by statute; nor shall any person use any barrel, cask, pail, basket, vessel or container, in the purchase or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise, which does not conform to the standards provided by law. (C. O. § 395a.)

§12. Sale of weights and measures. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or give away any weights, scales, beams, measures of any kind, or the tools, appliances or accessories connected with any and all instruments or mechanical devices for weighing or measuring, intended to be used for the purchase or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise, or for public weighing, until a type or types of the said weights, scales, beams, measures of every kind, or the tools, appliances or accessories connected with any and all instruments or mechanical devices for measurement or public weighing with specifications as to construction, shall have been submitted to and approved by the commissioner of weights and measures. The commissioner shall, when said types are approved, designate a serial number, which serial number shall be used in identifying the type approved. A record of the serial numbers and to whom furnished shall be kept in the office of the commissioner. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or give away any weight, scale, beam or measure of any kind, or the tools, appliances or accessories connected with any instrument or mechanical device for weighing or measuring, intended to be used for the purchase or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise or for public weighing, that does not comply with the specifications and type submitted and approved by the commissioner, as provided in this section. The commissioner shall keep a register of the name of each person whose weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or other instruments have been inspected, together with the number and size of same, and what of each was approved and what condemned, with the date of inspection, and such record shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times. (C. O. §384A, as amended by Ord. of May 2, 1911, and C. O. §387.)

§13. Use of untested weights and measures. No person shall sell or offer for sale any commodity or article of merchandise in any market or in any public street or other place, at or for a greater weight or measure than the true measure or weight thereof; and all ice, coal, coke, meats, poultry, butter and butter in prints, provisions, and all other commodities and articles of merchandise (except vegetables sold by the head or bunch) sold in the streets or elsewhere shall be weighed or measured by scales, measures or balances, or in measures duly tested, sealed and marked by the commissioner or an inspector of the bureau; provided, that poultry may be offered for sale and sold in other manner than by weight, but in all cases where the person intending to purchase shall so desire and request poultry shall be weighed as hereinbefore provided. (C. O. §388.)

§14. Confiscation of false weights. Any weight which upon being tested is found to be short a quarter of an ounce or more; or any scale of 240 pounds capacity, or less, which upon being tested is found to be short in weight by a quarter of a pound or more; or any scale of a capacity of between 240 and 400 pounds, which upon being tested is found to be short 2 pounds or more; or any scale of a capacity greater than 400 pounds, upon being tested, is found to be short 5 pounds or more; or any scale which is in an unfit condition to be used by being worn out, badly rusted, or by any other cause; or any measure or utensil being used in the sale or purchase of any commodity or article of merchandise, which does not conform to the standards provided by statute, may be summarily confiscated and destroyed by the commissioner or an inspector of the bureau. (C. O. §389.)

§15. Alteration of tested appliances. No person shall alter or change in any manner, any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard, or other instrument, to be used in weighing or measuring any commodity or article of merchandise, after the same has been tested, sealed and marked by the commissioner or an inspector of the bureau, so that the same weigh or measure inaccurately. (C. O. §384b.)

§16. Defrauding by false weights or measures. No person shall injure or defraud another by using a false weight, measure, or other apparatus, in weighing or measuring of any commodity or article of merchandise, or by delivering less than the quantity he purports to deliver. (C. O. §388a.)

§17. Use of inaccurate weights or measures. No person shall use, in weighing or measuring, any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard or other instrument, which shall not conform to the lawful standard therefor, nor shall any person use in weighing any scale beam, patent balance, steelyard or other instrument which shall be out of order or incorrect, or which shall not balance. (C. O. §386.)

§18. Repair of inaccurate appliances. All weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, and other instruments used for weighing or measuring, may be inspected and sealed at the stores and places where the same may be used; and in case they or any of them shall be found not to conform to the standard of this State, an inspector of weights and measures shall condemn the same and shall seal thereto a notice that such scale or measure does not conform to the lawful standard. Thereupon, the owner thereof shall, within 5 days and at his own expense, cause the same to be so altered and repaired as to conform it to the said standard, and shall serve notice upon the bureau in writing, that such scale or measure has been so altered and repaired, but shall not break or remove the seal or notice. No person, other than an inspector of weights and measures, shall remove or cause to be removed the said notice. (C. O. §395.)

§19. Right of inspection. No person shall refuse to exhibit any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard, or other instrument to any inspector of the bureau, for the purpose of being so inspected and examined. (C. O. §393.)

§20. Certificate of inspection. Each inspector shall give a certificate to the owner of the weights or measures inspected, and shall keep a record of each certificate given on a corresponding stub. The certificates and corresponding stubs shall be numbered consecutively. The books containing the stubs, after the corresponding certificates have been given out, shall become a public record. The commissioner shall be authorized, when required, to certify extracts from these records. (C. O. §401.)

§21. Interference with inspectors. No person shall in any way or manner obstruct, hinder or molest the commissioner or any inspector of the bureau in the performance of his duties as herein imposed upon him. (C. O. §394.)

§22. Violations. 1. *Report of.* The commissioner shall report forthwith to the corporation counsel the names and places of business of all persons violating any of the provisions of this chapter, and of all persons making use of any fraudulent or unsealed weights, measures, scales or other instruments for weighing of measuring. (C. O. §399.)

2. *Punishment.* Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $100 for each and every such offense. (C. O. §388, in part; in lieu of the penal clauses of the several sections covered by this article.)

ARTICLE 3.

Standards for various commodities.

Section 30. Bread.
31. Coal and coke.
32. Firewood.
33. Ice.
34. Poultry.
35. Violations.

§30. Bread. All bread baked and offered or exposed for sale shall be made of good and wholesome flour or meal, and sold by avoirdupois weight. All loaf bread offered for sale not in conformity with the provisions of this article shall be forfeited, and may be seized and disposed or for the use of the city (§§15-17, Manhattan Ords.)

§31. Coal and coke. 1. *Weight standard.* In the sale of anthracite coal, the hundred-weight shall consist of 100 pounds avoirdupois, and 20 such hundred-weight shall constitute a ton. (§19, Manhattan Ords.)

2. *Certificate of weight.* No person shall sell or supply any coal or coke unless there shall be delivered, to the person in charge of the wagon or conveyance used in such delivery, a certificate duly signed by the person selling such fuel, showing the weight or measure of the fuel proposed to be delivered, the weight or measure of the wagon or conveyance used in such delivery, the total weight of fuel and conveyance and the name of the purchaser. No person in charge of a wagon or conveyance used in delivering coal, coke or other fuel, to whom the certificate mentioned in the previous section has been given, shall neglect or refuse to supply such certificate to the commissioner or inspector of weights and measures, or to the purchaser or intending purchaser of the fuel being delivered; and when the said commissioner or inspector so designated, or the intending purchaser, shall demand that the weight or measure shown by such certificate be verified, the person delivering such fuel shall convey the same forthwith to a public scale, or to any private scale the owner whereof shall consent to such use, and permit the verifying of the weight shown, and shall, after the delivery of such fuel, return forthwith, with the wagon or conveyance used, to the same scale and verify the weight of said wagon or conveyance. (C. O. §§390, 391.)

§32. Firewood. 1. *Measuring.* No firewood shall be sold otherwise than according to the following regulations, that is to say: The stanchions of each cart or sled which shall be employed in the carrying the same shall be 5 feet 4 inches high from the floor of the cart or sled, and no higher; and the breadth of such cart or sled, between the two foremost stanchions, shall be 2 feet 5 inches, and between the two hindmost stanchions 2 feet 9 inches, and no more; in which space between the two stanchions, every cartman who shall cart any wood shall stow as much wood and as close together as can conveniently be put, or as much of it as will amount to 37 feet 10⅔ inches, cubic measure, which shall constitute and be deemed a load, and shall and may be bought and sold accordingly. (§22, Manhattan Ords.)

2. *Crooked wood.* No crooked wood shall be stowed with other wood in any cart or sled constructed in manner aforesaid, but the same may be sold or disposed of as refuse wood, not subject to the above regulations; and if any cartman who shall cart firewood shall put, or suffer to be put, in his cart such crooked wood as will prevent his cart from containing a full load between the stanchions thereof, he shall, for every load so carted, forfeit the sum of $1. (§24, Manhattan Ords.)

3. *Carting.* No cartman shall cart any firewood for sale except in carts made and constructed as by law directed, and loaded as above mentioned. (§23, Manhattan Ords.)

§33. Ice. No person shall sell or offer for sale ice in any manner other than by weight, and the same shall be weighed immediately before delivery. (C. O. §388b.)

§34. Poultry. No turkeys or chickens shall be offered for sale unless their crops are free from food or other substance, and shrunken close to their bodies. All fowls exposed for sale in violation of this ordinance shall be seized and condemned. Such of them as shall be tainted shall be destroyed, and those which are fit for food shall be used in the public institutions of the City. (§20, Manhattan Ords.)

§35. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $50, for each and every such offense. (C. O. §391; generalized to cover penal clauses of other provisions of this article.)

CHAPTER 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. Advertisements; false and misleading.
2. Animals.
3. Baths, floating.
4. Bathing in public.
5. City magistrates' courts.
6. Jurors' fees.
7. Letter-boxes.
8. Queens county; county clerk's fees.
9. Session laws; compensation for same in Queens and Richmond.
10. Violations.

§1. Advertisements; false and misleading. Any person who, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, securities, service or anything offered, directly or indirectly, by such person to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire the title thereto, or any interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates or places before the public, or causes directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated or placed before the public in any newspaper or other publication, sold or offered for sale upon any street or public place, or on any sign upon any street or public place, or in any hand bill or advertisement posted upon any street or public place, or on any placard, advertisement or hand bill exhibited or carried in any street or public place, or on any banner or sign flying across the street or from any house, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement which is untrue, deceptive or misleading, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $250, or by imprisonment of not less than 5 days nor more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Ord. of April 14, 1914.)

§2. Animals. 1. *Public pounds.* The mayor shall appoint proper persons as masters of the public pounds, who, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation well and truly to execute the duties of their office. Each pound master, once in every month, shall account to the comptroller for all moneys received or expended by him by virtue of this article, and pay over to the comptroller all such moneys remaining in his hands, after deducting his legal fees and charges. (C. O. §§553, 559.)

2. *Dog-stealing.* No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, the collar or license tag from the neck of any dog; nor shall any person entice any properly licensed dog into any inclosure for the purpose of taking off its collar or license tag; nor shall any person, for such purpose, decoy or entice any animal out of the inclosure or house of its owner or possessor, or seize or molest any dog while held or led by any person, or while properly muzzled, or while wearing a collar with a proper license tag attached; nor shall any person bring any dog into the city for the purpose of taking up and killing or selling the same. (§76, Brooklyn Ords.)

3. *Horses, swine and neat cattle.* All horses, swine or neat cattle found at large may be taken by any person, and driven or carried to such place as may be designated by the board of aldermen as a public pound. The pound master or person having charge of such pound shall enter in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose, the names and places of abode of all persons who may bring any horse, swine or neat cattle to the pound and the time of bringing the same respectively; but no person shall receive any compensation for driving or bringing any horse, neat cattle or swine to a pound. If the owner of any such horse, swine or neat cattle, or any other person entitled to redeem the same, shall appear and claim the same at any time before a sale thereof, the pound master shall deliver the animal, on receiving the amount of his fee for keeping and feeding the same, not exceeding $1. for each beast for every 24 hours, and at that rate for any less period of time. If no person shall appear to claim such horse, swine or neat cattle, within 3 days after the same may have been impounded, the pound master shall give 3 days' notice of the sale thereof. Such notice shall contain a general description of the beasts impounded, and shall be posted up in some conspicuous place at the pound and in the City Hall, and shall also be inserted in 2 or more of the public newspapers published in the city. In case of the sale of any impounded horse, swine or neat cattle, the pound master shall retain, out of the proceeds of such sale, sufficient to pay the amount of his fees and all charges incurred by him on account of said horse, swine or neat cattle. If, after any such sale, and while the proceeds thereof remain in the hands of the pound master, the former owner of the horse, swine or neat cattle so sold shall appear and claim the same, the pound master shall deduct from the proceeds of such sale the fees and charges due, and pay over the residue to the person so claiming to be the owner. Each pound master on making any delivery of horses,

swine or neat cattle before sale, or on payment of surplus money after sale, shall obtain from the person claiming the same, his name and residence; and once in each month he shall report the same to the corporation counsel, stating the names of all persons claiming all horses, swine or neat cattle, and their places of residence, the date when the animals were sold or redeemed, and the names of the persons leaving the same at the pound. (C. O. §§553a-558.)

§3. Baths; floating. The president of the borough, in which the same are situated, is authorized to perfect and promulgate all suitable rules and regulations governing the use of the free floating baths of the city, and breaches of said rules and regulations shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $5 for each offense, or by imprisonment not exceeding one day. (C. O. § 208.)

§4. Bathing in public. No persons shall swim or bathe in any of the waters within the jurisdiction of the city, except in public or private bathing houses, unless covered with a bathing suit so as to prevent any indecent exposure of the person; nor shall any person dress or undress in any place exposed to view. (C. O. § 542, covering § 13, New Brighton Ords.; § 1, Port Richmond Ords.; § 3, F. Rockaway Ords.; § 19, Rockaway Beach Ords.; § 16, Brooklyn Ords.; § 38, Manhattan Ords.)

§5. City magistrates' courts. An additional city magistrate's court district, for the borough of Manhattan, is hereby established for the upper west side of said borough, the boundaries of which shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of § 70, chapter 659 of the Laws of 1910, and the court house thereof shall be located on the upper West Side, between W. 140th st. and W. 160th st., in said borough. The court shall be known as the 12th District Magistrate's Court. (Ord. of Sept. 23, 1913.)

§6. Jurors' fees. In pursuance of §3314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is hereby directed that the sum of $2 be allowed to each trial juror for each day's necessary attendance by him as such a juror at a term of any court of record of civil jurisdiction held within the county of New York; provided, however, that no such juror shall be so paid for attendance on any day on which he shall be excused from service at his own request. In pursuance of §231 of the Municipal Court Act (Laws of 1902, chapter 580), as amended by chapter 431 of the Laws of 1908, it is hereby directed that the sum of $2 be allowed to each trial juror for each day's necessary attendance by him as such Juror, at a term of any municipal court of the city; provided, however, that no such juror shall be so paid for attendance on any day on which he shall be excused from service. (C. O. §§ 492, 564.)

§7. Letter-boxes. The post office authorities and owners of property in the city are hereby given permission, subject to the approval of the borough president having jurisdiction, to attach temporarily small mail boxes, known as letter boxes, to any building or part thereof; provided, however, the consent in writing of the owner of the property be given and filed with the borough president having jurisdiction, and further provided the work be done without cost to the city. Application for permission to attach any such letter box must be made in writing to the president of the borough having jurisdiction, and in the form prescribed by him. (Ord. of Apr. 28, 1914.)

§8. Queens county; county clerk's fees. The following prices and charges are hereby fixed for services rendered by the county clerk of Queens, in carrying out the provisions of the various laws which affect his office and for which no amount is fixed by statute:

Examining all papers as required by Tax Law and reporting to the State comptroller's office: 5 cents for each instrument examined;

For indexing all names in index of deeds, mortgages, lis pendens, judgments, calendars, common rule, and marriage licenses: 2 cents for each name indexed;

For assorting, arranging, numbering, filing, etc., all judgments and special proceedings: $1 for each judgment or decree;

For docketing sheriff's returns on executions: 6 cents for each return;

For filing sheriff's returns on executions: 6 cents each;

For preparing calendars for printer: 10 cents per folio;

For recording calendars in calendar book: 12½ cents per case;

For notifying county judge, sheriff, commissioner of jurors, and newspapers as to drawing of jurors: 10 cents per folio;

For making and preparing lists of jurors for county judge, sheriff, commissioners of jurors, and Supreme Court: 10 cents per folio;

For preparing reports, making copies of judgments, entering judgments, furnishing transcripts and reporting to State commissioner of excise on all persons convicted of violation of the Liquor Tax Law: $30 per month;

For preparing report to the Secretary of State of all persons convicted of crimes: $20 per month;

For entering, filing and notifying all papers filed, in clerk's minutes for Supreme and County courts: 6 cents for each paper filed;

For indexing all cases in clerk's minutes: 2 cents per name;

For attending and drawing jury: $2 each jury;

Delivering jury box to court: $3 per day;

Indexing all titles in map index: 2 cents per name or title;

For recopying and transcribing public maps, recoloring same, repairing missing parts: 6 cents per square inch for drawing, $1 per hour for recoloring. (Ord. of May 5, 1914.)

§9. Session laws; compensation for same in Queens and Richmond. The compensation for publication of the Session Laws in the counties of Queens and Richmond, respectively, is hereby fixed at the rate of 50 cents per folio. (Ord. of Apr. 14, 1914.)

§10. Violations. Whenever in any chapter of this ordinance no specific punishment is provided for the violation of a provision thereof, the punishment, upon conviction for such violation, shall be a fine of not more than $10, or imprisonment for not exceeding 10 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O. Part XVI.)

CHAPTER 28.

REPEAL.

Section 1. Existing ordinances repealed.

2. Saving clause.

§1. Existing ordinances repealed. All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the city which were in force on February 1, 1915, are hereby repealed.

§2. Saving clause. No right or remedy of any character shall be lost, impaired or affected by reason of this ordinance, nor shall it affect or impair any act done or right accruing, accrued or acquired, nor any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time when the same shall take effect or by virtue of any ordinance, or part thereof, repealed or modified by this ordinance, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent, as if such senior ordinance, or part thereof, had not been repealed or modified. (Adapted from §1614, Gr. N. Y. Char.)

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Codification.

Alderman Pendry, Chairman of said committee announced that it would hold a public hearing on this report on Thursday, January 14, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 125—Int. No. 1098.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution for $6,280 to Meet Deficit in 1914 Appropriation for the Board of Ambulance Service.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 8, 1914 (Minutes, page 693), the annexed request of the Board of Ambulance Service for $6,280 Special Revenue Bonds to meet deficit in appropriation for 1914, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed appropriation to be necessary. The estimate has been checked and agreed with by the Finance Department.

It, therefore, recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the provisions of Subdivision 8 of Section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of Six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars ($6,280), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Board of Ambulance Service for the purpose of replenishing appropriation for ambulance service for 1914. All obligations contracted for hereunder to be incurred on or before December 31, 1914.

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

City of New York, Board of Ambulance Service, 300 Mulberry Street, December 7, 1914.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—When the departmental estimate of the Board of Ambulance Service for the year 1914 was made up, the sum of $86,310 was requested for ambulance service. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment reduced this amount to $70,000, thereby eliminating the proposed new ambulances. At the rate of payment at that time to hospitals for ambulance service, the total amount for the year would have been $74,610, a deficit of $4,610.

Adjustments and additions to the service during the year 1914 bring the deficit up to $6,280.

I, therefore, respectfully request that you ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the Comptroller to issue special Revenue Bonds, pursuant to subdivision 8, chapter 188 of the Charter, to cover above deficit. Attached hereto you will find detailed statement showing deficit. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

City of New York, Board of Ambulance Service, 300 Mulberry Street, December 7, 1914.

Detailed Statement of Deficit, 1914.

Appropriation for year 1914		$70,000 00
Amount paid to private hospitals for ambulance service up to and including October 31, 1914	$62,095 00	
Amount due as per contract for the months of November and December, 1914	$12,515 00	
		$74,610 00
Deficit		$4,610 00
Adjustments and additions during year 1914—		
S. R. Smith Infirmary—1 Grade A ambulance at $1,500 per annum to replace a horsedrawn ambulance at $840 per annum, from September 1st, 1914	$220 00	
Williamsburgh Hospital—1 Grade A ambulance at $1,500 per annum to replace a Grade B ambulance at $960 per annum, from March 1st, 1914	450 00	
German Hospital—1 Grade A ambulance at $1,500 per annum, from May 1st, 1914	1,000 00	
		$1,670 00
Total Deficit		$6,280 00

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eagan, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Ferrand, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCann, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Post, Quinn, Reardon, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Spencer, Squiers, Stapleton, Stevenson, Taylor, Trau, Weil, White, Wilmot; President McCormack; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—62.

No. 126—Int. No. 1123.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Extend Time of Bond Issues for Repairs, Alterations, Etc., to City Hall.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 740), the annexed request from the President of the Borough of Manhattan for an extension of time for incurring of obligations under resolutions making appropriations for repairs, alterations, etc., to the City Hall, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed extension to be necessary in order that the work now in progress may be conducted to an uninterrupted conclusion and the several offices made ready for occupancy without further delay.

It, therefore, recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the several resolutions adopted under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter and providing for issues of Special Revenue Bonds for the rehabilitation and refurnishing of certain parts of the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, on July 15, 1913 ($16,000), amended May, 1914; on April 28, 1914 ($34,000); June 2, 1914 ($16,000), be and the same are hereby amended by striking therefrom the words and figures "December 31, 1914," and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "June 30, 1915."

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, C. AUGUSTUS POST, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eagan, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Ferrand, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCann, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Post, Quinn, Reardon, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Spencer, Squiers, Stapleton, Stevenson, Taylor, Trau, Weil, White, Wilmot; President McCormack; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—62.

No. 127—Int. No. 1124.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution for $300 Special Revenue Bonds for Deficit in Supplies Account, Office of Surrogate, Queens County.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 740), the annexed request from the Surrogate of Queens County for $350 Special Revenue Bonds for replenishment of Account No. 3606, Supplies, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believe that certain changes in the law and a change of quarters made necessary expenditures which could not be foreseen at the time the Budget was formulated. An investigation would seem to show that the sum of $300 will cover all demands on this fund to the end of the year, and the Committee, therefore, recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the provisions of Subdivision 8 of Section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of Three hundred dollars ($300), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Surrogate of Queens County for the purpose of replenishing account No. 3606, Supplies.

All obligations incurred hereunder to be incurred on or before December 31, 1914.

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

Office of the Surrogate, Queens County, N. Y., Jamaica, December 12th, 1914.

Hon. Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—I hereby make application under Subdivision 7, Section 188 of the Greater New York Charter for the issuance of special revenue bonds to the amount of $350 to meet a prospective deficit in account No. 3606, "Supplies."

The budget allowance on this account for the year 1914 is $230, against which bills to the amount of $355.99 have already been registered. There will also be a further expense for emergency printing, occasioned by the fact that under the new Surrogate's Practice Act it was necessary to amend many of the printed forms used in my court and there was not sufficient time to permit of ordering such blanks from the CITY RECORD. There will also be an expense for postage and other incidentals, and it is estimated that these will bring the total deficit to approximately $350.

The allowance of $230 was altogether too small for the ordinary running expenses of the office chargeable to "Supplies," and this year the passage of the Surrogate's Practice Act and the removal of my office from the County Building to temporary quarters in the Post Office building necessitated expenditures which had not been provided for.

Under these circumstances it was impossible to avoid overdrawing on such account, and in order that all claims against it may be met and paid it is necessary that a further appropriation should be made through the medium of an issue of special revenue bonds.

I trust that you will take favorable action upon this application and whatever further information you may wish I shall be pleased to furnish.

Yours respectfully, DANIEL NOBLE, Surrogate.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eagan, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Ferrand, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCann, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Post, Quinn, Reardon, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Spencer, Squiers, Stapleton, Stevenson, Taylor, Trau, Weil, White, Wilmot; President McCormack; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—62.

No. 128—Int. No. 1125.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution for $30,000 Special Revenue Bonds for Highway Materials, Borough of Queens.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 741), the annexed resolution in favor of an issue of $30,000 Special Revenue Bonds for reimbursing account entitled "Materials, 705, Highways, Borough of Queens," respectfully

REPORTS:

That the details of this application are set forth in the letter of transmittal. A prior issue of bonds in this amount was not deemed to be in the proper form by the Finance Department, and after conference on the subject the borough authorities prepared this resolution.

It, therefore, recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8 of Section 188 of the Charter of The City of New York, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be, and it is hereby requested, to authorize the Comptroller to issue special revenue bonds to the amount of Thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), the proceeds whereof to be used by the President of the Borough of Queens for the purpose of providing a fund against which contract and other charges may be paid for the continuation of the abandoned guarantee of the paving of Metropolitan Avenue, between Dry Harbor Road and Fulton Street, Borough of Queens.

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eagan, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Ferrand, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCann, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Post, Quinn, Reardon, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Spencer, Squiers, Stapleton, Stevenson, Taylor, Trau, Weil, White, Wilmot; President McCormack; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—62.

No. 129—Int. No. 1082.

Report of the Committee on Public Letting in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to Furnish Heat, Light and Power to 49 Lafayette St. Without Public Letting.

The Committee on Public Letting, to which was referred on November 30, 1914 (Minutes, page 660), the annexed request from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for authority to furnish light, heat and power in connection with the premises at 49 Lafayette street, Manhattan, without public letting, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, they believe the proposed authorization to be necessary. The reasons are fully set forth in the letter of request, and there is no question but that this is an emergency and all unnecessary delay should be avoided.

They therefore recommend that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into contract, without public letting, with the New York Life Insurance Company for the furnishing of the necessary light, heat and power in connection with the use of the premises 49 Lafayette street, in the Borough of Manhattan, for official purposes.

JOHN DIEMER, W. F. QUINN, JACOB WEIL, EDWARD H. TAYLOR, FRANK J. DOTZLER, JOHN KOCHENDORFER, Committee on Public Letting.

The City of New York, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Commissioner's Office, Municipal Building, New York, November 27, 1914.

Hon. GEORGE MCANENY, *President, Board of Aldermen:*

Sir—This Department has received an offer from the New York Life Insurance Company to furnish light, heat and power in connection with premises 49 Lafayette Street, as follows:

1. They will supply the steam heating necessary for the seven winter months, namely, October to April inclusive, for $4,000, or at the rate of $571.43 per month.

2. They will supply the service of two elevators, one passenger and one freight, for $900 per year, or at the rate of $75 per month.

3. They will pump the water required for the building for $600 per year, or at the rate of $50 per month.

4. They will furnish the supply of electric current during the day and up to 10 o'clock in the evening at the rate of five cents per kilowatt hour, for lighting and power purposes.

5. If another passenger elevator and another freight elevator are required by the City they will be added and the charge would be $1,500 per year, or at the rate of $125 per month. There is no reason to believe that these additional elevators will be required.

The Manhattan Desk Company and the Lipshitz Printing Company, the present tenants, who are mercantile concerns with leases holding over from the previous owner, are at the present time paying for light to the New York Life Insurance Company, which company agrees to rebate to the City for current used.

The amount required per month to pay for the items before mentioned (exclusive of electric current), is $696.43 per month. The electric current is estimated to be $175 a month, a large proportion of which will be paid by tenants. Provision, however, will have to be made for $3,138 which amount is available from different funds in the lighting and steam heating accounts.

Mr. Wood, the representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, states that they have been supplying light and power since June 1 and heat since October 1, and to date have received no compensation, and that unless some agreement is made in the immediate future they will be compelled to shut off all service. The New York Steam Company state that they have no mains in this vicinity and consequently are unable to furnish steam.

This Department, in conjunction with Mr. Goodacre, of the Finance Department, and Col. Hines, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, have gone over this matter very thoroughly and we are of the opinion that this is the best arrangement that can be made.

Advertising for bids in this matter would not prove beneficial to the City and we, therefore, ask for permission to let this work without public letting, as it would be impossible for us to obtain bids from any other concern.

Respectfully, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eagan, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Ferrand, Gaynor, Hamilton, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCann, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen (Jas. F.), Ottes, Pendry, Post, Pouker, Quinn, Reardon, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stapleton, Stevenson, Taylor, Trau, Weil, White, Wilmot; the Vice-Chairman—57.

Negative—Aldermen Benninger, Dixson and Fink—3.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 461—Int. No. 1071.

Report of the Committee on Buildings in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Providing for the Regulation of Elevators.

The Committee on Buildings, to which was referred on November 24, 1914 (Minutes, page 645), the annexed ordinance providing for the regulation of elevators, respectfully

REPORTS:

That a public hearing was held on this ordinance on Friday, December 11, 1914, at which a number of persons appeared, as follows:

Opposed to the ordinance: W. E. D. Stokes, a property owner; Stewart Browne, a property owner; John C. Snackenberg, Bureau of Buildings, Brooklyn; Alfred McGowan, Building Operation Company; Charles J. Campbell, attorney for the Hotel Association of New York City; Edgar B. Haymond, M-C-K Elevator Locks; John T. Clarke, Clarke Elevator Safety Appliance Co.; Charles L. Craig, attorney for Onward Construction Co.; W. E. D. Stokes and others. (As to Section 6 only): Patrick Fallon, Iron and Bronze Workers.

In favor of the ordinance: Alfred R. Kirkus, for the Merchants' Association and five real estate companies; Reginald P. Bolton, Consulting Engineer; William P. Bannister, for the Real Estate Board of New York; Charles E. Knox, Consulting Engineer; R. E. McGahan, for the Citizens' Union; F. Livingston Pell, for the Joint Committee of New York Chapter, Am. Institute of Architects, Brooklyn Chapter, Am. Institute of Architects, Building Trades Employers' Association, Am. Institute of Consulting Engineers, New York Board of Fire Underwriters, National Board of Fire Underwriters and New York Society of Architects; Andrew Egan, for the Elevator Constructors' Organization. (Except as to Section 6): Patrick Fallon, for the Iron and Bronze Workers.

In addition a number of communications were received approving the ordinance and urging its adoption, some of which suggested slight modifications of the language.

The opposition to the ordinance was confined solely to Section 6 on Inspection, and Section 10 on Interlocking of Cars and Doors. In view of the opposition that developed to Section 6 on Inspection, your Committee felt that the provision permitting the superintendents of buildings to accept inspections made by inspectors other than those of the Bureaus of Buildings should be omitted. Some doubt was expressed as to the competency of the inspectors of the insurance and casualty companies; and it was also thought that it might not be wise to delegate the powers of inspection to private corporations.

A careful consideration was given to Section 10, providing that all passenger elevators must be equipped with some device that will automatically prevent the car from being moved while the shaft door at which the car is standing is unlocked, and fixing the times within which all existing elevators shall be equipped with such devices. An analysis of the Coroners' records for the years 1907 to 1911, inclusive, shows that there were 251 accidents in connection with elevators which resulted in one or more fatalities. Of these accidents 119 were found to be in connection with passenger elevators. A study of the accidents themselves shows that in 85 per cent. (95 in number) of the accidents the fatalities reported would probably not have resulted if devices of the kind required by this ordinance had been applied. It was further found that these fatal accidents were distributed as follows:

In office buildings, 30; in loft buildings, 23; in apartment houses, 19; in hotels and clubs, 12; in stores, 8; in private residences, 3.

It is also found that these fatal accidents occur about as frequently in low rise as in high rise elevators, the figures being as follows:

In buildings 6 stories high or less, 36; in buildings 7 to 12 stories high, 39; in buildings more than 12 stories high, 20.

A list of thirteen devices, some mechanical in operation and some electrical, was submitted as being sufficiently tried to indicate that they will probably meet the requirements of the ordinance. Of these seven have been found to be already in use in the City of New York, and one now in process of installation. These devices so far as applied in New York are distributed in twenty-five buildings and represent from 75 to 100 elevators. It is also learned that similar devices are now in process of installation in seven buildings in addition to those referred to. Replies to inquiries of the owners, agents and superintendents of 19 of these buildings already equipped indicate that the devices have given satisfaction. Not one of the replies indicated that the devices did not serve their purpose. Some of these devices have been in use for a considerable time, those in the Metropolitan Building, for instance, having been installed seven years ago and in constant use. The following extracts from those who replied will indicate the general tenor of them:

Walter Stabler, Comptroller, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., November 4, 1914:

"I even believe the interlocking devices to be more necessary than speed safeties on the cars, as the accidents caused by breaking cables are much less likely than the shaft accidents.

"May I say in addition that in all buildings upon which this Company makes building loans, we require that the elevators shall be equipped with the interlocking car and door device, and we refused to pass plans that did not provide for them."

Starrett & Van Vleeck, architects for the Lord & Taylor Department Store, November 16, 1914:

"As to our judgment of the value of such an appliance generally on elevators, it seems to us that something of this sort must come. We are in favor of any good and successful device to enhance the safety of the elevator doors."

John I. Downey, Inc., builders of the apartment house at 76th Street and Broadway, November 15, 1914:

"This device was installed by us after considerable investigation, and we believe will give satisfactory results."

Bing & Bing, real estate operators, November 12, 1914:

"We believe that a device of this kind, to prevent a car from starting before the door to the elevator shaft is closed, is very desirable."

Copeland Townshend, Mgr., Hotel Imperial, November 11, 1914:

"We have found them in the main very satisfactory, principally because it requires the boy to close the door of the car before starting."

Frank Case, Hotel Algonquin, November 9, 1914:

"We have had no difficulties with it, and I consider it a necessary part of a first-class elevator equipment."

H. E. Morrell, Chief Engr., Builders' Exchange, November 14, 1914:

"There is absolutely no delay in the service rendered our tenants, as the operation of the cars is not retarded in the least by the elevator door safety system. The tenants are given better service since the installation of the elevator safety system, and are now absoluely protected against accidents.

"The prevention of elevator accidents insured by the safety appliances removes the nervous strain that our operators were formerly subjected to."

Marc Eidlitz & Son, builders of the Altman Department Store, November 23, 1914:

"One reason for including such devices in the contract was that we felt the law would soon require such devices in all buildings of the Altman store class."

The Committee believe it to be wise, however, to extend the time for the installation of these devices in order to permit the manufacturers to develop these devices and have adequate time for satisfactory installation. Assurances have been given that with a sufficient allowance of time the devices could be further developed so that the cost of the same can be materially reduced.

Based on these considerations and after consultation with the Corporation Counsel's office, a substitute ordinance is herewith submitted and recommended for adoption.

SUBSTITUTE.

AN ORDINANCE regulating the construction, operation and maintenance of elevators in the City of New York.

Be It Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this ordinance:

(a) The term elevator shall mean any device within or in connection with a building or structure used for carrying persons or things upward or downward;

(b) The term passenger elevator shall mean and include any elevator designed and used for carrying persons other than those necessary for its safe operation or for the handling of things carried by it;

(c) The term freight elevator shall mean and include any elevator designed and used for the carrying of things and of such persons only as are necessary for its safe operation or handling the things carried by it;

(d) The term amusement device shall mean and include all mechanically operated devices which are used to convey persons in any direction as a form of amusement.

Section 2. *Rules.* The superintendent of buildings shall make rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance regulating with a view to safety the construction, maintenance and operation of all elevators and amusement devices now existing or hereafter installed or erected.

Such rules and any changes thereof shall not have full force and effect until they shall have been published in the CITY RECORD on eight successive Mondays, and until a public hearing on the same shall have been held, provided, however, that said public hearing shall not be necessary for the purposes of this ordinance unless a request shall have been made for such hearing during said period of publication. All rules heretofore legally promulgated and in force at the time of the passage of this ordinance shall continue in force until amended or repealed as herein provided.

Section 3. *Permits.* Before any passenger or freight elevator shall hereafter be installed or altered in any building or before any amusement device shall hereafter be constructed or altered, the owner or lessee, or the agent, architect or contractor of either, shall submit to the superintendent of buildings, in such form as tne superintendent may prescribe, an application accompanied by the prescribed plans and drawings showing the proposed construction and mode of operation. Such application must be approved by the superintendent before any such elevator or amusement device shall be installed, constructed or altered.

Repairs to elevators and amusement devices may be made without filing such application, except where such repairs include a change in the type of elevator or of its motive power, or where any change in safety devices or operating mechanism is made.

Section 4. *Certificate.* Whenever a passenger or freight elevator or an amusement device is hereafter installed or constructed, it shall be unlawful for the owner or lessee to operate or permit the operation or use of the same until a certificate shall have been obtained from the superintendent of buildings that such elevator or amusement device has been inspected and has been found to be safe.

The superintendent of buildings shall within a reasonable time after being requested to do so inspect or cause to be inspected any elevator or amusement device hereafter installed or constructed, and if the same is found to be safe and in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance and the rules adopted thereunder, shall issue a certificate to that effect.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the temporary use under a permit issued by the superintendent of buildings of any elevator during construction, provided a notice is conspicuously posted on or in connection with such elevator to the effect that such elevator has not been officially approved.

Section 5. *Record of Passenger Elevators.* Every passenger elevator shall be given a serial number for purposes of identification. In the case of elevators hereafter installed such serial number shall be assigned when the first certificate is issued, and in the case of existing elevators, as soon as inspection can be made for that purpose. A docket of all passenger elevators shall be kept in each borough giving under the corresponding serial number a description of its location sufficient for identification, together with such other information as type of construction, motive power, rise, rated speed, inspection, etc., as the superintendent of buildings may deem desirable. The owner or lessee, or agent of either, shall cause such number, together with the most recent certificate of inspection, to be attached or posted in the elevator car in the manner prescribed by the rules.

Section 6. *Inspection.* The superintendent of buildings shall cause an inspection of all passenger elevators to be made at least once in every three months, and of freight elevators and amusement devices at least twice in each year. Upon notice from the superintendent of buildings, or his duly authorized representative, any repairs found necessary to such elevators or amusement devices shall be made without delay by the owner or lessee, and in case defects are found to exist which in the continued use of such elevator or amusement device are dangerous to life or limb then the use of such elevator or amusement device shall cease, and it shall not again be used until a certificate shall be first obtained from said superintendent of buildings that such elevator or amusement device has been made safe. After every inspection which shows any elevator or amusement device to be safe and in conformity with the requirements of this ordinance and the rules adopted thereunder the superintendent of buildings shall issue a certificate to that effect.

Section 7. *Riding on Elevators Restricted.* It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the operator or those necessary to handle freight, to ride on, or for the owner or lessee of any elevator knowingly to permit any persons to ride on any elevator other than a passenger elevator. Every freight elevator shall have a notice posted conspicuously thereon as follows: THIS IS NOT A PASSENGER ELEVATOR. IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON, OTHER THAN THE OPERATOR OR THOSE NECESSARY TO HANDLE FREIGHT, TO RIDE ON THIS ELEVATOR.

Section 8. *Operators.* Except as may be specifically provided in any other law or ordinance, every passenger elevator, except full automatic push button elevators and escalators, must be in charge of a competent operator of reliable and industrious habits, not less than eighteen years of age, with sufficient previous experience in running an elevator under the instruction of a competent person. In case the superintendent of buildings shall find that the person engaged in running an elevator is incompetent or not qualified, the owner or lessee of such elevator shall upon notice from the superintendent of buildings, at once discontinue the operation of such elevator by such operator. No person shall employ or permit any person to operate any passenger elevator who does not possess the qualifications prescribed therefor by this or any other law or ordinance.

Section 9. *Accidents.* The owner or lessee, or person in charge of any passenger or freight elevator or amusement device shall immediately notify the superintendent of buildings of each and every accident to a person or damage to apparatus on, about or in connection with such elevator or amusement device, and shall afford the superintendent of buildings or his representative every facility for investigating such accident or damage. The superintendent of buildings shall without delay, after being notified, make an investigation, and shall place on file in the bureau of buildings a full and complete report of such investigation. Such report shall give in detail all material facts and information available and the cause or causes so far as they can be determined, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable hours.

When an accident involves the failure or destruction of any part of the construction or operating mechanism of a passenger elevator or amusement device, said passenger elevator or amusement device shall not be used until it has been made safe and the superintendent of buildings may, if deemed necessary, order the discontinuance of the same until a certificate has been issued by him for its use, but no part of the damaged construction or operating mechanism shall be removed from the premises until permission to do so has been granted by the superintendent of buildings or his representative.

Section 10. *Cars and Doors.* All passenger elevators, now existing and in use or hereafter constructed or installed, moving in a vertical shaft, shall have placed thereon or attached thereto some device that will automatically prevent the elevator car from being moved in either direction until the shaft door at which the elevator car is standing is shut and securely fastened; and unless it is equipped with such a device it shall be unlawful to operate or use any passenger elevator hereafter constructed or installed or to continue in use any existing passenger elevator after the specified dates, as follows:

any elevator having a rise of 200 feet or more, January 1st, 1916;

any elevator having a rise of 90 feet or more and less than 200 feet, if located in an office building or department store, April 1st, 1916; if located in a hotel, July 1st, 1916; if located in any other business building, October 1st, 1916; if located in any building coming under the provisions of the Tenement House Act, January 1st, 1917; if located in any other building or structure, April 1st, 1917; and

any elevator having a rise of less than 90 feet, July 1st, 1917.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of a switch or device, properly safeguarded against misuse or abuse, that will make possible the operation of the elevator independently of the automatic safety device prescribed by this section, but it shall be unlawful to use such switch or device except in case of emergency or for the making of repairs under conditions prescribed by the superintendent of buildings.

The rules promulgated by the superintendent of buildings under the provisions of this ordinance shall fix the requirements for the devices prescribed by this section. The superintendent of buildings shall approve for use any device that may conform to the requirements of this section and the rules adopted thereunder, as soon as possible after such device or drawings of the same have been submitted to him. But no such device shall be considered as meeting requirements until it has been approved by the superintendent of buildings.

Section 11. *Speed Safeties.* It shall be unlawful to use any passenger elevator that is not provided with safety devices, applied in conformity with the rules of the superintendent of buildings and maintained in good condition, for bringing the elevator car to rest without serious injury to the passengers whenever it may, for any reason whatsoever, exceed its rated speed by more than forty per cent. or reach a speed of 850 feet per minute.

Section 12. *Enforcement; Penalties.* This ordinance shall be deemed a part of the Building Code, and each superintendent of buildings shall, in his own borough, enforce its provisions and the rules adopted thereunder. Any and every violation of the provisions of this ordinance or of the rules adopted thereunder shall subject the owner, lessee or agent of the building or premises, where such violation has been committed or shall exist, and the architect, builder, contractor, or any other person who has assisted in the commission of such violation, to the same legal procedure and the same penalties as are prescribed for violations of the Building Code; and such violation shall be subject to the same legal remedies and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in said Building Code.

Section 13. *Repeal.* Sections 100 and 101 of the Building Code of the City of New York are hereby repealed.

Section 14. *When Effective.* This ordinance shall take effect on October 1, 1915.

ORIGINAL.

AN ORDINANCE regulating the construction, operation and maintenance of elevators in the City of New York.

Be It Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this ordinance:

(a) The term elevator shall mean any devise within or in connection with a building or structure used for carrying persons or things upward or downward;

(b) The term passenger elevator shall mean and include any elevator designed and used for carrying persons other than those necessary for its safe operation;

(c) The term freight elevator shall mean and include any elevator designed and used for the carrying of things and such persons only as are necessary for its safe operation or handling the things carried by it;

(d) The term amusement device shall mean and include all mechanically operated devices which are used to convey persons in any direction as a form of amusement.

Section 2. *Rules.* The superintendent of buildings shall make rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance regulating with a view to safety the construction, maintenance and operation of all elevators and amusement devices, now existing or hereafter installed.

Before such rules and any changes thereof shall become operative they shall be published in the CITY RECORD on eight successive Mondays, but not until a public hearing on the same has been held when a request for such hearing has been made. All rules heretofore legally promulgated and in force at the time of the passage of this ordinance shall continue in force until amended or repealed as herein provided.

Section 3. *Permits.* Before any passenger or freight elevator shall hereafter be installed or altered in any building or before any amusement device shall hereafter be constructed or altered, the owner or lessee, or the agent, architect or contractor of either, shall submit to the superintendent of buildings, in such form as the superintendent may prescribe, an application accompanied by the prescribed plans and drawings showing the proposed construction and mode of operation. Such application must be approved by the superintendent before any such elevator or amusement device shall be installed, constructed or altered.

Repairs to elevators and amusement devices may be made without filing such application, unless such repairs include the changing of the type or make of elevator or its motive power, or any change in safety devices or operating mechanism.

Section 4. *Certificate.* It shall be unlawful for the owner or lesee to operate any passenger elevator or amusement device hereafter installed or constructed or permit the operation or use of the same until a certificate shall have been obtained from the superintendent of buildings that such elevator or amusement device has been inspected and has been found to be safe.

The superintendent of buildings shall within a reasonable time after being requested to do so inspect or cause to be inspected any elevator or amusement device hereafter installed or constructed, and if the same is found to be safe and in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance and the rules adopted thereunder, shall issue a certificate to that effect.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the temporary use of any elevator during construction provided a notice is conspicuously posted on or in connection with such elevator to the effect that such elevator has not been officially approved.

Section 5. *Record of Passenger Elevators.* Every passenger elevator shall be given a serial number for purposes of identification. In the case of elevators hereafter installed such serial number shall be assigned when the first certificate is issued, and in the case of existing elevators, as soon as inspection can be made for that purpose. A docket of all passenger elevators shall be kept in each borough giving under the corresponding serial number of description of its location sufficient for identification, together with such other information as type of construction, motive power, rise, rated speed, inspection, etc., as the superintendent of buildings may deem desirable. The owner or lessee, or agent of either, shall cause such number, together with the most recent certificate of inspection to be attached or posted in the elevator car in the manner prescribed by the rules.

Section 6. *Inspection.* The superintendent of buildings shall cause an inspection of all passenger elevators to be made at least once in every three months, and of amusement devices at least once in each year. He may accept inspections made by any properly accredited insurance or casualty company, or inspection service retained or engaged by the owner or lessee, provided such company or service shall satisfy the superintendent of buildings of the competency of its inspector, shall abide by the rules adopted under this ordinance, and shall file with the superintendent of buildings a full report of each and every inspection, together with its recommendations. Upon notice from the superintendent of buildings, or his duly authorized representative, any repairs found necessary to passenger elevators shall be made without delay by the owner or lessee, and in case defects are found to exist which endanger life or limb by the continued use of such passenger elevator then the use of such elevator shall cease, and it shall not again be used until a certificate shall be first obtained from said superintendent of buildings that such elevator has been made safe. Nothing herein contained shall prevent or relieve the superintendent of buildings from making inspections of freight elevators or of amusement devices when there is reason to believe that defects exist or that the elevator is being used for passenger service. After every inspection which shows any passenger elevator to be safe and in conformity with the requirement of this ordinance and the rules adopted thereunder the superintendent of buildings shall issue to the owner or lessees of such elevator a certificate to that effect.

Section 7. *Riding on Elevators Restricted*—It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the operator or those necessary to handle freight, to ride on, or for the owner or lessee of any elevator knowingly to permit any person to ride on any elevator other than a passenger elevator. Every freight elevator shall have a notice posted conspicuously thereon as follows: THIS IS NOT A PASSENGER ELEVATOR. IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON, OTHER THAN THE OPERATOR OR THOSE NECESSARY TO HANDLE FREIGHT, TO RIDE ON THIS ELEVATOR.

Section 8. *Operators*—Except as may be specifically provided in any other law or ordinance, every passenger elevator, except full automatic push button elevators and escalators, must be in charge of a competent operator of reliable and industrious habits, not less than eighteen years of age, with sufficient previous experience in running an elevator under the instruction of a competent person. In case the superintendent of buildings shall find that the person engaged in running an elevator is incompetent or not qualified, the owner or lessee of such elevator shall, upon notice from the superintendent of buildings, at once discontinue the operation of such elevator by such operator. No person shall employ or permit any person to operate any passenger elevator who does not possess the qualifications prescribed therefor by this or any other law or ordinance.

Section 9. *Accidents*—The owner or lessee, or person in charge of any passenger or freight elevator or amusement device shall immediately notify the superintendent of buildings of each and every accident to a person or damage to apparatus on, about or in connection with such elevator or amusement device, and shall afford the superintendent of buildings or his representative every facility for investigating such accident or damage. The superintendent of buildings shall without delay, after being notified, make an investigation of such accident or damage, and shall place on file in the bureau of buildings a full and complete report of such investigation. Such report shall give in detail all material facts and information available and the cause or causes so far as they can be determined, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable hours.

When an accident involves the failure or destruction of any part of the construction or operating mechanism, the use of such elevator or amusement device shall be discontinued until a certificate shall have been issued by the superintendent of buildings that such elevator or amusement device is or has been made safe; and no part of the construction or operating mechanism shall be removed or disturbed, except as may be necessary to relieve persons injured, nor shall repairs be made until permission has been granted by the superintendent of buildings.

Section 10. *Interlocking of Cars and Doors*—All passenger elevators, now existing and in use or hereafter constructed or installed, moving in a vertical shaft, shall have placed thereon or attached thereto some device that will automatically prevent the elevator car from being moved in either direction while the shaft door at which the elevator car is standing is unlocked; and unless it is equipped with such a device it shall be unlawful to operate or use any passenger elevator hereafter constructed or installed or to continue in use after the specified dates any existing passenger elevator, as follows:

any elevator having a rise of 200 feet or more, October 1st, 1915;

any elevator having a rise of more than 90 feet and less than 200 feet, if located in an office building or department store, January 1st, 1916; if located in a hotel, April 1st, 1916; if located in any other business building, July 1st, 1916; if located in any building coming under the provisions of the Tenement House Act, October 1st, 1916; if located in any other building or structure, January 1st, 1917; and

any elevator having a rise of less than 90 feet, April 1st, 1917.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of a switch or device, properly safeguarded against misuse or abuse, that will make possible the operation of the elevator independently of the automatic safety device prescribed by this section, but it shall be unlawful to use such switch or device except in case of emergency or for the making of repairs under conditions prescribed by the superintendent of buildings.

The rules promulgated by the superintendent of buildings under the provisions of this ordinance shall fix the requirements for the devices prescribed by this section. The superintendent of buildings shall approve for use any device that may conform to the requirements of this section and the rules adopted thereunder, as soon as possible after such device or drawings of the same have been submitted to him. But no such device shall be considered as meeting requirements until it has been approved by the superinfendent of buildings.

Section 11. *Speed Safeties*—It shall be unlawful to use any passenger elevator that is not provided with safety devices, applied in conformity with the rules of the superintendent of buildings and maintained in good condition, for bringing the elevator car to rest without serious injury to the passengers whenever it may, for any reason whatsoever, exceed its rated speed by more than forty per cent. or reach a speed of 850 feet per minute.

Section 12. *Enforcement; Penalties*—This ordinance shall be deemed a part of the Building Code, and each superintendent of buildings shall, in his own borough, enforce its provisions and the rules adopted thereunder. Any and every violation of the provisions of this ordinance or of the rules adopted thereunder shall subject the owner, lessee or agent of the building or premises, where such violation has been committed or shall exist, and the architect, builder, contractor, or any other person who has assisted in the commission of such violation, to the same legal procedure and the same penalties as are prescribed for violations of the Building Code; and such violation shall be subject to the same legal remedies and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in said Building Code.

The operation of any elevator or amusement device after notice has been given by the superintendent of buildings or his duly authorized representative that such elevator or amusement device is unsafe shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

Section 13. *When Effective*—This ordinance shall take effect on January 1, 1915.

JAMES HAMILTON, W. D. BRUSH, JOHN KOCHENDORFER, CHARLES P. COLE, JACOB BARTSCHERER, JOHN H. BOSCHEN, Committee on Buildings.

Alderman Curran moved that this matter be laid over for two weeks.

Alderman Robitzek moved to amend by making the postponement one month.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to adopt said motion of Alderman Robitzek.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Benninger, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Cole, Cunningham, Delaney, Dixson, Donnelly, Dotzler, Dowling, Dujat, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Hannon, Kenneally, Kenney, Lein, McCann, McGarry, Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen (Jas. F.), Nugent, O'Rourke, Quinn, Reardon, Robitzek, Schweickert, Stapleton, Wendel, White, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John J. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—36.

Negative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Boschen, Bosse, Colne, Curran, Dostal, Duggan, Eichhorn, Ferrand, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Jacobson, Kochendorfer, Levy, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Mullen (Frank), Ottes, Pendry, Post, Pouker, Rosenblum, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Trau, Valentine, Weil, Wilmot, President Pounds, President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works—34.

No. 462—Int. No. 1073.

Report of the Committee on Buildings in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Amending Ordinance Regulating Fire Limits in The City of New York.

The Committee on Buildings, to which was referred on November 24, 1914 (Minutes, page 650), the annexed ordinance in favor of extending the fire limits, respectfully

REPORTS:

That a public hearing was held on this ordinance on Friday, December 11th, 1914, at which several persons appeared in opposition to certain parts of this ordinance. In view of the statements made at this public hearing certain changes have been made and a substitute ordinance is herewith submitted and recommended for adoption.

SUBSTITUTE.

An Ordinance to amend "An Ordinance establishing fire limits in The City of New York," adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 30, 1914, and approved August 14, 1914, and establishing additional restricted limits.

Be It Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. An Ordinance establishing the fire limits in The City of New York, adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 30, 1914, and approved by the Mayor August 14, 1914, is hereby amended:

(a) By adding a section, to be known as Section 2, to read as follows:

Section 2. Except as otherwise specifically provided in any other ordinance, no frame or wood structure shall be built hereafter within the following areas or limits hereinafter referred to as Suburban Limits, and it shall be unlawful to maintain, occupy or use any such structure erected in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the erection, maintenance or occupancy of any frame building to be used exclusively for residence purposes with not more than fifteen sleeping rooms and covering not more than eighty-five per cent. of the width of the lot or plot on which it is erected, and maintaining on at least one side an open space or open spaces as may be necessary to preserve such restriction, or of any one-story frame stable not exceeding 600 square feet in area or 15 feet in height and erected on the same plot with a one or two-family building and maintained on all sides at least 4 feet from any lot line.

In the Borough of Manhattan, all that portion of the borough not included in the fire limits.

In the Borough of The Bronx, all that portion of the borough lying between the fire limits and the following boundaries:

Beginning at the Hudson River and running easterly along the boundary line between the Borough of The Bronx and Westchester County to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Barnes Avenue, thence southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Barnes Avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Bronxwood Avenue, continuing southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Bronxwood Avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Adee Avenue, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Adee Avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Laconia Avenue, thence southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Laconia Avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Waring Avenue, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Waring Avenue to the centre of Givan's Basin, thence southeasterly and easterly along the centre line of Givan's Basin to Eastchester Creek, thence southeasterly and southerly through Eastchester Creek and Eastchester Bay to a line 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of Waterbury Avenue, thence westerly along a line running 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Waterbury Avenue to Westchester Creek, thence southerly along the centre line of Westchester Creek to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Lafayette Avenue, thence westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Lafayette Avenue to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of White Plains Road, thence northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of White Plains Road to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Watson Avenue, thence westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Watson Avenue to the Bronx River.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, all that portion of the borough lying between the fire limits and the following boundaries: Beginning at the Atlantic Ocean on a line 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Thornhill Street (Manhattan Beach Estates), running thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Thornhill Street, continuing across Sheepshead Bay till it intersects with a line drawn 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Emmons Avenue, thence westerly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Emmons Avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Batchelder Street, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Batchelder Street to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Avenue Z, thence westerly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Avenue Z to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Ocean Avenue, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Ocean Avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Avenue U, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Avenue U to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Nostrand Avenue, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Nostrand Avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Avenue N, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Avenue N to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of East 35th Street, thence southeasterly 100 feet southwest of and parallel to the southwesterly side of East 35th Street to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Flatlands Avenue, thence northeasterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Flatlands Avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Schenectady Avenue, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Schenectady Avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Clarendon Road, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Clarendon Road to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Ditmas Avenue, thence northeasterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Ditmas Avenue to a point 100 feet northeast of the northeasterly side of East 98th Street; thence northwesterly 100 feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of East 98th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Vienna Avenue, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Vienna Avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Fountain Avenue, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Fountain Avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Sutter Avenue, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Sutter Avenue to the boundary line of Queens Borough.

(b) By amending Section 2 to read as follows:

Section [2] 3. Except as otherwise specifically provided in any other ordinance as now enacted or as the same shall be amended from time to time no existing frame, wood or other combustible structure shall be [altered or] enlarged within the fire limits *or the suburban limits* except in conformity with the provisions of such ordinance with respect to new structures.

(c) By amending Section 4 to read as follows:

Section [4] 5. No frame, wood or other combustible structure shall be moved from without to within the fire limits, nor from one lot to another within the fire limits[.], *except that when condemnation proceedings have been held and the property has been acquired by the city previous to the enactment of this ordinance, frame buildings located on such property may be moved to any vacant lot within the fire limits provided such buildings shall be so moved before July first,* 1915.

(d) By changing the number of Sections 3, 5 and 8 to 4, 6 and 9, respectively.

(e) By substituting for Section 6 the following:

Section 7. Enforcement; Penalties. This ordinance shall be deemed a part of the Building Code, and each superintendent of buildings shall, in his own borough, enforce its provisions. Any and every violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the owner, lessee or agent of the building or premises where such violation has been committed or shall exist, and the architect, builder, contractor, or any other person who has assisted in the commission of such violation, to the same legal procedure and the same penalties as are prescribed for violations of the Building Code; and such violations shall be subject to the same legal remedies and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in said Building Code.

[Section 6. The superintendent of buildings shall, each in his own borough, enforce the provisions of this ordinance. Any and every violation of this ordinance shall be subject to the same penalties prescribed for violations of the Building Code which shall be prosecuted and collected in the manner prescribed in the Building Code.]

(f) By substituting for Section 7 the following:

Section 8. Existing Provisions Repealed. The following ordinances and sections or parts of sections of the Building Code are hereby repealed:

(1) *That part of Section 142 of the Building Code reading:*

"No wood building within or without the fire limits shall be moved from one lot to another until a statement setting forth the purposes of said removal and the uses to which said building is to be applied is filed in the Department of Buildings, and a permit be first obtained therefor. No wood building shall be moved from without to within the fire limits";

(2) *Section 143 of the Building Code;*

(3) *Section 145 of the Building Code;*

(4) *An Ordinance to Amend Section 143 of the Building Code relating to the fire limits of the Borough of The Bronx, adopted December 18, 1899, and approved by the Mayor, December 23, 1899;*

(5) *An Ordinance relative to frame buildings in the Thirtieth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, adopted December 18, 1900;*

(6) *An Ordinance to amend Section 143 of Part XXVII, of the "Building Code," relative to fire limits, adopted June 12, 1906;*

(7) *A resolution adopted by the Council December 4, 1900, and by the Board of Aldermen December 11, 1900, and reading as follows:*

"Resolved, That the Department of Buildings be and it hereby is requested to extend the fire limits in the Eighth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, to include the territory between the south side of Forty-fifth Street and the north side of Sixtieth street, and the easterly side of Sixth avenue and the westerly side of Seventh avenue."

[Section 7. All ordinances, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.]

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORIGINAL.

AN ORDINANCE to Amend "An Ordinance establishing the fire limits in The City of New York," adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 30, 1914, and approved August 14, 1914, and Establishing Additional Restricted Limits.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. An Ordinance Establishing the Fire Limits in The City of New York, adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 30, 1914, and approved by the Mayor August 14, 1914, is hereby amended.

(a) By adding a section, to be known as Section 2, to read as follows:

Section 2. Except as otherwise specifically provided in any other ordinance, no frame or wood structure shall be built hereafter within the following areas or limits hereinafter referred to as Suburban Limits, and it shall be unlawful to maintain, occupy or use any such structure erected in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the erection, maintenance or occupancy of any frame building to be used exclusively for residence purposes with not more than fifteen sleeping rooms and covering not more than eighty per cent. of the width of the lot or plot on which it is erected and maintaining on at least one side an open space or open spaces as may be necessary to preserve such restriction, or of any one-story frame stable not exceeding six hundred square feet in area or fifteen feet in height and erected on the same plot with a one or two-family building and maintained on all sides at least four feet from any lot line.

In the Borough of Manhattan, all that portion of the borough not included in the fire limits.

In the Borough of The Bronx, all that portion of the borough lying between the fire limits and the following boundaries: Beginning at the Hudson River and running easterly along the boundary line between the Borough of The Bronx and Westchester County to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Barnes Avenue, thence

southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Barnes Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Bronxwood Avenue, continuing southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Bronxwood Avenue to a point one hundred feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Boston Road, thence southwesterly one hundred feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of the Boston Road to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Holland Avenue, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Holland Avenue to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Bronxdale Avenue, thence southeasterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of Bronxdale Avenue to the northerly line of the right of way of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, thence easterly and northeasterly along the northerly line of the right of way of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to a point one hundred feet north of the northerly side of Wilkinson Avenue, thence easterly one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Wilkinson Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Westchester Avenue, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Westchester Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Crosby Avenue, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Crosby Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Waterbury Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Waterbury Avenue to Westchester Creek, thence southerly along the centre line of Westchester Creek to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Lafayette Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Lafayette Avenue to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of White Plains Road, thence northerly one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of White Plains Road to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Watson Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Watson Avenue to the Bronx River.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, all that portion of the borough lying between the fire limits and the following boundaries: Beginning at the Atlantic Ocean on a line one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Thornhill Street (Manhattan Beach Estates), running thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Thornhill Street, continuing across Sheepshead Bay till it intersects with a line drawn one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Emmons Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Emmons Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Batchelder Street, thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Batchelder Street to a point one hundred feet north of the northerly side of Avenue Z, thence westerly one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Avenue Z to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Ocean Avenue, thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Ocean Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Avenue U, thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Avenue U to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Nostrand Avenue, thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Nostrand Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Avenue N, thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Avenue N to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of East 35th Street, thence southeasterly one hundred feet southwest of and parallel to the southwesterly side of East 35th Street to a point one hundred feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Flatlands Avenue, thence northeasterly one hundred feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Flatlands Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Schenectady Avenue, thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Schenectady Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Clarendon Road, thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Clarendon Road to a point one hundred feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Ditmas Avenue, thence northeasterly one hundred feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Ditmas Avenue to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of East 98th Street, thence northwesterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of East 98th Street to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Vienna Avenue, thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Vienna Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Fountain Avenue, thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Fountain Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Sutter Avenue, thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Sutter Avenue to the boundary line of Queens Borough.

In the Borough of Queens, all that portion of the borough lying north of Long Island City between the fire limits and the East River and west of a line running one hundred feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Hazen Street from the East River to Astoria Avenue, and thence along the centre line of Astoria Avenue to the Old Bowery Bay Road.

Also, that portion of the borough lying between the fire limits and the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the Old Bowery Bay Road one hundred feet north of the northerly side of Patterson Avenue, thence running easterly one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Patterson Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of 12th Street, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of 12th Street to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Jackson Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Jackson Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of 9th Street, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of 9th Street to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Broadway, thence southeasterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of Broadway to a point one hundred feet north of the northerly side of Roosevelt Street, thence easterly one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Roosevelt Street to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of Junction Avenue, thence northerly one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Junction Avenue to a point one hundred feet north of the northerly side of Burnside Avenue, thence easterly one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Burnside Avenue to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of 43rd Street, thence northerly one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of 43rd Street to a point one hundred feet northwest of the northwesterly side of Grand Avenue, thence northeasterly one hundred feet northwest of and parallel to the northwesterly side of Grand Avenue to the bulkhead line of Flushing Bay, thence southeasterly along the bulkhead line of Flushing Bay to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Orlop Street, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Orlop Street crossing Jackson Avenue and continuing southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Peartree Street to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Rodman Street, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Rodman Street to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of Marlowe Avenue, thence northerly one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Marlowe Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Lewis Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Lewis Avenue to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of the Queens Boulevard, thence southeasterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of the Queens Boulevard to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Woodhaven Avenue, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Woodhaven Avenue to a point one hundred feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Eliot Avenue, thence southwesterly one hundred feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Eliot Avenue to a point one hundred feet southwest of the southwesterly side of Corinth Avenue, thence northwesterly one hundred feet southwest of and parallel to the southwesterly side of Corinth Avenue to a point one hundred feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Caldwell Avenue, thence southwesterly one hundred feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Caldwell Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Juniper Avenue, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Juniper Avenue to a point one hundred feet north of the northerly side of Metropolitan Avenue, thence easterly one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Metropolitan Avenue to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of Continental Avenue, thence northerly one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Continental Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Queens Boulevard, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Queens Boulevard to a point one hundred feet northwest of the northwesterly side of Livingston Avenue, thence northeasterly one hundred feet northwest of and parallel to the northwesterly side of Livingston Avenue to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Seminole Avenue, thence southeasterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of Seminole Avenue to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Queens Boulevard, thence southeasterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of Queens Boulevard to a point one hundred feet northwest of the northwesterly side of Union Turnpike and Grand Central Parkway, thence northeasterly one hundred feet northwest of and parallel to the northwesterly side of Grand Central Parkway and continuing one hundred feet northwest of and parallel to the northwesterly side of Union Turnpike to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Holliswood Avenue, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Holliswood avenue to a point one hundred feet north of the northerly side of Grand Central Parkway, thence easterly one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Grand Central Parkway to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Springfield Boulevard, thence southeasterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of Springfield Boulevard to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Braddock Avenue, thence southeasterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of Braddock Avenue to Jamaica Avenue and the boundary line between the Borough of Queens and the County of Nassau, thence westerly and southerly along the boundary lines between the Borough of Queens and the County of Nassau to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Hempstead Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Hempstead Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Springfield Boulevard, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Springfield Boulevard to a point one hundred feet southwest of the southwesterly side of Colfax Avenue, thence northwesterly one hundred feet southwest of and parallel to the southwesterly side of Colfax Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Hollis Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Hollis Avenue to a point one hundred feet southeast of the southeasterly side of 109th Road (South Street), thence southwesterly one hundred feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of 109th Road (South Street) to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of Farmers Avenue, thence northerly one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Farmers Avenue to the northerly line of the right of way of the Long Island Railroad, thence westerly along the northerly line of the right of way of the Long Island Railroad to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Haldimand Avenue, thence southerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Haldimand Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Liberty Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Liberty Avenue to a point one hundred feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Merrick Road, thence southeasterly one hundred feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of Merrick Road to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Yukon Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Yukon Avenue to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of Sutphin Road, thence northerly one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Sutphin Road to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Tuckahoe Avenue, thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Tuckahoe Avenue to a point one hundred feet southwest of the sonthwesterly side of Rockaway Boulevard, thence northwesterly one hundred feet southwest of and parallel to the southwesterly side of Rockaway Boulevard to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Liberty Avenue, and thence westerly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Liberty Avenue to the boundary line between the Borough of Queens and the Borough of Brooklyn.

Also, all that portion of the borough lying between the fire limits of Flushing and the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on Flushing or Mill Creek at the intersection of said creek with Lawrence Street, running thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Lawrence Street to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Avery Street (Banks Street), thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Avery Street (Banks Street), to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Saul Street (Summit Street), thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Saul Street (Summit Street), to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Franklin Place, thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Franklin Place to a point one hundred feet west of the westerly side of Golden Avenue, thence southerly one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Golden Avenue to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Oak Avenue, thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Oak Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of 163rd Place, thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of 163rd Place to Fresh Meadow Road, continuing northerly along the centre line of Fresh Meadow Road to Queens Avenue, thence easterly along the centre line of Queens Avenue to a point one hundred feet east of the easterly side of Cemetery Lane, thence northerly one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Cemetery Lane to a point one hundred feet south of the southerly side of Jackson Avenue, thence easterly one hundred feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Jackson Avenue to the boundary line between the Borough of Queens and Nassau County, thence northwesterly along the boundary line between the Borough of Queens and Nassau County to Little Neck Bay, thence northerly through Little Neck Bay and westerly through the East River, southerly through Flushing Bay and Flushing or Mill Creek and easterly through Flushing or Mill Creek to the point of beginning.

Also that portion of the borough on the Rockaway Peninsula between the boundary line between the Borough of Queens and Nassau County and a line running one hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Beach 149th (Mohawk) Street.

(b) By amending Section 2 to read as follows:

Section [2] *3.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in any other ordinance as now enacted or as the same shall be amended from time to time no existing frame, wood, or other combustible structure shall be altered or enlarged within the fire limits *or the suburban limits* except in conformity with the provisions of such ordinance with respect to new structures.

(c) By amending Section 4 to read as follows:

Section [4] *5.* No frame, wood or other combustible structure shall be moved from without to within the fire limits, nor from one lot to another within the fire limits [.], *except that when condemnation proceedings have been held and the property has been acquired by the city previous to the enactment of this ordinance, frame buildings located on such property may be moved to any vacant lot within the fire limits provided such buildings shall be so moved before July first, 1915.*

(d) by changing the numbers of Section 3, 5 and 8, to 4, 6 and 9 respectively.

(e) by substituting for Section 6 the following:

Section 7. Enforcement; Penalties—This ordinance shall be deemed a part of the Building Code, and each superintendent of buildings shall, in his own borough, enforce its provisions. Any and every violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the owner, lessee or agent or the building or premises where such violation has been committed or shall exist, and the architect, builder, contractor, or any other person who has assisted in the commission of such violation, to the same legal procedure and the same penalties as are prescribed for violations of the Building Code; and such violation shall be subject to the same legal remedies and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in said Building Code.

[Section 6. The superintendents of buildings shall, each in his own borough, enforce the provisions of this ordinance. Any and every violation of this ordinance shall be subject to the same penalties prescribed for violations of the Building Code which shall be prosecuted and collected in the manner prescribed in the Building Code.]

(f) by substituting for Section 7 the following:

Section 8. Existing Provisions Repealed—The following ordinances and sections or parts of sections of the Building Code are hereby repealed:

(1) *that part of Section 142 of the Building Code reading:*

"No wood building within or without the fire limits shall be moved from one lot to another until a statement setting forth the purposes of said removal and the uses to which said building is to be applied is filed in the Department of Buildings, and a permit be first obtained therefor. No wood building shall be moved from without to within the fire limits";

(2) Section 143 of the Building Code;

(3) Section 145 of the Building Code;

(4) An Ordinance to amend Section 143 of the Building Code relating to the fire limits of the Borough of The Bronx, adopted December 18, 1899, and approved by the Mayor, December 23, 1899;

(5) An Ordinance relative to frame buildings in the Thirtieth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, adopted December 18, 1900;

(6) An Ordinance to amend Section 143 of Part XXVII. of the "Building Code," relative to fire limits, adopted June 12, 1906;

(7) A resolution adopted by the Council December 4, 1900, and by the Board of Aldermen December 11, 1900, and reading as follows:

"Resolved, That the Department of Buildings be and it hereby is requested to extend the fire limits in the Eighth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, to include the territory between the south side of Forty-fifth street and the north side of Sixtieth street, and the easerly side of Sixth avenue and the westerly side of Seventh avenue."

[Section 7. All ordinances, rules and all regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.]

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

JAMES HAMILTON, W. D. BRUSH, JOHN KOCHENDORFER, CHARLES P. COLE, JOHN DIEMER, JACOB BARTSCHERER, JOHN H. BOSCHEN, Committee on Buildings.

Alderman Hamilton offered the following amendment to this ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE to Amend "An Ordinance Establishing the Fire Limits in the City of New York," adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 30, 1914, and approved August 14, 1914, and Establishing Additional Restricted Limits.

Proposed Amendment to Substitute Ordinance No. 1073.

The proposed new section 2 is hereby amended by inserting after the words "or of any one-story frame stable" the words "or garage," and by inserting between the words "the easterly side of" and "Thornhill Street" the following:

"Ocean Parkway, running thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Ocean Parkway, to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Neptune Avenue; thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Neptune Avenue, to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Coney Island Avenue; thence southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Coney Island Avenue, to the Atlantic Ocean; thence easterly along the line up to the Atlantic Ocean to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of."

Which amendment was adopted.

The Vice-Chairman then put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said ordinance, as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Carberry, Cole, Colne, Curran, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Ferrand, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Jacobson, Kenneally, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCann, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moran, Mullen (Frank), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Post, Pouker, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Valentine, Wendel, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds, President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works—48.

No. 463—Int. No. 1103.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize the City Clerk to Subscribe for Legislative Service During 1915.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 8, 1914 (Minutes, page 721), the annexed resolution authorizing the City Clerk to subscribe with the Albany Reporting Company for legislative service during 1915, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed authorization to be necessary. This Company furnished this service during 1914 in a satisfactory manner for the same price.

It, therefore, recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to subscribe with the Albany Reporting Company for copies of all bills, documents, etc., introduced into the State Legislature during the session of 1915, daily and weekly service, including index for the use of the Board of Aldermen, at the cost, in full, of seventy-five dollars ($75).

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 464—Int. No. 1119.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize the Commissioner of Bridges to Draw Upon Municipal Garage Fund.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 738), the annexed resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Bridges to draw upon Revenue Bond Fund for Maintenance of Municipal Garage, respectfully

REPORTS:

That it is customary to grant this privilege to such heads of departments as apply for same.

It therefore recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of defraying minor and incidental expenses of the Municipal Garage, the Commissioner of Bridges may, by requisition, draw upon the Comptroller, for a sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars ($100), to be accounted for by vouchers subsequently submitted for approval, and may in like manner renew the draft as often as may be deemed necessary, to the extent of the fund entitled "R.D.B.-2, Revenue Bond Fund for Municipal Garage, Maintenance and Supplies."

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 465—Int. No. 1128.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Reduce an Issue of $100,000 Corporate Stock for Fire Alarm Telegraph System to $96,573.19.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 743), the annexed resolution in favor of amending a resolution for $100,000 Corporate Stock for fire alarm telegraph system, by reducing amount to $96,573.19, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed amendment to be necessary. The difference is to be applied to payments for extra work on installation of fire alarm cables in Manhattan (see No. 1129).

It therefore recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following amended resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a stated meeting held December 11, 1914:

Resolved, That, subject to the concurrence herewith by the Board of Aldermen, the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 26, 1913, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on July 15, 1913:

"Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding *one hundred thousand dollars* ($100,000) to provide means for splitting overloaded circuits, new boxes and setting up the same and improvements found to be most urgently necessary to the new fire alarm telegraph system for the use of the Fire Department in the Boroughs of The Bronx and Brooklyn, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

—be *amended* to make the amount authorized *"Ninety-six thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and nineteen cents* ($96,573.19)."

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 466—Int. No. 1129.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Ordinance for $3,426.81 Corporate Stock for Installation of Fire Alarm Telegraph System, Manhattan.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 743), the annexed resolution in favor of authorizing an issue of $3,426.81 Corporate Stock for installation of fire alarm telegraph system in the Borough of Manhattan, respectfully

REPORTS:

That the reasons for this additional issue are given in the report from the Comptroller, printed in the Minutes of December 15.

The Committee recommends that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding three thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents ($3,426.81), in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, to provide means for the installation of a new fire alarm telegraph system in the Borough of Manhattan.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 11, 1914, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding three thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents ($3,426.81) in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, to provide means for the installation of a new fire alarm telegraph system in the Borough of Manhattan, for the use of the Fire Department, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 467—Int. No. 1130.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Ordinance for $3,500 Corporate Stock for Equipment of Female Dormitory at City Hospital, Blackwells Island.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 744), the annexed resolution in favor of authorizing an issue of $3,500 Corporate Stock for construction and equipment of a female dormitory at City Hospital, Blackwells Island, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed improvement to be necessary.

It therefore recommends that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500), in addition to the amount heretofore authorized, to provide means for the construction and equipment of a dormitory for female employees, City Hospital, Blackwells Island, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 11, 1914, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes herein specified:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York, to an amount not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500), in addition to the amount heretofore authorized, to provide means for the construction and equipment of a dormitory for female employees, City Hospital, Blackwells Island, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum,

Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 468—Int. No. 1131.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Amend Issue of $15,000 Corporate Stock for Kings County Hospital, by Reducing Amount to $14,000.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 744), the annexed resolution in favor of amending an issue of $15,000 Corporate Stock for furnishing and equipping new wing of Kings County Hospital, by reducing it to $14,000, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed reduction to be necessary, so that this $1,000 may be applied to other work within the department. (See No. 1130.)

It therefore recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following amended resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a stated meeting held December 11, 1914:

Resolved, That, subject to the concurrence herewith by the Board of Aldermen, the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 17, 1911, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on July 25, 1911, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding *fifteen thousand dollars* ($15,000), to provide means for furnishing and equipping west wing, Kings County Hospital, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

—be and is hereby *amended* to make the amount read *fourteen thousand dollars* ($14,000).

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 469—Int. No. 1132.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Amend an Issue of $60,000 Corporate Stock for Industrial Building, Randalls Island.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 745), the annexed resolution in favor of amending an issue of $60,000 Corporate Stock for Industrial Building, Randall's Island, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed amendment to be necessary, to allow of the difference, $2,500, to be applied to other work within the Department. (See No. 1130.)

It therefore recommends that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following amended resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a stated meeting held December 11, 1914:

Resolved, That, subject to the concurrence herewith by the Board of Aldermen, the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 3, 1910, as amended on July 11, 1912, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on June 28, 1910, as amended on October 15, 1912, to read as follows:

"Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding *sixty thousand dollars* ($60,000), to provide means for the construction and equipment of an industrial building at New York City, Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randalls Island, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities, and that, when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller is authorized to issue corporate stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, to an amount not exceeding *sixty thousand dollars* ($60,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

—be and is hereby *amended* to make the amount read *fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars* ($57,500).

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 470—Int. No. 1133.

Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Ordinance for $35,000 Corporate Stock for Enlargement and Repair of Carmine Street Bath.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 746), the annexed resolution in favor of an issue of $35,000 Corporate Stock for repairing and enlarging public bath in Carmine Street, Manhattan, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed improvement to be necessary. The extension of Seventh avenue gives the city an excellent opportunity to acquire an adjoining plot and enlarge this bath, and this course has been decided on.

It therefore recommends that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000), for the purpose of making repairs to and enlarging the public bath building located at Nos. 83-85 Carmine street and acquiring title to the plot of ground adjoining the rear of the present plot and facing the new line of 7th avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 11, 1914, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000), for the purpose of making repairs to and enlarging the public bath building located at Nos. 83-85 Carmine Street, and acquiring title to the plot of ground adjoining the rear of the present plot and facing the new line of 7th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of the City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

HENRY H. CURRAN, D. M. BEDELL, JOHN DIEMER, JESSE D. MOORE, JOHN S. GAYNOR, FRANCIS P. KENNEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, F. H. STEVENSON, Committee on Finance.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 471—Int. Nos. 1019, 1105 and 1138.

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize Washington Cemetery to Acquire Adjoining Property.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on October 27, December 8 and 15, 1914 (Minutes, pages 136, 722 and 777), the annexed resolution in favor of authorizing Washington Cemetery to acquire adjoining property, together with a petition and sworn notices of publication in connection therewith, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed authorization to be necessary and advisable. There is absolutely no objection to this matter within the knowledge of the Committee.

It therefore recommends that the said resolution be adopted.

Whereas, Public notice as required by statute was duly published in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and "Brooklyn Standard Union," for six successive weeks, ending December 7, 1914, proof of which publication was duly filed with the Clerk of this Board on December 8, 1914, said notice stating that application for permission for Washington Cemetery Association, in the Borough of Brooklyn, would be made to the Board of Aldermen on December 15, 1914, to take title to the strips of land adjoining said cemetery hereinafter described, to be used for cemetery purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Washington Cemetery Association of the Borough of Brooklyn be and is hereby authorized to take title to the four strips of land adjoining said cemetery, to be used for cemetery purposes, described as follows, to wit:

1. Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of 20th Avenue and the southwesterly side of 54th Street, running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly side of 54th Street, 700 feet to the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, running thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, 105 feet 11⅛ inches, to a point where the prolongation of the northerly side of Washington Cemetery intersects 19th Avenue, running thence southeasterly 705 feet 2¼ inches to the northwesterly side of 20th Avenue, at a point distant 20 feet 5½ inches from the point of place of beginning, running thence northeasterly 20 feet 5½ inches to the point of the place of beginning.

2. Commencing at a point on the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, distant 105 feet 11⅛ inches from a point formed by the intersection of the southwesterly side of 54th Street, and the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, running thence along a line the prolongation of the northerly boundary line of the property of the Washington Cemetery, 73 feet 2⅜ inches to the westerly boundary line of the property of the Washington Cemetery, running thence southwesterly along said westerly boundary line of the Washington Cemetery, 244 feet, running thence northwesterly 87 feet 9¼ inches to the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, at a point 243 feet 4⅜ inches from the point of place of beginning, running thence northeasterly along the said southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, 243 feet 4⅜ inches to the point of place of beginning.

3. Commencing at a point on the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, distant 16 feet 5¼ inches northeasterly from a point formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, and the southwesterly side of 57th Street, running thence southeasterly along the prolongation of the southerly boundary of the Washington Cemetery, 112 feet 10⅛ inches to the westerly boundary of the Washington Cemetery, running thence northeasterly 412 feet 6½ inches along the westerly boundary of the Washington Cemetery, running thence northwesterly 87 feet 9¼ inches to a point on the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, distant 415 feet 4 inches from the point of the place of beginning, running thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of 19th Avenue, 415 feet 4 inches to the point of the place of beginning.

4. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of 20th Avenue, and the northeasterly side of 57th Street, running thence northwesterly along the northeasterly side of 57th Street, 295 feet 6 inches, to the southerly boundary of Washington Cemetery, running thence southeasterly along the said southerly boundary of Washington Cemetery 297 feet 2⅜ inches, to the northwesterly side of 20th Avenue, running thence southwesterly along the said northwesterly side of 20th Avenue, 31 feet 9⅜ inches, to the point of the place of beginning.

WM. D. BRUSH, ARNON L. SQUIERS, W. H. PENDRY, OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, JOHN J. REARDON, JOSEPH W. SPENCER, HYMAN POUKER, Committee on General Welfare.

Which, on motion of Alderman Dowling, was recommitted to the Committee on General Welfare, with instructions to hold a public hearing.

Alderman Brush, Chairman of said committee, announced a public hearing on Friday, January 8, 1914.

No. 472—Int. No. 1109.

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance to Amend Section 347 of Part 1 of the Code Relating to "Peddlers."

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 8, 1914 (Minutes, page 722), the annexed ordinance in favor of amending Section 347 of Part 1 of the Code relating to "Peddlers," respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed amendment to be in accordance with the desire of the residents of this particular section.

It, therefore, recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE to amend section 347 of Part 1 of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York, relating to "Peddlers."

Be it Ordained, by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Section 347 of Part 1 of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Nor on Manhattan avenue, between Riggs avenue and Vernon avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics.*

JOSEPH W. SPENCER, ARNON L. SQUIERS, W. H. PENDRY, OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, JOHN J. REARDON, WM. D. BRUSH, HYMAN POUKER, Committee on General Welfare.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 473—Int. No. 1139.

Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting Ordinance Amending the Code Relative to Official Bonds of the City Clerk and His Assistants.

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on December 15, 1914 (Minutes, page 777), the annexed ordinance in favor of amending the Code relative to official bonds of the City Clerk and his assistants, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, it believes the proposed amendment to be warranted by the volume of business transacted by the City Clerk which results in a return to the City in the shape of fees and collections on licenses.

It, therefore, recommends that the said ordinance be adopted.

AN ORDINANCE to amend section 479 of chapter 13 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York, relating to "Official Bonds."

Be it Ordained, by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. Section 479 of chapter 13 of Part I of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York relating to "Official Bonds," is hereby repealed in its entirety and the following section inserted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 479. Before entering upon the respective duties of their several offices the City Clerk and his appointees herein enumerated shall each execute a bond to the City, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, in the following penal sums set forth, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of thair offices, to wit: City Clerk, $20,000; *the Deputy City Clerk in each of the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond,* $1,000; *Cashier,* $3,000; *Clerk in charge of Brooklyn office,* $5,000.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately

Note—New matter in *italics.*

WM. D. BRUSH, HYMAN POUKER, OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, JOSEPH W. SPENCER, JOHN J. REARDON, W. H. PENDRY, Committee on General Welfare.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree to accept said report and adopt said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bartscherer, Bedell, Benninger, Boschen, Bosse, Brush, Burden, Burns, Carberry, Carroll, Chorosh, Cole, Colne, Cunningham, Curran, Delaney, Donnelly, Dostal, Dotzler, Dowling, Duggan, Dujat, Eichhorn, Ferguson, Eagan, Fink, Gaynor, Hamilton, Hogan, Igstaedter, Kenney, Kochendorfer, Levy, McCourt, McGarry, McNally, Moore (Chas. J.), Moore (Jesse D.), Moran, Mullen, (Frank), Mullen (Jas. F.), O'Rourke, Ottes, Pendry, Quinn, Robitzek, Rosenblum, Schweickert, Spencer, Squiers, Stevenson, Taylor, Weil, Wilmot, President McCormack, President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds; President Marks, by E. V. Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—59.

No. 474—Int. No. 1174.

Message from His Honor the Mayor with an Ordinance to Suspend for a Time the Requirements of the Existing Ordinance in Relation to Stands Within Stoop Lines.

City of New York, Office of the Mayor, December 22, 1914.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—The ordinance now in force prescribes that stands for various purposes within the stoop lines on public streets shall not be larger than 10 feet long by 4 feet wide. Under previous ordinances larger stands were permitted, and there are yet a few of these old stands that have not been cut down to the present legal dimensions.

I had before me last week a delegation of standkeepers who had these old stands, and they explained that they are making so little money, because of present general conditions, that an enforcement of the 10 feet by 4 feet ordinance would take away their means of earning a livelihood, as they have no money at present to cut the stands down. Their struggle to support themselves and their families appealed to me most strongly.

Several members of your honorable Board have already spoken to me about this matter and suggested that I ask the Commissioner of Licenses to suspend the enforcement of the present ordinance. This, of course, he has not power to do. Would it not be better to face this difficulty squarely and pass an ordinance suspending the operation of the 10 feet by 4 feet requirements until October 1, 1915? Herewith you will find a proposed draft of an ordinance that covers the old stands that were constructed prior to the present ordinance and have been maintained for a number of years. It would be well for you to consult with the Borough Presidents, who have done such excellent work in clearing incumbrances from the streets, and consider their recommendations. Respectfully, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York as follows:

§1. The enforcement of Section 364 of the Code of Ordinances, as amended July 31, 1911, is hereby suspended as to requirements of 10 feet long by 4 feet wide, until October 1, 1915, in the case of old stands that have been erected and maintained prior to the passage of said amended Section 364, where the cutting down thereof, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Licenses, will entail a severe burden on the owner of the said stand.

§2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which, on motion of Alderman Curran, was laid over until the next meeting.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1212—(G. O. No. 483).

Resolution Appointing Various Persons Commissioners of Deeds.

By the President—

Resolved, That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of Deeds:

By Vice-Chairman Esterbrook—
Paul A. Katske, 440 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Henry Joseph Elwood and B. W. Ruhman.
Robert Godson, 315 Putnam ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Herman Sieffert and Howard J. Kelly.

By Alderman Bartscherer—
Frederick Charles Wagner, 541 Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Frank J. Schilling and John J. Blum.

By Alderman Benninger—
George C. Hommel, 48 Waverly Avenue, Rockaway Beach, Queens.
Endorsed by Geo. Worthington and T. Minor Curry.

By Alderman Boschen—
Gilbert E. Orcutt, 540 West 157th Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Chas. A. Glaser and John J. Flaherty.
Anton J. Ditmar, 728 West 181st Street; Manhattan.
Endorsed by Raphael Brill and Louis Cohen.
Earl Augustine Smith, 555 West 173rd Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by John Whalen and Timothy Daly.
Eugene F. McGinnis, 455 Convent avenue, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Charles A. Glaser and James H. Cross.

By Alderman Bosse—
Belle V. Ahern, 2447 85th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Paul Grout and Edward W. Grout.
George H. Bensen, 1768 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Albert Firman and W. K. Van Meter.
George Michael Manahan, 1218 Avenue R, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Geo. Schmeraahl and H. G. Mackelcan.

By Alderman Brush—
William A. Sheridan, 100 West 119th Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by John L. Walsh and Hugh P. Skelly.
Isaac Newton Dallin, 201 West 109th Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Morton Moses and Jacob Weil.

By Alderman Burden—
John F. Horan, 1245 4th Avenue, Queens.
Endorsed by J. Kindred Gillette and Lewis P. Sivermore.

By Alderman Chorosh—
Emanuel Fichandler, 50 West 112th Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by L. S. Lewkowitz and Herman M. Schaap.
Henri C. Jacques, 539 Manhattan Avenue, Manhattan.
Endorsed by G. Guilbert and Fred. Macdonald.

By Alderman Diemer—
Morris M. Simon, 173 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Bernard F. Nathan and Frank W. Franklin.

By Alderman Donnelly—
Louise A. Valente, 21 Charlton Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Bertram C. Marks and Girard S. Wittson.

By Alderman Dostal, Jr.—
Ignace W. Raith, 130 East 3rd Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Leon F. Wazeter and Francis X. Wazeter.
John Mithertz, 15 Avenue A, Manhattan.
Endorsed by George W. Glaze and Samuel Fine.

By Alderman Dotzler—
David Price, 382 East 10th Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Louis Schwartz and Hyman Marblestone.
Harold Storch Kohn, 152 Ridge Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Solomon Kaplan and Louis Sewald.

By Alderman Eichhorn—
John O. Nelson, 1127 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by A. F. Schilling and Edward Lear.
Charles A. Striffler, 181 McDougall Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Frederick T. Hodgkiss and John J. Donohue.
Julius C. Mysel, 1189 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by C. E. Harwood and James A. Wood.

By Alderman Fink—
Paul von Mertschinsky, 427 Manor Road, Richmond, S. I.
Endorsed by Samuel Echstein and John Krug.

By Alderman Ferrand—
Alfred Leigh Pitts, 383 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Paul Grout and Edward W. Grout.
John Fitzgerald, 29 Carlton Avenue,, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by John J. Dean and William M. Smith.

By Alderman Gaynor—
Ella Gertrude Farber, 246 South 9th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by James H. Garmesey and Henry A. Julius.
Abraham Maurice Levine, 150 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Reuben Greenbaumm and Isadore Finnler.

By Alderman Hogan—
William H. Renz, 264 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by W. C. Kieselbach and Wm. C. Morhlich.
Washington I. DeFraine, 401 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by John J. Cooke and William J. Hurley.

By Alderman Igstaedter—
George W. Spitzer, 18 West 129th Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Joseph Gattinger and Edw. A. Miller.
William Tharp, 485 West 135th Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Jacob Rouss and T. A. Freeman.

By Alderman Jacobson—
Arthur Jones, 1506 2nd Avenue, Manhattan.
Endorsed by C. W. Ferry and J. Hallheimer.
Louis Beckelman, 126 Essex Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Morris Morgenstein and S. N. Tuckman.

By Alderman Kenneally—
Peter J. McCann, 337 East 22nd Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Patrick O'Beirne and David Prevost.

By Alderman Kenney—
John J. Fortuna, 130 2nd Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by John J. O'Hara and James J. Murray.

By Alderman Kochendorfer—
Samuel Cohen, 4372 Fulton Street, Richmond Hill, Queens.
Endorsed by Philip J. Young and Philip Schneider.
Charles Henry Wissemann, 419 Vine Street, Richmond Hill, Queens.
Endorsed by Geo. J. Courtenay and O. W. Krivan.

By Alderman Levy—
Nathan Rodner, 98 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Bernard Fliashnick and Morris Eder.
Samuel Bromberg, 105 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Max Marmur and Michael M. Kahn.

By Alderman Charles J. Moore—
A. Oscar Bernstein, 352 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Frank W. Holmes and Everett Caldwell.
James H. Ruggles, 107 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by James J. Conaty and James J. Whelan.

By Alderman Quinn—
Nancy F. Cowles, 156 West 72nd Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Frank F. Eagles and Wm. Lord Reed.
Sidney R. Fleischer, 100 West 89th Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by David Geiger and Arthur Jellineke.

By Alderman O'Rourke—
Raphael Langere, 205 Chestnut Avenue, Rosebank, S. I.
Endorsed by John Davies and Wm. P. Reilly.

By Alderman Ottes—
Isaac Rosenstock, 425 East 83rd Street, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Michael Walpin and Abraham Loewenstein.

By Alderman Pendry—
Charles Kloos, 325 Menahan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by G. J. Gibbons and James T. Harris.
Ida M. Vogt, 307 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Conrad V. Quis, Jr., and Henry G. Stamm.
Alice E. Brown, 1180 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Benjamin Thompson and Alfred Bailey.
William Harris Russell, 1590 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan.
Endorsed by Charles E. Hunter and Walter F. O'Neil.
William F. Barry, 1354 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by E. A. Deutschman and Harry Meyer.

By Alderman Robitzek—
Tito Pacelli, 2471 Crotona Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Endorsed by Thomas J. Curtis and John S. Henry.
Charles H. Buntinx, 1947 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Endorsed by George A. Crowe and Edward J. English.
Bertha Shreero, 775 Jennings Street, Bronx, N. Y.
Endorsed by S. S. Silberstein and David Silverstein.
Louis Rabinowitz, 969 Freeman Street, Bronx, N. Y.
Endorsed by Joseph H. Berger and Joshua Beck.
David Paris, 901 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Endorsed by Irving Gordon and Milton Gordon.
Emanuel M. Lebowitz, 976 Home Street, Bronx, N. Y.
Endorsed by Abraham Rickman and Elijah Wells.

By Alderman Rosenblum—
Louis Fine, 388 Hegeman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Samuel Rubinton and Morris Hessel.
Hyman Rubin, 1679 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Arthur P. Hilton and David Nathan Katz.
Irene M. Cheesman, 859 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Nathan Findler and H. H. Shook.
Frank E. Stouvenel, 834 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Nathan Findler and H. H. Shook.
Arthur H. Rush, 129 Powell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Louis Garf and Charles Russeauoff.

By Alderman Squiers—
Charles F. Miller, Jr., 373 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Matthew J. McCarty and V. C. Steuerwald.
Harry Louis Drescher, 684 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by F. A. Getranich and Roy M. Hart.
Patrick J. Donavin, 966 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by William E. Donavin and Franklin A. Coles.
Arthur H. Bull, 611 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Lewis H. Pounds and A. C. Snyder.
George Reif, 598 East 34th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by William Gissel and Samuel Fried.

Fredrick Luppens, 566 East 32nd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Frederick Story, Jr., and Clarence W. Bergen.

By Alderman Stevenson—
James J. Thornley, 253 7th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Walter P. Vining and Adelbert W. Bailey.

By Alderman Taylor—
Albert W. Linton, 447 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Endorsed by Oscar B. Jarvis and P. J. McGolderick.

By Alderman Trau—
Mary Flanagan, Wards Island, Manhattan.
Endorsed by William Mabin and Herman C. Evarts.
Which was laid over.

No. 1213.

Resolution to Authorize the President of the Borough of Richmond to Purchase an Automobile Without Public Letting.

By President McCormack—

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, the President of the Borough of Richmond be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase an automobile in the open market, without public letting, at a cost not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500).

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

No. 1214.

Resolution for the Purpose of Defraying Minor and Incidental Expenses, District Attorney's Office, Richmond County.

By Alderman O'Rourke—

Resolved, That for the purpose of defraying any minor or incidental expenses contingent to the District Attorney's Office, Richmond County, the District Attorney may, by requisition, draw upon the Comptroller for a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars. He may, in a like manner renew the draft as often as may by him be deemed necessary, to the extent of the appropriation set apart for contingencies of the District Attorney's Office for 1915, but no such renewal shall be made until the money paid upon the preceding draft shall be accounted for to the Comptroller by the transmittal of a voucher or vouchers certified by the District Attorney covering the expenditure of money paid thereon.

Provided, however, that upon the receipt of vouchers showing the payment of moneys upon the said draft to the extent of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the Comptroller may draw his warrant to the order of the said District Attorney, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars in part disbursement of the advance of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 1215.

Resolution to Designate "Williamsbridge Square" in the Borough of The Bronx.

By Alderman Schweickert—

Resolved, That the square formed by the intersection of White Plains Road and Gun Hill Road, Williamsbridge, Borough of The Bronx, be, and the same is hereby designated and shall hereafter be known as "Williamsbridge Square," and the President of the Borough is hereby authorized and requested to note the change on the maps and records of The City of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

No. 1216.

Resolution to Rescind Resolution Naming Prospect Park South, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

By Alderman Squiers—

Resolved, That the following resolution adopted December 15, 1914, and approved December 30, 1914, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the names of 15th st. and Coney Island ave. (both one continuous thoroughfare), from Prospect Park West to the Fort Hamilton Parkway entrance to Prospect Park, in the Borough of Brooklyn, be and the same are hereby changed to and the said thoroughfare shall hereafter be known and designated as Prospect Park South, and the President of the Borough be and he is hereby authorized and requested to note the change on the maps and records of The City of New York and to number or renumber the buildings thereon in such manner and to such extent as may be necessary."

—be and the same is in all particulars hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

Alderman Pendry moved that the Board do now adjourn,

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the Vice-Chairman declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk, and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

WARRANTS MADE READY FOR PAYMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915.

Below is a statement of warrants made ready for payment on the above date, showing therein the Department of Finance voucher number, the dates of the invoices or the registered number of the contract, the date the voucher was filed in the Department of Finance, the name of the payee and the amount of the warrant.

Where two or more bills are embraced in the warrant, the dates of the earliest and latest are given, excepting that, when such payments are made under a contract, the registered number of the contract is shown in the place of the second invoice date.

Where the word "final" is shown after the name of the payee, payment will not be made until thirty days after the completion and acceptance of the work, but all of the other warrants mentioned will be forwarded through the mail unless some reason exists why payment is to be made in person, in which event written notice will be promptly given to the claimant.

In making a written or verbal inquiry at this office for any of the above mentioned warrants, it is requested that reference be made by the Department of Finance voucher number.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.		Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
				Armory Board.	
166112	11- 2-14		12-22-14	Cavangh Brothers & Co.	$13 50
166115	11-24-14		12-22-14	Bloomingdale Bros.	35 49
159160		37008	12- 9-14	The Simes Co.	375 00
166120	11- 5-14		12-22-14	James Thompson & Sons	34 22
				Board of Ambulance Service.	
167015				The Society of the New York Hospital	$577 50
167019			12-24-14	Washington Heights Hospital	195 00
167020			12-24-14	Wiliamsburgh Hospital	205 00
167014			12-24-14	Knickerbocker Hospital	375 00
167013			12-24-14	St. Vincents Hospital, Borough of Richmond	195 00
167017			12-24-14	The Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn	195 00
167018			12-24-14	The Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn	195 00
167009			12-23-14	St. Catharine's Hospital	195 00
167008				St. Mary's General Hospital of The City of Brooklyn	195 00
167010			12-23-14	St. John's L. I. City Hospital	195 00
167011			12-23-14	St. Joseph's Hospital, Queens	125 00
167012			12-23-14	St. Vincents Hospital of The City of New York	320 00
167016			12-24-14	S. R. Smith Infirmary	195 00
167006			12-23-14	Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses Home and Hospital	195 00
167005				N. Y. Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital	250 00
				Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	
168932			12-29-14	Robert W. McCully	$28 00
				Board of Coroners.	
165367	12-19-14		12-22-14	Jas. T. Boyle & Co.	$0 30
				City Magistrates' Courts, First Division.	
167592		39255	12-24-14	New York Telphone Company	$278 48
167591	11-11-14		12-24-14	Central Window Cleaning Co.	4 50
				City Court of The City of New York.	
168331	12-18-14		12-26-14	Falon Law Book Co.	$1 80
				Surrogates' Court, New York County.	
167492	11-16-14		12-24-14	Baker, Voorhis & Co.	$15 00
				Supreme Court Library, Brooklyn.	
168649	12-23-14		12-28-14	Urquhart & Fox Co., Inc.	$7 25
				County Clerk, New York County.	
166741			12-23-14	Century Rubber Stamp Works	$3 25
166738	12- 8-14		12-23-14	T. C. Moore & Co.	2 60
				Hunter College.	
167948	11-25-14		12-24-14	Heinrich C. Petersen	$44 40
				Department of Correction.	
167698	11-16-14		12-24-14	Thos. J. Dennis	$142 00
167723	11-12-14		12-24-14	George A. Suits	34 50
167721				Fredrick Semken	15 00
167720	11-19-14		12-24-14	The Frank Richard & Gardner Co.	16 96
167725				Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co.	62 54
167694	11-24-14		12-24-14	Wilson H. Toll	22 00
167693	11-25-14		12-24-14	The Thread Agency	21 00
167692	11-11-14		12-24-14	Edward E. Spencer, Jr.	32 00
167689	8-31-14		12-24-14	Montgomery & Co., Inc.	45 20
167857	10-15-14		12-24-14	Hull, Grippen & Co., Inc.	60 50
167956		40877	12-24-14	F. B. & A. Ware	460 00
				District Attorney, New York County.	
167800			12-24-14	Frank S. Mondo	$9 60
167801	12- 5-14	12-21-14	12-24-14	Frank Tourist Company	319 74
167802			12-24-14	Samuel Hoffman	20 35
				District Attorney, Kings County.	
168085	12- 4-14		12-24-14	The Soden Motor Cabs	$30 00
				District Attorney, Richmond County.	
167126	10- 5-14		10-23-14	Tiernan's Garage	$24 00
170670			12-30-14	Charles L. Allers	25 00
				Department of Docks and Ferries.	
165469	11-27-14		12-22-14	H. A. Rogers Co.	$75 00
165492		38209	12-22-14	R. G. Packard Co.	10,539 20
165489		38209	12-22-14	R. G. Packard Co.	4,510 24
				Board of Elections.	
167091	12- 4-14		12-23-14	Queensboro Garage, Inc.	$10 00
167090	11-30-14		12-23-14	George Underhill	10 00
167089	12-15-14		12-24-14	Vincent J. Lapiedra	13 40
				Board of Estimate and Apportionment.	
171182			12-30-14	Eugene F. Kerwin	$64 52
169992			12-30-14	Irene E. Blanchard	45 00
169857			12-30-14	Moses Altmann	333 33
169858			12-30-14	Bessie C. Stern	78 00
169993			12-30-14	Catherine V. Barry	45 00
				Department of Education.	
167209	10-27-14		12-24-14	Westchester Electric Railroad Co.	$202 95
167208	10-19-14		12-24-14	Union Railway Co.	345 02
167210	10-20-14	10-21-14	12-24-14	Long Island Railroad Co.	142 60
168374	11-16-14	38515	12-28-14	The New Home Sewing Machine Co.	4 20
167384	8-19-14	816	12-24-14	Ginn & Co.	64
167270	11-14-14	806	12-24-14	D. C. Heath & Co.	40 00
167419	11-10-14	806	12-24-14	D. C. Heath & Co.	14 40
165704	8-10-14	153	12-22-14	The Macmillan Co.	4 00
165719	10- 7-14	153	12-22-14	The Macmillan Co.	4 80
165677	10-29-14	153	12-22-14	The Macmillan Co.	270 00
166609	10-26-14	38485	12-23-14	Fred'k Pearce Co.	21 34
166625	9-26-14	38485	12-23-14	Fred'k Pearce Co.	62 34
167370	9-22-14	38485	12-24-14	Fred'k Pearce Co.	11 27
168112		39147	12-24-14	Abraham & Straus	275 00
167383	8-19-14	38844	12-24-14	Ginn & Co.	240 00
167937		40229	12-24-14	Joseph A. Graf Final	355 10
163725		38410	12-17-14	Johnson Service Co. Final	342 15
167938		39949	12-24-14	Joseph A. Graf Final	177 60
167290	11-30-14	39877	12-24-14	The Clark & Wilkins Co.	208 60
167365	8-31-14	810	12-24-14	American Book Co.	136 00
166616	10-16-14	399	12-23-14	American Book Co.	114 00
167367	8-31-14	399	12-24-14	American Book Co.	194 00
167416	10- 6-14	38462	12-24-14	Neostyle Envelope Co.	238 00
167352	9- 8-14	667	12-24-14	Sibley & Co.	111 20
167942	11-30-14	38721	12-24-14	John J. Foley	324 00
167943	11-30-14	38720	12-24-14	Callaghan & Roulet	170 10
165832	12- 1-14		12-22-14	H. S. Brower	28 00
165829	11- 5-14		12-22-14	William J. Olvany	120 00
165828	11-10-14		12-22-14	Doncourt Construction Co.	97 00
165827	11-10-14		12-22-14	Thos. A. Corwin	123 00
165819	11-11-14		12-22-14	Ernest Capelle	102 00
165818	10-27-14		12-22-14	Thomas King	45 00
165817	10-31-14		12-22-14	The Berger Mfg. Co.	60 00
165815	10-14-14		12-22-14	American Elevator Co.	708 00
166603	9-23-14	39295	12-23-14	American Book Co.	129 72
168558	12-15-14		12-28-14	George Morley	7 50
168559	12- 4-14		12-28-14	J. Glazer	12 00
166549	11-17-14		12-23-14	The Brooklyn Daily Eagle	3 00
166547	10- 9-14		12-22-14	The Henry W. Solfleisch Co.	34 50
166546	6-30-14	10-18-14	12-23-14	The Tabulating Machine Co.	8 70
166545	11-13-14		12-23-14	Gutenberg Printing Co.	3 00
166544	11- 5-14		12-23-14	Clarence S. Nathan	10 55
166543	10-31-14		12-23-14	The Fleischmann Co.	14 40
166542	9-17-14		12-23-14	American Book Co.	4 50
166541	9-18-14		12-23-14	D. Appleton & Co.	1 88
166540	9-26-14		12-23-14	The Baker & Taylor Co.	4 00
166539	9-10-14		12-23-14	Charles H. Ditson & Co.	2 53
168115		39892	12-24-14	Grimshaw & Sturges, Inc.	4,500 00
168114		38600	12-24-14	Wells & Newton Co. of New York	1,548 00
168111		39811	12-24-14	Daniel J. Rice	2,902 50
167931		39780	12-24-14	W. H. Quinn	450 00
167407	11- 4-14	112	12-24-14	Underwood & Underwood	203 00
165690		112		Underwood & Underwood	65
167368	8-31-14	113	12-24-14	American Book Company	256 00
167389	10-16-14	113	12-24-14	American Book Company	7 20
166617	10-27-14	113	12-23-14	American Book Company	210 57
167282	10- 7-14	113	12-24-14	American Book Company	1 00
165689	11-10-14	113	12-22-14	American Book Company	50 56
167395		781	12-24-14	The Baker & Taylor Co.	162 50
168113		35393		Eugene B. Hedden, George Hildebrand and J. C. Gordon, a subcommittee of a committee of subcontractors, assignee of Richard E. Heningham	23,836 48
169208	12- 5-14		12-29-14	George H. Nulty	7 50
167431		125	12-24-14	Charles E. Merrill Co.	29 80
167420	11-10-14	125	12-24-14	Charles E. Merrill Co.	4 80
167362	8-19-14	125	12-24-14	Charles E. Merrill Co.	67 60

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
167408	11-10-14	38513	12-24-14 Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	1 25
166636	3- 6-14	38513	12-23-14 Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	6 75
167393	9-14-14	38513	12-24-14 Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	11 25
168143	11-16-14	125	12-24-14 Charles E. Merrill Co.	6 84
168135	11-17-14	38458	12-24-14 A. P. W. Paper Co.	26 00
168392	11- 2-14	38458	12-28-14 A. P. W. Paper Co.	16 25
168438	10-28-14	38481	12-28-14 Eagle Pencil Co.	15 64
167062	11-18-14	38481	12-23-14 Eagle Pencil Co.	24 00
164557	9- 2-14	38481	12-19-14 Eagle Pencil Co.	46 30
164641	10- 3-14	38481	12-19-14 Eagle Pencil Co.	1 60
165747	11-14-14	38521	12-22-14 Annin & Co.	200 00
168136	11-19-14	38521	12-24-14 Annin & Co.	10 00
165746	11-14-14	38471	12-22-14 Thomas Wallace	315 00
165692	10-22-14	156	12-22-14 Newson & Co.	381 06
168138	11-17-14	38523	12-24-14 John T. Stanley	3 40
165711	10-10-14	779	12-23-14 M. J. Tobin	1 02
166707		38439	12-23-14 Tower Mfg. and Novelty Co.	5 30
167265	9-10-14	818	12-24-14 Albert S. Smith	1 50
166615	10-20-14	818	12-23-14 Albert S. Smith	18 00
168368	10-29-14	795	12-28-14 Silver, Burdett & Co.	1 80
168131	11- 9-14	685	12-24-14 Frank D. Beattys & Co.	1 36
165723	8-31-14	685	12-22-14 Frank D. Beattys & Co.	1 36
168144	11-16-14	173	12-24-14 Braun, Clement & Co.	37 05
165752		38431	12-22-14 Gerry & Murray	10 32
165751		38431	12-22-14 Gerry & Murray	33 92
166704	10-29-14	38431	12-23-14 Gerry & Murray	2 40
165676	10-24-14	38431	12-22-14 Gerry & Murray	15 00
166641	10-29-14	38431	10-23-14 Gerry & Murray	15 00
167037		39282	12-23-14 Milton Bradley Company	20 25
167100		39282	Milton Bradley Company	18 05
167105	10-13-14	39282	12-23-14 Milton Bradley Company	80
168146		39282	12-24-14 Milton Bradley Company	16 10
164629	11- 4-14	38623	12-19-14 H. C. Hallenbeck	448 80
164631	11-11-14	38623	12-19-14 H. C. Hallenbeck	141 68
167259	11- 7-14	38846	12-24-14 A. W. Elson & Co.	15 40
165731	10-29-14	137	12-22-14 Houghton, Mifflin Co.	24 00
165726	6-22-14	142	12-22-14 Henry Holt & Company	28
167354	9- 2-14	142	12-24-14 Henry Holt & Company	62 00
167064		38871	12-23-14 Educational Publishing Co.	25 56
165693	10-17-14	657	12-22-14 Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.	37 60
167361		657	Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.	2 00
167374	10-14-14	817	12-24-14 The Gregg Publishing Co.	46 90
165687	11- 7-14	817	12-22-14 The Gregg Publishing Co.	5 00
167426	9- 2-14	120	12-24-14 Sibley & Co.	77 20
166552	10-21-14		12-23-14 The J. W. Pratt Company	23 96
165534	11-13-14		12-22-14 S. Rovinsky	32 00
166553	11- 6-14		12-23-14 M. J. Tobin	27 00
167358	9- 1-14	168	12-24-14 Isaac Pitman & Sons	715 15
167353	8-25-14	158	12-24-14 D. C. Heath & Co.	233 60
167411		38456	12-24-14 P. J. Foster	137 68
167058		38456	12-23-14 P. J. Foster	1,243 34
167351	11-11-14	38448	12-24-14 The J. W. Pratt Co.	198 00
165715	7-30-14	647	12-22-14 The Macmillan Co.	1 28
167940			12-24-14 The Manhattan Supply Co.	8 00
168751		39842	12-28-14 E. B. Latham & Co.	11 40
167059	11- 5-14	146	12-23-14 Scott, Foresman & Co.	36 00
167276	11- 2-14	379	12-24-14 Charles Scribner's Sons	39 00
168367	11-14-14	38540	12-28-14 Sam'l Gabriel Sons & Co.	3 48
168393	11- 4-14	134	12-28-14 Berlin Photographic Co.	16 00
168445	10-16-14	38459	12-28-14 The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.	7 00
168549	10-31-14		12-28-14 J. Friedman	22 85
168548	3-13-14		12-28-14 Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	2 58
168531	10-24-14		12-28-14 F. J. McCaragher	15 43
168529	7- 1-14		12-28-14 Peter Schweickert	14 39
168528	10- 9-14		12-28-14 Fred A. Buser	33 81
168527			John Gerrard, Jr.	9 59
168526	10- 9-14.	10- 9-14	12-28-14 Fred A. Buser	27 70
168524	9-30-14		12-28-14 W. R. Ostrander & Co.	4 00
168523			W. A. Leonard	30 35
168522	10-19-14		12-28-14 Louis Guerr	42 82
168554	10-27-14		12-28-14 The Globe-Wernicke Co.	15 75
168553	10-27-14		12-28-14 Library Bureau	9 60
168458	10-13-14		12-28-14 The Globe-Wernicke Co.	12 50
168459			Harry C. Ostrander	36 00
168460	5-15-14		12-28-14 Samuel Balland	3 50
168461	5-15-14		12-28-14 John H. Nuddleston	3 80
169468	11-25-14		12-29-14 The J. W. Pratt Co.	5 00
169461	11-23-14		12- 2-14 The J. W. Pratt Co.	18 40
168097	11- 1-14		12-29-14 The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	8 34
169100	10- 8-14		12-29-14 Remington Typewriter Co.	57 50
169099	9-30-14		12-29-14 Montgomery & Co., Inc.	4 50
166921			10-23-14 Florence L. Jennison	10 50
166922			12-23-14 Helen L. Scharf	4 55
168026	11-21-14		12-24-14 The Haupt Paint and Hardware Co.	44 00
168027	10-19-14		12-24-14 Joseph A. Graf	73 00
168110		38404	12-24-14 The Manhattan Supply Co.	409 85
167102	8-31-14	39294	12-23-14 Silver, Burdett & Co.	74 38
167422	9- 1-14	39294	12-24-14 Silver, Burdett & Co.	97 32
167385	8-25-14	38917	12-24-14 Syndicate Trading Co.	9 34
167433	2-28-14	39346	12-24-14 Henry Allen	22 50
167429	5- 9-14	39346	12-24-14 Henry Allen	34 12
167437	7-16-14	39346	12-24-14 Henry Allen	11 48
167339	6-23-14	39349	12-24-14 The Kny Scheerer Co.	8 10
167409	11- 6-14	38849	12-24-14 Houghton, Mifflin Co.	48 00
167332	5-18-14	930	12-24-14 C. S. Hammond & Co.	6 00
167384	9- 1-14	38851	12-24-14 Longmans, Green & Co.	62 50
167423		39345	L. E. Knott Apparatus Co.	4 33
166600		39292	12-23-14 The A. S. Barnes Co.	17 20
165684	9- 4-14	39292	12-22-14 The A. S. Barnes Co.	1 20
167099	9- 4-14	39292	12-23-14 The A. S. Barnes Co.	1 12
167104	10-16-14	39292	12-23-14 The A. S. Barnes Co.	1 40
167283		39292	12-24-14 The A. S. Barnes Co.	6 40
166619	10-23-14	798	12-23-14 The A. S. Barnes Co.	120 00
168437	9-14-14	38433	12-28-14 Graham Paper Co.	6 00
167257	8-29-14	136	12-24-14 Ward & Drummond Co.	3 00
166632	11- 6-14	136	12-23-14 Ward & Drummond Co.	30 00
167291	11-19-14	40569	12-24-14 V. H. Youngman & Co.	3,416 14
167292	12- 3-14	39876	12-24-14 S. Tuttle's Son & Co.	385 02
168441	10- 8-14	642	12-28-14 American Book Co.	10 80
166618	10-16-14	642	12-23-14 American Book Co.	84 00
167366	8-31-14	642	12-24-14 American Book Co.	178 40
167271	11-14-14	642	12-24-14 American Book Co.	24 00
165718	10-23-14	642	12-22-14 American Book Co.	54 00
166658	10-27-14		12-23-14 Montgomery & Co., Inc.	9 54
166657	10-30-14		12-23-14 Whitall-Tatum Co.	31 92
166656	10-24-14		12-23-14 Fred'k Loeser & Co.	2 70
166648	10-31-14		12-23-14 Ginn & Co.	23 76
166647	10-31-14		12-23-14 The H. W. Wilson Co.	6 25
165596	10-21-14		12-22-14 Gimbel Bros.	26 90
164525	6- 4-14.	7-17-14	12-19-14 The Macmillan Co.	112 07
166662	11- 2-14		12-23-14 Montgomery & Co., Inc.	62 50
166659	8-24-14		12-23-14 Eimer & Amend	39 75
169050	11- 2-14		12-29-14 Robertson & Conry	8 41
169054	11- 9-14		12-29-14 John F. Ferguson	5 70
169048			R. & A. Isaacson	11 46
166500	10- 5-14		12-23-14 High Grade Oil Co. of N. Y.	4 00
166554	11- 4-14		12-23-14 Clarence S. Nathan	7 44
168450	10- 6-14.	11- 2-14	12-28-14 Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison.	39 00
168555	11- 9-14		12-28-14 Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison.	13 00
168519	10-20-14		12-28-14 American Ornamental Iron Works	4 70
168520	10-15-14.	10-22-14	12-28-14 John A. O'Brien	54 23
168521	10- 9-14		12-28-14 John Wenning	39 18
169004			12-29-14 Carrie W. Kearns, principal of the Elementary and Trade School for the Deaf	225 86
169003			12-29-14 Frances E. Moscrip, Inspector of Classes for the Blind	105 75
165858	10-22-14		12-22-14 Robertson & Conry	98 00
165857	11- 1-14		12-22-14 George Rabe	35 00
165865	11- 9-14		12-22-14 The Central Heating Co.	60 00
165864	11- 9-14		12-22-14 Hall & Boyle	57 00
165861			Max Jackel, assignee of Henry Saal	93 00
165859	11-14-14		12-22-14 Marquard-Fay Co., Inc.	97 00
168462	5-15-14		12-28-14 Charles S. Bullock	5 00
168463	5-15-14		12-28-14 Henry Zick	16 00
168465	11-11-14		12-28-14 Charles Beseler Co.	7 25
166538	8-25-14		12-23-14 Rand, McNally & Co.	63
166537	9- 1-14		12-23-14 The Century Co.	50 63
166536	9- 3-14		12-23-14 The Baker & Taylor Co.	12 28
166535	8-31-14		12-23-14 D. Appleton & Co.	1 89
161860		38072	12-15-14 Lazere & Kaplan Iron Works...Final	424 00
163729		40425	12-17-14 Joseph Ohlhausen ...Final	479 00
163728		39452	12-17-14 W. H. Quinn ...Final	604 00
163718		39920	12-17-14 John F. Kuhn ...Final	670 50
163726		36759	12-17-14 Thompson-Bonney Co. ...Final	270 00
163717		39653	12-17-14 I. Langner ...Final	529 00
163716		39637	12-17-14 Herman Sacks ...Final	282 00
163714		40065	12-17-14 Edward Theriault ...Final	484 00
163713		40231	12-17-14 John W. Sands ...Final	509 05
163712		40334	12-17-14 Philp & Paul ...Final	517 00
163710		39371	12-17-14 Max Sussman ...Final	445 00
163709		39378	12-17-14 Greenberg Bros. ...Final	375 00
163708		39623	12-17-14 David Kreisberg ...Final	205 00
163702		40052	12-17-14 Duncan Stewart ...Final	713 00
163705		39645	12-17-14 Johnson Service Co. ...Final	518 00
163711		39371	12-17-14 Max Sussman ...Final	425 00
160681		39638	12-12-14 Royal Co. of New York, assignee of Herman Sacks ...Final	344 00
161859		40336	12-15-14 James Curran Mfg. Co. ...Final	826 00
167380	10-19-14	38514	12-24-14 Cavanagh Bros. & Co.	1 98
166709	11-27-14	38514	12-23-14 Cavanagh Bros. & Co.	589 15
167403	11- 5-14	38455	12-24-14 Harper Paper Co.	175 43
168515	10- 1-14		12-28-14 Robertson & Conry	17 56
168514	10-22-14		12-28-14 Joseph D. Duffy	22 57
168512	11- 5-14		12-28-14 Wagner Electric Mfg. Company	5 48
168510	7-27-14		12-28-14 The Royal Co. of New York, assignee of American Ornamental Iron Works.	17 15
168517	8- 8-14		12-28-14 Joseph D. Duffy	19 65
168516	8-25-14		12-28-14 Reid, King & Co.	43 34
166663			Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	19 68
167245	10-13-14		12-24-14 E. J. Willis Co.	2 32
167237			10-24-14 Clarence S. Nathan	10 45
167236	10-20-14		12-24-14 Berkfeld Filter Company	1 50
167235	10- 9-14.	10-19-14	12-24-14 Krengel Mfg. Co.	2 74
167234	10-16-14		12-24-14 A. B. Dick Company	20 80
167250	10- 1-14		12-24-14 H. Scheeren	2 00
167249	9-26-14		12-24-14 Reid's Express	7 60
167248			Hale Desk Company	19 35
167247	9-29-14		12-24-14 Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.	4 00
167246	10-13-14		12-24-14 The New York Motorcycle Co., Inc.	10 79
			Department of Finance.	
231			1- 4-15 Elizabeth Frasch and Frieda F. Whiton, as Executrices of the Will of Herman Frasch, Deceased	$4,464 61
232			1- 4-15 United States Trust Company of New York	506 11
230			1- 4-15 United States Trust Company of New York	28,000 00
229			1- 4-15 Elizabeth Frasch and Frieda F. Whiton, as Executrices of the Will of Herman Frasch, Deceased	247,000 00
			Fire Department.	
164867	12- 1-14		12-30-14 Ganford Co., Inc.	$200 00
160528		37676	12-11-14 Geo. F. Driscoll Co. ...Final	4,524 64
165672			Joseph F. Corcoran	164 68
165671	12- 5-14		12-22-14 Charles O'Hara	350 00
169834			12-29-14 Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner, as Trustee and Treasurer New York Fire Department Relief Fund	413 33
169835			Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner, as Trustee and Treasurer New York Fire Department Relief Fund	5,016 92
165669	12- 8-14		12-22-14 Meder-Staudt Co., Inc.	8 00
165668	12- 8-14		12-22-14 Livingston Radiator & Mfg. Co.	49 50
165673	11- 5-14		12-22-14 J. E. Backus' Sons	3 00
165666	12-10-14		12-22-14 Cairns & Brother	6 75
			Department of Health.	
167975	11-27-14	39527	12-24-14 Lewis Mfg. Co.	$67 27
167971	11-24-14	39821	12-24-14 Merck & Co.	34 00
167762	12- 5-14		12-24-14 Meyer, Denker, Sinram Co.	14 00
167761			Burton & Davis Co.	52 21
166210	12-11-14		12-22-14 Archibald McNeil, M. D.	19 60
166211	12-11-14		12-22-14 J. S. Billings, M. D., Director	68 25
166213			12-22-14 Eugene Winship, Sanitary Engineer	3 90
167972	11-27-14	39532	12-24-14 James A. Miller	8 70
167970	10-29-14	40160	12-24-14 Lehn & Fink	94 20
167974	10-20-14	39545	12-24-14 Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	18 75
167980		36611	Eimer & Amend	88 64
167969	11-30-14	38699	12-24-14 Burns Bros.	657 32
167978	11-30-14	39547	12-24-14 Henry Allen	7 25
166309	11-30-14	38570	12-22-14 Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	873 97
166306	11-27-14	40291	12-22-14 J. P. Duffy Company	176 40
167968	12- 7-14	38562	12-24-14 Thomas M. Blake	719 20
167967	11-30-14	38694	12-24-14 Rob't P. Lawless	109 87
167977	12- 5-14	40647	12-24-14 Sharp, Marmor & Co., Inc.	291 00
166192	12- 1-14		12-22-14 G. E. Stechert & Co.	1 13
166190	10-23-14		12-22-14 Geo. Rahmann & Co.	8 62
166189	10-30-14		12-22-14 M. M. Elish & Co.	22 00
166191			A. P. W. Paper Co.	57 50
			Board of Inebriety.	
168733	11-25-14		12-28-14 Frank Durland	$66 12

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
			Law Department.	
168887	12- 3-14	12-28-14	Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....	$8 50
168886	11-30-14	12-28-14	Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....	15 50
168884	11- -14	12-28-14	American District Telegraph Co.....	2 35
168888	10-31-14	12-28-14	Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Co...	18 75
			Department of Parks.	
168157	12-17-14	39009 12-24-14	Knickerbocker Supply Co.....	$90 39
168158	11-24-14	39013 12-24-14	J. E. Pittinger	87 84
168156	12-18-14	35531 12-24-14	James Harley Plumbing Co.....	282 90
165391	12- 3-14	12-22-14	John J. Lake & Son	3 16
165392	12- 1-14	12-22-14	Empire Rubber & Tire Co.....	5 80
165393	11-21-14	12-22-14	Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.....	9 38
167033		39036 12-23-14	Hoppin & Koen	360 05
157385		40120 12- 7-14	Dunbar Contracting Co. .....Final	1,955 06
			Police Department.	
165474	12-11-14	12-22-14	Metal Shelter Co., Inc.....	$480 00
168328	11- 9-14	12-26-14	Underwood Typewriter Co.	41 50
			President of the Borough of Manhattan.	
166836		34459 12-23-14	Uvalde Contracting Co.	$92 04
160031		40497 12-11-14	W. J. Fitzgerald .....Final	1,182 30
166838	12-12-14	27878 12-23-14	The Barber Asphalt Paving Co.....	22 00
166837		24120 12-23-14	The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co....	317 99
166835		32790 12-23-14	The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.....	369 51
162743		40166 12-16-14	The Aztec Asphalt Co.	13,330 35
167960		12-24-14	Frederick Law Olmstead	413 20
			President of the Borough of Brooklyn.	
164214	12- 2-14	12-18-14	O'Grady Bros. Contracting Co.....	$369 20
159891		40203 12-10-14	Topeka Paving Co., Inc.....Final	1,647 26
167066		38827	New York Trap Rock Co.....	2,271 74
167065	11-30-14	38963 12-23-14	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	102 25
168794	12-19-14	12-28-14	The Felix F. Daus Duplicator Co.....	6 00
168787	12-15-14	12-28-14	Stevenson & Marsters	60
168774	9-30-14	12-28-14	John Konig	5 53
168797	12-16-14	12-28-14	The Lithoprint Co.	7 76
168775	11-25-14.	12-14-14 12-28-14	Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	17 98
168773	12- 1-14	12-28-14	Midwood Garage	64 23
168796	12-18-14	12-28-14	Harris & Wellenkamp	7 00
168789	12-12-14.	12-12-14 12-28-14	Brooklyn Blue Print Works.....	22 50
168776	11-28-14	12-28-14	Western Electric Co.	8 35
168790	12-11-14	12-28-14	Keuffel & Esser Co.	20 82
168777	12- 8-14	12-28-14	Abraham & Straus	2 00
168779	12- 1-14	12-28-14	J. K. Brown Co.	7 10
168792	12-15-14	12-28-14	Stevenson & Marsters	1 50
168793	12-16-14	12-28-14	V. Linn & Son	4 50
169830		39746 12-29-14	The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.....	3,178 85
162306		40343 12-15-14	The Hastings Pavement Co.....	977 80
167045	11-30-14	12-23-14	Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.....	5 00
158326		39714 12-17-14	Corrigan & Callanan .....Final	367 31
158326		39714 12- 8-14	Corrigan & Callanan	367 31
			President of the Borough of Queens.	
160445		40293 12-11-14	Chas. A. Myers Cont. Co. .....Final	$1,833 00
165163	11-13-14.	11-30-14 12-21-14	Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.	52 50
138346		10-27-14	The Woodside Construction Co.....	1 39
165476		33601 12-22-14	Standard Bitulithic Co.	397 26
168035		37796 12-24-14	Luke A. Burke & Sons, Inc.	71,574 63
160444		36897 12-11-14	Wm. J. Horie, Assignee of Freeman Hess Co.	1,357 10
169635		12-29-14	James M. Campbell	6 00
169637		12-29-14	James J. McLaughlin	6 40
169636		12-29-14	Jefferson J. Reilly	4 14
165483		33539 12-22-14	Standard Bitulithic Co.	139 18
165489		33554 12-22-14	Standard Bitulithic Co.	109 71
165481		33604 12-22-14	Standard Bitulithic Co.	543 85
			President of the Borough of Richmond.	
167997	12- 1-14	38154 12-24-14	Jas. P. Shav	$61 29
157805		40141 12- 7-14	Ganford Company, Inc. .....Final	$27 69
			Public Service Commission.	
165020	10-30-14	12-21-14	John K. Mitchell	$100 26
			Department of Public Charities.	
168566		12-28-14	Angus P. Thorne, Supt.....	$25 00
164676	8- 5-14	38359 12-19-14	Sulzberger & Sons Co.....	558 07
166226	7-31-14.	10-28-14 12-22-14	Department of Correction	1,002 00
			Register, Bronx County.	
166785	12-21-14	12-23-14	Adams, Flanigan Co.	$36 63
			Sheriff, Kings County.	
168934		12-29-14	Lewis M. Swasey, Sheriff.....	$7 02
168935	11-30-14	12-29-14	Great Bear Spring Co.....	15 00
			Sheriff, Queens County.	
166716	12-28-14	12-23-14	G. W. Todd & Co.....	$35 00
			Department of Street Cleaning.	
167543	11-30-14	38162 12-24-14	John J. O'Connor	$1,835 80
167540	11-16-14	39723 12-24-14	Vought & Williams	545 91
166026	11-18-14	12-22-14	The Sherwin Williams Co.....	11 41
169736		12-29-14	The Relief and Pension Fund of the Department of Street Cleaning—J. T. Fetherston, Commissioner, as Treasurer and Trustee	129 91
169733		12-29-14	The Relief and Pension Fund of the Department of Street Cleaning, J. T. Fetherston, Commissioner, as Treasurer and Trustee	202 70
169735		12-29-14	The Relief and Pension Fund of the Department of Street Cleaning, J. T. Fetherston, Commissioner, as Treasurer and Trustee	322 57
169734		12-29-14	The Relief and Pension Fund of the Department of Street Cleaning, J. T. Fetherston, Commissioner, as Treasurer and Trustee	209 41
167544		17421 12-24-14	Edward Holland & Co.....	825 00
165551	11-24-14	12-22-14	The Manhattan Supply Co.....	30 51
165552	11-16-14	12-22-14	S. McBride Charcoal Co.....	35 40
166680	11- 6-14	38707 12-23-14	Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.....	6,270 00
166012		12-22-14	Montgomery & Co.	76 86
166013		12-22-14	Montgomery & Co.	26 37
			Department of Taxes and Assessments.	
167155	12-12-14	12-23-14	Remington Typewriter Co.	$1 30
			Board of Water Supply.	
167327		30271	Pittsburg Contracting Co.	$27,098 05
167297		12-24-14	Club Garage Co.	4 00
167298	12- 7-14	12-24-14	Du Mond & Saxe	5 50
167293	10- 1-14	12-24-14	Bergmaier Bros.	4 30
167295	11-30-14	12-24-14	C. Brundage	12 00
167296	11-16-14	12-24-14	W. F. Chambers	53 93
166289	12-10-14	12-22-14	Thomas Publishing Co.	10 00
167328		30272 12-24-14	Grant, Smith & Co. & Locher.....	3,844 90
167326		30240 12-24-14	Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corpn., Geo. B. Fry and Thos. B. Bryson.....	26,235 78
166891		12-23-14	H. C. Buncke, as Auditor.....	623 05
167312		12-24-14	Westchester Lighting Company	9 90
167309		12-24-14	The George H. Tyrrell Co., Inc.....	22 31
167307		12-24-14	Slawson Hardware Co.	13 20
			Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.	
167585	12- 5-14	39120 12-24-14	Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.....	$74 48
167580		39120	Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.....	142 27
165406	9-25-14	39717 12-22-14	J. W. Gasteiger & Son.....	233 41
167639		39854 12-24-14	New York Telephone Company.....	574 52
167579		17569	Kings County Lighting Company.....	182 70
167586	12- 1-14	17569 12-24-14	Kings County Lighting Company.....	24 00
167561	10-31-14	39117 12-24-14	The Brooklyn Union Gas Co.....	296 50
167573	10-31-14	39117 12-24-14	The Brooklyn Union Gas Co.....	11,350 01
168827			F. H. Warder, Clerk	16 70
168826		6-28-14	Edmond Beardsley, Chief Clerk and Auditor	3 00
168839		12-28-14	Harold H. Havill, Engineer.....	43 30
168849		12-28-14	F. W. Hancock, Supv. Engineer.....	14 22
168840		12-28-14	George Morgan, Inspector.....	41 46
168841		12-28-14	William F. Laase, Asst. Engineer in Charge	60 80
168842		12-28-14	Frank E. Hale, Director.....	35 75
168837		12-28-14	Eugene R. Pommer	3 45
168838		12-28-14	William F. Laase, Asst. Engineer in Charge	92 30
168836		12-28-14	John V. Harte, Clerk	4 20
166792	12- 8-14	12-23-14	Kolesch & Co.	8 06
168833		12-28-14	Max Blatt, Asst. Engineer.....	33 00
167888			R. L. Blake, Asst. Engr.....	165 53
167568	1-31-14	40400 12-24-14	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York....	15,588 84
167575	10- 1-14	39982 12-24-14	Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co....	4,478 23
167582	11- 1-14	39982 12-24-14	Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co....	480 50
168847		12-28-14	Girdell V. Brower, Supt.....	27 20
168848		12-28-14	Harold H. Havill	51 30
168843		12-28-14	William P. Hennessy	2 40
168844		12-28-14	W. A. Drew, Engineer.....	48 39
168845		12-28-14	James A. Swayne, Clerk	66 39
168846		12-28-14	James A. Swayne, Clerk.....	60 30
166798	7- 8-14	12-23-14	Welsbach Gas Lamp Co.....	19 75
168832		12-28-14	Joseph Honey, Acting Chief Inspector.	63 65
168829			E. Beardsley, Chief Clerk and Auditor.	23 22
168830		12-28-14	John J. Hayden, Clerk	15 75
168828		12-28-14	Edmond Beardsley, Chief Clerk and Auditor	21 76
168831		12-28-14	E. Beardsley, Chief Clerk and Auditor.	19 89
167581		39123	Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co....	194 11
167562	10- 1-14	39123 12-24-14	Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co....	61 00
167574	10- 1-14	39123 12-24-14	Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co....	346 49
167572	11- 1-14	39969 12-24-14	The Flatbush Gas Company.....	8,756 92
167577	11- 1-14	39889 12-24-14	Richmond Light & Railroad Co.....	10,039 46
167576	11- 1-14	39889 12-24-14	Richmond Light & Railroad Co.....	6,382 66
167584	11- 1-14	39889 12-24-14	Richmond Light & Railroad Co.....	4,576 20
167588	11- 1-14	39889 12-24-14	Richmond Light & Railroad Co.....	421 55

VOUCHERS RECEIVED IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915.

A statement is herewith submitted of all vouchers filed in the Department of Finance on this date, in which is shown the Department of Finance voucher number, the date of the invoices or the registered number of the contract, the name of the payee and the amount of the claim. Where two or more bills are embraced in one voucher the date of the earliest is given, excepting that when such vouchers are submitted under a contract the registered number of the contract is shown instead.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Date or Contract Number.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
		Department of Bridges.	
797	36626	Northeastern Const. Co.	$30,000 00
798	36626	Northeastern Const. Co.....	10,000 00
		Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	
867	12- 1-14	Queensboro Bridge Market.	$258 62
868	10-31-14	Edward West	2 10
869	5-20-14	John Wanamaker	179 62
870	11- 7-14	Whitall Tatum Co.	4 28
		Coroners, Borough of Brooklyn.	
850		Ernest C. Wagner	$20 00
851		Terrence McCaffery	3 47
		County Court, Bronx County.	
728		Samuel W. Phillips	$17 49
		Surrogates' Court, New York County.	
794		Daniel J. Downey	$150 00
		Daniel J. Downey	50 00
		Supreme Court.	
749	12-15-14	J. B. Lyon Co.....	$110 00
750	12-23-14	Chas. S. Cook	105 25
751	12- 1-14	Lawyers' Co-operative Pub. Co.	11 50
752	12-28-14	Banks Law Pub. Co.....	60 00
753	12-21-14	Boston Book Co.	11 00
893		Chas. J. Schneller	10 00
		County Clerk, Bronx County.	
860	12-31-14	Berkshire Springs Co.....	$4 20
861	12-20-14	Chamberlin Supply Co.....	16 00
862	12-31-14	Banks Law Pub. Co.....	3 00
863	12-31-14	Adams Flanagan Co.....	3 00
864	12-31-14	Century Rubber Stamp Works	2 50
		Board of Estimate and Apportionment.	
877	12-21-14	Cobb, Macey, Dohme Co....	$26 85
878	12-31-14	Library Bureau	27 00
879	12-29-14	Goldsmith Bros.	9 95
880	9-24-14	Underwood Typewriter Co..	84 60
881	10-27-14	Peter Peterson	115 00
882	12-23-14	N. Y. Multi Color Copying Co.	193 20
883	12-29-14	J. C. Eberle	15 97
884	12-17-14	Art Metal Construction Co.	138 80
885	12-28-14	Keuffel & Esser Co.....	81 81
886	11-23-14	Art Metal Construction Co.	76 80
887	12-30-14	The Ohman Map Co.....	10 50
888	12-19-14	Downing Letter Co.....	44 00
889	11-16-14	M. B. Brown Ptg. & Bdg. Co.	23 45
891	4304	N. Y. Tel. Co.....	203 46
		Board of Elections.	
733	39246	N. Y. Tel. Co.....	$81 92
734	11-27-14	Chas. A. Aitken	9 87
735		The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	25 50
736	2-28-14	Underwood Typewriter Co.	149 00
737	12-15-14	I. Weissberger & Son.....	17 50
		Department of Education.	
715	40363	J. Friedman	$420 00
716	38598	Jas. E. Stiles	253 00
717	35158	The Manhattan Supply Co..	82 80
718	39894	Johnson Service Co.	228 53
746	12- 1-14	Hugh D. McGrane	80 00
747	12- 7-14	Hugh D. McGrane	6 00
748	12- 9-14	Hugh D. McGrane	541 00
		Department of Finance.	
691		Geo. Commerdinger	$4 50
692		Jas. J. Burns et al.....	509 28
693		Thos. McNally	930 75
694		Alfred C. Jopling	150 00
695		Edward J. Reilly	350 00
696		Thos. H. Russell	50 00
697		Sadie T. Dunn	4 00
698		Stella Newton	7 74
699		Wm. A. Clancy	68 00
700		Wm. Burtis	17 50
701		Katherine Boland	7 73

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice or Contract Number.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
702		Thos. Kelly	1 81
703		Mabel G. Gordon	6 50
704		Jane Moffit	29 78
705		Horace Havemeyer, Relator	300 37
706		Chamberlain of The City of New York	2,500 00
707		Brooklyn Club et al	40 65
708		Wm. F. Connerton	50 00
709		Russell Burial Co.	50 00
710		Jos. R. Truesdale et al	501 50
711		John Palmieri	400 75
712		Wm. G. Keir et al	500 00
713		Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., et al	502 50
714		Eugene N. L. Young	500 00
740	12-24-14	Wm. F. Kane et al	158 73
741		Sophia A. Gaitings	250 00
742		Henry Van Houten	200 00
743	12- 9-14	Onslow, Moore Co.	57 14
744	12-29-14	Collector of Assessments and Arrears	136 08
799		E. M. Morgan	1,639 00
849		Rosa W. Briese	25 00
		Department of Health.	
803	11-11-14	Benj. E. Weeks	$6 50
804	12-10-14	C. H. Reynolds & Sons	37 25
805	11-19-14	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	25
806	12-16-14	Crown Stamp Works	3 44
807	12-17-14	Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co.	32 54
808	12-14-14	Ph. Sussman	5 25
809	10-28-14	The Harral Soap Co	8 10
810	11-14-14	The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	32 60
811	12-14-14	Library Bureau	7 15
812	12-11-14	The Oliver Typewriter Co.	15 00
813	11-24-14	The Manhattan Supply Co.	13 28
814	12-14-14	Landers, Frary & Clerk	67
815	12-14-14	Bausch, Lomb Optical Co	9 00
816	11-13-14	Morse & Rogers	378 48
817		J. A. Del Solar	5 60
818	12- 9-14	The Henry Aschenbach Harness Co.	2 50
819	12-15-14	A. C. Rowe & Son	10 20
820	11-18-14	G. E. Stechert & Co	30 92
821	12-14-14	S. F. Hayward & Co	12 50
822	9-28-14	C. E. Eickhoff	887 00
823	12-14-14	Motta Contracting Co	14 00
824	12- 7-14	Morris Mortlin	40
825	12-10-14	J. M. Knopp	4 95
826	11-11-14	Philip & Paul	233 00
827	12- 8-14	Bligh & Engel	22 34
828	12-10-14	Michael Paulini	2 50
829	11-20-14	The Union Stove Works	2 05
830	11-23-14	M. Book	6 85
831	12-15-14	Sheppard & Kellett	6 50
832	12-16-14	N. Y. Stencil Works	1 25
833	12- 8-14	S. Dana Hubbard, M. D	62 00
834	12-19-14	M. B. McMillan, M. D	25 32
835	12-21-14	M. B. McMillan, M. D	61 66
836	12-22-14	M. B. McMillan, M. D	12 65
837	12-21-14	M. B. McMillan, M. D	29 35
838	11-17-14	T. C. Dunham	103 65
839	11-17-14	T. C. Dunham	69 10
		Commissioner of Jurors, Queens County.	
793		Thorndyke C. McKennee	$1 40
		Department of Licenses.	
690		E. M. Morgan	$200 00
		Public Administrator, Queens County.	
719		Randolph White	$20 00
		Police Department.	
745		Police Pension Fund, Arthur Woods, Commr., Treas. and Trus.	$1 54
		President of the Borough of The Bronx.	
800	9-16-14	John Osborn	$2 65
801	12- 4-14	John Osborn	50
802		John Osborn	1 16
		President of the Borough of Brooklyn.	
890	38924	Arthur C. Jacobson & Sons.	$835 92
		President of the Borough of Richmond.	
871	28907	The Destructor Co.	$2,000 00
		Commissioner of Records, Surrogates' Court, New York County.	
729	12-30-14	Karl Hutter	$8 40
730		Knickerbocker Towel Supply Co.	11 00
		Department of Street Cleaning.	
687		J. T. Fetherston	$364 69
688		J. T. Fetherston	608 65
689		J. T. Fetherston	106 20
892		Ascher Detective Agency	698 40
894	40575	Frank J. Lennon Co	6,354 53
		Board of Water Supply.	
795		Henry Johnson et al	$55 00
796		John D. W. Du Mond et al.	1,625 29
		Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.	
756	40583	John W. Peale	$5,351 34
757	40582	Jos. Johnson Sons	28 30
758	40259	The United Electric Light & Power Co.	9,593 50
		The United Electric Light and Power Co	152 63
759	39327	New York Edison Co	6,721 50
760	39327	New York Edison Co	21,957 00
761	12-24-14	Robert Gordon & Son, Inc.	36 00
762	12- -14	Standard Oil Co. of New York	155 12
763	11-18-14	Scofield & Co.	6 50
764	12-28-14	Abraham & Straus	3 03
765	12-10-14	Chas. W. Wolf	3 33
766	12-21-14	F. E. Andrews	25 00
767	12-23-14	E. Belcher Hyde	14 00
768	9-30-14	Frank G. Baur	12 72
769	11- 9-14	J. O. Forker's Sons	9 77
770	10-27-14	W. & C. Sheehan	9 09
771	9-29-14	F. G. Baur	12 97
772	9-14-14	H. R. Worthington	9 52
773	12-24-14	S. Tuttle's Son & Co	203 20
774	12-28-14	Abraham & Straus	8 87
775	12-28-14	Water Works Equip. Co	5 40
852		New York Tel. Co	603 54
853		John A. Byrne	77 15
854		Dr. A. K. Robertson	48 75
855		Henry R. Worthington	1 86
856		Union Free School Dist. No. 6, Town of Hempstead	46 08
857	35696	Walton Cont. Co.	668 63
858	40442	Lewis H. Woods	1,504 77
859	40023	John W. Peale	11,099 98

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The following schedules form a brief extract of the transactions of the office of the Corporation Counsel for the week ending December 5, 1914, as required by section 1546 of the Greater New York Charter.

Note—The City of New York, or the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, is defendant, unless otherwise mentioned.

SCHEDULE "A."

Suits and Special Proceedings Instituted.

Court.	Register and Folio.	When Commenced.	Title.	Nature of Action.
Municipal	104 207	Nov. 30, 1914	Kemler, Jacob, vs. Thomas F. O'Connor, etc.	To recover property valued at $60.
Municipal	104 207	Nov. 30, 1914	deMandeville, Eugene, vs. Thomas F. O'Connor, etc.	To recover property valued at $70.
Municipal	104 208	Nov. 30, 1914	Mopper, Bernard, and ano. vs. Thomas F. O'Connor, etc.	To recover property valued at $350.
Municipal	104 208	Nov. 30, 1914	Megibow, David, vs. Thomas F. O'Connor.	To recover property valued at $90.
Supreme	104 209	Nov. 30, 1914	Scanlon, John F. (ex rel.), vs. William A. Prendergast	Mandamus to compel payment of salary, etc.
Supreme	104 210	Nov. 30, 1914	Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. vs. Annie T. Renn et al. (No. 3)	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme	104 212	Nov. 30, 1914	Berry, Edward C.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 212	Nov. 30, 1914	Berry, Edward C.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 212	Nov. 30, 1914	Clark, James J.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 212	Nov. 30, 1914	Devlin, John F. A.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 213	Nov. 30, 1914	Eichler, Nicholas	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 213	Nov. 30, 1914	Hickey, Eugene	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 213	Nov. 30, 1914	Loomis, Thomas M.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 214	Nov. 30, 1914	McElligott, John J.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 214	Nov. 30, 1914	Moore, Patrick T.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 214	Nov. 30, 1914	Swenson, Charles A.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 215	Nov. 30, 1914	Strauss, Charles J.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 215	Nov. 30, 1914	Sonnet, John A.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 215	Nov. 30, 1914	Parenteau, Walter J.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 216	Nov. 30, 1914	O'Connell, William A.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 216	Nov. 30, 1914	Meyer, Henry	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 216	Nov. 30, 1914	Lehmkuhl, Edward	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 217	Nov. 30, 1914	Kuhn, Frank G.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 217	Nov. 30, 1914	Kiel, George	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 217	Nov. 30, 1914	Johnson, John J.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 218	Nov. 30, 1914	Hare, William H.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 218	Nov. 30, 1914	Nugent, Charles	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 218	Nov. 30, 1914	Regan, Thomas F.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 219	Nov. 30, 1914	Schick, Mark	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 219	Nov. 30, 1914	Twyman, Walter R.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Supreme	104 219	Nov. 30, 1914	Velzer, Charles W.	Balance of salary as Fireman, Fire Dept.
Co., K. Co.	104 220	Nov. 30, 1914	National Savings Bank of the City of Albany vs. Willow Court Holding Corporation et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Sup., Bx. Co.	104 221	Nov. 30 1914	Brown, Benjamin C., vs. City of New York et al.	To foreclose lien.
Sup., K. Co.	104 222	Nov. 30, 1914	Prendergast, Noel, infant, by guardian, vs. City of New York and ano.	Personal injuries, fall, obstruction of sidewalk, Jay and Sands sts., Bk., $10,000.
Sup., K. Co.	104 223	Nov. 30, 1914	Prendergast, Sarah, vs. City of New York and ano.	For loss of services of son, injured, fall, Jay and Sands sts., Bk., $5,000.
Supreme	104 224	Nov. 30, 1914	Moran, D. Comyn, and ano., ext'rs, vs. John M. Williams et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Sup., K. Co.	104 224	Nov. 30, 1914	Lawyers Mortgage Co. vs. Examiners Realty Co. et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme	104 225	Nov. 30, 1914	Kinney, Patrick R., vs. Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. et al.	Personal injuries, thrown from taxicab, condition of roadway, Washington ave., Bronx, $15,000.
Supreme	104 226	Nov. 30, 1914	Hooley, William F., vs. Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. et al.	Personal injuries, thrown from taxicab, condition of roadway, Washington ave., Bronx, $15,000.
Sup., K. Co.	104 227	Nov. 30, 1914	Driscoll Co., George F.	For delay on contract for construction of Fire House, DeKalb ave., Bk., $3,413.
Sup., K. Co.	104 228	Dec. 1, 1914	New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Railway Co., The, vs. City of New York et al.	To restrain sale of property, 65th st. and 5th ave., Bk.
Sup., K. Co.	104 228	Dec. 1, 1914	Weil, Jonas, and ano.	To restrain foreclosure of tax lien No. 4092.
Supreme	104 230	Dec. 1, 1914	Krakauer Bros. (ex rel.) vs. Frank D. Sturges, as Justice, etc.	Mandamus to compel issuance of order of arrest, etc.
Sup., K. Co.	104 231	Dec. 1, 1914	McCaffrey, Mary J.	Summons only served.
City	SDT 10	Dec. 1, 1914	Evens, Nat I., vs. Gertrude E. Childs, adm'x	Motion for subpoena duces tecum.
Supreme	104 232	Dec. 1, 1914	Zinsser Realty Co., August (ex rel.), vs. Frank L. Polk	Mandamus to compel institution of proceedings to determine damages by discontinuance of portion of William st.
Supreme	104 233	Dec. 1, 1914	City of New York vs. The Central Railroad of New Jersey	For rental due under franchise of ferry, Liberty st., etc.
Supreme	104 234	Dec. 1, 1914	Buckley, Lillian G., vs. Annie Brill et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme	104 235	Dec. 1, 1914	Gruhn, Sol R., and ano., etc., vs. The Underpinning & Foundation Co.	For damage to property, construction of Lexington ave. Subway.
Supreme	104 236	Dec. 1, 1914	King, Herman, vs. The Underpinning & Foundation Co.	For damage to property, construction of Lexington ave. Subway.
Municipal	104 237	Dec. 2, 1914	Siegel, Morris, vs. Thomas F. O'Connor.	To recover property valued at $112.
Municipal	104 237	Dec. 2, 1914	Schlesinger, Morris, vs. Thomas F. O'Connor et al.	To recover property valued at $500.
Supreme	104 238	Dec. 2, 1914	Sidenberg, Gustavus, et al., ext'rs, vs. Ethel R. Prager et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Municipal	104 239	Dec. 2, 1914	Glassman, Sam	Personal injuries, knocked down by Street Cleaning cart, Rivington and Attorney sts., $500.
City	104 240	Dec. 2, 1914	Levy, Fani	Personal injuries, struck by cover of water hydrant, E. 8th st. and Avenue C., $2,000.
Sup., K. Co.	104 241	Dec. 3, 1914	Ralston, George (ex rel.), vs. William A. Prendergast et al.	Mandamus to compel cancelation of sale of property for unpaid taxes.
Supreme	104 242	Dec. 3, 1914	Union Real Estate Co. and ano. vs. Richard Carvel Co., Inc., and ano.	For damage to property, Austin pl. and E. 149th st., construction of subway, $110,000.
Co., K. Co.	104 243	Dec. 3, 1914	Buxton, Mary D., and ano. vs. Collective Holding Co. et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme	104 244	Dec. 3, 1914	Beeton, Robert, vs. John Kenlon	Personal injuries, run over by auto. fire engine, Broadway and 34th st., $25,000.
Municipal	104 245	Dec. 3, 1914	Estate Holding Corporation	Damage to property, explosion of hot water tanks, etc., 1445 Minford pl., Bx., $62.
Municipal	104 246	Dec. 3, 1914	Green, Harry, vs. Meyer London et al.	Summons only served.
Supreme	104 247	Dec. 3, 1914	Kny-Scheerer Co., The, vs. City of New York et al.	To foreclose lien.
U. S. Dist.	Bkt 370	Dec. 3, 1914	Eaton-Ives-Sturgis-Walton Co. (Matter of)	Bankruptcy proceeding.
Supreme	104 248	Dec. 3, 1914	Standard Gas Power Corporation, The, vs. Luke A. Burke & Sons Co. et al.	To foreclose lien.
Sup., K. Co.	104 249	Dec. 3, 1914	LaVita, Frederico, by guardian, etc.	Personal injuries, run down by Street Cleaning cart, 109 Franklin ave., Bk., $5,000.
Sup., K. Co.	104 250	Dec. 3, 1914	LaVita, Antonio	For loss of services of son, injured, run down by Street Cleaning cart, 109 Franklin ave., Bk., $5,000.

Court.	Register and Folio.	When Commenced.	Title.	Nature of Action.
Mun.,B'k'n.	104 251	Dec. 3, 1914	O'Connor, Mary	Personal injuries, fall, condition of sidewalk, Adams and Johnson sts., $500.
Mun.,B'k'n.	104 252	Dec. 3, 1914	O'Connor, William	For loss of services of wife, injured, fall, Adams and Johnson sts., Bk., $500.
Supreme...	104 253	Dec. 3, 1914	Rose Hill Hotel Co. vs. Arthur Woods, etc., et al.	To restrain interference with premises, 336 3d ave.
Supreme...	104 254	Dec. 3, 1914	Urban Concrete Co. vs. City of New York and ano.	To foreclose lien.
Supreme...	104 255	Dec. 3, 1914	Hess, Charles E., vs. Cornelius Otto et al..	To foreclose tax lien.
Municipal..	104 256	Dec. 3, 1914	Kenigsberg, Nathan ..	Personal injuries, struck by Street Cleaning cart, E. 3d st., Manhattan, $500.
Supreme...	104 257	Dec. 4, 1914	McDonnell, Elizabeth M. (ex rel.), vs. William A. Prendergast and ano.	Mandamus to compel payment of salary as Stenographer, Public Administrator's Office, Bronx., etc.
Municipal..	104 258	Dec. 4, 1914	Fireland, Louis, infant, by guardian, etc.....	Personal injuries, run over by ash cart, 208 Forsyth st., $500.
Sup., R. Co.	104 259	Dec. 4, 1914	Mathews, William F., vs. Ervine D. York et al. (No. 1).....	To foreclose tax lien.
Sup., R. Co.	104 259	Dec. 4, 1914	Mathews, William F., vs. Ervine D. York et al. (No. 2).....	To foreclose tax lien.
Sup., R. Co.	104 260	Dec. 4, 1914	Mathews, William F., vs. Ervine D. York et al. (No. 3).....	To foreclose tax lien.
Sup., R. Co.	104 260	Dec. 4, 1914	Mathews, William F., vs. Ervine D. York et al. (No. 4).....	To foreclose tax lien.
Sup., R. Co.	104 260	Dec. 4, 1914	Mathews, William F., vs. Ervine D. York et al. (No. 5).....	To foreclose tax lien.
Co., K. Co..	104 261	Dec. 4, 1914	Brownsville Association, The, vs. Veneer Bldg. Co., Inc., et al. (No. 1)	To foreclose mortgage.
Co., K. Co..	104 261	Dec. 4, 1914	Brownsville Association, The, vs. Veneer Bldg. Co., Inc., et al. (No. 2)	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme...	104 262	Dec. 4, 1914	Dyas, Sarah M.....	Personal injuries, fall, condition of sidewalk, 180th st. and Audubon ave., $10,000.
Mun., B'k'n	104 263	Dec. 4, 1914	Bruns, Daniel, infant, by guardian.....	Personal injuries, fall, condition of sidewalk, 883 Manhattan ave., $500.
Supreme...	104 264	Dec. 4, 1914	Knopfer, Moses, infant, by guardian.....	Personal injuries, run over by Street Cleaning cart, Columbia and Stanton sts., $10,000.
Supreme...	104 265	Dec. 4, 1914	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., The, trustees, etc., vs. Fleischmann Realty Co. et al.....	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme...	104 265	Dec. 4, 1914	Meyer, Blanche W., vs. William F. Donnelly et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme...	104 266	Dec. 4, 1914	Schwab, Isabella, and ano., vs. Barnet Shapiro et al.....	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme...	104 266	Dec. 4, 1914	Jackson, Katharine R., et al., ext'rs., vs. William R. Appleby et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Sup.,Bx.Co.	104 267	Dec. 4, 1914	Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co., as sub-trustee, etc., vs. Anna C. Schmidt et al.	To cancel discharge of mortgage.
Supreme...	104 268	Dec. 5, 1914	Alheidt, Conrad, vs. Edwin J. Horan.....	For false arrest for violation of Tenement House Laws, $10,000.
Sup., K. Co.	104 269	Dec. 5, 1914	Wolf, Jasper, infant, by guardian	Summons only served.
Supreme...	104 270	Dec. 5, 1914	Oriental Fire Proot Sash & Door Co., vs. City of New York et al.	To foreclose lien.
Municipal..	104 271	Dec. 5, 1914	Gordon, Frank, vs. City of New York and ano.	Personal injuries, assault by bath attendant, Allen St. Public Bath, $500.
Supreme...	104 272	Dec. 5, 1914	Siano, Salvatore, vs. Henry Demant and ano.	For false arrest and imprisonment, $3,000.
Co., K. Co..	103 363	Oct. 9, 1914	People of the State of New York vs. Robert G. Kelsey.....	For order remitting forfeiture of bail bond.
Sup., K. Co.	104 123	Nov. 17, 1914	Deitz, Karl S. (Matter of).....	For order directing canvass of votes cast for Alderman, 52d A. D.
Sup., K. Co.	104 129	Nov. 17, 1914	Brady, Philip (Matter of).....	For order directing canvass of votes cast for Alderman, 51st A. D.
Sup., K. Co.	104 140	Nov. 19, 1914	Murphy, Charles F. (ex rel.), vs. Bd. of County Canvassers of Kings County.....	Mandamus to compel recount of void ballots, etc.

SCHEDULE "B."

Judgments, Orders and Decrees Entered.

Peo. ex rel. James B. Traynor vs. R. Waldo—Entered Appellate Division order affirming order denying motion for mandamus.

Mex Litowich—Entered Appellate Division order affirming judgment in favor of defendant.

Peo. ex rel. John Jennings vs. R. Waldo; Peo. ex rel. William H. Harford vs. Same—Entered Appellate Division orders dismissing writs of certiorari without costs.

Peo. ex rel. Jacob A. Cantor vs. Board of County Canvassers—Order entered granting motion to open ballot boxes, and recount votes.

Peo. ex rel. William C. Yorke vs. J. A. Kingsbury—Entered order changing venue from Kings to New York County.

Niobe Moore, an infant; Helen Moore—Entered judgment dismissing complaint by default and for $107.85 costs.

Asphalt Paving & Contracting Co. No. 2.—Entered judgment in favor of defendant dismissing the complaint and for $273.73 costs.

Peo. ex rel. Joseph B. Curren vs. H. R. M. Cook; Peo. ex rel. Jesse D. Fox vs. Board of Education—Entered Appellate Division orders affirming orders denying motions for mandamus.

Henry Braun—Entered judgment in favor of defendant dismissing the complaint, and for $168.19 costs.

Herman Cadieu vs. A. Woods, et al.—Entered order denying motion for injunction pendente lite.

Morris Frankel, an infant—Appellate Division order entered affirming judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Peo. ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. L. Purdy et al. (1912)—Order entered on remittitur from Court of Appeals affirming order reducing assessment.

Peo. ex rel. Frederick C. Hahn vs. R. Waldo—Entered order dismissing writ of certiorari for lack of prosecution.

Peo. ex rel. Stephen J. Madigan vs. M. M. McKee et al.—Entered order denying motion for peremptory writ of mandamus.

Lorraine Amusement Co. vs. G. H. Bell—Entered order denying motion for injunction pendente lite.

Lillian Hagner, infant, etc.; Joshua Van Veen vs. J. Ivory—Entered orders discontinuing actions without costs.

Peo. ex rel. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. vs. L. Purdy et al. (1914-Biltmore Hotel)—Order entered reducing assessment on real property to $2,150,000.

Hammond & Sloane, Inc.—Entered Appellate Division order dismissing plaintiff's appeal without costs.

John D. Dailey and ano—Entered order denying motion for injunction pendente lite.

Church Extension Committee of Presbytery of N. Y. Appellate Division order entered affirming judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Samuel Sloboder, infant, etc.—Entered order granting motion to dismiss complaint for failure to prosecute.

Fannie Wishnofsky, infant, etc.; Isidore Wishnofsky—Entered orders discontinuing actions without costs.

Charles Klingenberg (No. 3)—Entered Appellate Division order reversing judgment in favor of plaintiff and directing new trial with costs to abide the event.

Peo. ex rel. Fort George & 11th Avenue Railroad Co. vs. L. Purdy et al. (1912); Peo. ex rel. Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Co. vs. Same (1912)—Orders entered canceling assessments on real property.

Mary Goldthorpe, adm'x.—Entered order discontinuing action without costs.

Rose Hill Hotel Co. vs. A. Woods, et al.—Entered order vacating temporary injunction in order to show cause.

Peo. ex rel. Adolph F. Pape vs. Board of Education—Entered Appellate Division order affirming order denying motion for mandamus.

Joseph Casey (No. 1)—Entered order discontinuing action without costs.

Peo. ex rel. George B. Hawthorne vs. R. Waldo—Entered Appellate Division order confirming determination of defendant; entered judgment on order for $59.21 costs in favor of defendant.

Peo. ex rel. George B. Hawthorne vs. R. Waldo—Entered Appellate Division order affirming order denying motion for mandamus. Entered judgment on order for $22.96 costs in favor of defendant.

Benny R. Halpern—Entered order dismissing complaint for lack of prosecution.

Thomas Murray vs. C. C. Clark; Elizabeth Murray vs. Same; Emma M. Behrens—Entered orders discontinuing actions without costs.

Otto Dittrich—Entered judgment in favor of defendant dismissing the complaint and for $105.91 costs.

George Brown, infant; Honora Stapleton—Entered orders dismissing complaints for lack of prosecution.

Peo. ex rel. Charles Y. Van Doren and ano. vs. W. A. Prendergast—Appellate Division order entered reversing order denying motion and granting peremptory writ of mandamus.

Peo. ex rel. John J. McMahon vs. L. J. Gresser—Entered final order denying motion for mandamus on findings of Trial Term; entered judgment dismissing proceeding and for $121.61 costs in favor of defendant.

Joseph Bonomo, infant—Entered judgment in favor of defendant upon the merits and for $118.61 costs.

Francesco Bonomo—Entered judgment in favor of defendant upon the merits and for $105.61 costs.

Hugh P. Skelly; Antonio Spina, adm'r; Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. vs. A. E. Steers et al.—Entered orders on remittiturs from Court of Appeals affirming judgments in favor of defendants.

Antonio Spina, adm'r—Entered judgment on order of remittitur for $101.69 costs in favor of defendant.

Josephine Love—Entered order discontinuing action without costs.

Tillie Eisenberg—Entered order denying motion for new trial.

Hugh P. Skelly—Entered judgment on order of remittitur for $110.19 costs in favor of defendant.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. vs. A. E. Steers, et al.—Entered judgment on order of remittitur for $113.69 costs in favor of defendants.

Timothy Mannix—Entered order dismissing complaint for lack of prosecution.

City of New York vs. Augustus D. Kelsey—Entered order on remittitur from Court of Appeals affirming judgment in gavor of plaintiff. Entered judgment on order of remittitur for $110.29 costs in favor of plaintiff.

Isaac Wertheimer—Entered order discontinuing action without costs.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. vs. Litchfield Construction Co.—Entered order granting plaintiff leave to appeal to Appellate Division.

In re Karl S. Dietz; In re Philip T. Brady—Orders entered granting motions for peremptory writ of mandamus.

Jacob Golden; Anthony Villano; Edward Sheehan, infant; Agnes Kelly—Entered orders dismissing complaints for lack of prosecution.

Edward Nolan; Joseph Luciana—Entered orders discontinuing actions without costs.

Edward Roche; Edward Roche and ano.—Entered orders granting defendant leave to serve an amended answer.

In re Albany Heights Realty Co.—Entered order on remittitur from Court of Appeals affirming order denying motion to vacate assessment. Entered judgment on order for $104.82 costs in favor of City of New York.

William H. Fitzpatrick—Entered Appellate Division order affrming judgment dismissing complaint; entered judgment on order for $83.21 costs in favor of defendant.

Maud Nosk, adm'x—Entered Appellate Division order reversing judgment in favor of plaintiff and directing a new trial with costs to abide the event.

Peo. ex rel. Herman Fels vs. R. V. Ingersoll—Entered order quashing writ of certiorari.

Peo. ex rel. Edward T. O'Loughlin vs. J. P. Mitchell et al.—Order entered granting relator's motion for peremptory writ of mandamus.

Charles J. Knowell—Entered order discontinuing action without costs.

George Brown, an infant—Entered order dismissing complaint for lack of prosecution.

Grosbard Realty Co.; Minnie Igleheimer—Entered judgment dismissing complaint by default and for $105.61 costs.

Louisa L. King; Bertha Selkowitz—Entered orders discontinuing actions without costs.

Judgments Were Entered in Favor of the Plaintiffs in the Following Actions.

Date.	Name.	Register and Folio.		Amount.
1914.				
Nov. 17	Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.....	88	49	$153 96
Nov. 19	Pierrepont, John J., etc.....	100	258	83 75
Nov. 24	Nicholson, Eugenie H.	92	133	100 32
Dec. 3	Frankel, Morris, infant	95	57	95 57
Dec. 3	Coney Island Jockey Club	M	14	117 97
Dec. 4	Church Extension Committee of Presbytery.....	98	468	85 72

SCHEDULE "C."

Record of Court Work.

Peo. ex rel. John F. Scanlon vs. W. A. Prendergast—Motion for peremptory writ of mandamus, submitted to Newburger, J. Decision reserved; G. H. Cowie for the City.

Court House Site (Additional Lands)—Motion for appointment of Commrs. of Appraisal, submitted to Guy, J. Decision reserved; C. D. Olendorf for the City.

Frederick Starr Contracting Co. vs. City of New York et al.—Tried before Greenbaum, J. Judgment for plaintiff. J. L. O'Brien for the City.

New York Westchester & Boston Railroad Co. (No. 3)—Tried before Greenbaum, J. Decision reserved; S. J. Rosensohn for the City.

Trussed Concrete Steel Co.—Reference proceeded and adjourned; M. J. Kelly for the City.

Peo. ex rel. Frederick C. Hahn vs. R. Waldo—Motion to dismiss proceeding for lack of prosecution, submitted to Newburger, J. and granted; L. N. Futter for the City.

Wissner B. Martin—Submitted at Appellate Division; decision reserved; L. N. Futter for the City. "Judgment affirmed."

Peo. ex rel. Edward J. McInerney vs. C. Ward. Motion for peremptory writ of mandamus, submitted to Newburger, J. Decision reserved; E. S. Benedict for the city. "Motion denied."

Gustave Otto—Tried before Tierney, J. in Municipal Court; complaint dismissed; H. J. Shields for the City.

Peo. ex rel. Edward C. Seaman vs. R. Adamson—Motion for peremptory writ of mandamus, argued before Benedict, J. and denied; J. Lehman for the City.

Peo. ex rel. William Weaver vs. C. J. McCormack—Motion for reargument of motion for mandamus, argued before Benedict, J. Decision reserved; J. Widdecombe for the City. "Motion granted and on reargument motion denied."

Peo. ex rel. James J. Garrigan vs. R. Adamson; Peo. ex rel. Philip J. Coffey vs. H. Moskowitz et al.—Motions for peremptory writs of mandamus, argued before Benedict, J. Decision reserved; E. S. Benedict for the City.

Peo. ex rel. William J. McKeon vs. R. P. Miller—Argued at Appellate Division; decision reserved; E. C. Kindleberger for the City. "Judgment and order reversed and relator reinstated."

Peo. ex rel. John J. Brown vs. R. Waldo; Peo. ex rel. Charles Blankenberg vs.

Same—Submitted at Appellate Division; decision reserved. L. N. Futter for the City. "Writ dismissed with costs.

Elizabeth Richards—Tried before Prince, J. and a jury in Municipal Court; complaint dismissed; W. H. Doherty for the City.

Peo. ex rel. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. vs. L. Purdy et al.—Reference proceeded and adjourned; three hearings held; E. Fay for the City.

Esther Katzman—Tried before Marks, J., and a jury in Municipal Court; verdict for plaintiff for $50. P. N. Harrison for the City.

People ex rel. Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Co. vs. S. B. T. C. (1909, 1910 and 1911)—Argued at Appellate Division; decision reserved; C. A. Peters for the City.

John N. Burns, administrator—Argued at Court of Appeals; decision reserved; C. J. Nehrbas for the City.

Rosina Dietzel—Motion for leave to amend complaint submitted to Brady, J., and granted; T. A. Hardy for the City.

Frank J. Lynch—Tried before Lynn, J., in Municipal Court; decision reserved; H. J. Shields for the City. "Judgment for plaintiff."

People ex rel. Edward J. Mack vs. D. I. McKay; People ex rel. Reinhardt P. Walz vs. same; People ex rel. Martin Diviney vs. same—Motions to dismiss writs of certiorari, submitted at Appellate Division; decision reserved; L. N. Futter for the City. "Motion granted."

People ex rel. Abraham K. Hornstein vs. H. Mowkowitz et al.; People ex rel. Thomas P. Thomson vs. C. Tomkins—Submitted at Appellate Division; decision reserved; T. Farley for the City. "Order affirmed."

City of New York vs. John J. Linson et al.—Argued at Appellate Division; decision reserved; F. T. Fitzgerald for the City. "Order affirmed."

City of New York vs. Harry Barron—Motion for stay of proceedings argued before Newburger, J.; decision reserved; C. W. Miller for the City. "Motion granted upon filing of surety bond to guarantee payment of judgment."

Rose Hill Hotel Co. vs. A. Woods et al.—Motion to vacate temporary injunction argued before Davis, J., and granted; G. P. Nicholson for the City.

William Buess vs. City of New York et al.—Tried before Erlanger, J.; decision reserved; J. L. O'Brien for the City.

People ex rel. John McMahon vs. L. Gresser—Tried before Jaycox, J., and a jury; alternative writ dismissed; C. J. Druhan for the City.

George Brown, an infant; Honora Stapleton—Motion to dismiss actions for lack of prosecution submitted to Benedict, J., and granted; S. K. Probasco for the City.

Joseph Bonomo, infant; Francesco Bonomo—Tried before Aspinall, J., and a jury; verdict for defendant; G. A. Green for the City.

Dora Johnson, administratix—Argued at Appellate Division; decision reserved; F. J. Price for the City.

John Marshall vs. City of New York et al.—Tried before Richards, J., in Municipal Court; discontinued as to City; S. K. Probasco for the City.

Edward Roche; Edward Roche and another—Motions for leave to serve an amended answer argued before Benedict, J.; decision reserved; J. T. O'Neill for the City. "Motion granted"

Gaetano Contaldi—Tried before Baylies, J., in Municipal Court; complaint dismissed; J. H. McGabe for the City.

Barrett Manufacturing Co. vs. City of New York et al—Tried before Kelly, J. Judgment for plaintiff; G. A. Green for the City.

William M. Willoughby vs. Board of Education—Tried before Rosenthal, J., in Municipal Court; complaint dismissed; F. H. Van Houten for the City.

Michael Butler—Argued at Appellate Division; decision reserved; F. J. Price for the City. "Judgment affirmed."

People ex rel. E. T. O'Loughlin vs. J. P. Mitchel et al—Motion for peremptory writ of mandamus, argued before Benedict, J. Decision reserved; G. A. Green for the City. "Motion granted."

Timothy Mannix; Antonio Villano, infant; Jacob Golden—Motions to dismiss actions for lack of prosecution, submitted to Benedict, J. Decisions reserved; S. K. Probasco for the City.

People ex rel. Charles F. Murphy vs. Board of County Canvassers; motion for peremptory writ of mandamus, argued before Benedict, J. Decision reserved; C. J. Druhan for the City. "Motion granted."

In re. Karl Dietz; in re. Philip T. Brady—Motions for peremptory writs of mandamus, argued before Benedict, J. Decision reserved; C. J. Druhan for the City. "Motion granted."

Agnes L. Kelly; Edward Sheehan, an infant—Motions to dismiss actions for lack of prosecution, submitted to Benedict, J., and granted; S. K. Probasco for the City.

Ella Delaney—Tried before Manning, J., and a jury; verdict for plaintiff for $350. J. H. McCabe for the City.

Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain, vs. Sarah Levy et al—Motion to confirm referee's report of sale, submitted to Benedict, J., and granted; C. J. Druhan for the City.

Edward V. Rabenstein—Tried before Maddox, J., and a jury; jury disagreed; G. A. Green for the City.

James J. Burns—Tried before Farrar, J., in Municipal Court; decision reserved; J. H. McCabe for the City.

People ex rel. Herman Fels vs. R. V. Ingersoll—Motion to quash writ of certiorari, argued before Benedict, J., and granted; G. A. Green for the City.

David Aptekar, infant, etc.—Tried before Freifeld, J., in Municipal Court; decision reserved; F. H. Van Houten for the City.

Edward Evans, Ellen M. Kerwin, James Lenox, Edward Lincoln, an infant; Mary T. Logan, Jane Peterson, Albertina Wilhelm—Motions to dismiss actions for lack of prosecution, argued before Benedict, J., and granted; S. K. Probasco for the City.

John McArthur vs. F. P. Burns—Tried before Roy, J., and a jury in County Court; verdict for plaintiff for $175. J. H. McCabe for the City.

Matteo DeRiso; Loretta Thomas, infant; Edwin Tompkins; Frank Reagan; William D. Moore; August Last; Edwin W. Brooks—Motions to dismiss actions for lack of prosecution, argued before Benedict, J., and granted; S. K. Probasco for the City.

Hearings Before Commissioners of Estimate in Condemnation Proceedings.

Pier 49, E. R., dock, 1 hearing; C. D. Olendorf for the City.

Otsego Street Terminal, 1 hearing; J. J. Squier for the City.

Rapid Transit (42nd Street and 1st Ave.); Rapid Transit (Nostrand Ave. and Eastern Parkway); Rapid Transit (Bronx River and Devoe St.); 1 hearing each; H. W. Mayo for City.

Rapid Transit (Flatbush and Atlantic Aves.), 2 hearings; Rapid Transit (84th to 86th Sts., New Utrecht Ave.), 1 hearing; L. C. White for the City.

Wilson Street School Site, 1 hearing; J. B. Shanahan for the City.

Rapid Transit (Joralemon St.), 2 hearings; E. J. Kenney, Jr., for the City.

SCHEDULE "D."
Contracts, etc., Drafted, Examined and Approved as to Form.

Department.	Contracts Approved as to Form.	Contracts Examined and Returned for Revision.	Advertisements Approved as to Form.
Board of Education	57	..	2
Street Cleaning Department	5	..	..
Borough Presidents	3	..	2
Board of Inebriety	1	..	..
Department of Correction	1	..	1
Health Department	1	..	..
Fire Department	1	..	1
Police Department	..	4	..
Board of Elections	..	1	1
Armory Board	..	..	1
Total	69	5	8

Bonds Approved.		Leases Approved.	
Borough Presidents	20	Board of Water Supply	1
Finance Department	2	Street Cleaning Department	1
		Dock Department	1
Total	22	Total	3

SCHEDULE "E."
Opinions Rendered to the Various Departments.

Department.	Number of Opinions Rendered.	Department.	Number of Opinions Rendered.
Finance Department	39	Police Department	1
Borough Presidents	3	Department of Correction	1
Park Department	1	County Clerk, Richmond County	1
Board of Aldermen	1		
Board of Water Supply	1	Total	49
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	1		

FRANK L. POLK, Corporation Counsel.

Changes in Departments, Etc.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Executive Division.

Died—John H. Campbell, Auditor of Accounts, Law and Adjustment Division, January 3.

Transferred—Clerks, to the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, at $900 per annum, January 1: Elias V. Walsh, from Division of Receipts; Benjamin Sinar, from Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, Queens; Herman Janowitz, from Bureau for the Collection of Assesments and Arrears, Manhattan.

Salary fixed—Max Weiss, Clerk, at $900 per annum, January 1.

Transferred—Clerks, from the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears to the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, at $750 per annum, January 1: John E. Fisher, Queens office; John G. Simmons, Bronx office.

Services ceased—January 31: Rosamond Trilling, Temporary Typewriting Copyist, Division of Inspection; Carrie M. Hartt, Temporary Typewriting Copyist, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, Brooklyn; Mary A. S. Moeller, Temporary Stenographer and Typewriter, Law and Adjustment Division; Edna M. Peterson, Temporary Stenographer and Typewriter, Law and Adjustment Division; Wm. P. Steuer, Temporary Typewriting Copyist, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, Queens. Temporary Clerks, Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears: Thomas A. Tully, Clarence R. Meade, John V. O'Connor. Temporary Bookkeepers, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics: James O'Connor, Philip M. Harris, Edwin L. Kerr, Harry A. Hirsch, John J. Donnelly, John E. Kevill, H. Henry Winter, Henry B. Gedney, Matthew J. Mallahan, William S. Cooke, John H. Dwyer, Frank J. Egolf, Patrick J. Fearon, George B. Fenning, James L. Fream, Max Glanzrock, Arthur V. Healy, Charles F. Leap, James A. Sharp, Frank H. Sharts, James C. Wilson, William J. Hampton, Patrick J. Cunneen.

Increased—Louise C. Rasquin, Stenographer and Typewriter, Law and Adjustment Division, to $1,200, January 1; Michael McAleese, Laborer, Office of the Chief Clerk, to $900 per annum, January 1.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY — QUEENS COUNTY.

Appointed—January 1: Fred G. De Witt, Assistant District Attorney, Elmhurst, L. I., $4,000; Frank F. Adel, Assistant District Attorney, Evergreen, L. I., $3,000; Theodore J. Groh, Assistant District Attorney, Elmhurst, L. I., $3,000; William J. Morris, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, Far Rockaway, $3,000; James F. Barry, Chief Clerk, Long Island City, L. I., $2,400; Alexander J. Chambers, Stenographer and Indictment Clerk, Laurel Hill, L. I., $1,800; Thomas A. Lynch, Clerk, Whitestone, L. I., $900; William Meyer, Stenographer, Evergreen, L. I., $1,500; M. Gertrude Austen, Stenographer to Grand Jury, Woodhaven, L. I., $1,000; William F. E. Borges, Investigator, Woodside, L. I., $1,500; Alphonse L. McCormack, Process Server, Long Island City, L. I., $1,000; James H. Smith, Jr., Process Server, Maspeth, L. I., $1,000.

REGISTER—NEW YORK COUNTY.

Salaries increased—January 1: Edward T. Egbert, Assistant Satisfaction Clerk, General Administration, from $2,100 to $2,400 per annum; Samuel S. Lipschutz, Chief Clerk, Preservation of Public Records and Copying, from $1,800 per annum to $2,100 per annum; William Kaufman, Draftsman, at $1,050 per annum, Preservation of Public Records and Copying, from $1,050 to $1,200 per annum; Isaac T. Cohen, Draftsman, at $1,050 per annum, Preservation of Public Records and Copying, from $1,050 to $1,200 per annum; Thomas F. Ward, Bookbinder, Preservation of Public Records and Copying, from $1,080 per annum to $1,200 per annum; George C. Petersen, Bookbinder, Preservation of Public Records and Copying, from $1,080 per annum to $1,200 per annum.

Titles changed—John C. Kuhn, Clerk, General Administration, at $1,350 per annum, to Assistant Block Index Clerk, at $1,500 per annum; Walter G. Gibbons, Clerk, General Administration, at $1,200 per annum, to Chattel Card Clerk, at $1,260 per annum; Charles Heymann, Satisfaction Clerk, General Administration, at $3,400 per annum to Chief Satisfaction Clerk at $3,400 per annum; John A. Boyle, Chief Searcher and Examiner, General Administration, at $2,500 per annum, to Chief Examiner at $2,500 per annum. Clerks, General Administration: Louis Musliner, at $1,500 per annum, to Certified Copy Clerk, at $1,500 per annum; John D. Henderson, to Assistant Record Clerk, at $1,500 per annum; Henry L. Sperling, at $1,360 per annum, to Receiving Clerk, at $1,360 per annum; John H. Gliem, at $1,350 per annum, to Delivery Clerk, at $1,350 per annum; George T. Mount, at $1,350 per annum, to Tickler Clerk, at $1,350 per annum; Joseph M. Breen, Verification Clerk, General Administration, at $1,720 per annum, to Clerk, at $1,200 per annum; James A. Doyle, Examiner, General Administration, at $1,680 per annum, to Clerk, at $1,200 per annum.

Salaries increased—John Murray, Clerk, General Administration, from $1,500 per annum to $1,800 per annum; Maurice Hughes, Clerk, General Administration, from $1,200 per annum to $1,260 per annum; Tobias Sanders, Clerk, Preservation of Public Records and Copying, from $1,200 per annum to $1,260 per annum.

Salaries decreased—Clerks, General Administration: Charles L. Miller, at $1,500 per annum, to $1,200 per annum; Joseph Shapiro, at $1,350 per annum, to $1,200 per annum; John A. Boyle, Jr., at $1,350 per annum, to $1,200 per annum; Ernest Gloeckler, Custodian, General Administration, at $1,200 per annum, to $900 per annum.

Title changed—John J. Fleissner, Clerk, General Administration, at $900 per annum, to Custodian, at $900 per annum.

Appointed—Draftsmen, Block Reindexing Department, at $1,200 per annum: Jesse Frankel, 31 West 111th Street; Herman Lichtman, 125 West 115th Street (care Lewis).

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Appointed—Benjamin Lorber, Draftsman (Mechanical), at $1,350 per annum, Committee on City Plan of this Board, December 30.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Unless otherwise stated, the Public Offices of the City are open for business from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

CITY OFFICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.
City Hall. Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor.
Theodore Rousseau, Secretary.
Bertram de N. Cruger, Executive Secretary.

Bureau of Weights and Measures.
City Hall. Telephone, 4334 Cortlandt.
Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.
Municipal Building. Telephone, 4315 Worth.
Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
Clerk's Office; Municipal Building, 2nd floor. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 4430 Worth.
P. J. Scully, Clerk.

President of the Board of Aldermen.
City Hall. Telephone, 6770 Cortlandt.
George McAneny, President.

BOARD OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.
300 Mulberry st. Ambulance Calls—3100 Spring. Administration Offices—7586 Spring.

ARMORY BOARD.
Hall of Records. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 3900 Worth.
C. D. Rhinehart, Secretary.

ART COMMISSION.
City Hall. Telephone, 1197 Cortlandt.
John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.
Municipal Building, 8th floor. Telephone, 29 Worth.
Alfred P. W. Seaman, Chairman.
St. George B. Tucker, Secretary.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.
26th st. and 1st ave. Telephone, 4400 Madison square.
Dr. John W. Brannan, President.
J. K. Paulding, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.
Municipal Building, 18th floor. Telephone, 380 Worth.
F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner.

BUREAU OF THE CHAMBERLAIN.
Municipal Building, 8th floor. Telephone, 4270 Worth.
Henry Bruere, Chamberlain.

CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
Municipal Building, 2nd floor. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 4430 Worth.
P. J. Scully, City Clerk.

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.
Supervisor's office, Municipal Building, 8th floor. Distributing Division, 96 Reade st. Telephone, 3490 Worth.
David Ferguson, Supervisor.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.
Municipal Building, 24th floor. Telephone, 1610 Worth.
Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Pier "A," N. R. Telephone, 300 Rector.
R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
Board of Education.
Park ave. and 59th st. Telephone, 5580 Plaza.
Stated meetings of the Board are held at 4 p. m. on the first Monday in February, the second Wednesday in July, and the second and fourth Wednesdays in every month, except July and August.
Thomas W. Churchill, President.
A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.
General office and office of the Borough of Manhattan, Municipal Building, 18th floor. Telephone, 1307 Worth.
Edward F. Boyle, President.
Moses M. McKee, Secretary.
Other Borough Offices.
The Bronx.
368 E. 148th st. Telephone, 336 Melrose.
Brooklyn.
435-445 Fulton st. Telephone, 693 Main.
Queens.
64 Jackson ave., Long Island City. Telephone, 3375 Hunters Point.
Richmond.
Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
All offices open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday, to 12 m.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth.
Joseph Haag, Secretary.
Bureau of Records and Minutes.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Joseph Haag, Secretary.
Office of the Chief Engineer.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer.
Bureau of Public Improvements.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer.
Bureau of Franchises.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4563 Worth. Harry P. Nichols, Chief Engineer.
Bureau of Contract Supervision.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Tilden Adamson, Director.
Bureau of Standards.
Salaries and Grades Division and Supplies Division, Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Standard Testing Laboratory, 125 Worth st. Telephone, 3088 Franklin. George L. Tirrell, Director.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.
Municipal Building, 20th floor, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 3280 Worth.
Board meets every Tuesday at 2 p. m.
Edward V. Barton, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
Municipal Building, 5th floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth. Shepard A. Morgan, Secretary to the Department, 5th Floor.
William A. Prendergast, Comptroller.
Deputy Comptrollers, 7th floor. Alexander Brough, Edmund D. Fisher, Charles S. Hervey, Hubert L. Smith.
Receiver of Taxes.
Manhattan—Municipal Building, 2nd floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth.
Bronx—177th st. and Arthur ave. Telephone, 140 Tremont.
Brooklyn—236 Duffield st. Telephone, 7056 Main.
Queens—5 Court Square, Long Island City. Telephone, 3386 Hunter's Point.
Richmond—Borough Hall, St. George. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
Frederick H. Ebstein, Receiver of Taxes.
Collector of Assessments and Arrears.
Manhattan—Municipal Building, 3d Floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth.
Bronx—177th St. and Arthur Ave. Telephone, 47 Tremont.
Brooklyn—503 Fulton st. Telephone, 3084 Main.
Queens—Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City. Telephone, 1553 Hunter's Point.
Richmond—Borough Hall, St. George. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
Daniel Moynahan, Collector.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Municipal Building, 11th floor. Telephone, 4100 Worth.
Brooklyn, 365 Jay st. Telephone, 2653 Main.
Robert Adamson, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan. Telephone, 6280 Franklin.
Burial Permit and Contagious Disease offices always open.
Bronx, 3731 Third ave. Brooklyn, Flatbush ave., Willoughby and Fleet sts. Queens, 372 Fulton st., Jamaica. Richmond, 514 Bay st., Stapleton.
S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner.
Eugene W. Scheffer, Secretary.

BOARD OF INEBRIETY.
300 Mulberry st. Telephone, 7116 Spring.
Board meets first Wednesday in each month at 3 o'clock.
Charles Samson, Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
Office of Corporation Counsel.
Main office, Municipal Building, 16th floor. Telephone, 4600 Worth.
Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel.
Brooklyn office, 153 Pierrepont st. Telephone, 2948 Main.
Bureau of Street Openings.
Main office, Municipal Building, 15th floor. Telephone, 1380 Worth.
Brooklyn office, 166 Montague st. Telephone, 5916 Main.
Queens office, Municipal Building, Long Island City. Telephone, 3886 Hunters Point.
Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.
Municipal Building, 15th floor. Telephone, 3460 Worth.
Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.
Municipal Building, 17th floor. Telephone, 4585 Worth.
Tenement House Bureau and Bureau of Buildings.
Municipal Building, 15th floor. Telephone, 1620 Worth.

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES.
Main Office, 49 Lafayette st. Telephone, 4490 Franklin.
George H. Bell, Commissioner.
Centre St. Office—57-59 Centre st. Telephone, 2030 Worth. Julian Rosenthal, Deputy Commissioner.
Brooklyn—Borough Hall. Telephone, 1497 Main.
Queens—Borough Hall, Long Island City. Telephone, 5400 Hunters Point.
Richmond, Borough Hall, New Brighton. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
Division of Licensed Vehicles—517-519 W. 57th st. Telephone, 6387 Columbus.
Municipal Employment Bureau—27 Lafayette st. Telephone, 3870 Worth.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Municipal Building, 14th floor. Telephone, 1580 Worth.
Henry Moskowitz, President.
Robert W. Belcher, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.
Municipal Building, 5th floor. Telephone, 1072 Worth. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to 1 p. m.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.
Municipal Building, 10th Floor. Telephone, 4850 Worth.
Cabot Ward, Commissioner, Manhattan and Richmond.
Borough of Brooklyn.
Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Telephone, 2300 South.
Raymond V. Ingersoll, Commissioner.
Borough of The Bronx.
Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park. Telephone, 2640 Tremont.
Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner.
Borough of Queens.
The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill, L. I. Telephone, 2300 Richmond Hill.
John E. Weier, Commissioner.
Park Board.
Municipal Building, 10th floor. Telephone, 4850 Worth. Cabot Ward, President. Louis W. Fehr, Secretary.

BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS.
Municipal Building, 24th floor. Telephone, 1610 Worth.
Thomas R. Minnick, Secretary.

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.
Municipal Building, 8th floor. Telephone, 1800 Worth.
J. A. Glendinning, Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
240 Centre st. Telephone, 3100 Spring.
Arthur Woods, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.
Principal office, Municipal Building, 10th floor. Telephone, 4440 Worth.
Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn. Telephone, 2977 Main.
Bureau of Dependent Adults, Pier, foot of East 26th st. Telephone, 7400 Madison Square. The Children's Bureau. 124 East 59th St. Telephone, 7400 Madison Square.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. Telephone, 100 Tompkinsville.
John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner.

PUBLIC RECREATION COMMISSION.
Municipal Building, 8th floor. Telephone, 1471 Worth.
Meeting every second Tuesday at 2.30 p. m.
Cyril H. Jones, Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
154 Nassau st., Manhattan. 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. every day, including holidays and Sundays. Telephone, 4150 Beekman.
Edward E. McCall, Chairman.
Travis H. Whitney, Secretary.

BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.
Municipal Building, 7th floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth.
John Korb, jr., Chief Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.
Office of Secretary, Municipal Building, 7th floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth.
John Korb, jr., Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.
Municipal Building, 12th floor. Telephone, 4240 Worth.
John T. Fetherston, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Municipal Building, 9th floor. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 1800 Worth.
Lawson Purdy, President.
C. Rockland Tyng, Secretary.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.
Manhattan and Richmond office, Municipal Building, 19th floor. Telephone, 1526 Worth.
Brooklyn and Queens office, 503 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Telephone, 3825 Main.
Bronx office, 391 East 149th st. Telephone, 107 Melrose.
John J. Murphy, Commissioner.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.
Municipal Building, 22d floor. Telephone, 3150 Worth.
Charles Strauss, President.
W. Bruce Cobb, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
Municipal Building, 23d, 24th and 25th floors.
Telephones: Manhattan, 4320 Worth; Brooklyn, 3980 Main; Queens, 3441 Hunters Point; Richmond, 840 Tompkinsville; Bronx, 3400 Tremont.
Brooklyn, Municipal Building, Brooklyn. Bronx, Tremont and Arthur aves. Queens, Municipal Building, Long Island City. Richmond, Municipal Building, St. George.
William Williams, Commissioner.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.
President's office, 3d ave. and 177th st. Telephone, 2680 Tremont.
Douglas Mathewson, President.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
President's office, Borough Hall. Telephone, 3960 Main.
Lewis H. Pounds, President.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
President's office, 17th floor, Municipal Bldg.
Commissioner of Public Works, 21st floor, Municipal Building.
Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, 20th floor, Municipal Building.
Bureau of Highways, 21st floor, Municipal Building.
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, 20th floor, Municipal Building.
Bureau of Sewers, 21st floor, Municipal Bldg.
Bureau of Buildings, 20th floor, Municipal Building.
Telephone, 4227 Worth.
Marcus M. Marks, President.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
President's office, Borough Hall, Long Island City, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 5400 Hunters Point.
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, Town Hall, Flushing, L. I. Telephone, 1740 Flushing.
Maurice E. Connolly, President.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
President's office, New Brighton, Staten Island, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
Charles J. McCormack, President.

CORONERS.
Manhattan, 70 Lafayette st. Open at all hours of the day and night. Telephone, 5057 Franklin.
Bronx, Arthur and Tremont aves. Telephone, 1250 Tremont. 8 a. m. to midnight, every day.
Brooklyn, 236 Duffield st. Telephone, 4004 Main. Open at all hours of the day and night.
Queens, Town Hall, Jamaica, L. I., 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Richmond, 175 Second st., New Brighton. Open at all hours of the day and night.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Unless otherwise stated, the County offices are open for business from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
County Court House. Telephone, 5388 Cortlandt.
William F. Schneider, County Clerk.
9 a. m. to 2 p. m. during July and August.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Criminal Courts Building, 9 a. m. to 5.15 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 2304 Franklin.
Charles Albert Perkins, District Attorney.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
280 Broadway. Telephone, 241 Worth.
Thomas Allison, Commissioner.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
119 Nassau st. Telephone, 6376 Cortlandt.
William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 3900 Worth.
John F. Cowan, Commissioner.

REGISTER.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 3900 Worth.
9 a. m. to 2 p. m. during July and August.
John J. Hopper, Register.

SHERIFF.
51 Chambers st. Telephone, 4300 Worth.
Telephone, 4300 Worth.
New York County Jail, 70 Ludlow st.
Max S. Grifenhagen, Sheriff.

SURROGATES.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 3900 Worth.
John P. Cohalan; Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogates.
John F. Curry, Commissioner of Records.

KINGS COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
Hall of Records, Brooklyn. Telephone, 4930 Main.
Charles S. Devoy, County Clerk.

COUNTY COURT.
County Court House, Brooklyn. Court opens at 10 a. m. daily and sits until business is completed. Part I, Room No. 23; Part II, Room No. 10; Part III, Room No. 14; Part IV, Room No. 1, Court House. Clerk's office, Rooms 17, 18, 19 and 22; open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 4154 Main.
John T. Rafferty, Chief Clerk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
66 Court st., Brooklyn. 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.; Saturday, to 1 p. m. Telephone, 2954 Main.
James C. Cropsey, District Attorney.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
381 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Telephone, 1454 Main.
Thomas R. Farrell, Commissioner.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
44 Court st., Brooklyn. Telephone, 2840 Main.
Frank V. Kelly, Public Administrator.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.
Hall of Records, Brooklyn. Telephone, 6988 Main.
Edmund O'Connor, Commissioner.

REGISTER.
Hall of Records, Brooklyn. Telephone, 2830 Main.
Edward T. O'Loughlin, Register.

SHERIFF.
46-50 Court st., Brooklyn. Telephone, 6845 Main.
Lewis M. Swasey, Sheriff.

SURROGATE.
Hall of Records, Brooklyn. Court opens at 10 a. m. Telephone, 3954 Main.
Herbert T. Ketcham, Surrogate.
John H. McCooey, Chief Clerk.

BRONX COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
161st st. and 3d ave. Telephone, 9266 Melrose.
James Vincent Ganly, County Clerk.

COUNTY JUDGE.
161st st. and 3d ave. Telephone, 7907 Melrose.
Louis D. Gibbs, County Judge.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
161st. and 3d ave. Telephone, 9200 Melrose.
Francis Martin, District Attorney.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
1932 Arthur ave. Telephone, 3700 Tremont.
John A. Mason, Commissioner.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
2808 3d ave. Telephone, 9816 Melrose, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Saturday to 12 m.
Ernest E. L. Hammer, Public Administrator.

REGISTER.
1932 Arthur ave. Telephone, 6694 Tremont.
Edward Polak, Register.

SHERIFF.
1932 Arthur ave. Telephone, 6600 Tremont.
James F. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SURROGATE.
161st st. and 3d ave.
George M. S. Schulz, Surrogate.

QUEENS COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
364 Fulton st., Jamaica. Telephone, 151 Jamaica.
Leonard Ruoff, County Clerk.

COUNTY COURT.
County Court House, Long Island City. Telephone, 596 Hunters Point.
Court opens at 10 a. m. Trial Terms begin first Monday of each month, except July, August and September, and on Friday of each week.
Clerk's office opens 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays to 12.30 p. m. Telephone, 551 Jamaica.
Burt Jay Humphrey, County Judge.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
County Court House, Long Island City, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m.
County Judge's office always open at 336 Fulton st., Jamaica. Telephone, 3871 Hunters Point.
Denis O'Leary, District Attorney.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
County Court House, Long Island City. Telephone, 9631 Hunters Point.
Thorndyke C. McKennee, Commissioner.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
302 Fulton st., Jamaica.
Randolph White, Public Administrator.

SHERIFF.
County Court House, Long Island City. Telephone, 3766 Hunters Point.
George Emener, Sheriff.

SURROGATE.
364 Fulton st., Jamaica. Telephone, 397 Jamaica.
Daniel Noble, Surrogate.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
County Office Building, Richmond. Telephone, 28 New Dorp.
C. Livingston Bostwick, County Clerk.

COUNTY JUDGE AND SURROGATE.
Trial Terms, with Grand and Trial Jury, Second Monday of March, First Monday of October.
Trial Terms, with Trial Jury only, First Monday of May, First Monday of December.
Special Terms, without Jury—Wednesday of each week, except the last week of July, the month of August and the first week of September.
Surrogate's Court.
Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Borough Hall, St. George, and on Wednesday at the Surrogate's Court, at Richmond, except during the session of the County Court. There will be no Surrogate's Court during the month of August.
Surrogate's Court and Office, Richmond, S. I.
Surrogate's Chambers, Borough Hall, St. George.
J. Harry Tiernan, County Judge and Surrogate.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Borough Hall, St. George. Telephone, 50 Tompkinsville, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m.
Albert C. Fach, District Attorney.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
Village Hall, Stapleton. Telephone, 81 Tompkinsville.
Edward I. Miller, Commissioner.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
Port Richmond. Telephone, 704 West Brighton.
William T. Holt, Public Administrator.

SHERIFF.
County Court House, Richmond. Telephone, 120 New Dorp.
Joseph F. O'Grady, Sheriff.

THE COURTS.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
City Hall Park. Special Term Chambers held from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Clerk's office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 122 Cortlandt.
Thomas F. Smith, Clerk.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT.
First Division.
First District—Criminal Court Building.
Second District—125 Sixth ave.
Third District—2d ave. and 1st st.
Fourth District—151 E. 57th st.
Fifth District—121st st. and Sylvan place.
Sixth District—162d st. and Washington ave.
Seventh District—314 W. 54th st.
Eighth District—1014 E. 181st st., The Bronx.
Ninth District (Night Court for Females)—125 6th ave.
Tenth District (Night Court for Males)—151 E. 57th st.
Eleventh District (Domestic Relations)—151 E. 57th st.
Thirteenth District (Domestic Relations)—1014 E. 181st st., The Bronx.
Office of Chief Clerk, 300 Mulberry st. Telephone, 6213 Spring.
Office of the Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry st. Telephone, 8713 Spring.
Second Division.
Borough of Brooklyn.
Office of Chief Magistrate, 44 Court st. Telephone, 7411 Main.
First District—318 Adams st.
Second District—Court and Butler sts.
Fifth District—249 Manhattan ave.
Sixth District—495 Gates ave.
Seventh District—31 Snider ave., Flatbush.
Eighth District—W. 8th st., Coney Island.
Ninth District—5th ave. and 29th st.
Tenth District—133 New Jersey ave.
Domestic Relations—Myrtle and Vanderbilt aves.
William F. Delaney, Chief Clerk.
Borough of Queens.
First District—St. Mary's Lyceum, L. I. City.
Second District—Town Hall, Flushing, L. I.
Third District—Central ave., Far Rockaway.
Fourth District—Town Hall, Jamaica, L. I.
Borough of Richmond.
First District—Lafayette ave., New Brighton.
Second District—Village Hall, Stapleton.
All courts open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, when only morning sessions are held.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Criminal Court Building. Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Clerk's office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Saturdays until 12 m.
Edward R. Carroll, Clerk.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.
The Clerks' offices are open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 noon.
Borough of Manhattan.
First District—54-60 Lafayette st. Additional Part is held at southwest corner of 6th ave. and 10th st. Telephone, 6030 Franklin.
Second District—264-266 Madison st. Telephone, 4300 Orchard.
Third District—314 W. 54th st. Telephone, 5450 Columbus.
Fourth District—Parts I and II, 207 E. 32d st. Telephone, 4358 Murray Hill.
Fifth District—Broadway and 96th st. Telephone, 4006 Riverside.
Sixth District—155 E. 88th st.
Seventh District—70 Manhattan st.
Eighth District—121st st. and Sylvan place. Telephone, 3950 Harlem.
Ninth District—Madison ave. and 59th st, Parts I and II. Telephone, 3873 Plaza.
Borough of The Bronx.
First District—Town Hall, 1400 Williamsbridge road, Westchester. Trial of causes, Tuesday and Friday of each week. Telephone, 457 Westchester.
Second District—Washington ave. and 162d st. Telephone, 3043 Melrose.
Borough of Brooklyn.
First District—State and Court sts. Parts I and II. Telephone, 7091 Main.
Second District—495 Gates ave. Telephone, 504 Bedford.
Third District—6 Lee ave. Telephone, 955 Williamsburg.
Fourth District—14 Howard ave.
Fifth District—5220 Third ave. Telephone, 3907 Sunset.
Sixth District—236 Duffield st. Telephone, 6166 Main.
Seventh District—31 Pennsylvania ave. 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 904 East New York.
Borough of Queens.
First District—115 5th st., Long Island City. Telephone, 1420 Hunters Point.
Second District—Broadway and Court st., Elmhurst. Telephone, 87 Newtown.
Third District—1908 Myrtle ave., Glendale. Telephone, 2352 Bushwick.
Fourth District—Town Hall, Jamaica. Telephone, 1654 Jamaica.
Borough of Richmond.
First District—Lafayette ave. and 2d st., New Brighton. Clerk's office open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 503 Tompkinsville.
Second District—Former Edgewater Village Hall, Stapleton. Clerk's office open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 313 Tompkinsville.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Court opens at 10 a. m.

Part I, Criminal Court Building, Manhattan. Telephone, 3983 Franklin.

Part II, 171 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn. Telephone, Main 4280.

Part III, Town Hall, Jamaica. Held on Tuesday of each week. Telephone, 2620 Jamaica.

Part IV, Borough Hall, St. George. Held on Wednesday of each week. Telephone, 324 Tompkinsville.

Part V, 161st st. and 3d ave., Bronx. Held on Thursday of each week. Telephone, 9088 Melrose.

Frank W. Smith, Chief Clerk.

Children's Court.

New York County—66 3d ave. Telephone, 1832 Stuyvesant.

Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk.

Bronx County—355 E. 137th st. Court held on Wednesday and Friday of each week. Telephone, 9092 Melrose.

Michael Murray, Clerk.

Kings County—102 Court st. Telephone, 627 Main.

Joseph W. Duffy, Clerk.

Queens County—19 Flushing ave., Jamaica. Court held on Monday and Thursday of each week. Telephone, 2624 Jamaica.

Sydney Ollendorf, Clerk.

Richmond County—Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George. Court held on Tuesday of each week. Telephone, 324 Tompkinsville.

William J. Browne, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE DIVISION.

First Judicial Department.

Madison ave., corner 25th st. Court open from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. Friday, Motion Day, Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Motions called at 10 a. m. Orders called at 10.30 a. m. Telephone, 3340 Madison Square.

Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk.

Second Judicial Department.

Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Court meets from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., excepting that on Fridays Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m. Clerk's office open 9 a. m. Telephone, 1392 Main.

John B. Byrne, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE TERM.

503 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Court meets 10 a. m. Clerk's office opens 9 a. m. Telephone, 7452 Main.

Joseph H. DeBragga, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Criminal Court Building. Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Clerk's office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 m. Telephone, 6064 Franklin.

William Schneider, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

County Court House. Court open from 10.15 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 4580 Cortlandt.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Kings County.

Joralemon and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. Clerk's office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Seven jury trial parts. Special Term for trials. Special Term for motions. Special Term (ex-parte business). Court opens at 10 a. m. Naturalization Bureau, Hall of Records, Brooklyn. Telephone, 5460 Main.

James F. McGee, General Clerk.

Queens County.

County Court House, L. I. City. Court opens at 10 a. m. Trial and Special Term for motions and ex-parte business each month except July; August and September, in Part I. Trial Term, Part II, January, February, March, April, May and December. Special Term for trials, January, April, June and November. Naturalization, first Friday in each Term.

Clerk's office open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to 12.30 p. m. Telephone, 3896 Hunters Point.

Thomas B. Seaman, Special Deputy Clerk in charge.

Richmond County.

Trial Term held at County Court House, Richmond. Special Term for trials held at Court room, Borough Hall, St. George. Special Term for motions held at Court House, Borough Hall, St. George.

C. Livingston Bostwick, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Amendments to Sanitary Code.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health, held August 25, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That section 66 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended, to take effect immediately, so as to read as follows:

Section 66. No person shall sell at retail or give away any poison without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, package, parcel or receptacle, containing such poison, a label upon which shall be printed in red ink, in plain legible characters, the name of the article, the word "Poison," the name and place of business of the seller, or donor, if the poison be given away, a skull and crossbones, the word "Caution," the maximum dose of the poison and the antidote therefor.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to medicinal compounds containing poisonous drugs in therapeutic doses when the maximum dose of such preparation is marked upon the container.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health, held August 25, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That section 66 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended, to take effect immediately, so as to read as follows:

Section 66. No person shall sell at retail or give away any poison without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, package, parcel or receptacle, containing such poison, a label upon which shall be printed in red ink, in plain legible characters, the name of the article, the word "Poison," the name and place of business of the seller, or donor, if the poison be given away, a skull and crossbones, the word "Caution," the maximum dose of the poison and the antidote therefor.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to medicinal compounds containing poisonous drugs in therapeutic doses when the maximum dose of such preparation is marked upon the container.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health held August 25, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Section 133 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 133. It shall be the duty of every physician and of the Commissioners or managers or the principal, supervisor, superintendent, or physician, of each and every hospital, public institution or dispensary, in this city, to report to the Department of Health in writing, the full name, age and address of every person suffering from any one of the infectious diseases included in the list appended, with the name of the disease, within twenty-four hours of the time when the case is first seen: acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), anthrax, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (croup), dysentery (epidemic), epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, glanders, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, hook-worm disease, leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, paratyphoid, plague, pulmonary tuberculosis, rabies, rubella (German measles, rotheln), scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, tetanus, trachoma, tuberculous meningitis, typhoid fever, typhus, varicella (chicken-pox), whooping cough, and yellow fever.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health held August 25, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Section 134 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 134. It shall be the duty of every physician and of the Commissioners or managers or the principal, supervisor, superintendent, or physician, of each and every hospital, public institution or dispensary, in this city, to report to the Department of Health in writing, the full name, age and address of every person suffering from any one of the infectious diseases included in the list apended, with the name of the disease, within twenty-four hours of the time when the case is first seen:

Occupational Diseases and Injuries.

Arsenic poisoning.
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning.
Brass poisoning.
Caisson disease (compressed-air illness).
Carbon Monoxide poisoning.
Dinitrobenzine poisoning.
Lead poisoning.
Mercury poisoning.
Methyl alcohol or wood naphtha poisoning.
Naphtha poisoning.
Natural gas poisoning.
Phosphorus poisoning.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York held in the said city on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1914, the following resolution was duly adopted:

Resolved, That Section 136 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 136. It shall be the duty of every person having knowledge of the existence of any person afflicted with any one of the infectious diseases named in Section 133, who requires or appears to require the attention of the Department of Health, at once to report to the Department all facts in regard to the case.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York held in the said city on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1914, the following resolution was duly adopted:

Resolved, That Section 137 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 137. No person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance to or inspection or examination of any building or house, or the occupants thereof, by the inspectors or officers of the Department of Health, when any case of one of the infectious diseases named in Section 133 has been reported as existing in such house or dwelling; nor shall any person interfere with or obstruct, mutilate or tear down any notice of this Department posted in or on any premises in the City of New York.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York held in the said city on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1914, the following resolution was duly adopted:

Resolved, That Section 138 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 138. It shall be the duty of every person sick with pulmonary tuberculosis and of every person in attendance upon any one sick with the said disease, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries wherein any occupant is afflicted with the said disease, to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the Department of Health for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York held in the said city on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1914, the following resolution was duly adopted:

Resolved, That Section 139 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 139. Whenever an inspector of this Department shall report in writing that any person is sick of any infectious disease, under such circumstances that the continuance of such sick person in the place where he or she may be is dangerous to the lives or health of other persons residing in the neighborhood, the Sanitary Superintendent, an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, or the Director of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases, upon the report of a Medical Inspector of the Department, may cause the removal of such sick person to one of the hospitals under the charge of this Department or to a hospital designated by the Board of Health.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York held in the said city on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1914, the following resolution was duly adopted:

Resolved, That Section 140 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 140. In every sanatorium, sanitarium, day nursery, convalescent home, home for children, reformatory, training school, boarding school, hospital, dispensary, or institution for the care or treatment of persons in the City of New York, there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the isolation of persons suffering from such infectious diseases as the rules and regulations of the Department of Health may from time to time designate as being subject to the provisions of this section, and such persons shall immediately be isolated in such room or rooms.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York held in the said city on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1914, the following resolution was duly adopted:

Resolved, That Section 141 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 141. It shall be the duty of every undertaker having notice of the death of any person within the City of New York of acute cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), Asiatic cholera diphtheria (croup), measles, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, and yellow fever, or of the bringing of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease into such city, to give immediate notice thereof to this Department. No person shall retain or expose, or assist in the retention or exposure of, the dead body of any such person except in a coffin or casket properly sealed; nor shall any person allow any such body to be placed in any coffin or casket unless the body has been wrapped in a sheet saturated with a proper disinfecting solution, and the coffin or casket shall then be immediately and permanently sealed. No undertaker shall assist in the public or church funeral of any such person. No undertaker shall use, or cause or allow to be used at any funeral, or in any room where the dead body of any person shall be, any draperies, decorations, rugs, or carpets, belonging to or furnished by him or under his direction.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health, held August 25, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Section 142 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 142. A public or church funeral shall not be held of any person who has died of acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (croup), epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever and yellow fever, but the funeral of such person shall be private, and it shall not be lawful to invite to, or permit at the funeral of any person who has died of any one of the above diseases, or of any infectious disease, or at any services connected therewith, any person whose attendance is not necessary, or from or to whom there is danger of contagion thereby.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health, held August 25, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That section 144 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 144. It shall be the duty of the physician or physicians, and the officers and managers of every sanatorium, sanitarium, day nursery, convalescent home, home for children, reformatory, training school, boarding school, hospital dispensary, or institution for the care or treatment of persons in the City of New York, immediately to report or cause to be reported to the said department, the name, age (so far as can be ascertained) and residence of every person received therein or treated thereat who is afflicted with puerperal septicaemia or suppurative conjunctivitis, with the name of the disease with which the person is afflicted; and such physicians, officers and managers shall also report the name and address of the physician or midwife in attendance at the time of the onset of the disease, which information it is hereby made the duty of every institution herein specified to obtain and record among its records.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health, held August 25, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That section 145 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 145. No principal or superintendent of any school, and no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having the power and authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor having acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), chicken-pox, diphtheria (croup), epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, mumps, rubella (rötheln), scarlet fever, smallpox or whooping cough, or any child or minor in any family, or living with any family, in which any such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school until the Department of Health shall have given its permission therefor, nor shall any such principal, superintendent, parent, master, or custodian permit any child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York held in the said city on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1914, the following resolution was duly adopted:

Resolved, That Section 165 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 165. No person shall allow to be retained unburied the dead body of any human being for a longer period than four days or, where death has resulted from acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (croup), epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever and yellow fever, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, after the death of such person, without a permit from the Sanitary Superintendent, an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, or the Director of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may be retained unburied.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Auction Sale of Condemned Property.

Police Department, City of New York, December 28th, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the One Hundred and Seventieth Public Auction Sale, consisting of condemned Police Department horses, patrol wagons, service wagon and carriage, will be held at the Sales Stables of Messrs. Van Tassell & Kearney, Nos. 130 and 132 East 13th Street, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915,

at 12:00 Noon.

Lot No. 1. Horse Adonis, No. 488. 2. Horse Delegate, No. 379. 3. Horse Emperor, No. 557. 4. Horse Rocket, No. 445. 5. Horse Taps, No. 298. 6. Horse Sunshine, No. 95. 7. Horse Artful, No. 340. 8. Horse Minority, No. 111. 9. Horse Puck, No. 455. 10. Horse Kelly, No. 338. 11. Horse Irwin, No. 229. 12. Patrol wagon, Sgle., No. 34. 13. Patrol wagon, Dble., No. 23. 14. Patrol wagon, Dble., No. 26. 15. Service wagon, No. 230. 16. Carriage, No. 167.

j2,8 ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

Owners Wanted for Unclaimed Property.

Police Department, City of New York.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, No. 240 Centre st., for the following property now in custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned good, liquors, etc.; also small amount of money taken from prisoners and found by Patrolmen of this Department.

ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

Police Department of City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York—Office, No. 72 Poplar st., Borough of Brooklyn—for the following property, now in custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc.; also small amount of money taken from prisoners and found by Patrolmen of this Department.

ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

BOARD MEETINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen meets in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, every Tuesday, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk to the Board of Aldermen.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund meet in the Meeting Room (Room 16), City Hall, on Wednesday, at 11 a. m., at call of the Mayor.

JOHN KORB, JR., Secretary.

Board of Revision of Assessments.

The Board of Revision of Assessments meets in the Meeting Room (Room 16), City Hall, every Thursday, at 10.30 a. m., upon notice of the Chief Clerk. JOHN KORB, JR., Chief Clerk.

Board of City Record.

The Board of City Record meets in the City Hall at call of the Mayor.

DAVID FERGUSON, Supervisor, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Notices of Examinations.

Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th Floor, New York City, January 7, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received from

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915, TO THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915,

for the position of

SWIMMING INSTRUCTOR, MALE AND FEMALE.

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission by mail or otherwise after 4 P. M. THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request, provided a self addressed, stamped envelope or proper postage accompanies the request, but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the blanks. *Applications, forwarded by mail, upon which the postage is not fully prepaid, will not be accepted.*

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Practical Test, 6; Written examination on Duties, 2; Experience, 2. 70% is required on the practical test and 70% on the written examination. Candidates who pass the practical test will be given at least 70% on experience. A physical qualifying examination will precede the practical test. Candidates failing to receive at least 70% on the practical test will not be summoned for the mental examination.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form C. Experience blanks will be issued with the applications and must be forwarded to the Commission with the applications.

The age limits are 21 to 45 years. There are three vacancies for men, and three for women in the public baths of the Borough of Manhattan. Salary, $900 per annum.

Candidates should have a good knowledge of the preparatory land exercises and water drill for beginners and for advanced swimmers. They should be familiar with all strokes of advanced swimming, and with various styles of diving; with methods of making a rescue from drowning and of resuscitation. They will be required to give a demonstration of the above in the practical test.

The dates of the physical and mental examinations and of the practical test will be announced later.

j7,21 ROBERT W. BELCHER, Secretary.

Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th Floor, New York City, January 6, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received from

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915, TO WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915,

for the position of

EXAMINING INSPECTOR, GRADE 2.

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request, provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Applications forwarded by mail, upon which full postage is not prepaid, will not be accepted.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights are: Experience 4, 70% required; Duties 6, 70% required.

A physical qualifying examination will be given.

Applications for this examination are to be filed on a special blank, Form C. Experience blanks will be issued with the applications and must be filed with the Commission at the time of filing applications. Candidates who receive less than 70% on Experience will not be summoned for the physical examination; those who fail to pass the physical examination will not be summoned for the mental test.

Examining Inspectors are required to make confidential investigations and submit reports of their findings. They are frequently called upon to secure evidence and to testify as witnesses in legal proceedings. Candidates are expected to have a general knowledge of the duties of city departments and the laws and ordinances relative thereto. Experience in detective or investigative work and a practical understanding of ordinary legal procedure will be given special weight.

The minimum age is 21 years.

There are two vacancies in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts at salaries of $1,200 and $1,500 per annum, respectively.

j6,20 R. W. BELCHER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Commissioner of said Department at Room 2342 in said Building until 11 A. M.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915,
All Boroughs.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

The time for the delivery of the supplies and the performance of the contract is on or before December 31, 1915.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

The bidder shall state a unit price for each item contained in the specifications or schedules, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the award, if made, will be made to the lowest formal bidder in an aggregate sum for the total of all items.

The amount of the security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

Blank forms of bid, proposals and contract, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained at Room 2324 in the Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, January 6, 1915.

j7,18 WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 2351, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915,
Borough of Queens,

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING, UNLOADING, STACKING AND STORING CAST IRON PIPE.

The time allowed for the delivery of the materials and supplies and the performance of the contract will be sixty (60) Calendar Days.

The security required will be Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500).

The bidder will state the price per unit for each item of work contained in the specifications or schedule, by which the bids will be tested.

The bids will be compared and award will be made to the lowest formal bidder in a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Room 2351, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

Dated Dec. 28, 1914. d30,j11

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ANTHRACITE COAL TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The time allowed for the full delivery of the coal and for the complete performance of the contract will be seventy (70) calendar days after the date of certification of the contract by the Comptroller of the City.

The bidder shall state a unit price for each item contained in the specifications or schedule, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the award, if made, will be made to the lowest formal bidder in an aggregate sum for the total of all items.

The amount of security to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract will be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

The right is reserved by the Commissioner to reject all the bids should he deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

Blank forms and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

d24,j7 F. J. H. KRACKE, Commissioner.

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Confirmation of Assessments.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

SECOND WARD.

CYPRESS AVENUE—SEWER, from Cooper street to Vermont avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Cypress avenue from Cooper street to Vermont avenue and affecting also Blocks Nos. 178 to 191, inclusive, 146, 161, 162, 165, 171 to 175, inc.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 29, 1914, and entered December 29, 1914, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 27, 1915, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, December 29, 1914. j6,16

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 5.

CROWN STREET—PAVING, between Nostrand and New York avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Crown street from Nostrand to New York avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

CROWN STREET—PAVING, between Bedford and Rogers avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Crown street from Bedford to Rogers avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

MONTGOMERY STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Kingston and Albany avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Montgomery street from Kingston to Albany avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, SECTION 12.

HERZL STREET (Ames Street)—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Livonia and Riverdale avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Herzl street from Livonia to Riverdale avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

WILLIAMS AVENUE — REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Louisiana and Hegeman avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Williams avenue from Louisiana to Hegeman avenues, and to extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, SECTION 13.

PINE STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Atlantic avenue and Fulton street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Pine street from Atlantic avenue to Fulton street, and to extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, SECTION 15.

CANARSIE LANE—SEWER, from Nostrand avenue to East Thirty-first street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Canarsie Lane from Nostrand avenue to East Thirty-first street.

CANARSIE LANE—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Nostrand and New York avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Canarsie Lane from Nostrand to New York avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 17.

TWENTIETH AVENUE — REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING between West street and Fifty-third street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Twentieth avenue from West street to Fifty-third street and to extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

THIRTIETH WARD SECTION 19.

EIGHTY-SECOND STREET — CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Twenty-first avenue and Stillwell avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Eighty-second street from Twenty-first avenue to Stillwell avenue.

EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET—PAVING, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Eighty-sixth street from Sixteenth to Eighteenth avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 29, 1914, and entered on December 29, 1914, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Offerman Building, 503 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 27, 1914, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, December 29, 1914. j6,16

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

NINTH WARD, SECTION 2.

BASINS on south side of WAVERLY PLACE, at about westerly house line of Sixth avenue and another about 350 feet westerly therefrom. Area of assessment, property in Block 592.

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7.

BASIN at northwest corner of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET and MORNINGSIDE AVENUE. Area of assessment affects property in Block 1964.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET—RECONSTRUCTION OF SEWER, between Manhattan and Eighth avenues. Area of assessment affects property in Block No. 1846.

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 8.

SERVICE STREET—SEWERS, froming the widening of Riverside Drive on easterly side between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixtieth streets, and in ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH STREET between Riverside Drive and Fort Washington avenue. Area of assessment affects Block No. 2136.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST STREET—SEWER, between Audubon and St. Nicholas avenues. Area of assessment affects property in Block No. 2161.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, SECTION 2.

AVENUE D—IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER, from Fifth to Eighth streets. Area of assessment affects Blocks Nos. 360, 363, 375, 376 and 377.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 29, 1914, and entered on December 29, 1914, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Municipal Building, north side, third floor, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 27, 1915, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, December 29, 1914. j6,16

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, SECTION 10.

HOE AVENUE—PAVING AND CURBING, from East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to West Farms road. Area of assessment: Both sides of Hoe avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to West Farms road and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 12.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, REGRADING, SETTING AND RESETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING AND RE-FLAGGING, LAYING AND RELAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES, from Jerome avenue to Creston avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth street from Jerome avenue to Creston avenue and to extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 29, 1914, and entered December 29, 1914, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Bergen Building, fourth floor, southeast corner of Arthur and Tremont aves., Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 27, 1914, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became a lien to the date of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, December 29, 1914. j6,16

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 644 of the Laws of 1893, for improvements in Long Island City, to wit:

No. 1. SEWERS ON THE CRESCENT BETWEEN NOTT AVENUE AND JANE STREET; PROSPECT STREET, BETWEEN HARRIS AVENUE AND JANE STREET; JANE STREET, BETWEEN THE CRESCENT AND HUNTER AVENUE; HUNTER AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH STREET AND SKILLMAN AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of lands situated on—

Both sides of Crescent, from Jane st. to Nott ave.; both sides of Prospect st., from Jane st. to Harris ave.; both sides of Hunter ave., from Skillman ave. to 13th st.; both sides of Jane st., from Crescent to Hunter ave.

No. 2. PIPE SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON STEINWAY AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND POTTER AVENUES, AND ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN VERNON AVENUE AND NEWTOWN ROAD.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Steinway ave., from Washington ave. to Potter ave.; both sides of Broadway, from Vernon ave. to Newtown road.

No. 3. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON HARRIS AVENUE, FROM BULKHEAD LINE OF THE EAST RIVER TO HUNTER AVENUE, THROUGH HUNTER AVENUE TO HENRY STREET, THROUGH THE CRESCENT TO JANE STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Harris ave., from the bulkhead line of the East River to Hunter ave.; both sides of the Crescent, from a point about 250 feet east of Wilbur ave. to Nott ave.; both sides of Hunter ave., from Harris ave. to Skillman ave.; both sides of Vernon ave., from Charles st. to Harris ave.; both sides of Hamilton st., from Harris ave. to a point about 253 feet south of Bodine st.; both sides of Hancock st., from a point about 240 feet north of Harris ave. to a point about 130 feet south of Bodine st.; both sides of Boulevard, from a point about 240 feet north of Harris ave. to 14th st.; both sides of Sherman place, from a point about 140 feet north of Harris ave. to 14th st.; both sides of Marion st., from Harris ave. to 14th st.; both sides of Van Alst ave., from Harris ave. to a point about 100 feet south of 13th st.; both sides of Gouverneur place, from Harris ave. to 14th st.; both sides of Ely ave., from Jane st. to a point about 100 feet south of 13th st.; east side of Ely ave., extending about 125 feet north of Jane st.; both sides of William st. to a point

* * * * *

ave. to 13th st.; both sides of Prospect st., from a point about 225 feet north of Wilbur ave. to Harris ave.; both sides of Radde st., from a point about 225 feet north of Wilbur ave. to Henry st.; both sides of Academy st., from Wilbur ave. to Jane st.; north side of Skillman ave., extending about 60 feet east of Hunter ave.; both sides of 13th st., from the Crescent to Van Alst ave.; both sides of 14th st., from Ely ave. to a point about 150 feet west of Boulevard; both sides of Bodine st., from Sherman st. to Vernon ave.; both sides of Wallach st., extending about 164 feet west of Vernon ave.; both sides of Henry st., from Jackson ave. to Ely ave.; both sides of Jane st., from Hunter ave. to Ely ave.; both sides of Wilbur ave., from Skillman ave. to Academy st., and from Academy st. to William st.

No. 4. TRUNK SEWER AND APPURTENANCES ON BROADWAY, FROM THE EAST RIVER TO ACADEMY STREET; ON ACADEMY STREET TO GRAHAM AVENUE; ON GRAHAM AVENUE TO FIFTY FEET EAST OF ACADEMY STREET; ON GRAHAM AVENUE, FROM FIFTY FEET EAST OF ACADEMY STREET TO FORTY FEET WEST OF STEINWAY AVENUE; ON STEINWAY AVENUE, FROM PIERCE AVENUE TO VANDEVENTER AVENUE, AND ON GRAHAM AVENUE, FROM FORTY FEET WEST OF STEINWAY AVENUE TO EAST LINE OF STEINWAY AVENUE; ON GRAHAM AVENUE, FROM STEINWAY AVENUE TO STEMLER STREET, THROUGH STEMLER STREET TO BROADWAY, AND ON BROADWAY, EASTERLY TO BALDWIN STREET AND WESTERLY TO GRACE STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Broadway, from Newtown road to East River; both sides of Graham ave., from Baldwin st. to Vernon ave.; both sides of Stemler st., from Graham ave. to Vandeventer ave.; both sides of Steinway ave., from Washington ave. to a point about 700 feet north of Vandeventer ave.; both sides of Academy st., from Pierce ave. to a point about 145 feet north of Elm st.; both sides of Newtown road from a point about 350 feet south of Wallace st. to Grand ave.; west side of Old Bowery Bay road, from Grand ave. to Wilson ave.; both sides of Wallace st., from a point about 200 feet south of Grand ave. to Vandeventer ave.; both sides of Cabinet st., from a point about 310 feet south of Grand ave. to Wilson ave.; both sides of Baldwin st., from Graham ave. to Wilson ave.; both sides of Oakley st., from Graham ave. to a point about 380 feet north of Wilson ave.; both sides of Titus st., from Graham ave. to a point about 365 feet north of Wilson ave.; both sides of Luyster st., from Graham ave. to a point about 300 feet north of Wilson ave.; both sides of Grace st., from Graham ave. to Vandeventer ave.; both sides of Winans st., from Pierce ave. to a point about 300 feet north of Vandeventer ave.; both sides of Albert st., from a point about 405 feet south of Pierce ave. to a point about 500 feet north of Vandeventer ave.; both sides of Kouwenhoven st., from a point about 275 feet south of Pierce ave. to a point about 525 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Pomeroy st., from a point about 250 feet south of Pierce ave. to a point about 615 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Blackwell st., from Pierce ave. to a point about 615 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Bartow st., from a point about 120 feet south of Pierce ave. to a point about 670 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Briell st., from a point about 100 feet south of Washington ave. to a point about 615 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Rapelje ave., from a point about 100 feet south of Washington ave. to a point about 610 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Lathrop st., from a point about 100 feet south of Washington ave. to a point about 570 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Lockwood st., from a point about 170 feet south of Washington ave. to a point about 526 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Debevoise ave., from a point about 100 feet south of Washington ave. to a point about 500 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Radde st., from Pierce ave. to Ridge st.; both sides of the Crescent, from a point about 250 feet south of Graham ave. to Whitney st.; both sides of William st., extending about 150 feet south of Graham ave.; both sides of Ely ave., from a point about 150 feet south of Graham ave. to a point about 210 feet north of Temple st.; both sides of Van Alst ave., from a point about 150 feet south of Graham ave. to Grand ave.; both sides of Sunswick st., extending about 230 feet south of Graham ave.; both sides of Hopkins ave., from a point about 350 feet south of Graham ave. to Elm st.; both sides of Marion st., from a point about 225 feet south of Graham ave. to Ridge st.; both sides of Sherman st., from a point about 220 feet south of Graham ave. to Elm st.; both sides of Boulevard, from a point about 560 feet south of Graham ave. to a point about 230 feet north of Jamaica ave.; both sides of Hancock st., from a point about 425 feet south of Graham ave. to Vernon ave.; both sides of Hamilton st., from a point about 500 feet south of Graham ave. to Vernon ave.; both sides of Vernon ave., from a point about 360 feet south of Graham ave. to Boulevard; both sides of Washington ave., from a point about 100 feet east of Briell st. to Lockwood st.; both sides of Pierce ave. from a point about 100 feet east of Winans st. to Radde st.; both sides of Jamaica ave., from Baldwin st. to the East River; both sides of Grand ave., from Old Bowery Bay road to Steinway ave.; both sides of Wilson ave., from Old Bowery Bay road to a point about 100 feet west of Luyster st.; both sides of Orange st. and Dey st., from the Crescent to Hopkins ave.; both sides of Elm st., from Debevoise ave. to Sherman st.; both sides of Temple st., from the Crescent to Van Alst ave.; both sides of Whitney st., extending about 275 feet east of the Crescent; both sides of Sanford st., from Sherman st. to the East River.

No. 5. REGULATING AND PAVING STEINWAY AVENUE, BETWEEN JACKSON AVENUE AND POTTER AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Steinway ave., from Jackson ave. to Potter ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 6. TRUNK SEWER AND APPURTENANCES ON HOYT AVENUE, FROM THE BULKHEAD LINE OF THE EAST RIVER TO DEBEVOISE AVENUE, THROUGH DEBEVOISE AVENUE TO WOOLSEY AVENUE AND THROUGH WOOLSEY AVENUE TO STEINWAY AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Hoyt ave., from Rapelje ave. to the East River; both sides of Debevoise ave., from Newtown st. to Ditmars ave.; both sides of Woolsey ave., from Van Alst ave. to Steinway ave.; both sides of Luyster st., extending about 500 feet south of Flushing ave.; both sides of Stemler st. and Grace st., from Vandeventer ave. to Flushing ave.; both sides of Purdy st. and Theodore st., from Flushing ave. to Potter ave.; both sides of Winans st., from Flushing ave. to a point about 700 feet south of Wilson ave.; both sides of Albert st., from Potter ave. to a point about 485 feet south of Wilson ave.; both sides of Steinway ave., from a point about 630 feet south of Flushing ave. to a point about 830 feet north of Woolsey ave;. both sides of Kouwenhoven st., from a point about 325 feet south of Vandeventer st. to Woolsey ave.; both sides of Pomeroy st., from a point about 250 feet south of Vandeventer ave. to Potter ave.; both sides of Blackwell st., from a point about 325 feet south of Vandeventer ave. to a point about 225 feet north of Potter ave.; both sides of Bartow st., from Grand ave. to Ditmars ave.; both sides of Winslow place, extending about 205 feet east of Debevoise ave.; both sides of Briell st., from a point about 210 feet south of Vandeventer ave. to Flushing ave.; both sides of Rapelje ave., from Vandeventer ave. to Ditmars ave.; both sides of Chestnut st., from Vandeventer ave. to Flushing ave.; both sides of Park place, from Hoyt ave. to Potter ave.; both sides of Carver st., from Newtown st. to Flushing ave.; both sides of Lawrence st., from Flushing ave. to a point about 250 feet north of Ditmars ave.; both sides of Isabella place, extending about 600 feet south of Flushing ave.; both sides of North Henry st., from Newtown st. to Flushing ave.; both sides of Chauncey st., from Hoyt ave. to a point about 460 feet north of Ditmars ave.; both sides of Goodrich st., from Flushing ave. to a point about 430 feet north of Ditmars ave.; both sides of Merchant st., from Hoyt ave. to a point about 530 feet north of Ditmars ave.; both sides of the Crescent, from Newtown st. to a point about 530 feet north of Ditmars ave.; both sides of Howland st., from Hoyt ave. to Wolcott ave.; both sides of Hallett st., from Flushing ave. to a point about 530 feet north of Ditmars ave.; both sides of Weil place, extending about 510 feet north of Flushing ave.; both sides of Van Alst ave., from Flushing ave. to Ditmars ave.; both sides of Willow st., from North William st. to Hoyt ave.; both sides of Woolsey st., from Trowbridge st. to Hoyt ave.; both sides of Remsen st., from Franklin st. to Boulevard; both sides of Wardell st., from Franklin st. to Boulevard; both sides of Boulevard, from Wardell st. to a point about 500 feet north of Hoyt ave.; both sides of Barclay st., from Hoyt ave. to Cedar place, and from a point about 100 feet south of Davidson st. to Potter ave.; both sides of Edward st., extending about 200 feet south of Cedar place; both sides of Emily terrace, beginning at a point 300 feet south of Woolsey ave., and extending southerly to the end of said street; both sides of Newtown st., from a point about 250 feet south of Debevoise ave. to Van Alst ave.; both sides of Vandeventer ave., from Steinway ave. to Debevoise ave.; both sides of Wilson ave., from a point about 100 feet south of Stemler st. to Steinway ave.; both sides of Flushing ave., from Luyster st. to Van Alst ave.; both sides of Potter ave., from Purdy st. to Albert st., and from Pomeroy st. to Barclay st.; both sides of Ditmars ave., from Bartow st. to Van Alst ave.; both sides of North Washington place, from Hallett st. to Willow st.; both sides of Franklin st., from Remsen st. to Wardell st.; both sides of North William st., from Van Alst ave. to Willow st.; both sides of Trowbridge st., from Van Alst ave. to Wardell st.; both sides of Davidson st., from Hallett st. to Edwards st.; both sides of Muirson place, from Hallett st. to Van Alst ave.; both sides of Phillips st., from Hallett st. to Van Alst ave.; both sides of Cedar place, from Hallett st. to Van Alst ave.

No. 7. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON JACKSON AVENUE, FROM ANABLE AVENUE TO ONE HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF NOTT AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Jackson ave., from Anable ave. to a point about 100 feet north of Nott ave.

No. 8. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON HENRY STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AVENUE AND PROSPECT STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Henry st., from Prospect st. to a point about 100 feet east of Hunter ave.

No. 9. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON HOPKINS AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO ELM STREET; JAMAICA AVENUE, FROM BOULEVARD TO STEINWAY AVENUE; VAN ALST AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO JAMAICA AVENUE; LINCOLN STREET, FROM HOPKINS AVENUE TO CRESCENT; CAMELIA STREET, FROM BOULEVARD TO VAN ALST AVENUE; SHERMAN STREET, FROM BROADWAY TO CAMELIA STREET; KOUWENHOVEN STREET, FROM BROADWAY TO GRAND AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Hopkins st., from Broadway to Elm st.; both sides of Jamaica ave., from Boulevard to Steinway ave.; both sides of Van Alst ave., from Broadway to Jamaica ave.; both sides of Lincoln st., from Hopkins ave. to Crescent; both sides of Camelia st., from Boulevard to Van Alst ave.; both sides of Sherman st., from Broadway to Camelia st.; both sides of Kouwenhoven st., from Broadway to Grand ave.

No. 10. REGULATING, GRADING, PAVING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN HENRY STREET, FROM JACKSON AVENUE TO PROSPECT AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Henry st., from Prospect ave. to Jackson ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 11. SEWER APPURTENANCES ON NINTH STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN ALST AVENUES; ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN ALST AVENUES; TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN ALST AVENUES; ELY AVENUE, BETWEEN JACKSON AND NOTT AVENUES.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of 9th, 11th and 12th sts., from Jackson ave. to Van Alst ave.; both sides of Ely ave., from Jackson ave. to Nott ave.; north side of Jackson ave., from Van Alst ave. to Nott ave.

No. 12. REGULATING, GRADING, PAVING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN BROADWAY, FROM EAST RIVER TO NEWTOWN ROAD.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Broadway, from the East River to Newtown road, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 13. GRADING HUNTER AVENUE FROM NOTT TO SKILLMAN AVENUE; GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN PROSPECT STREET, FROM HUNTER AVENUE TO JANE STREET; GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN CRESCENT, FROM HUNTER AVENUE TO JANE STREET; GRADING, CURBING, GUTTERING AND FLAGGING JANE STREET, FROM HUNTER AVENUE TO CRESCENT; GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN HARRIS AVENUE, FROM HUNTER AVENUE TO CRESCENT.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Hunter ave., from Nott ave. to Skilman ave.; both sides of Prospect st., from Hunter ave. to Jane st.; both sides of Crescent, from Hunter ave. to Jane st.; both sides of Jane st., from Hunter ave. to Crescent; both sides of Harris ave., from Hunter ave. to Crescent, and to the extent of half the block at all intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 14. REGULATING, GRADING, ASPHALTING PAVEMENT, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN NINTH STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AVENUE AND VAN ALST AVENUE; TWELFTH STREET, FROM JACKSON TO VAN ALST AVENUE; ELY AVENUE, BETWEEN JACKSON AND NOTT AVENUES.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of 9th, 11th and 12th sts., from Jackson ave. to Van Alst ave.; both sides of Ely ave., from Jackson ave. to Nott ave., and to the extent of half the block at all intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 15. REGULATING, GRADING, PAVING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN VERNON AVENUE, FROM TENTH STREET TO ONE HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF NOTT AVENUE, KNOWN AS THE BOUNDARY LINE OF THE FIRST WARD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Vernon ave., from 10th st. to 100 feet north of Nott ave.; both sides of Hancock st., from 12th st. to Nott ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 16. COMPLETING THE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND PAVING OF THE UNFINISHED PART OF JACKSON AVENUE, FROM ANABLE AVENUE TO ONE HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF NOTT AVENUE, KNOWN AS THE NORTHERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF THE FIRST WARD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Jackson ave., from Anable ave. to 100 feet north of Nott ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 17. REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN HOPKINS AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO ELM STREET; JAMAICA AVENUE, FROM BOULEVARD TO STEINWAY AVENUE; VAN ALST AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO JAMAICA AVENUE; LINCOLN STREET, FROM HOPKINS AVENUE TO CRESCENT; KOUWENHOVEN STREET, FROM BROADWAY TO GRAND AVENUE; CAMELIA STREET AND SHERMAN STREET, BETWEEN BOULEVARD AND HOPKINS AVENUE, AND BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CAMELIA STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Hopkins ave., from Broadway to Elm st.; both sides of Jamaica ave., from Boulevard to Steinway ave.; both sides of Van Alst ave., from Broadway to Jamaica ave.; both sides of Lincoln st., from Hopkins ave. to Crescent; both sides of Kouwenhoven st., from Broadway to Grand ave.; both sides of Camelia st., from Boulevard to Hopkins ave.; both sides of Sherman st., from Camelia st. to Broadway, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 18. EXTRA WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE REGULATING, GRADING, ETC., OF VERNON AVENUE, FROM TENTH STREET TO ONE HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF NOTT AVENUE, IN THE CONSTRUCTION, RAISING AND RESETTING OF MANHOLES AND RECEIVING BASINS AND APPURTENANCES.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

Both sides of Vernon ave., from a point about 100 feet south of 11th st. to Nott ave.; both sides of Hancock st., from 12th st. to a point about 136 feet north of 12th st.; both sides of 11th and 12th sts., extending about 425 feet east of Vernon ave.; both sides of Division st., extending about 108 feet west of Vernon ave.; east side of Vernon ave., from Nott ave. to 13th st.; south side of 13th st., extending about 146 feet east of Hamilton st.

The Board of Assessors has levied and assessed the foregoing installment in twenty equal annual installments.

The "Twelfth Installment" in each case is now due and payable, and hereafter for eight years an amount equal to one of the aforesaid annual installments, with interest, shall be assessed upon the lots or parcels of land benefited by said improvements. These assessments were confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on December 29, 1903, and the "Twelfth Installment" entered on December 30th, 1914, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents.

Unless the amount of the twelfth installment in each case shall be paid within sixty days, after said date of entry, interest shall be charged, collected and received thereon as provided in section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, at the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 28th, 1915, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller,
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, December 30, 1914. d31,j12

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 6.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH STREET—REPAIRING SIDEWALK at No. 508. Area of assessment affects Lot 47, in Block 1715.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH STREET—REPAIRING SIDEWALK at No. 328. Area of assessment affects Lot 39 in Block 1688.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH STREET—REPAIRING SIDEWALK at No. 329. Area of assessment affects Lot 15 in Block 1689.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET—REPAIRING SIDEWALK at No. 326. Area of assessment affects Lot 41 in Block 1795.

PARK AVENUE—REPAIRING SIDEWALK at No. 1268. Area of assessment affects Lot 39 in Block 1603.

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7.

NINETY-SEVENTH STREET AND WEST END AVENUE—RECEIVING BASIN at the northwest corner. Area of assessment affects property in Block 1887.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST STREET and ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, BASIN at the northwest corner. Area of assessment affects property in Block 2066.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, SECTION 2.

EAST THIRTEENTH STREET—REPAIRING SIDEWALK at Nos. 431-433. Area of assessment affects Lots 45 and 46 in Block 441.

EAST THIRD STREET—REPAIRING SIDEWALK at Nos. 404-406. Area of assessment affects Lot 36 in Block 356.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 22, 1914, and entered on December 22, 1914, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Municipal Building, north side, third floor, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 20, 1915, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, December 22, 1914. d31,j12

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

NINTH WARD, SECTION 4, AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 5.

CARROLL STREET — SEWER, between Washington and Bedford avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Carroll street from Washington to Bedford avenues.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, SECTION 15.

BROOKLYN AVENUE—SEWER, between Lenox road and Church avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Brooklyn avenue from Lenox road to Church avenue, including Blocks Nos. 4840 and 4841.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, SECTION 16.

EAST THIRD STREET—SEWER, from end of existing sewer between Eighteenth avenue and Avenue F to Avenue F. Area of assessment affects Lots 1 and 12 in Block 5409 and Lot 9 in Block 5410.

WEST STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Church avenue and Cortelyou road. Area of assessment: Both sides of West street from Church avenue to Cortelyou road and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

EAST FIFTH STREET—SEWER, between Eighteenth avenue and Avenue F. Area of assessment affects Blocks Nos. 5411 and 5412.

ERASMUS STREET—BASIN, on north side, 450 feet west of Nostrand avenue. Area of assessment affects property in Blocks Nos. 5105.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 17.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET — REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING and PAVING, between Fort Hamilton and Eleventh avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-sixth street from Fort Hamilton to Eleventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

PAVING AND CURBING in SIXTY-SECOND STREET, SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, SIXTY-SIXTH STREET from Twentieth avenue to Bay Parkway and in SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET from Twenty-first avenue to Bay Parkway. Area of assessment: Both sides of Sixty-second, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets from Twentieth avenue to Bay Parkway and both sides of Sixty-seventh street from Twenty-first avenue to Bay Parkway, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

SEWER in NINETEENTH AVENUE from Sixty-fourth street to Sixty-fifth street and SEWER BASIN on NINETEENTH AVENUE at north corner of Sixty-fourth street; SEWER in SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, south side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth avenues and OUTLET SEWER in NINETEENTH AVENUE between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh streets. Area of assessment affects property in Blocks Nos. 5540, 5547, 5548, 5554, 5555, 5561 and 5562.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 19.

BAY THIRTY-SECOND STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Eighty-sixth street and Cropsey avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Bay Thirty-second street from Eighty-sixth street to Cropsey avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD, SECTION 23.

EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—SEWER, from the Long Island Railroad to Avenue I. Area of assessment: Both sides of East Twenty-third street from the Long Island Railroad to Avenue I.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD, SECTION 24.

EAST NINETY-FIFTH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from Glenwood avenue to Flatlands avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of East Ninety-fifth street from Glenwood avenue to Flatlands avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 22, 1914, and entered on December 22, 1914, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Offerman Building, 503 Fulton street, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 20, 1915, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, December 22, 1914. d31,j12

Corporation Sales of Buildings.

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO, ON CITY REAL ESTATE, BY SEALED BIDS.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF Education, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain buildings standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for school purposes, in the

Borough of Queens,

BEING the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., on the plot of ground on the southerly side of Shipley Street about 180 feet west of Ferry Street, in the Borough of Queens, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

PURSUANT to a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at a meeting held December 16, 1914, the sale by sealed bids of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915,

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels and in manner and form as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1: Two-story frame house and barn, No. 12 Shipley St., Woodhaven.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, until 11.00 a. m. on the 8th day of Jan., 1915, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and wil be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of $50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of $500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or informalities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for, (2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened January 8, 1915," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS

PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, December 17, 1914. d21,j8

Sales of Tax Liens.

NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF THE QUEENS TAX SALE.

THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Queens, as to liens remaining unsold at the termination of the sale of October 27th and December 8, 1914, has been continued to

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915,

at 10 oclock A. M., pursuant to section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time on the third floor of the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

Dated December 8, 1914.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears. d16,j19

NOTICE OF CONTINUANCE OF BROOKLYN TAX SALE.

THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Brooklyn as to liens remaining unsold at the termination of the sale of July 15th, September 9th, October 7th and November 4th and December 2, 1914, has been continued to

Wednesday, January 13, 1915,

at 2:30 p. m., pursuant to Section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time in Room 2, in basement of the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dated, December 2, 1914.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears. d8,j13

NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF BROOKLYN TAX SALE.

Sections 1 to 13, inclusive.

THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Brooklyn as to liens remaining unsold at the termination of the sale of October 15th, November 5th, December 3rd, 1913, and January 7th, February 11th, March 18th, April 22nd, May 27th, June 24th, July 15th, September 9th, October 7th, November 4th and December 2nd, 1914, has been continued to

Wednesday, January 13, 1915,

at 2:30 p. m., pursuant to Section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time in Room 2, in basement of the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dated, December 2, 1914.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears. d8,j13

Sureties on Contracts.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE SURETY COMPANIES will be accepted as sufficient upon the following contracts to the amounts named:

Supplies of Any Description, Including Gas and Electricity.

One company on a bond up to $50,000.

When such company is authorized to write that amount as per letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated January 1, 1914.

Construction.

One company on a bond up to $25,000.

Including regulating, grading, paving, sewers, maintenance, dredging, construction of parks, parkways, docks, buildings, bridges, tunnels, aqueducts, repairs, heating, ventilating, plumbing, etc., etc.

When such company is authorized to write that amount as per letter of Comptroller to the surety companies dated January 1, 1914.

Asphalt, Asphalt Block and Wood Block Pavements.

Two companies will be required on any and every bond up to amount authorized by letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated January 1, 1914.

January 1, 1914.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ELEVENTH FLOOR, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10.30 o'clock A. M., on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915,

NO. 1—FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FOUR (4) MOTOR DRIVEN FUEL WAGONS.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is Ninety (90) days.

The amount of security required is Thirty per cent. (30%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per wagon, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extension must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bids for supplies must be submitted in duplicate.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Fire Department, eleventh floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

ROBERT ADAMSON, Fire Commissioner. j4,15

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Proposals.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY, 26TH ST. AND 1ST AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Trustees in the Staff Room of Bellevue Hospital (entrance 415 E. 26th st.) until 12 o'clock noon on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915,

NO. 1—FOR PROVIDING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED FOR THE EXCAVATION, MASONRY, CARPENTRY, STEEL AND IRON WORK, METAL WORK AND ROOFING, PAINTING AND GLAZING, HARDWARE, ELECTRIC WORK, REFRIGERATING AND DRINKING WATER, AND ALL OTHER WORK FOR THE ALTERATIONS TO THE PRESENT MAIN BUILDING OF THE HARLEM HOSPITAL, 136TH AND 137TH STREETS AND LENOX AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for the completion of all the work included under this contract is one hundred and fifty (150) consecutive calendar days.

The security required will be eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8,500).

A deposit of four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($425), in cash or certified check, being five (5) per cent. of the amount of security, must accompany this bid.

NO. 2—FOR PROVIDING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED FOR ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING AS SET FORTH IN THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE PRESENT MAIN BUILDING OF THE HARLEM HOSPITAL, 136TH AND 137TH STREETS AND LENOX AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for the completion of all the work included under this contract is one hundred and fifty (150) consecutive calendar days.

The security required will be two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

A deposit of one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125), in cash or certified check, being five (5) per cent. of the amount of security, must accompany this bid.

NO. 3—FOR PROVIDING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED FOR THE PLUMBING WORK AS SET FORTH IN THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ALTERATIONS TO THE POWER HOUSE AND AMBULANCE STATION OF THE HARLEM HOSPITAL, 136TH AND 137TH STREETS AND LENOX AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for the completion of all the work included under this contract is one hundred and fifty (150) consecutive calendar days.

The security required will be one thousand dollars ($1,000).

A deposit of fifty dollars ($50), in cash or certified check, being five (5) per cent. of the amount of security, must accompany this bid.

NO. 4—FOR PROVIDING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED FOR THE HEATING AND VENTILATING WORK AS SET FORTH IN THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ALTERATIONS TO THE POWER HOUSE AND AMBULANCE STATION OF THE HARLEM HOSPITAL, 136TH AND 137TH STREETS AND LENOX AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for the completion of all the work included under this contract is one hundred and fifty (150) consecutive calendar days.

The security required will be three thousand dollars ($3,000).

A deposit of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150), in cash or certified check, being five (5) per cent. of the amount of security, must accompany this bid.

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified under jobs No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, and a separate price for the heating and ventilating work and the ventilation of the mangle in the "Ironing Room" and the ventilation in the "Washing Room" of the Laundry in the Power House as described and specified in the specification for job No. 4.

The bids will be compared and the contracts awarded as soon thereafter as practicable, according to law.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Contract Clerk and Auditor, entrance No. 400 East 29th st., Borough of Manhattan.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS, by JOHN W. BRANNAN, M. D., President. j2,15

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND 59TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until four o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915,
Borough of The Bronx.

NO. 1. FOR ITEM 1, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 54, ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF INTERVALE AVENUE, BETWEEN CHISHOLM AND FREEMAN STREETS, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be three hundred and fifty (350) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars.

The deposit accompanying bid shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

Borough of Manhattan.

NO. 2. FOR ITEM 2, VENTILATION, AND ITEM 3, ELECTRIC WORK FOR WORKSHOP IN CELLAR AT PUBLIC SCHOOL 109, No. 219 EAST 99TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each item will be forty (40) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Item 2, $400; Item 3, $200.

A separate proposal must be submitted for each item, and award will be made thereon.

The deposit accompanying bid for each item shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

On No. 1 the bids will be compared and the contract will be awarded in a lump sum to the lowest bidder.

On No. 2 the bidders must state the price of each item by which the bids will be tested. Award will be made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, 9th Floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and 59th Street, Borough of Manhattan.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated January 6, 1915. j6,18

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies at the above office of the Department of Education, until 11 A. M., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING PRINTED SUPPLIES FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1915.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the contract.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. The Board of Education reserves the right to award the contract as a whole for the Board of Education, or schedules, or item by item, if deemed for the best interest of the City.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, southwest corner of Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan.

PATRICK JONES, Superintendent of School Supplies.

Dated, January 2, 1915. j2,14

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies, at the above office of the Department of Education, until 11 A. M., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SPECIAL AND GENERAL SUPPLIES FOR THE DAY AND EVENING HIGH AND DAY AND EVENING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1915.

The amount of security required is thirty (30%) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or class of items herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. Award will be made to the lowest bidder on each item or classes of items.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, Board of Education, southwest corner of Park ave. and 59th st.

PATRICK JONES, Superintendent of School Supplies.

Dated, December 24, 1914. d24,j7

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Proposals.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 139TH ST. AND CONVENT AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Trustees or the Curator of the College of The City of New York at the above address in Room No. 114, Main Building, until 2 o'clock p. m., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915,

CONTRACT NO. 1.—FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TO THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK 1,000 GROSS TONS, MORE OR LESS, OF NO. 1. BUCKWHEAT COAL, AT AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 139TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CONTRACT NO. 2.—FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TO THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK 600 GROSS TONS, MORE OR LESS, OF NO. 3. BUCKWHEAT COAL, AND 200 GROSS TONS, MORE OR LESS, OF SEMI-BITUMINOUS "RUN OF MINE" COAL, AT AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 139TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The above Contracts must be bid on separately, as each is a separate and distinct Contract.

The time allowed for fully completing the contract is until July 15, 1915.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

The bidders will state a price per ton.

A copy of the contract and specifications, bid sheet and envelope in which to enclose the bid may be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Curator of the College, Room 114, Main Building, 139th st. and Convent ave., Borough of Manhattan.

A duplicate copy of the bid must be submitted at the same time for the Finance Department.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; JAMES W. HYDE, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; BERNARD M. BARUCH, FREDERICK P. BELLAMY, WM. HENRY CORBITT, LEE KOHNS, WILLIAM F. McCOMBS, MOSES J. STROOCK, CHARLES H. TUTTLE, THOMAS W. CHURCHILL, Board of Trustees.

R. V. DAVIS, Curator.

Dated December 31, 1914. d31,j13

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915,
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING COAL.

The time allowed for the completion of this contract is by June 30, 1915.

The security required will be not less than 1½% of the amount bid.

The amount of bond will be 30% of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and other information may be obtained at the office of the Dept. of Parks, Municipal Building, tenth floor, Borough of Manhattan.

CABOT WARD, President; THOMAS W. WHITTLE, RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, JOHN E. WEIER, Commissioners of Parks. j2,14

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915,
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE.

The time allowed for the completion of the contract is as required by June 30, 1915.

A certified check or cash drawn to the order of the Comptroller of the City of N. Y. in a sum not less than 1½% of the amount bid must accompany proposal.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of total amount of contract.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and other information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building, 10th floor, Chambers and Centre Sts.

CABOT WARD, President; THOS. W. WHITTLE, RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, JOHN E. WEIER, Park Commissioners. j2,14

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915,
Borough of The Bronx.

FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS FOR REPAIRING AND KEEPING IN REPAIR FOR THE SEASON OF 1915, THE MOTOR, HORSE AND HAND LAWN MOWERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time allowed for the completion of the contract is before Nov. 1, 1915.

The amount of security required is One thousand dollars ($1,000.00).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and other information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, Borough of The Bronx.

CABOT WARD, President; THOS. W. WHITTLE, RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, JOHN E. WEIER, Park Commissioners. d24,j7

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Notice of Public Hearing.

FRANCHISE MATTERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held December 18, 1914, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line has, under date of November 19, 1914, made application to this Board for a modification of the terms and conditions of a certain contract dated July 10, 1912, as amended by contract dated December 2, 1913, granting said Company a franchise for the construction, maintenance and operation of a street surface railway in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn and upon and across the Manhattan Bridge from the Desbrosses Street Ferry, Borough of Manhattan, to the Long Island Railroad depot, Borough of Brooklyn; and

Whereas, Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, and Chapter 467 of the Laws of 1914, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on November 25, 1914, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as December 18, 1914, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least two (2) days in the "New York American" and "The Globe," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the CITY RECORD for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the proposed modifications and amendments of said contract of July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract of December 2, 1913; now therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of resolution for the consent or right applied for by the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby consents to certain modifications in the terms and conditions of the said contract of July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract of December 2, 1913, such modified terms and conditions being fully set forth and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying such terms and conditions as modify or alter said contract of July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract of December 2, 1913, which said contract as amended otherwise remains unchanged as to all the other terms and conditions expressed therein, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

THIS CONTRACT, made and executed in duplicate this day of , 191 , by and between THE CITY OF NEW YORK (hereinafter called the City), party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and the MANHATTAN BRIDGE THREE CENT LINE (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, By a contract dated July 10, 1912, the Company was authorized to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn and upon and across the Manhattan Bridge from the Desbrosses Street Ferry, Borough of Manhattan, to the Long Island Railroad Depot, Borough of Brooklyn; and

WHEREAS, By a contract dated December 2, 1913, said contract of July 10, 1912, was amended by extending the times for commencement and completion of construction; and

WHEREAS, By resolution adopted by the Board October 2, 1914, and approved by the Mayor October 7, 1914, the times for the commencement and completion of construction were further extended; and

WHEREAS, The Company has by a petition dated November 19, 1914, applied to the Board for certain modifications and amendments in and to said contract dated July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract dated December 2, 1913, to wit:

First: By permitting the Company to abandon and relinquish all portions of the route described in Section 1, First, and Section 1, Second, of said contract of July 10, 1912, except those upon and over the Manhattan Bridge and its plazas, terminals and approaches, and upon and along Flatbush Avenue Extension, in the Borough of Brooklyn,

Second: By amending Section 2, Sixth, of said contract of July 10, 1912, by permitting the use of overhead electric power upon the Manhattan Bridge, its plazas, terminals and approaches.

Third: By providing for the installation of appropriate terminal loops and other terminal facilities by the City to be used by the Company without expense to it.

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the Company agreeing to relinquish and abandon certain portions of the routes granted by said contract dated July 10, 1912, as hereinafter in Section 2, Second, more particularly described, and of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

SECTION 1. The parties hereto hereby consent, subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter set forth, to certain modifications and amendments in and to said contract of July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract of December 2, 1913, said modifications and amendments to be as follows:

1. All of Section 1, First, of said contract of July 10, 1912, is hereby stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

"*First*—To construct, maintain and operate a double track street surface railway, with the necessary wires and equipment for the purpose of conveying passengers and property in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, upon the following route:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Nassau Street, where a connection can conveniently be made with the tracks constructed or to be constructed by the City upon the Manhattan Bridge, its approaches and terminals; thence in, upon and across Nassau Street to Flatbush Avenue Extension; thence in, upon and along said Flatbush Avenue Extension to its intersection with Fulton Street, and to cross such other streets and avenues, named and unnamed, as may be encountered in said route, provided that deviations therefrom and additional turnouts, switches and crossovers which are consistent with the foregoing description, and the other provisions of this contract, may be permitted by resolution of the Board."

2. All of Section 1, Second, of said contract of July 10, 1912, is hereby stricken out, and the following substituted therefor:

"*Second*—To operate the cars of the Company upon two (2) tracks when constructed upon the Manhattan Bridge and the terminals thereof and approaches thereto, such tracks to be assigned to the Company by the Commissioner of Bridges.

Beginning upon the land acquired by the City for bridge terminal purposes, in the Borough of Manhattan; thence in and upon said bridge terminal to the approach to the Manhattan Bridge in the Borough of Manhattan; thence upon and along said bridge approach to the Manhattan Bridge; thence upon and along said bridge to the approach thereto in the Borough of Brooklyn, to land acquired for the Manhattan Bridge terminal in the Borough of Brooklyn; thence upon and along said land to Nassau Street, and there connecting with the above-described tracks in Nassau Street. The said route is to be operated by the Company as a continuous route in connection with the route hereinbefore described."

3. All of the first paragraph of Section 2 of said contract of July 10, 1912, is hereby stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

"Section 2. The grant of the right or privilege to construct, maintain and operate said railway upon the route hereinbefore described upon and along Flatbush Avenue Extension, in the Borough of Brooklyn, is subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the Company:"

4. All of Section 2, Sixth, of said contract of July 10, 1912, is hereby stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

"*Sixth*—Said railway may be operated by overhead electric power substantially similar to the overhead electric system now in use by street surface railways in the Borough of Brooklyn, or by any other motive power, except locomotive steam power or horse power, which may be approved by the Board and consented to by the abutting property owners, in accordance with the provisions of law, and by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York."

5. So much of Section 2, Ninth, of said contract of July 10, 1912, reading as follows:

"In case of the neglect of the Company to make pavement or repairs in the Borough of Manhattan after the expiration of thirty (30) days' notice to do so from the President of the Borough of Manhattan, or to make pavement or repairs in the Borough of Brooklyn after like notice from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, then such Presidents, or either of them, may make such pavement or repairs in their respective boroughs, at the expense of the Company."

is hereby stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

"In case of the neglect of the Company to make pavement or repairs after the expiration of twenty (20) days' notice to do so from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, said President may make the same, at the expense of the Company."

6. All of the first paragraph of Section 4 of said contract of July 10, 1912, is hereby stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

"Section 4. The grant of the said right and privilege to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway from the Brooklyn terminal of the Manhattan Bridge to the intersection of Flatbush Avenue Extension and Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, upon the route hereinbefore described, and the grant of the said right and privilege to operate across and upon the Manhattan Bridge and the terminals thereof and the approaches thereto, are both subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the Company:"

7. All of Section 5 of said contract of July 10, 1912, is hereby stricken out.

8. After the paragraph in Section 4, Second, of said contract of July 10, 1912, reading as follows:

"The Commissioner of Bridges shall determine such amounts due the City and certify the same to the Comptroller."

add a new paragraph reading as follows:

"Provided, however, that one-half or $7,500 of the sum of $15,000 hereinabove required in paragraph (a) to be paid in cash within three (3) months after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor shall be considered as a payment in advance by the Company of the four (4) per cent. per annum upon the cost of any terminal loops or other terminal facilities which are the property of the City and used by the Company as hereinabove provided in paragraph (d) and the Company shall be credited each year with the payments of said four (4) per cent. upon said terminal loops or terminal facilities until the sum of such annual payments shall equal Seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500); and for the purpose of carrying out the intent and meaning of this provision, the Comptroller of the City is hereby authorized to withdraw from the general fund to which it is now credited, Seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) of said initial payment of Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), paid into the treasury of the City by the Company on or about July 25, 1912, as hereinabove provided, and to credit said amount of Seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) to a special account upon and to which said special account a voucher shall be drawn and charged on November 1 of each year, from and after November 1, 1915, for a sum equal to four (4) per cent. per annum upon the cost of terminal loops or other terminal facilities used by the Company upon the Manhattan Bridge and its terminals as herein required to be paid by the Company as compensation for the use of such terminal loops or other terminal facilities for the year ending September 30 next preceding; provided, however, that if and when the aggregate of the vouchers so charged against said special fund shall amount to Seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500), the charges herein provided for against such special fund shall thereupon cease and the Company shall thereafter pay, in cash, into the City treasury, compensation for the use of said terminal loops or other terminal facilities as herein provided.

This provision shall not become effective until the Public Service Commission shall have duly approved of the abandonment of those portions of the route granted by said contract dated July 10, 1912, hereinafter more particularly described."

SECTION 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions:

First: All the terms, provisions and conditions cotnained in said contract dated July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract dated December 2, 1913, excepting those which are herein expressly amended or modified, shall remain unchanged and shall apply to the route herein described in Section 1 of this contract with the same force and effect as when they applied to the route described in said contract dated July 10, 1912.

Second: The Company shall within one (1) year from the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor procure the approval of the Public Service Commission in accordance with the provisions of Section 184 of the Railroad Law of the abandonment of those portions of the entire route granted by said contract dated July 10, 1912, shown upon the map attached thereto and more particularly described as follows:

(*a*) Beginning at a point in the marginal way adjacent to the North River at or near the Desbrosses Street Ferry; thence by double track in, upon and across the marginal way and West Street to Desbrosses Street; thence by double track in and upon Desbrosses Street to Washington Street; thence by single track in and upon Washington Street to Vestry Street; thence by single track in and upon Vestry Street to Greenwich Street; thence by double track in and upon Vestry Street to Canal Street; thence by double track in and upon Canal Street to a point easterly from the Bowery and opposite the property acquired by the City for a terminal to the Manhattan Bridge; thence southerly in, upon and across Canal Street to a point on the southerly side thereof, where a connection can conveniently be made with the tracks upon said Manhattan Bridge, its approaches and terminals; all in the Borough of Manhattan.

(*b*) Beginning at and connecting with the above-described route at the intersection of Washington and Desbrosses Streets; thence by single track in and upon Desbrosses Street to Greenwich Street; thence by single track in and upon Greenwich Street to Vestry Street, and there connecting with the above-described tracks in said last named street; all in the Borough of Manhattan.

(*c*) Beginning at the intersection of Flatbush Avenue Extension and Fulton Street; thence by single track in and upon Fulton Street to Rockwell Place; thence by single track in and upon Rockwell Place to Flatbush Avenue; thence by single track in and upon Flatbush Avenue to Fourth Avenue; thence by single track in and upon Fourth Avenue to Atlantic Avenue; thence by single track in and upon Atlantic Avenue to Third Avenue; thence by single track in and upon Third Avenue to Flatbush Avenue; thence by single track in and upon Flatbush Avenue to Livingston Street; thence by single track in and upon Livingston Street to Hoyt Street; thence by single track in and upon Hoyt Street to Fulton Street; thence by single track in and upon Fulton Street to Bridge Street; thence by single track in and upon Bridge Street to Flatbush Avenue Extension; all in the Borough of Brooklyn.

If the Company shall fail to secure the approval of the Public Service Commission, or shall fail for any other reason to comply with the provisions of this subdivision within the time stipulated, this contract shall thereupon cease and determine and the original franchise contract dated July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract dated December 2, 1913, and the obligations and liabilities of the Company thereunder, shall be unaffected by the provisions of this contract; provided, however, that the Board may extend the time allowed herein for compliance by the Company with the provisions of Section 184 of the Railroad Law for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate six (6) months.

A ecrtified copy of the certificate of abandonment shall be filed with the Board within ten (10) days from the date on which the same is obtained by the Company.

SECTION 3. The Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf to conform to, abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed, and the party of the second part, by its officers thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
By
Mayor.

[CORPORATE SEAL.]
Attest:
City Clerk.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE THREE CENT LINE,
By
President.

[SEAL.]
Attest:
Secretary.

(Here add acknowledgments.)

Resolved, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the proposed franchise and the adequacy of the compensation to be paid therefor and of the terms and conditions are as specified and fully set forth in the said contract dated July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract dated December 2, 1913, as further amended by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the consent to such modifications and alterations.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, including the said resolution for the consent of The City of New York to the modifications and alterations as applied for by the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, and the said form of a proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, containing said results of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published in full for at least fifteen (15) days immediately prior to Friday, January 22, 1915, in the CITY RECORD, together with the following notice, to wit:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before authorizing any contract for the consent of the City to certain modifications and amendments in and to the terms and conditions of the said contract of July 10, 1912, as amended by said contract of December 2, 1913, such modifications and amendments being fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolution authorizing such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board to be held in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, January 22, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

Resolved, That a notice of such hearing, stating that copies of the proposed contract and resolution of consent thereto may be obtained by all those interested therein at the Bureau of Franchises, Room 1307, Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers Streets, Borough of Manhattan, shall be published at least twice at the expense of the proposed grantee during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Friday, January 22, 1915, in the "New York American" and "The Globe," the two daily newspapers in which the petition and notice of hearing thereon have been published.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary, Room 1307, Municipal Building. Telephone 4560 Worth.

Dated New York December 18, 1914. j5,22

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the public hearing, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 525 and 527 of the Greater New York Charter, of all persons interested, in order that this Board may determine whether, in its opinion, the electrical conductors in White Plains Road between Gun Hill Road and 242nd Street, and in Gun Hill Road between Webster Avenue and the Boston Post Road, shall be placed underground, which hearing was by resolution adopted July 30, 1914, fixed for September 21, 1914, and was continued from time to time until Wednesday, November 25, 1914, when it was continued until Friday, December 18, 1914, was continued until Friday, January 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at which time and place all persons interested will be afforded an opportunity to appear and be heard.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary, Room 1307 Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers Streets, Borough of Manhattan. Telephone, 4560 Worth.

Dated, New York, December 18, 1914. d23,j8

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the public hearing on the form of contract for the grant of a franchise to The Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company; the Westchester Lighting Company; The New York Edison Company and The United Electric Light and Power Company, to construct, maintain and operate conductors, conduits, poles and towers for the operation of one line of poles and towers, and to install and maintain wires, cables and other conductors upon the route described in the contract, over the Catskill Aqueduct Lands and other lands acquired for water supply purposes, between the northerly boundary line of the City and the boundary line between the Counties of Westchester and Putnam, acquired or purchased by the City, pursuant to law, subject to the limitation set forth in the contract, which was, by resolution duly adopted, fixed for July 2, 1914, when it was continued until July 30, 1914, and was continued from time to time until December 11, 1914, was continued until Friday, January 8, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, when and where all citizens interested will have an opportunity to appear and be heard.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secertary, Room 1307, Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers Streets, Borough of Manhattan. Telephone, 4560 Worth.

Dated, New York, December 11, 1914. d14,j8

Notices of Public Hearings.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to change the map or plan of The City of New York so as to close a portion of Broadway between Manhattan Street and West 133rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, and that a meeting of said Board will be held in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 15, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., at which such proposed change will be considered by said Board; all of which is more particularly set forth and described in the following resolutions adopted by the Board on December 31, 1914, notice of the adoption of which is hereby given, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 442 of the Greater New York Charter as amended, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to change the map or plan of The City of New York by closing a portion of Broadway between Manhattan Street and West 133rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which proposed change is more particularly shown upon a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated December 31, 1914.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change at a meeting of the Board, to be held in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions, and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed change will be considered at a meeting of the Board to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 15th day of January, 1915.

Dated January 4, 1915.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary, Municipal Building. Telephone, 4560 Worth. j4,14

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on December 23, 1914, the Board *continued until January* 8, 1915, the hearing in the matter of establishing the lines and grades of the street system within the area designated as Section 231 of the Final Maps, bounded approximately by Beach 32nd Street, Dickens Avenue, Beach 29th Street North, Ocean Crest Avenue, Beach 25th Street, Cornaga Avenue, Beach 24th Street North, Bay Park Avenue, Dickens Avenue, Mott Avenue, Caffrey Street, Beach 17th Street, Seagirt Avenue, Beach 19th Street, Ocean Promenade, Beach 22nd Street, Seagirt Avenue, Beach 25th Street, Edgemere Avenue, Beach 28th Street, Deerfield Road, Beach 30th Street North and Brookhaven Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, which proposed change is more particularly shown upon a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated May 21, 1914.

The hearing will be held in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, Jan. 8, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Dated December 28, 1914.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary, Municipal Building. Telephone, 4560 Worth. d28,j8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on December 23, 1914, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is considering the advisability of instituting proceedings to acquire title in fee to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of Unionport Road from Bronx Park East to Birchall Avenue; Birchall Avenue from Unionport Road to White Plains Road; and Sagamore Street from Unionport Road to Hunt Avenue, Borough of The Bronx; and

Whereas, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to determine in what manner and in what shares and proportions the cost and expense of the acquisition of title to the lands required for the foregoing improvement shall be paid by the City of New York, by one or more boroughs thereof, by a part or portion of one or more Boroughs thereof, or by the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises not required for the said improvement which said Board shall deem peculiarly benefited thereby;

Resolved, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in pursuance of the provisions of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, hereby gives notice that the area hereinafter described is the proposed area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding; and the shares or proportions of the cost and expense of the proceeding are to be borne and paid as follows:

The entire cost and expense of acquiring title to Unionport Road from Bronx Park East to Birchall Avenue, and

Sagamore Street from Unionport Road to Hunt Avenue; and

50 per cent. of the entire cost and expense of acquiring title to Birchall Avenue from Unionport Road to White Plains Road is to be assessed upon the following area:

Beginning at a point on a line distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Brady Avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Brady Avenue, where it is intersected by a line midway between Wallace Avenue and Barnes Avenue as these streets are laid out at Brady Avenue; and running thence southwardly along the said line midway between Wallace Avenue and Barnes Avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Wallace Avenue and Barnes Avenue as these streets are laid out where they adjoin Rhinelander Avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Wallace Avenue and Barnes Avenue, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Rhinelander Avenue and Morris Park Avenue, as these streets are laid out between Cruger Avenue and Holland Avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Rhinelander Avenue and Morris Park Avenue and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with the easterly boundary line of Bronx Park; thence westwardly at right angles to the said line of Bronx Park, a distance of 500 feet; thence northwardly and always distant 500 feet westerly from and parallel with the easterly boundary line of Bronx Park to the intersection with the prolongation of a line parallel with Brady Avenue and passing through the point of beginning; thence eastwardly along the said line parallel with Brady Avenue to the point or place of beginning.

30 per cent. of the entire cost and expense of acquiring title to Birchall Avenue from Unionport Road to White Plains Road is to be borne and paid by the Borough of Manhattan; and

20 per cent. of such entire cost and expense is to be borne and paid by the Borough of The Bronx.

Resolved, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment proposes that the shares or proportions of the cost and expense of acquiring title to Birchall Avenue, between Unionport Road and White Plains Road, to be borne by the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx shall be levied and collected with the taxes upon the real property in said Boroughs respectively as provided by Chapter 679 of the Laws of 1911 (Section 247 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended).

Resolved, that this Board consider the proposed division of cost and expense at a meeting of the Board to be held in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City Hall, on the 8th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., and that at the same time and place a public hearing thereon will then and there be had.

Resolved, that the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 8th day of January, 1915.

Dated December 24, 1914.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary, Municipal Building. Telephone, 4560 Worth. d24,j8

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CROTONA PARK, 177TH ST. AND 3D AVE.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of The Bronx at the above office until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915,

NO. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE TO THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

The time allowed for the performance of the contract is as directed during the year 1915.

The amount of security required will be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

NO. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 12,000 GALLONS OF AUTOMOBILE NAPHTHA.

The time allowed for the performance of the contract is as directed during the year 1915.

The amount of security required will be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

Blank forms can be obtained upon application therefor, the specifications may be seen and other information obtained at said office.

j7,18 DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President.

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CROTONA PARK, 177TH ST. AND 3D AVE.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Preisdent of the Borough of The Bronx at the above office until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915,

FURNISHING AND DELIVERING WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time allowed for the performance of the contract is as directed on or before March 31st, 1915.

The security required for the performance of the contract shall be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

Blank forms can be obtained upon application therefor, the specifications may be seen and other information obtained at said office.

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President. d30,j11

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915,

CONTRACT 162.

FOR ABOUT 8,000 SQUARE FEET OF FACE CUTTING OF STONES FOR KENSICO DAM. THE STONES TO BE CUT WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE CONTRACTOR NEAR THE DAM. THE WORK IS LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Further information is given in the Information for Bidders, forming part of the contract. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. The award of the contract, if awarded, will be made by the Board as soon thereafter as practicable. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A bond in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

No bid will be received and deposited unless accompanied by a certified check upon a National or State Bank, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, to the amount of Six Hundred Dollars ($600).

Time allowed for the completion of the work is 4 weeks after the last stone to be cut shall have been delivered to the Contractor.

Pamphlets containing information for bidders, forms of proposal and contract, specifications, etc., can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, upon application in person or by mail, by depositing the sum of Five Dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. This deposit will be refunded upon the return of the pamphlets, in acceptable condition, within thirty days from the date on which bids are to be opened.

For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer, at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President: CHARLES N. CHADWICK, JOHN F. GALVIN, Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.

W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary. d31,j19

Note: See general instructions to bidders on last page, last column of the CITY RECORD, so far as applicable hereto and not otherwise provided for.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915,

CONTRACT NO. 1443.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR DREDGING IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN, BROOKLYN, QUEENS, THE BRONX AND RICHMOND.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of each class of the contract is on or before December 31, 1915.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Class 1, for dredging about 250,000 cubic yards on the North river, Borough of Manhattan, the sum of fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

Class 2, for dredging about 80,000 cubic yards on the East and Harlem Rivers, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and in the Boroughs of Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond, the sum of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars.

The bidder shall state, both in writing and in figures, a price per cubic yard for doing all of the work called for in any class on which a bid is submitted, by which price the bids will be tested, and each class of the contract, if awarded, will be awarded as a separate contract to the bidder whose price per cubic yard is the lowest for doing all of the work called for in that class, and whose bid is regular in all respects. In case of discrepancy between the written price and that given in figures, the price in writing will be considered as the bid.

Work must be done at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the said Department.

R. A. C. SMITH, Commissioner of Docks.

Dated January 4, 1915. j6,18

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Proposals.

MAIN OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, ROOM 1091, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2.30 o'clock p. m., on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING CANNED GOODS, GROCERIES, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, CEREALS, FARINACEOUS FOODS, TEA, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, KUMYSS AND WATER.

The time for the performance of the contract is during the first three months of the year 1915.

No bond will be required with the bid, as heretofore, but will be required upon awarding of the contract in an amount equal to thirty (30) per cent. of the contract.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit, which shall be in the form of money, or a certified check upon one of the State or National banks of The City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or corporate stock or certificates of indebtedness of any nature issued by The City of New York and approved by the Comptroller as of equal value to the security required. Such deposit shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bidder will state the price per pound, dozen or other designated unit, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards made to the lowest bidder on each line or item, as stated in the specifications.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bid will be accepted unless this provision is complied with.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Contract Clerk of the Department, Room 1034, New Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner.

Dated December 31, 1914. d31,j12

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM NO. 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915,

NO. 1—FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, LAYING SIDEWALKS AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF AVENUE C, FROM GRAVESEND AVE. TO WEST ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

270 cu. yds. excavation.
30 cu. yds. fill (not to be bid for).
20 lin. ft. old curb stone reset in concrete.
440 lin. ft. steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).
2,280 sq. ft. cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).
2,280 sq. ft. 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.
170 cu. yds. concrete.
1,005 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $1,000.

NO. 2—FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF DUMONT AVENUE FROM HOWARD AVE. TO A POINT 125 FT. EAST OF HOPKINSON AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

1,935 cu. yds. excavation to subgrade.
50 lin. ft. old curbstone reset in concrete.
115 lin. ft. new curbstone set in concrete.
330 lin. ft. bluestone heading stones set in concrete.
40 lin. ft. cement curb (1 year maintenance).
1,290 cu. yds. concrete.
7,735 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).
2 Sewer Basins rebuilt.

Time allowed, 35 working days. Security required, $5,500.

NO. 3—FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 5-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF EAST 15TH ST. FROM AVENUE O TO KINGS HIGHWAY.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

1,145 cu. yds. excavation to subgrade.
190 lin. ft. bluestone heading stones set in concrete.
715 cu. yds. concrete.
5,145 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $3,200.

NO. 4—FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 5-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF: WEST ST. FROM CHURCH AVE. TO 39TH ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

2,380 cu. yds. excavation to subgrade.
565 lin. ft. bluestone heading stones set in concrete.
1,490 cu. yds. concrete.
10,720 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 45 working days. Security required, $7,200.

NO. 5—FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, LAYING SIDEWALKS AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6" CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 15TH AVE. FROM 40TH ST. TO 42ND ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

1,595 cu. yds. excavation.
30 cu. yds. fill (not to be bid for).
235 lin. ft. bluestone heading stones set in concrete.
630 lin. ft. steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).
2,930 sq. ft. cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).
2,930 sq. ft. 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.
450 cu. yds. concrete.
2,685 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $2,300.

NO. 6—FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 5-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 45TH ST. FROM 13TH AVE. TO 14TH AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

530 cu. yds. excavation to subgrade.
330 cu. yds. concrete.
2,385 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years mantenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $1,500.

NO. 7—FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 5-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 50TH ST. FROM 13TH AVE. TO 14TH AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

530 cu. yds. excavation to subgrade.
330 cu. yds. concrete.
2,385 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years mantenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $1,500.

NO. 8—FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 5-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 67TH ST. FROM 14TH AVE. TO 15TH AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

535 cu. yds. excavation to subgrade.
30 lin. ft. bluestone heading stones set in concrete.
335 cu. yds. concrete.
2,400 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $1,600.

NO. 9—FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 5-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 70TH ST. FROM 13TH AVE. TO 15TH AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

1.065 cu. yds. excavation to subgrade.
30 lin. ft. bluestone heading stones set in concrete.
665 cu. yds. concrete.
4.790 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $3,000.

NO. 10—FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 5-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 71ST ST. FROM FT. HAMILTON PARKWAY TO 10TH AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

465 cu. yds. excavation to subgrade.
45 lin. ft. bluestone heading stones set in concrete.
290 cu. yds. concrete.
2,100 sq. yds. asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $1,400.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per lin. ft., sq. ft., sq. yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Highways, the Borough of Brooklyn, Room No. 502, No. 50 Court Street, Brooklyn.

L. H. POUNDS, President.

Dated, Dec. 22, 1914. d31,j13

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Completion of Assessments.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Borough of Queens,

4491. Laying Sidewalks in Forest Avenue between Cornaga and Bayview Avenues; Brandreth Avenue between the Boulevard and the Ocean; State Street, south side, between Seneca Street and Cleveland Avenue; Seneca Street, west side, between Central Avenue and State Street; South Division Avenue, east side, between the Boulevard and Ocean Avenue; Roanoke Avenue, west side, between Central Avenue and State Street; Neilson Avenue, west side, between State Street and Broadway; Nostrand Avenue, east side, between Central Avenue and State Street; Greenwood Avenue, both sides, between Broadway and Rue de St. Felix; Broadway, west side, between Clark Street and Norton Avenue; east side, between Lockwood Avenue and a point opposite Norton Avenue; south side, between McNeill Avenue and Read's Lane, Fifth Ward. Affecting property in front of which work was done.

4181. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., Graham Avenue from Vernon Avenue to Sherman Street, First Ward.

4184. Regulating and grading the sidewalk spaces, curbing and flagging the easterly side of Junction Avenue from Jackson Avenue to a line 92 feet south of Burnside Avenue, Second Ward. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

4214. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Kelly Avenue between Woodside and Anderson Avenues, Second Ward. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

4484. Paving Washington Avenue between Fifth and Ninth Avenues, First Ward.

Borough of The Bronx.

4294. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., West 234th Street from Kingsbridge Avenue to 150 feet west of Tibbett Avenue.

Borough of Brooklyn.

4349. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Bay 10th Street between Bath and Cropsey Avenues.

4409. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging West 29th Street between Neptune and Surf Avenues. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

4418. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Logan Street between New Lots and Vienna Avenues.

4432. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., Bay 31st Street from Cropsey Avenue to 86th Street. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

4457. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging East 35th Street between Avenues I and J.

4469. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and paving Belmont Avenue between Powell and Junius Streets.

4471. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., East 26th Street from Clarendon Road to Canarsie Lane.

The area of assessment in the above mentioned lists extends to within half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, Room 809, Municipal Building, New York, on or before Tuesday, February 2, 1915, at 10 a. m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, WM. C. ORMOND, JACOB J. LESSER, Board of Assessors.

ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Secretary, Room 809, Municipal Building, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

December 31, 1914. d31,j12

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Borough of The Bronx.

4449. Rebuilding sewer and appurtenances in East 135th Street between Walnut and Willow Avenues. Affecting Block Nos. 2563, 2564, 2586 and 2587.

4419. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., St. Peters Avenue between Westchester and Walker Avenues.

4425. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., Frisby Avenue between Walker and Zerega Avenues.

Borough of Queens.

4463. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., Vandeventer Avenue between Second and Sixth Avenues, First Ward.

Borough of Brooklyn.

4300. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging West 27th Street between Neptune and Surf Avenues.

4350. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Elton Street between Vienna and Wortman Avenues. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

The area of assessment in the above mentioned lists extends to within half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

4389. Sewer in Avenue D from East 34th Street to Nostrand Avenue. Affecting Block Nos. 4947 to 4950 and 4964 to 4967.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, Room 809, Municipal Building, New York, on or before Tuesday, January 26, 1915, at 10 a. m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, WM. C. ORMOND, JACOB J. LESSER, Board of Assessors.

ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Secretary, Room 809, Municipal Building, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

December 26, 1914. d26,j7

Notice to Present Claims for Damages.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons claiming to have been injured by a change of grade in the regulating and grading of the following named streets to present their claims, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, Room 809, Municipal Building, on or before Thursday, January 7, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m. Claimants are requested to make their claims for damages upon the blank form prepared by the Board of Assessors, copies of which may be obtained upon application at the above office.

Borough of The Bronx.

4500. Bronx Boulevard from Morris Street (Burke Avenue) to Gun Hill Road.

4501. Beach Avenue from Gleason Avenue to Walker Avenue.

4502. Fieldston Road from Mosholu Avenue to about 303 feet north of West 250th Street.

4503. Taylor Avenue from Westchester Avenue to 250 feet north of Wood Avenue.

4504. East 187th Street from Valentine Avenue to Marion Avenue.

Borough of Queens,

4496. William Street from Harris Avenue to South Jane Street, First Ward.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, WM. C. ORMOND, JACOB J. LESSER, Board of Assessors.

ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Secretary, Room 809, Municipal Building, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

December 26, 1914. d26,j7

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Filing Preliminary Abstracts.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of TIBBETT AVENUE, from West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street to West Two Hundred and Fortieth Street, and of CORLEAR AVENUE, from West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street to West Two Hundred and Fortieth Street, in the 24th Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or ocupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his supplemental and additional estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, Room 1557, 15th Floor, Municipal Building, Chambers and Centre Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1915, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 20th day of January, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 19th day of November, 1909, and that the said area of assessment includes all those land, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant 100 feet northerly from the prolongation of the northerly line of West Two Hundred and Fortieth street, as this street is laid out west of Broadway, the said distance being measured at right angles to West Two Hundred and Fortieth street, and the said point being located on the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, and running thence southwestwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the northwesterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the southeasterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth street; thence southwestwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-first street; thence southwestwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to a point distant 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street, the said distance being measured at right angles to West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street; thence northwestwardly and always distant 100 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street, and the prolongation thereof, to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet northwesterly from and parallel with the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as this street is laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-first street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Corlear avenue; thence northeastwardly along the prolongation of the said line parallel with Corlear avenue to a point distant 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street, as this street is laid out between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street; thence northwestwardly and paralell with West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of Tibbett avenue and Spuyten Duyvil road, as these streets are laid out southwesterly from and where they adjoin West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street; thence northeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-first street; thence northeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the northeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the southeasterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth street; thence northeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth street; thence northeastwardly along the said line midway between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the northeasterly line of Tibbett avenue and the southeasterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth street; thence northeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street; thence northeastwardly along the said line midway between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the northeasterly line of Tibbett avenue and the southeasterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and West Two Hundred and Fortieth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Fortieth street and West Two Hundred and Forty-second street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Forty-second street and West Two Hundred and Forty-fourth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Forty-fourth street and West Two Hundred and Forty-sixth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Forty-sixth street and West Two Hundred and Forty-eighth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Forty-eighth street and West Two Hundred and Fiftieth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Fiftieth street and West Two Hundred and Fifty-second street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Fifty-second street and West Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth street and West Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and West Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and West Two Hundred and Sixtieth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Sixtieth street and West Two Hundred and Sixty-second street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Sixty-second street and West Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth street and West Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and West Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth street and West Two Hundred and Seventieth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Seventieth street and West Two Hundred and Seventy-second street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Seventy-second street and West Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth street and West Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and West Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth street and West Two Hundred and Eightieth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Eightieth street and West Two Hundred and Eighty-second street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Eighty-second street and West Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth street and West Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth street and West Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth street and West Two Hundred and Ninetieth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Ninetieth street and West Two Hundred and Ninety-second street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Ninety-second street and West Two Hundred and Ninety-fourth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Ninety-fourth street and West Two Hundred and Ninety-sixth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Ninety-sixth street and West Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundredth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundredth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Second street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Second street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fourth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fourth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Tenth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Tenth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Twelfth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Twelfth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fourteenth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fourteenth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixteenth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixteenth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighteenth street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighteenth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Twentieth street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Twentieth street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Twenty-second street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southeasterly line of Kingsbridge avenue and the northwesterly line of Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Twenty-second street and West Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth street

West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth street; thence northeastwardly along the said line midway between Spuyten Duyvil road and Tibbett avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line, to the intersection with a line parallel with West Two Hundred and Fortieth street and passing through the point of beginning; thence eastwardly along the said line parallel with West Two Hundred and Fortieth street to the point or place of beginning.

Third—That the abstract of said supplemental and additional assessment for benefit, together with the benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings, in the Law Department of The City of New York, Room 1529, 15th Floor, Municipal Building, Chambers and Centre Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said city, there to remain until the 20th day of January, 1915.

Fourth—That, provided there be no objections filed to said supplemental and additional abstract, the supplemental and additional report as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 4th day of March, 1915, at the opening of the court on that day.

Fifth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing supplemental and additional abstract of assessment, the motion to confirm the supplemental and additional report as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, New York, December 23, 1914.

EDWARD D. DOWLING, Commissioner of Assessment.

JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. j7,18

Filing Bill of Costs.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of CASTLE HILL AVENUE, from West Farms Road to the Public Place at the southern terminus; and the PUBLIC PLACE at the southern terminus of Castle Hill avenue, fronting on Westchester Creek, the East River and Pugsley's Creek, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated, New York, January 7th, 1915.

TIMOTHY F. DRISCOLL, Commissioner of Assessment.

JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. j7,18

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Filing Bill of Costs.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of SEATTLE STREET, from Chichester Avenue to Liberty Avenue, in the 4th Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held for the hearing of motions, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated, New York, December 31st, 1914.

MORRIS L. STRAUSS, HARRY R. GELWICKS, A. D. VAN SICLEN, Commissioners of Estimate; MORRIS L. STRAUSS, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. d31,j12

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of BRYANT AVENUE, from Beuson Avenue to Laurel Hill Boulevard; HOLMES AVENUE, from Queens Boulevard to Tyler Avenue; IRVING STREET, from Queens Boulevard to Tyler Avenue; and LONGFELLOW AVENUE, from Queens Boulevard to Tyler Avenue .in the 2nd Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held for the hearing of motions at the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated, New York, December 28th, 1914.

CLARENCE EDWARDS, CHAS. POPE CALDWELL, CHAS. H. ROBERTS, Commissioners of Estimate; CLARENCE EDWARDS, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. d28,j8

Filing Preliminary Abstracts.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of CLARA STREET from 36th Street to West Street, in the 29th Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1915, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 19th day of January, 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, No. 166 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1915, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 20th day of January, 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

Third.—That the Commissioner of Assessments has assessed any or all of such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 6th day of February, 1913, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northeasterly line of 36th Street where it is intersected by a line midway between Clara Street and Tehama Street, and running thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Clara Street and Tehama Street to the intersection with the westerly line of West Street; thence eastwardly at right angles to West Street to the intersection with a line midway between West Street and Gravesend Avenue; thence southwardly along said line midway between West Street and Gravesend Avenue to the intersection with a line at right angles to West Street and passing through a point on its westerly side midway between Clara Street and Louisa Street; thence westwardly along the said line at right angles to West Street to the intersection with its westerly side; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Clara Street and Louisa Street to the intersection with the northeasterly line of 36th Street; thence southwestwardly at right angles to 36th Street to the intersection with a line midway between 36th Street and 37th Street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 36th Street and 37th Street to the intersection with a line at right angles to 36th Street and passing through the point of beginning; thence northeastwardly along the said line at right angles to 36th Street to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth.—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1915.

Fifth.—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1915, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth.—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to Sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, New York, December 28th, 1914.

THEODORE L. FROTHINGHAM, THOMAS O'NEILL, GEO. A. STEVES, Commissioners of Estimate; THEODORE L. FROTHINGHAM, Commissioner of Assessment.

MELVILLE J. FRANCE, Clerk. d28,j14

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of TEHAMA STREET from 36th Street to West Street, in the 29th Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1915, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 19th day of January, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Second.—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, No. 166 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1915, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 20th day of January, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Third.—That the Commissioner of Assessments has assessed any or all of such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 15th day of May, 1913, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of 36th Street where it is intersected by a line midway between 12th Avenue and Tehama Street, and running thence eastwardly along the said line midway between 12th Avenue and Tehama Street to the intersection with the westerly line of West Street; thence eastwardly at right angles to West Street to a point distant 100 feet easterly from its easterly side; thence southwardly and parallel with West Street to the intersection with a line at right angles to West Street and passing to a point on the westerly line of West Street where it is intersected by a line midway between Tehama Street and Clara Street; thence westwardly along the said line at right angles to West Street to the intersection with its westerly side; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Tehama Street and Clara Street to the intersection with the easterly line of 36th Street; thence westwardly at right angles to 36th Street to a point distant 100 feet westerly from its westerly side; thence northwardly and parallel with 36th Street to the intersection with a line at right angles to 36th Street and passing through the point of beginning; thence eastwardly along the said line at right angles to 36th Street to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth.—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1915.

Fifth.—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1915, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth.—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessments, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to Sections 981 and 984. of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, New York, December 28th, 1914.

ROBERT H. KOEHLER, WM. A. ALCOCK, ALFRED H. WESTON, Commissioners of Estimate; ROBERT H. KOEHLER, Commissioner of Assessment.

MELVILLE J. FRANCE, Clerk. d28,j14

NOTICE TO BIDDERS AT SALES OF OLD BUILDINGS, ETC.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH BUILDINGS, ETC., WILL BE SOLD FOR REMOVAL FROM CITY PROPERTY.

THE BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay cash or certified check, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must also give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of $50, the sum of $50 shall be the amount of the security to be deposited. This security may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any of the work required under the contract, but unfinished at the expiration of the contract period.

The purchaser shall not lease, occupy, cause or permit the building or buildings, etc., purchased by him to be used or occupied for any purpose other than that of their speedy removal, nor shall he collect any rental or other revenue for the use of either the land or the buildings, etc., situated thereon. The breach of either or any of these conditions shall forthwith void the sale and cause immediate forfeiture of the purchase money and the security deposited for the faithful performance of the conditions of the sale. The placing therein or permitting the occupany of any such building by any tenant free, for rent or otherwise, excepting the necessary watchmen or the workmen engaged in the actual demolition thereof, shall of itself be a breach of the above conditions of sale.

The sale will be as of the condition of the property on date of delivery thereof to the purchaser. The City of New York will not be responsible for any change or loss which may occur in the condition of the buildings, or their appurtenances between the time of the sale thereof and the time of delivering possession to the purchaser, after being properly vacated of all tenants. The sale and delivery to purchaser will be made as nearly together as the circumstances of vacating the structures of their tenants will permit.

All the material of the buildings, sheds, walks, structures and cellars of whatsoever nature, with their exterior and interior fixtures, appurtenances and foundations of all kinds, except the exterior walls of the buildings and their foundations and the sidewalks and curb in front of said buildings, extending within the described area shall be torn down and removed from the premises. None of the dirt, debris or waste resulting from demolition shall be allowed to remain on the premises, except old mortar or plaster only, which may be left, but not higher at any point than two feet below the curb opposite that point. The exterior walls and their foundations shall be taken down only to a plane whose elevation shall be the level of the curb in front of the building. Where there is no curb the elevation of the surrounding ground shall be considered curb level. All wells, cesspools, sinks, etc., existing on the property must be filled to the level of the surrounding ground with clean earth.

The purchaser at the sale shall also withdraw and remove all abandoned water taps and old service mains, and in place thereof cause to be inserted a brass plug in the main water pipe in the street, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that this has been performed.

The purchaser at the sale shall also remove all house sewer connections to the main sewer in the street and the openings of the main sewer in street shall be properly closed in compliance with the directions of the Bureau of Sewers in the Borough in which the buildings are situated, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Bureau of Sewers that the work has been properly performed.

The permit for all opening in the street to be obtained by and at the expense of the purchaser of the building.

Failure to remove said buildings, appurtenances, or any part thereof, within thirty days from the day of possession will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings, appurtenances, or portion as shall then be left standing, together with all moneys paid by said purchaser on account thereof at the time of the sale, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding, and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed, and the cost and expense thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and must be completed within thirty days from the day of possession, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damage and costs to which it, they or any of them be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of said buildings.

Where party walls are found to exist between buildings purchased by different bidders, the materials of said party walls shall be understood to be equally divided between the separate purchasers.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furrings, plaster, chimneys, projecting brick, etc., on the faces of such party walls are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beamholes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs and adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted and made watertight where they have been disturbed by the operations of the Contractor.

The Comptroller of The City of New York reserves the right on the day of sale to withdraw from sale any of the buildings, parts of buildings and machinery included therein, or to reject any and all bids; and it is further

Resolved, That, while the said sale is held under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Comptroller is authorized to cause the sale to be advertised and to direct the sale thereof as financial officer of the City.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

The person or persons making a bid or estimate for any services, work, materials or supplies for The City of New York, or for any of its departments, bureaus or offices, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the supplies, materials, work or services for which the bid or estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the President or Board or to the head of the Department at his or its office, on or before the date and hour named in the advertisement for the same, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the President or Board or head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each bid or estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, and names of all persons interested with him therein, and, if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of The City of New York is, shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate that the several matters stated herein are in all respects true.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of any proposal, it be accompanied by a certified check upon one of the State or National banks of The City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money or corporate stock or certificates of indebtedness of any nature issued by The City of New York, which the Comptroller shall approve as of equal value with the security required in the advertisement to the amount of not less than three nor more than five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

The amount shall be as specified in the proposals or instructions to bidders and shall not be in excess of 5 per cent.

The certified check or money should not be inclosed in the envelope containing the bid or estimate, but should be either inclosed in a separate envelope addressed to the head of the Department, President or Board, or submitted personally upon the presentation of the bid or estimate.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the supplies, or the nature and extent of the work, reference must be made to the specifications, schedules, plans, etc., on file in the said office of the President, Board or Department.

No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to The City of New York upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City.

The contract must be bid for separately.

The right is reserved in each case to reject all bids or estimates if it is deemed to be for the interest of the City so to do.

Bidders will write out the amount of their bids or estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank forms prepared and furnished by the City, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department for which the work is to be done. Plans and drawings of construction work may also be seen there.