

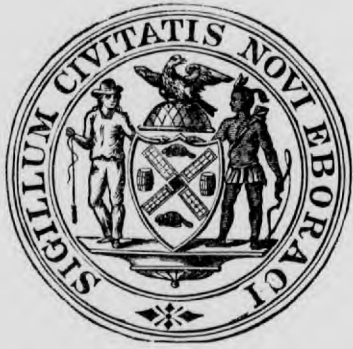
THE CITY RECORD.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, October 16, 1885.

The Board met this day.

Reports.

From the Sanitary Superintendent—On operations of the First Division; on operations of the Second Division; on operations of the Third Division; on operations of the Fourth Division; on operations of the Fifth Division; on operations of the Sixth Division; on operations of the Seventh Division; weekly letter; weekly mortality statement; weekly abstract of births; weekly abstract of marriages; weekly abstract of still-births; weekly abstract of deaths from contagious diseases; weekly report on attendance of clerks; on applications for permits; on condition of certain street pavements, etc.; on applications for relief from certain orders; on manure dumping; on condition of slaughter-houses; on privy-vaults; on house-to-house inspections; on changes of help at hospitals; on applications for leaves of absence; on analysis of a sample of liquor sold in a Chinese grocery store; on application for promotion by J. W. Schwartz; on character and services of Inspector Geo. De F. Smith; on condition of plastering at Willard Parker Hospital; report recommending the appointment of certain laborers; on school sinks; on dangerous condition of premises No. 204 East Broadway; on condition of Essex Market Prison.

From the Attorney and Counsel—Weekly report.

Communications from other Departments.

From the Department of Finance—Comptroller's weekly letter.

From the Department of Docks—In respect to the erection of a temporary derrick at the Willard Parker Hospital.

From the Civil Service Board—Transmitting the result of an examination of Chas. Koerber and Edward J. Carroll for promotion as clerks.

Miscellaneous Communications.

From Dr. J. B. Garrison—In respect to the form of treatment of patients at Riverside Hospital sick with small-pox.

Communication from the Journeymen Bakers' Union—In respect to the practice of sleeping in bakeries which are located in cellars, was received and referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for investigation and report.

Bills Audited.

Charles Lederer.....	\$108 66	Jamer, Jacobs & Co.....	\$225 00
John Goodwin.....	89 25	Charles B. Trimble.....	85 75
Pridgeon's Hamilton Bakery.....	7 98	".....	90 00
Henry Rick.....	13 86	E. G. Blackford.....	18 53
American Condensed Milk Co.....	40 64	James Fay.....	286 37
Westerfield & Son.....	7 95	".....	12 00
Metropolitan Tel. and Tel. Co.....	124 05	Consolidated Gas Co.....	67 80
James Kennedy.....	23 21	George Brown & Co.....	32 50
Robinson & Wallace.....	99 34	Patrick Ryan.....	25 00
C. Golderman.....	221 72	G. K. Cooke & Co.....	25 75
N. Y. Mutual Gas-light Co.....	4 65	George Tieman & Co.....	72 00
Francis H. Smith.....	366 27	C. C. Haight.....	158 40
Charles S. Young.....	184 68	".....	9 92

Permits Granted.

To keep a lodging-house at No. 109 Chatham street.

To keep ten cows at One Hundred and Twenty-first street, between Tenth avenue and Boulevard.

To keep one cow at south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, first house west of Seventh avenue.

To keep one cow at No. 253 Delancey street.

To keep ten cows at No. 449 East Fifty-fourth street.

To keep one cow at No. 237 East Twentieth street.

To keep six chickens at No. 327 East Thirty-second street.

To keep chickens at No. 520 East Fourteenth street.

To keep eight chickens at No. 211 West Eleventh street.

To keep fifteen chickens at No. 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

To keep five chickens at No. 59 Mangin street.

To keep four chickens at No. 343 East Thirty-third street.

To keep twelve chickens at No. 2272 First avenue.

To keep and kill poultry at No. 1019 Third avenue.

To keep a lodging-house at No. 158 Wooster street.

To keep a lodging-house at No. 32 Cherry street.

To keep a lodging-house at No. 53 Bowery.

To drive cows to pasture from Tenth avenue and Seventy-fourth street to Seventy-sixth street.

To keep chickens at No. 423 Ninth avenue.

To keep chickens at No. 172 Eighth avenue.

Permits Denied.

To keep one cow at No. 163 Christopher street.

To keep thirteen chickens at No. 150 Elizabeth street.

To keep poultry for sale at No. 70 Thompson street.

To keep poultry for sale at No. 41 Third avenue.

To keep six chickens at No. 68 Oliver street.

To occupy basement as a human habitation at No. 20 Oak street.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That the following changes of help at hospitals be and are hereby made, to take effect as follows:

Margaret Drew, employed as Waitress, vice Mary Tully, discharged.

Catharine Martin, employed as Helper, vice Annie Gillen, discharged.

Lavinia Foley, employed as Helper, vice Lizzie Henry, discharged.

Wm. J. Beyer, employed as Fireman, vice Franklin Robinson, discharged.

Alexander McAllister, employed as Fireman, vice William Crawford, discharged.

Michael J. Hogan, employed as Fireman, at \$25 per month.

Arnold Golderman, employed as Assistant Orderly.

Resolved, That leaves of absence be and are hereby granted, as follows:

Wm. L. Craig, two weeks, on account of sickness.

Chas. Golden, Jr., two days, on account of sickness.

Thos. D. Swift, two days, on account of sickness.

Resolved, That a copy of the report of an analysis of liquor sold in a Chinese grocery store be forwarded to the Board of Excise.

Resolved, That Geo. De F. Smith, provisionally employed as Inspector in this Department, having served as such six months, and his conduct and character being satisfactory, is hereby

appointed Inspector in this Department, with salary of \$1,200 per annum, and assigned to the Fourth Division.

Resolved, That the following laborers be and are hereby appointed for work on North Brother Island:

Bryan Murphy.
Chas. Brown.
George Meinhard.

Alexander Johnson.
Rocco Bombace.
Joseph Brown.

—all at \$1.50 per day, and Wm. W. G. Seymour, at \$1.25 per day.

Resolved, That the following orders be and are hereby suspended, as follows:

No. 16716, at No. 2351 Third avenue, to April 1, 1886.

No. 19884, at No. 436 East Seventy-ninth street, to October 26, 1885.

No. 16213, at No. 124 Attorney street, to May 1, 1886.

No. 20738, at No. 158 Spring street, to November 1, 1885.

No. 18171, at No. 389 Front and No. 89 Jackson street, to November 1, 1885.

No. 20926, at No. 232 William street.

No. 3096, at No. 437 West Twenty-fifth street, to April 1, 1886.

No. 13671, at No. 3 Peck Slip, to November 1, 1885.

No. 20921, at No. 73 Thompson street, to November 1, 1885.

No. 20891, at No. 881 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, to November 1, 1885.

No. 20808, at Nos. 63 and 65 Centre street, during the pleasure of the Board.

No. 18964, at No. 327 East Thirty-ninth street, order for iron drain-pipe, during the pleasure of the Board.

No. 15777, at No. 102 Oliver street, to November 1, 1885.

No. 20569, at No. 242 East Seventy-fifth street, to November 1, 1885.

No. 20854, at No. 421 West Thirtieth street, to November 1, 1885.

No. 15625, at No. 33 Market street, to May 10, 1886, provided the owner stipulates to do the work at that time.

No. 21235, at Nos. 445 and 447 West Thirty-second street, to May 15, 1886.

No. 19931, at No. 460 West Thirty-third street, to May 15, 1886.

No. 20747, at No. 909½ Division street, to May 1, 1886.

No. 21477, at No. 1038 Third avenue, to November 1, 1885.

Resolved, That the action of the Board at its meeting, held August 18, relative to Orders Nos. 14653 and 17984, on premises No. 569 First avenue, be and is hereby revoked, and the Sanitary Superintendent directed to enforce said orders, as new complaint has been made.

Resolved, That application for relief from certain orders be and are hereby denied, as follows:

No. 19322, at south side Eightieth street, commencing 100 feet west of Avenue A.

No. 19875, premises Nos. 116, 116½ and 118 Division street.

Resolved, That copies of the reports of Inspectors upon the condition of certain street pavements, etc., be forwarded to the Department of Public Works for the necessary action, as follows:

Street pavement at northeast corner First avenue and Seventy-ninth street.

Street pavement at No. 201 West Eighteenth street.

Street pavement at No. 201 West Nineteenth street.

Street pavement at Nos. 339, 341, 343 East Thirtieth street.

Street pavement at northwest corner First avenue and One Hundred and Seventh street.

Street pavement at corner Greenwich and Vestry streets.

Street pavement at No. 433 West Sixteenth street.

Sewer obstructions at northwest corner Gouverneur and Water streets.

Sewer obstructions at No. 313 Greenwich street.

Sewer obstructions at corner Roosevelt and Cherry streets.

Sewer obstructions at No. 620 Water street.

Street pavement at No. 1274 Lexington avenue.

Street obstructions at No. 14 New Church street.

Street culvert at No. 217 West Thirty-first street.

Street culvert at corner Peck Slip and South street.

Street sewer at southwest corner Washington Square.

Street sewer at No. 40 South Washington Square.

Street sewer at southwest corner Sullivan and Prince streets.

Street culvert at corner Washington and Rector streets.

Street culvert at northwest corner Water and Roosevelt streets.

Street culvert at southwest corner James Slip and South street.

Street sewer at No. 58 South Washington Square.

Street sewer at No. 94 Sixth avenue.

Street culvert at southwest corner Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Resolved, That a copy of the report of Chief Inspector Edson on the condition of Fulton Market Slip be forwarded to the Department of Public Works for the necessary action.

Resolved, That a copy of the reports of the dangerous condition of premises No. 204 East Broadway, No. 415 East Twelfth street, and Engine-house in West Sixty-eighth street, between Boulevard and Tenth avenue, be forwarded to the Fire Department for the necessary action.

Resolved, That a copy of the report of Inspector Golden upon the condition of premises "Essex Market Prison" be forwarded to the Department of Charities and Correction for the necessary action.

Resolved, That the proposal of Chas. B. Trimble to furnish labor and material for plumbing and drains of stables at North Brother Island for the sum of \$250, be and is hereby approved and accepted.

Resolved, That the proposal of Mitchell, Vance & Co., to furnish labor and material for gas fixtures on North Brother Island for the sum of \$456.35, be and is hereby accepted.

Applications for relief from orders on premises No. 99 Crosby street and No. 285 Avenue C were received and referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Sanitary Committee submitted a report upon the communication of the Health Officer of the Port on the subject of "Contagious Diseases propagated by Rags," which was approved and, on motion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The Health Officer of the Port of New York has communicated to this Board much valuable information on the subject of "The Propagation of Disease by Rags;"

Resolved, That the communication be published in the CITY RECORD.

Adopted, September 29.

Resolved, That copies of the reports of Sanitary Officer Walsh, with endorsement of Chief Inspector Bullard, on condition of dump at Pier 12, East river, be forwarded to the Street Cleaning Department with the request that the nuisance complained of be abated.

Action of the Board on Plans for the Light and Ventilation of New Tenement-houses.

Resolved, That the following plans for light and ventilation of new tenement-houses be and are hereby approved, upon the conditions described in the permits issued in each case, and the said plans and specifications are hereby modified in accordance therewith:

Plan No. 3629, for two tenement-houses, south side Ninety-second street, seventy-five feet west of First avenue.

Plan No. 3640, for one tenement-house, south side, eighty feet west of Second avenue, as amended.

Plan No. 3642, for two tenement-houses, Nos. 259 and 261 Rivington street.

Plan No. 3643, for four tenement-houses on and adjoining northeast corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue.

Plan No. 3645, for one tenement-house, No. 242 Division street.

Plan No. 3647, for one tenement-house, south side Seventieth street, seventy-four feet east of Second avenue.

Plan No. 3648, for eight tenement-houses, east side Second avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventieth street, conditionally.

Plan No. 3649, for one tenement-house, No. 184 Christie street.

Plan No. 3650, for one tenement-house, north side Seventh street, seventy-two feet west of Second avenue.

Plan No. 3652, for one tenement-house, north side Third avenue, two hundred feet west of Morris avenue.

Disapproved.

Resolved, That plans for light and ventilation of the following new tenement-houses be and are hereby disapproved.

Plan No. 3651, for one tenement-house, No. 248 Mulberry street.

Plan No. 3653, for one tenement-house, north side Downing street, eighty feet west of Bedford street.

Plan No. 3654, for one tenement-house, southwest corner Rider avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

Resolved, That the plans for the plumbing and drainage of the following new houses be and are hereby approved upon the conditions contained in the statement of the action of the Board attached in each case to the specifications submitted with the plans, and the said plans and specifications are hereby modified in accordance therewith:

Plan No. 3776, for one tenement-house, Ninth avenue, twenty-one feet south of southeast corner of Ninety-sixth street, as amended.

Plan No. 4001-2, for one factory at No. 382 Front street, as amended.

Plan No. 4217, for one dwelling east side Madison avenue, eighty feet north of Sixty-sixth street.

Plan No. 4222, for one "Home," charitable institution, north side One Hundred and Sixth street, three hundred and eighty feet west of Ninth avenue, conditionally.

Plan No. 4238, for one church, No. 429 East Seventy-seventh street.

Plan No. 4240, for three dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, five hundred and ten feet west of Fifth avenue, conditionally.

Plan No. 4241, for one dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Sixty-first street, eighty feet west of Tenth avenue.

Plan No. 4242, for three tenement-houses, Nos. 351, 353 and 355 West Forty-seventh street.

Plan No. 4244, for five dwellings on and adjoining southeast corner of King and Varick streets.

Plan No. 4245, for one dwelling, No. 413 West One Hundred and Fourth street, conditionally.

Plan No. 4251, for one store at north side of Thirtieth street, two hundred and twenty-five feet east of Tenth avenue, conditionally.

Plan No. 4252, for four tenement-houses on and adjoining southwest corner of First avenue and Ninety-second street.

Plan No. 4253, for one boiler house, south side of Fifty-fifth street, one hundred and fifty feet east of First avenue, conditionally.

Plan No. 4254, for four tenement-houses, north side of Seventy-first street, one hundred and seventy-five feet east of Second avenue.

Plan No. 4255, for one dwelling, north side High Bridge road, three hundred feet east of Avenue A.

Plan No. 4256, for one tenement-house, north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, two hundred feet west of Morris avenue.

Plan No. 4258, for one store at No. 56 East Nineteenth street.

Plan No. 4259, for six dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, one hundred feet west of Sixth avenue.

Resolved, That the violations of law in the plumbing and drainage of the following new houses be and are hereby referred to the Attorney:

Violation No. 2729, for eight houses, Eighty-seventh street, north side, one hundred and six feet east of First avenue.

Violation No. 2835, for one house south side New Chambers street, twenty-five feet west of Pearl street.

Violation No. 2820, for three houses, Seventieth street, south side, one hundred and seventy-five feet east of Eleventh avenue.

Violation No. 2836, for three houses, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Broadway.

Violation No. 2878, for two houses, Avenue A, fifty-one feet north of Eightieth street.

Violation No. 2900, for one house, Avenue A, southwest corner of Eighty-eighth street.

Violation No. 2903, for one house, No. 305 East Eighty-fourth street.

Violation No. 2923, for ten houses, One Hundred and Thirty-second street, southwest corner of Fifth avenue.

Violation No. 2933, for one house, Thirtieth street, north side, two hundred and twenty-five feet east of Tenth avenue.

Violation No. 2937, for ten houses, Fifth avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second street.

Violation No. 2947, for one house, One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, southwest corner of Rider avenue.

Violation No. 2961, for one house, Seventy-fifth street, northeast corner of Lexington avenue.

Violation No. 2975, for one house, No. 123 West Fifty-fourth street.

Resolved, That the violations of law in the light and ventilation of the following new tenement-houses be and are hereby referred to the Attorney:

Violation No. 262, for two houses, Tenth avenue, southwest corner of Forty-eighth street.

Violation No. 263, for one house, Thirty-third street, southeast corner of Ninth avenue.

Violation No. 267, for four houses, Sixty-ninth street, north side, two hundred and forty feet east of Third avenue.

Violation No. 268, for five houses, Sixty-first street, south side, eighty-three feet west of Grand Boulevard.

Sanitary Bureau.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending October 10, 1885:

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors was 6,458.

The number of complaints returned by the Sanitary Inspectors was 715.

During the past week 186 complaints were received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report.

There were issued to the consignees of vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of the Port, 88 permits.

There were issued to consignees to discharge rags (in bulk, under bonds), 4 permits.

There were issued, under the Sanitary Code, 5 miscellaneous permits.

There were issued to scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy-sinks, 94 permits.

At premises where contagious diseases were reported 95 visits were made, and 21 disinfections and fumigations were performed.

The number of cases of contagious diseases removed to Riverside Hospital was 7.

The number of vaccinations performed was 1,938, of which 727 were primary, and 1,211 re-vaccinations.

There were seized and condemned 6,285 pounds of meat, and 2,130 pounds of fish.

The number of specimens of milk examined was 153; the number of arrests made was 2, and the amount of fines imposed was \$450.

The certificates of 515 births, 59 still-births, 346 marriages, and 553 deaths, reported to have taken place in this city, were received by this Bureau during the week ending Saturday, October 10, 1885. This shows a decrease of 134 births, and an increase of 9 still-births, 141 marriages and 10 deaths, when compared with the number received during the preceding week, but when compared with the corresponding week of the year 1884, there was a decrease of 117 births, 10 still-births and 68 deaths, and an increase of 102 marriages. Compared with the mortality reported during the preceding week, the deaths from diphtheria decreased 8; whooping cough, 10; typhoid fever, 5; diarrhoeal diseases, 6; bronchitis, 6; pneumonia, 2; hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis, 5; meningitis and encephalitis, 1; apoplexy, 4; all diseases of the brain and nervous system, 2; cirrhosis and hepatitis, 2; suicide, 1; drowning, 2; while the deaths from measles increased 1; scarlatina, 2; croup, 3; malarial fevers, 2; puerperal diseases, 4; inanition, 4; alcoholism 1; cancer, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; heart diseases, 7; gastritis, enteritis, and peritonitis, 2; Bright's disease and nephritis, 2; surgical operations, 4. The number of deaths from erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, marasmus, tabes mesenterica and scrofula, convulsions, cyanosis and atelectasis, premature and preterm births was the same in the two successive weeks.

Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Children under five years of age, reported during the week and compared with the three preceding weeks.

WEEK ENDING—	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Remittent, Intermittent, Typho-Malarial, Contagious, and Simple Continued Fevers.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Under 1 year of age.	Under 2 years of age.	Under 5 years of age.
Sept. 19, 1885.....	1	1	..	24	13	17	..	11	5	8	104	85	40	20	68	50	187	258	302
" 26, "	1	1	1	29	9	14	..	18	3	6	84	102	34	28	46	43	176	230	270
Oct. 3, "	3	1	3	10	13	4	..	9	2	10	59	98	34	20	41	34	127	170	199
" 10, "	1	..	1	18	10	14	..	14	2	8	65	97	36	26	43	32	154	190	235
Total	6	3	5	81	45	49	..	52	12	32	312	382	144	94	198	159	644	848	1006

The ages of 154 of the persons who died during the week were reported to be under one year, 190 under two years, 235 under five years, and 30 seventy years and over, which shows that the number of deaths of children under five years of age was 36 more than the number reported during the preceding week, and represent 42.49 per cent. of the total weekly mortality.

Deaths reported from Small-pox, Measles, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Typhoid, Cerebro-Spinal, and Malarial Fevers, in Institutions, Tenement and other Dwellings, with Average Age, Floor, and Ward where the Death occurred, and the Hour of Death, for the week ending October 10, 1885.

DISEASE.	In Houses containing 3 Families and under.	In Houses containing over 3 Families.	Canal Boats.	Hotels and Boarding-houses.	Institutions.	FLOOR.										AVERAGE AGE.		
						Basement.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Top.	Not Stated.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Diphtheria.....	3	14	..	1	..	5	7	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	21
Membranous Croup..	3	7	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6
Whooping Cough....	2	9	..	..	3	1	1	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Typhus Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever.....	3	7	..	..	4	..	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	28	10	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..
Malarial Fevers.....	2	6	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	11

DISEASE.	WARDS.																				TOTAL DEATHS.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Eleventh.	Twelfth.	Thirteenth.	Fourteenth.	Fifteenth.	Sixteenth.	Seventeenth.	Eighteenth.	Nineteenth.	Twentieth.	
Small-pox.....	1
Measles.....
Scarlatina.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	18
Membranous Croup..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	10
Whooping Cough....	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	1	..	14
Typhus Fever.....
Typhoid Fever.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	4	1	14
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Malarial Fevers.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	8

Hours at which Deaths Occurred.

DISEASE.	A. M.												P. M.										TOTAL.
	1 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	3 o'clock.	4 o'clock.	5 o'clock.	6 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	8 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	10 o'clock.	11 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	1 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	3 o'clock.	4 o'clock.	5 o'clock.	6 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	8 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	10 o'clock.	
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	18
Membranous Croup..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10
Whooping Cough....	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	14
Typhus Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever.....	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Malarial Fevers.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Of the total number of deaths reported for the week, 96 were in institutions, 318 in tenement-houses, 124 in houses containing three families or less, 5 in hotels and boarding-houses, 10 in rivers, streets, boats, etc.; 10 were on the basement floor, 115 on the first, 128 on the second, 111 on the third, 68 on the fourth, 15 on the fifth, 0 on the sixth; 553 were stated to be residents of New York City, and 0 non-residents; 69 were stated to be single, 137 married, 56 widowed, and the condition of 291 was not stated; these were children who had not attained a marriageable age.

The total number of burial permits issued during the week are as follows, viz.: City deaths, 553; still-births, 59; bodies in transitu, 11; of the total burial permits issued for city deaths and still-births, 57 were upon certificates received from the Coroners; 515 births, 346 marriages, 59 still-births, 553 deaths; 11 applications for transit permits were recorded, indexed and tabulated; 109 searches of the registers of births, marriages, and deaths were made, and 9 transcripts of the birth record, 6 of marriage, and 61 of death were issued during the week.

The mean temperature for the week ending October 10, 1885, was 51.0 degrees Fahr., the mean reading of the barometer was 29.977, the mean humidity was 71, saturation being 100, the number of miles traveled by the wind was 1,050, and the total amount of rain-fall was 0.85 inch depth of water, as reported by D. Draper, Ph. D., Director of the New York Meteorological Observatory, Central Park.

The disposition of 547 deaths and still-births, or 89.38 per cent. of the total number reported, was in the following 14 cemeteries: Bayside (Jewish), 15; Calvary (Roman Catholic), 231; City pauper burial-ground (undenominational), 65; Greenwood (undenominational), 31; Lutheran (undenominational), 86; Cypress Hills (undenominational), 25; Evergreen (undenominational), 34; Woodlawn (undenominational), 21; St. Michael's (Protestant Episcopal), 9; Union (Methodist Protestant), 2; Holy Cross (Roman Catholic), 11; Machpelah, L. I. (Jewish), 1; St. Raymond's (Roman Catholic), 6; Washington (undenominational), 10.

The distribution of deaths (actual mortality) for the week ending October 3, 1885, was in the following Wards, viz.: First, 6; Second, 1; Third, 3; Fourth, 9; Fifth, 8; Sixth, 8; Seventh, 13; Eighth, 18; Ninth, 22; Tenth, 19; Eleventh, 29; Twelfth, 75; Thirteenth, 14; Fourteenth, 7; Fifteenth, 4; Sixteenth, 18; Seventeenth, 33; Eighteenth, 32; Nineteenth, 92; Twentieth, 24; Twenty-first, 38; Twenty-second, 60; Twenty-third, 15; Twenty-fourth, 6.

The actual mortality for the week ending October 3, 1885, was 554; this is 79 less than the number that occurred during the corresponding week of the year 1884, and 59.6 less than the average of the corresponding weeks of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 20.43 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,410,124.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 persons living, of the estimated or enumerated population, according to the most recent weekly returns of Philadelphia was 19.00; Brooklyn, 17.71; Baltimore, 19.57; Boston, 19.68; Cleveland, 20.8; Richmond, 22.18; Charleston, 45.75; Galveston, 15.6; Lowell, 17.46; Worcester, 16.50; Cambridge, 14.48; Fall River, 14.92; Lawrence, 10.28; Lynn, 19.58; Springfield, 12.29. Monthly returns—St. Louis, 19.17; Cincinnati, 14.14; New Haven, 16.00; Paterson, 18.65; Knoxville, 18.12; Norfolk, 29.33; Auburn, 12.00; Syracuse, 16.66; St. Paul, 14.87. Foreign cities—weekly returns—London, 13.8; Liverpool, 21.7; Birmingham,

15.6; Manchester, 21.7; Glasgow, 19.3; Edinburgh, 16.0; Dundee, 14.0; Dublin, 22.0; Belfast, 20.0; Cork, 25.3; Brussels, 20.4; Antwerp, 14.7; Ghent, 23.9; Paris, 18.09; Rome, 27.6; Venice, 22.3; Berlin, 20.1; Munich, 27.7; Breslau, 26.28; Vienna, 19.6; Christiania, 17.47; Amsterdam, 17.7; Rotterdam, 14.7; The Hague, 17.0; Calcutta, 27.4; Bombay, 25.5; Geneva, with suburbs, 19.7; Basel, 15.1; Bern, 20.7; St. Petersburg, 25.2; Havre, 27.0; Salford, 17.4; Liege, 16.5; Prague and suburbs, 26.5; Amiens, 23.8; Trieste, 33.59. Monthly returns—Sydney, 25.1; Melbourne and suburbs, 19.4.

By order of the Board.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 MOTT STREET,
NEW YORK, October 16, 1885.

The Sanitary Committee submitted a report upon the communication of the Health Officer of the Port on the subject of "Contagious Diseases Propagated by Rags," which was approved, and on motion the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The Health Officer of the Port of New York has communicated to this Board much valuable information on the subject of "The Propagation of Disease by Rags"; therefore
Resolved, That the communication be published in the CITY RECORD.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF HEALTH.

The association of the Health Officer of the Port with the New York City Board of Health as an ex-officio member thereof, as provided by law, was designed to promote the efficiency of the respective departments in the protection of the public health.

The co-operation of these departments through an exchange of views, and a knowledge of the measures adopted by each for the protection of the public health, will doubtless contribute in the future, as it has in the past, to secure that very desirable result.

For this reason it is believed to be a duty, and it is esteemed a privilege, to present to the Board a brief history of the measures adopted by the Health Officer of the Port of New York to secure the disinfection of the foreign rags that enter the port of New York, and the reasons for such action, which include the views of eminent sanitarians of this country and Europe, and the presentation of some of the evidence collected from reliable sources that infected old rags are not unfrequently the source of contagious and infectious disease in this and other countries.

The Health Officer has had the honor to communicate to this Board informally frequently during his connection with it, the efforts made to secure the protection of our seaboard and interior populations from small-pox by securing early vaccination of the immigrant after leaving the port of departure, and greater vigilance on the part of the medical officers of passenger steamers in detecting the incipient development of contagious disease among them on the passage; the effort to secure the removal of hospitals from the steerage and the covered gangways to such places on the steamer as would afford complete isolation of the sick, and the measures to secure an improved hygiene of passenger steamers have, from time to time, been informally laid before your Board.

The disinfection of old rags at the port of New York has been also frequently discussed. The necessity for this is not a new one to the sanitarians of other countries; but long and earnestly as it has been discussed by them, the practical difficulty has been that no means has been discovered by which rags in bale could be efficiently disinfected. Moist heat, dry heat, boiling and sulphurous acid, one or the other have been suggested by many, and employed by a few, to disinfect rags before they were baled, but it was reserved for Yankee ingenuity to discover the means by which superheated steam and sulphurous acid in vacuum could be used to penetrate quickly the largest and most closely packed bale of rags, and by the use of the first-named agent destroy with certainty the most resisting forms of germ life, and with the second, all except spore-bearing organisms.

The presentation of this subject to the members of this Board—its history, the opinions of health authorities and sanitarians, and the facts are designed to aid in securing the expression of an intelligent opinion from the humanitarians who stand upon the watch-towers that overlook the public health, as well as from those whose duty it is as the chosen guardians of the public health to "cry aloud and spare not" when dangers, great or small, near or remote, threaten to invade the charge which it is their duty to preserve.

If, on the other hand, the leading minds among sanitarians and health authorities believe that the disinfection of old rags is necessary, the expression of a concurrence of such views will doubtless be received by those who are legally constituted supervisors of maritime sanitation with respectful consideration.

The succeeding pages of this article will convince all impartial minds who give them attentive perusal that the rule which requires that all old rags should be disinfected before they are shipped, or at the port of New York, has been made in compliance with the expressed conviction by influential sanitary and health organizations, of the necessity of such a regulation.

The discussion among European sanitarians and health authorities as to the means by which this object can be accomplished has taken a wide range. In 1884, Dr. Ruysch, of the Hague, proposed to disinfect rags before baling by "steam or hot air"; "as to disinfecting them in a lump (bale), I fear," he wrote, "it will be a difficult matter." Dr. George Buchanan, of the "Local Government Board" of England, in his report for 1883-4, was of the opinion that "bales of rags cannot usually be properly disinfected," "without exposure to heat in such a way that every article in the bale shall attain a temperature of 250° Fahr." "The arrangement," he continues, "which gives greatest penetration of heat is the use of high-pressure steam," "or the bale may be opened out and the whole of its contents be exposed to disinfection by a liquid agent, and this may be water at a boiling heat, or water containing one pint of the clear solution of chloride of lime to four gallons of water," in which the rags "should soak for some hours." Dr. Proust, the French delegate to the International Sanitary Conference at Rome, writes as follows, under date of August 22, 1885: "Our intention now, in France, is to subject them (rags) to the action of disinfecting tanks by means of steam, and while those tanks or boilers are being constructed, to subject rags to the action of sulphurous acid." Dr. Rochefort, Secretary of the Marine Board of Health (France) in the "Revue d'Hygiene," Vol. VII., No. 7, describes "an apparatus for steam disinfection," of which, in conclusion, he says: "If this apparatus does not solve in a complete manner the problem of disinfection, it brings at least an important addition to the solution sought." Dr. Pouchet, in the "Revue d'Hygiene" of May 20, 1885, describes an apparatus for the disinfection of rags by M. Lecouteux and Garnier in St. Oberkauff, as "a copper boiler, in which the rags are piled up, and which is provided with a double bottom pierced with holes, and having at the bottom part a cock for the escape of water. The lid is cemented and bolted on the boiler, and has a cock for the introduction of steam. The apparatus once well closed, a jet of steam is introduced under pressure of three atmospheres into the boiler full of rags."

The "Annal d'Hygiene Publique," 1879, Vol. II., p. 480, has the following: "But in this question (the disinfection of rags) it is necessary, as much as possible, to consider the interest of public health with those of commerce, and we judge that the previous disinfection of rags by heat is the process to be generally adopted, but to add thereto disinfecting vapors in special cases. The action of heat is prompt, almost immediate, which constitutes an economy of time, and heat alters neither the merchandise nor its color, which is very important for the rag trade. We cannot speak too often of it. It is urgent to establish large apparatus for disinfection by heat in our lazarettos; those destined for our hospital and beneficiary establishments would be of lesser importance. This apparatus is indispensable in order to treat the rags coming from abroad, as well as to cleanse those which are received in the interior of the country."

The disinfection of Egyptian rags by boiling has been practiced by the Seymour Paper Company at their warehouses in Cairo for nearly two years past. The use of sulphurous acid with the rags well scattered upon racks, was also recommended to this company by the Health Officer at New York, with the expressed preference for the disinfection by boiling, on account of the liability of the rags to be packed so closely and piled in such quantities upon the racks as to prevent the access of the gas to them sufficiently to affect a satisfactory disinfection.

The system of disinfection of rags in bale by superheated steam, in use at the port of New York, has the misfortune for its popularity with rag importers of being patented. The disinfection in bale by the "sulphur vacuum process," so far as the details of the experiments have been received, seems likely to be satisfactory, and will doubtless afford to those importers who are prejudiced against disinfection by superheated steam, the opportunity of employing a rival system of disinfection.

In relation to the regulation which requires that all rags shall be disinfected that enter this port, it is proper to say that the importance of the rag industry is not overlooked in the restrictions on the importations of this article, which have been thought necessary for the public health.

More than a quarter of million of people in France alone live by this industry. Probably 175,000 bales of rags enter per annum at the port of New York—worth several millions of dollars. But this ought not to disguise the fact that old rags have in all time past been considered as prolific sources of contagion. And the more the subject is discussed the more will this be apparent. It will be seen, now that the discussion is invited, that this fear among health authorities is neither new or groundless.

While seeking to discharge a duty, conceived to be such by the light of long and patient investigation, and by the expressed opinion of sanitary organizations and health authorities, it has not seemed proper to increase public apprehension in relation to a useful article of commerce by representing the dangers from the omission of the duty which would be likely to increase the prejudice or fear of the public. For this reason no public reply has been made to the criticisms of interested parties until they impliedly, if not expressly, charged venality in the discharge of the duty.

An appeal was made from the decision of the Health Officer which requires that all foreign rags entering this port shall be disinfected where gathered, or at this port. The parties making the appeal have the satisfaction—the distinction, if they please to consider it such—of being the first in the experience of something more than five years, during which interests aggregating thousands of millions of dollars have passed under the supervision and control of the New York Quarantine, to express a doubt of the integrity which has influenced the measures and management of it, and to appeal from the decisions made by the Health Officer in the official discharge of his duty.

A brief history of the circumstances which led to the adoption of the present restrictions on the importation of old rags will be necessary to an intelligent presentation of the reasons for the Health Officer's refusal to give permission to land the cargo of Italian rags on the "Fillippo," from which decision D. de Castro recently made an appeal.

The causes which have contributed to impress health authorities, not only in this country but in Europe, that old rags have been fruitful sources of the dissemination of some forms of contagious disease, will be referred to further on, as briefly as is consistent with the many proofs at hand of that fact.

A literature has not been wanting in relation to this article of commerce, which inspired the liveliest apprehension in the minds of a great majority of the people, of the danger of the introduction of contagious diseases among the populations of our seaboard and interior communities by the admission of foreign rags. The press in numerous instances, and throughout the country, disseminated this literature in language more vigorous than elegant. "Old rags picked from the filth of Egyptian towns like Cairo and Alexandria—rags gathered from the slums of Naples—old rags that were thrown into the street from hospitals and pest-houses," were held up to the public gaze as the embodiment of filth and the greatest source of danger to the public health.

During the winter of 1883-1884, the writer had formulated a plan for boiling Egyptian rags at the warehouses of the Seymour Paper Company in Cairo and Alexandria, which was adopted, and a plant made for that purpose, the supervision of which was entrusted to a citizen of the United States appointed by the Secretary of State. This plan of disinfection proceeded for some time, and twelve to fifteen thousand pounds were daily disinfected.

The extension of cholera to the continent of Europe, it is assumed, seemed to the Government to necessitate the adoption of this, or other measures, to prevent the importation of infected rags from those localities, as the restriction on the importation of rags not disinfected amounted practically to an embargo. A circular issued by the Treasury Department, August 30, prohibited the landing of old rags on and after the 1st of September prox., for three months from the date, and charged customs officers throughout the United States with the execution of the order. Subsequently this order was modified to the extent of admitting all rags afloat previous to the first of September, and afterwards the order was further modified so as to allow rags that were afloat previous to the first of January, 1885, to enter our ports, and prohibiting the entry of old rags that were not afloat on that date from any foreign country, except upon disinfection at the expense of the importers.

At the conference of the representatives of State Boards of Health, and of maritime, sanitary officials, held at Washington, D. C., December 10 and 11, 1884, the Secretary of the Treasury requested and obtained the expression of the views of the conference in respect to the admission of rags from foreign countries; for there was a difference of opinion manifested between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State in this matter, as shown when the matter was discussed at the Cabinet meeting held the day previous to the meeting of the conference; the Secretary of State was understood to favor the prohibition of the importation of all foreign rags, while the Secretary of the Treasury inclined to admit rags if disinfected by some process which health authorities considered efficient.

The views of the Conference, as represented by the Committee to whom the subject was referred, were expressed in the following letter to the Secretary:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1884.

To the Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR—The committee appointed by the Conference of State Boards of Health, to consider the subject of national action relating to health, which committee had the honor of an interview with you this day, and hereby respectfully submits the view of the committee respecting the particular source of danger to health upon which you have expressed a wish to receive the opinion of the committee, namely, from imported rags.

Members of the committee believe that contagious diseases, dangerous to the public health, occur in the homes of the people in every country, that old rags are collected mainly from cast-off material from the homes of the people, and that old rags, in whatever country collected, are not free from danger, and that it would tend to prevent the introduction into this country of more than one contagious disease if all old rags so imported into the country should be disinfected before or on entrance at the port of entry.

This committee are of the opinion that disinfection of old rags can be effected by boiling them thoroughly, by exposing them to superheated steam so as to assure a temperature equal to or exceeding two hundred and twelve degrees, by the use of sulphurous acid gas—the rags being fully exposed to the action of such gas in the ratio resulting from the burning of two pounds of sulphur to each one thousand cubic feet of air, or by the use of the latter agent in any other form or manner which shall secure the subjection of the old rags to that agent in an effectual manner.

This committee further express the opinion that the disinfection of rags should be allowed to be effected in any country where a proper inspection of the process of disinfection can be secured, and such disinfection certified to by a representative of the United States.

H. B. WALCOT, Chairman,
S. S. HERRICK, Secretary.

Ten days subsequently, December 22, Secretary McCulloch issued the following circular:

To Collectors of Customs and others:

All circulars of the Department concerning the importation of old rags are modified as follows: No old rags except those afloat on or before January 1, 1885, on vessels bound directly to the United States, shall be landed in the United States from any vessel, nor come into the United States by land, from any foreign country, except upon disinfection, at the expense of the importers, as provided in this circular, or as may hereafter be provided.

Either of the following processes will be considered a satisfactory method of disinfection of old rags, and will entitle them to entry and to be landed in the United States upon the usual permit of the local Health Officer, viz:

1. Boiling in water for two hours under a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch.
2. Boiling in water for four hours without pressure.
3. Subjection to the action of confined sulphurous acid gas for six hours, burning one and a half or two pounds roll-brimstone in each one thousand cubic feet of space, with rags well scattered on racks.
4. Disinfection in the bale by means of perforated screws or tubes through which sulphur dioxide, or superheated steam at a temperature of not less than three hundred and thirty degrees, shall be forced under a pressure of four atmospheres for a period sufficient to insure thorough disinfection.

Old rags may be landed and stored at such places as may be approved by this Department, for the purpose of undergoing any of the processes of disinfection before named, and upon the completion of such process to the satisfaction of an inspector of customs and the local officer, the rags may be delivered to the importer or consignee.

Old rags may be subjected to disinfection by either of said processes in any other country where this Department may appoint an inspector to superintend the same, whose certificate of such disinfection shall be authenticated by a United States consular officer, according to Department circular No 61, of April 22, 1884.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

The Secretary of the Treasury forwarded this circular to health authorities and to importers of rags, asking their opinion of it.

The first three processes above mentioned in the formula for the disinfection of Egyptian rags in the latter part of 1883. The fourth process mentioned in the circular, to wit., disinfection in the bale by means of perforated screws or tubes, through which sulphur dioxide or superheated steam at a temperature of not less than three hundred and thirty degrees was forced, was as novel an expedient as it has been proved to be efficient—at least in subjecting the rags to the agents mentioned in the Department circular.

The history of the adoption by the Treasury Department of the system of disinfection of rags in the bale by superheated steam, while not strictly pertinent to the objects of this article, is nevertheless a necessary portion of this subject, since it affords an explanation and justification of the action of the Health Officer in accepting the method adopted by the Government for the disinfection of rags in the bale.

The latter part of December, 1884, the Secretary of the Treasury requested the Health Officer of the port of New York to indicate some suitable place near New York City or Brooklyn for disinfecting rags from foreign ports. Before complying with this request a consultation with Dr. Raymond, Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, was held in relation to the disinfection of rags, and it was determined that the efficiency of superheated steam and sulphurous acid should be submitted to such tests as would afford a practical demonstration of the power of those agents as germicides. Dr. J. S. Billings, of the United States Army, was requested to conduct the experiments. He declined, and recommended that Dr. George M. Sternberg, also of the United States Army, but on detached duty at the Johns Hopkins University, be employed, as his specialty in the cultivation and study of disease-producing germs would enable him to give satisfactory attention to the tests it was proposed to make.

The results of the tests with superheated steam were communicated by Dr. Sternberg under date of February 24th, as follows:

"Moist heat proves to be a most certain and practicable method of destroying germs, and the most resistant spores are quickly destroyed by a temperature of 230 degrees Fahr., which is 100 degrees below the temperature exacted by the Treasury Department. The spores of anthrax are destroyed by a temperature of 221 degrees maintained for two minutes, and all micrococci and bacilli not containing spores are quickly destroyed by a temperature much below the boiling point of water."

The management and result of the experiments with sulphurous acid is best told by Dr. Sternberg's report in the "Medical News" of March 14 and 28, 1885. It is sufficient to say that the

report of Dr. Sternberg indicated a less satisfactory result with that agent than was secured with superheated steam.

There is no doubt that whatever of living organisms may exist in bales of rags including the most resisting spores, may be quickly destroyed by steam at a temperature of 230 degrees Fahr., and that all parts of a bale weighing a half a ton may be heated to this degree in eight minutes by the system adopted.

The conclusions in respect to S. O. 2 have not in all respects been as satisfactory, but it was conclusively proved that the specific infecting power of vaccine virus is destroyed by it—and that micro-organisms without spores may be destroyed by this agent if exposed to it under favorable circumstances.

The Baltic Stores, on the water-front of South Brooklyn, were designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as the place for the disinfection of "old rags" by superheated steam, subject to the approval of the local health authorities.

Under date of June 10, 1885, the Treasury Department issued a circular relegating to the local Health Boards and Quarantine officials the regulations under which foreign rags should be admitted.

The plant for disinfecting rags was removed from the Baltic Stores soon after this order was issued, and established near the discharging Quarantine anchorage.

The recommendation of the conference of eminent health authorities which met at Washington, D. C., December 10-11, 1884, that all foreign rags should be disinfected in countries where gathered, or at the ports of entry in this country, and the adoption by the Government of that recommendation, constitutes one of the reasons for requiring that all old rags entering the port of New York shall be disinfected.

Early in April of the present year, the undersigned was apprehensive that cholera would appear in Europe, and impressed with the great responsibility of the situation which was imposed, owing to the epidemic of cholera in Europe during the past year, and the liability that the dreaded disease would recruit its forces during the present season and cross the Atlantic to invade our own people, as also with the conviction that other contagia, particularly that of small-pox, which existed in an unusual degree in some localities, notably in London, where an average of from 1,200 to 1,500 cases of that disease were in the hospitals for the past year, the writer invited a conference of the principal maritime sanitary and local health officials, which met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the 23d of April, and adopted the following conclusions:

1. That the maximum period of incubation of Asiatic cholera may, for quarantine purposes, be assumed to be eight days, and that in case of the disease occurring on vessels during the voyage hitherto, the quarantine of observation of persons should extend to eight days from the last date of possible exposure.
2. That for fumigation of closed spaces, sulphurous acid gas may be commended, from two to three pounds of sulphur being burned for each 1,000 cubic feet.
3. That for disinfection of luggage, or other fomites, reliance may be placed on fresh chloride of lime, bi-chloride of mercury, or dry heat to 230 degrees Fahr.
4. That in view of the danger of other contagia, as well as that of cholera, all rags imported to this country should be disinfected either at the place of departure or on their arrival here.
5. That if such disinfection be done abroad it be required that either the rags be boiled for not less than thirty minutes, and dried before baling, or treated with superheated steam for not less than eight minutes, and in such manner as to be heated to or above 212 degrees Fahr. in every part.
6. That inspectors should be appointed (by the department having control of the epidemic fund) to certify to the sufficiency of disinfection of rags according to the above rules, and that a consular endorsement be added to such certificate.
7. That in the absence of such certificate and consular endorsement, all rags should be disinfected at the port of entry.

These conclusions, which were not invited by the Health Officer at the Port of New York, but which were the expression of the deliberate and unbiased judgment of the sanitarians present, and which were subsequently formally approved by others not present at the meeting, affords another of the reasons for requiring that all foreign rags entering the port of New York shall be disinfected at the port of departure, or at this port.

The appeal of de Castro & Co. was based upon the claim that an exception should be made in his case to the regulation which has been adopted under the advice of one of the most numerous and representative health conferences ever held in the United States, and subsequently by the representatives of most of the principal quarantine officials of the Northern Atlantic ports.

The Health Officer at New York for the two years previous to the order of the Government which directed that all foreign rags should be disinfected, endeavored to make these exceptions, and found it to be far the most difficult and vexatious of the duties of his administration.

The eminent Dr. Richter, of Germany, whose voice was long since raised against rags as the fruitful source of contagious disease, says: "When man's own interests are at stake, he does not care at all for his fellow-beings, whether in adversity or prosperity, and for a farthing he will put all the people's health in jeopardy."

This is severe language, but it is the language of one of the most earnest and eminent of the sanitarians in Europe.

It is but a few weeks since a small invoice of rags came to this port by one of the English steamers. The Health Officer at New York was notified by the consul at Naples that these rags came from one of the worst cholera infected portions of that city. The Health Officer telegraphed the agents of the steamer in New York that the rags would not be permitted to land. The consignees of these rags did not come forward to claim them. Is there any doubt that they would have done so if the source from which they came had not been discovered?

Dr. Sternberg, of the United States Army, writes as follows, under a recent date:

"It cannot be claimed that it is necessary in order that the public health may be protected, to disinfect all rags which come to us from foreign ports. But it is so difficult a matter to determine just what rags may be admitted with safety, that it seems to me advisable to make the rule general. If exceptions are made and the matter is left to the judgment of the local health authorities, the carelessness or indifference of a single individual may neutralize all the good which has been accomplished by judicious discrimination and disinfection at all our principal seaports. The chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

Dr. J. Higham Hill, Health Inspector on the Consular Staff at London, writes, under date of August 19, 1884, to the Consul General: "I have heard that large quantities of continental rags are now being forwarded to America via Hull rather than London, there being no Health Inspector at the former port."

"The sources whence rags are collected are so difficult to trace, and during epidemics of infectious disease rags are so likely to come from infected localities, it appears to me that, unless a reliable certificate from a competent authority be produced stating that they have been properly disinfected, it would be a wise precaution to prohibit the importation."

Consul Lathrop, at Bristol, on the same date, wrote the State Department that rags that arrive in England are not required by the "Local Government Board" to be disinfected if designed for immediate exportation, and adds: "Under this provision it would be entirely competent for a vessel direct from Marseilles, for instance, to trans-ship its cargo of rags at any English port for the United States."

These are some, but not all the reasons why there should be no exceptions to the rule, under present circumstances. I hasten to notice some of the circumstances which have contributed to impress the Health Officer at New York with the conviction that the line of safety and assurance of protection of the public health lay in requiring the disinfection of all rags that enter the port:

- 1st. The difficulty which has been illustrated, and which is corroborated by those who have superior opportunities for observation, and thereby forming correct conclusions in determining what rags may and what may not be safely admitted without disinfection.
- 2d. That the precautionary measures necessary against the diseases communicated by rags, have engaged the attention and have been earnestly discussed, not only in this country but in Europe, as instanced by the health congress within a few years past at Turin, at Brussels, and at The Hague.
- 3d. That the following authentic record of instances where contagious diseases have been communicated from rags afford conclusive proof of the wise regard which the representative bodies referred to in this country and Europe have for the public health, in the prohibition recommended of the distribution of rags that have not been disinfected.

The "British Medical Journal" of May 11, 1878, page 686, speaks of "Rags as disseminators of disease," and refers to "the measures taken by the Austrian government to prevent the spread of disease by obtaining the adoption of uniform precautions in all the neighboring States in the shape of strict enforcement of sanitary regulations, and the prohibition of the importation of rags." "The authorities of Austria," the article remarks, "have for some time forbidden the importation of rags."

Vol. I, page 863, of the same journal, says: "An epidemic of small-pox, which spread somewhat widely, broke out at Abenheim, in the Canton of Worms, Rheinisch Hesse. Almost all the patients at the outset were five women who worked in a rag factory cutting up and assorting rags. The cases were investigated, and it was found that a portion of these rags came from Marseilles, where small-pox prevailed to a serious extent."

The "British Medical Journal" of July 3, 1880, Vol. I, page 21, says: "Girls who worked at sorting rags at Canterbury contracted the disease and communicated it to twelve others." "The then health officer said that during the period of three years there had not been a case of small-pox in the city the origin of which had not been traced to the factory." In 1878 cases originated in the same factory. In 1879 another case occurred there. Dr. Butterfield, in his last annual report on the health of Bradford, wrote: "No case of small-pox had occurred in the borough for many months, when a girl who had not left the neighborhood was taken sick. In a few days another young woman employed in the same work exhibited symptoms of the disease." "March, 1878, several persons residing apart, but working in the same room at a rag warehouse, were simultaneously affected with small-pox, and from them extended to about thirty others."

"At Whitesford, in 1873 and 1875, there were two outbreaks of small-pox from the same cause."

"At Thetford an epidemic of six months' duration and from which sixteen or seventeen deaths

resulted, were traced by Dr. H. J. Hunter to two women engaged together in cutting up some foreign rags and who fell ill the same day."

Under date of January 20, 1883, the "British Medical Journal" said: "An outbreak of small-pox has just taken place at New Cathcart, under peculiar circumstances. A local firm of paper-makers received in December last a quantity of rags from Königsburg, via Leith. The work people in their employment have been engaged in cutting them up recently, and within the last few days four of them have been seized with small-pox, and some others have sickened with what is feared will turn out to be the same disease."

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board (of England, 1883-1884) contains the following, in the report of the medical officer of the Board:

"Of infectious diseases, which are known to have been conveyed to persons engaged in the rag trade or in paper-making, small-pox is by far the most frequent." * * * and again he remarks: "It has been thought desirable to take exceptional precautions to prevent the introduction of cholera by them (rags) into English ports."

(Signed)

GEO. BUCHANAN, Medical Officer Local Government Board.

The restrictions on the importation of rags at the port of New York are by no means without precedent. Reference has been made to the restrictions by Austria. Holland has a very rigid inspection law. And a French decree dated as early as March 15, 1879, compels "all rags imported into France by sea to be disinfected; and the importation of rags is restricted to certain ports where disinfecting apparatuses have been provided."

In order to evade this, rags have been unloaded at neighboring ports in other countries and thence carried by land across the frontier. With a view of preventing this it has been recommended that the importation be restricted on land to places where a disinfecting arrangement is provided. (See "British Medical Journal" of August 4, 1883.)

The following is from the "British Medical Journal" of May 2, 1885:

THE DISINFECTION OF RAGS.

"The Woodside Rag Works at Aberdeen, the outbreak of small-pox amongst the workers in which was the subject of a question by Dr. Farquharson on April 23d, have repeatedly been the scene of similar outbreaks of the same disease, and it would be worth while, therefore, that some special inquiry should be made as to the precautions adopted by the proprietors for preventing such occurrences in future."

"Some of the better known paper makers in England have now a regular set of regulations for minimizing the danger arising from the handling of infected rags. It is impossible, perhaps, absolutely to prevent the occurrence of a case of small-pox from this cause, without measures of disinfection being applied to all rags. Although we have no reason for assuming that these diseases are not spread by rags, we have chiefly records of small-pox distributed in this way." * * *

Section 49 of the Scotch Public Health Act of 1867 (corresponding to section 125 of the English Act of 1875) imposes a penalty on any person who "gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without due disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags or other things which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disorders." Of course, if this law were universally observed, the question of rag disinfection would hardly arise, at any rate as regards rags of home origin. If infected rags pass into the hands of dealers, it is not because the law is not sufficiently stringent, but because of the practical difficulties in the way of its enforcement.

Obviously, it is the person who first sells the rags who should be responsible for their freedom from infectious properties, both because he alone is likely to know their history, and because if disinfection were postponed until they reached the paper mills the rags would pass through several hands while still retaining their infectious properties. It would seem hardly fair, therefore, to compel the paper manufacturer to atone for the omissions of the first vendor by a process of disinfection applied indiscriminately to all rags; but it would nevertheless be very desirable if, for the protection of the work people, paper makers could see their way to the adoption of some effective means of disinfection of rags. Of the processes which have been proposed to this end, Dr. Franklin Parsons, to whose admirable summary of the subject we are indebted for many of the above suggestions, thinks that high-pressure steam seems to promise most.

The belief that old rags communicated contagion is so considerable in England that it has been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons.

"British Medical Journal," August 25, 1883, page 397; House of Commons, August 15, 1883. Importation of Disease by Rags. Sir S. Northcote asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been called to some cases of small-pox reported from a place in his constituency, which were supposed to have originated from foreign rags among people employed in certain paper mills.

There was one death last week and there had been several other serious cases of illness. He called the attention of the Local Government Board to the subject, in the hope that some restriction might be devised to check the propagation of infection by rags.

It will doubtless be admitted that cholera and other severe forms of contagious diseases such as small-pox, diphtheria, and scarlatina and typhus fever, can be communicated by cast-off or soiled clothing; but old rags it is said have no such history as carriers of the contagion. It is urged that rags are gathered months before being shipped, and the contagion, if there was any, has lost its power. This is probably true of a great portion of the rags imported, but it is certainly true that there are in most, if not all consignments, rags that have been recently gathered. And it is also true that the contagion of some of these diseases may be preserved in clothing and old rags for weeks and months, and when again exposed to the air in the presence of susceptible persons, will communicate their deadly poison. It has never been satisfactorily ascertained how long the contagion of some of these diseases may be retained in old rags or cast-off clothing. The cases of small-pox that developed in 1873, in the hospital at Utrecht, were traced to insufficiently disinfected bed quilts which had been infected by small-pox patients treated there in 1872.

The "British Medical Journal" of 1880, Vol. 1st, page 952, has a report of Dr. Henry S. Alford, Medical Health Officer in the Tauton District, in relation to the Abenheim epidemic of small-pox, in which he alleges that the disease was communicated by "rags that had been on the premises six months and were obtained from Russia or Wales." No cases had occurred in the village, nor had the girls first attacked left home.

Dr. Ruysch of The Hague, one of the delegates to the International Sanitary Congress at Rome, of the present year, and one of the most earnest, able and zealous of the European sanitarians, made a report, at the Congress of Hygiene at The Hague in 1884, on rags—"A Danger National and International," from which the following extracts are made:

"In England, France and Germany the same facts go to prove the propagation of diseases, and principally small-pox (by rags). One of the most interesting works on this subject is certainly Dr. Gilbert's report on the epidemic at Marseilles, that had exactly the same characteristics as the small-pox epidemic of 1874 and 1875, and proved conclusively the great influence of rags on epidemics. To cite only two facts: In 1874 there were 117 rag stores in Marseilles, of which 46 were in one district; in that district the number of dead from small-pox was three times larger than in any other district, while of 157 cases of disease 64 cases occurred in rag pickers' houses, or in houses in close proximity thereto, or rag stores. In that district Dr. Gilbert found a cellar for rags which infected six persons, four of whom died."

"A rag-picker from Amsterdam, when cholera was raging in 1866, introduced it in the city of Tilbourg."

"At Dresden a rag-picker was the first victim of cholera in that commune."

"At Mearssen the first one attacked with cholera was a rag-picker."

"In 1866, various people working in a paper-mill at Wormerveer had been handling rags and were taken with typhus."

"The origin of the small-pox epidemic in 1871 at Herde and Epe, the Medical Inspector attributed to rags."

"In 1870 and in 1880, persons were attacked with small-pox who, while working in a paper factory at Maestricht, had been handling rags, or had visited the locality where rags are selected; whereas during all that time no other case of this disease was known at Maestricht, but only in Belgium whence the suspected rags were partly coming."

"Infected rags from Marseilles caused an epidemic at Abenheim, in Germany."

"Similar reports on the propagation of small-pox by means of rags have been established in a paper factory at Lyons, Christiana, Leipsic, Bradford, Osult, Whittlesford and Thetford."

"As in the disposition of filth, we must commence by watching the place of its origin—the gutter, the house, the sewers under our feet, and finally the place where it is accumulated—so in rags must we watch the various ways by which they come into circulation and the stations where they are stored, and so much more so in rags, as we know by sad experience that men engaged in this business for the sake of a few pennies are apt to relax their obligations."

The conclusions of the report of Dr. Ruysch are embraced in the two following propositions, which were adopted by the Congress of the Hague:

"1st conclusion—Since the disinfection of rags as practiced in general leaves much that is unsatisfactory, and that the precautions to take when gathering, transporting and selecting rags, clothing and old clothes are not sufficient, rags that have not been carefully watched from their starting point are a national and international danger."

"2d conclusion—To appoint a commission of the members here present in this Congress to ascertain what measures, national and international, can be adopted to prevent the fatal influence communicated by this source of contagion."

The conviction that old rags from foreign ports have been, and are public carriers of contagion, is most firmly established in the minds not only of the sanitarians of other countries, but of our own maritime and interior health authorities, and of those eminent sanitarians.

The relegation by the Government to the local health authorities of the question of the admission of rags, left to maritime sanitary officials a legacy of difficulties under which it has been impossible to make uniform rules for their admission at the different ports consistent with the sense of duty

of those officials as the guardians of the public health, and secondarily (but an important duty) as the conservators of commercial interests. The following is an illustration:

The Boston Board of Health on the 1st of June adopted this order:

"In view of the unreliable character of the evidence as to the origin, history and treatment of rags brought to this port from foreign ports, and in view also of the misleading character of the health certificates brought by masters of vessels from ports from which rags are shipped, and on account of the danger from cholera and other contagia likely to be carried by these importations, it is hereby

"Ordered, That on and after this date (June 1, 1885) all rags arriving at this port from any foreign port, shall, before being discharged, be disinfected, under the supervision of an officer of this Board and in a manner satisfactory to this Board." Dated June 1, 1885.

At the same time the Health Officer at New York believed it to be his duty to admit all rags that had been disinfected under the supervision and regulations of the Treasury Department.

The Health Officer at the port of New York has hitherto admitted all invoices of rags that have been accompanied by the certificates of the Inspector appointed by the Treasury Department, and endorsed by the United States Consul, that they have been disinfected according to either of the four formulæ prescribed by the Treasury Department in the circular of December 22, 1884.

Extracts from Foreign and Home Journals.

("Annal d'Hygiene Publique," 1879, Vol. II, page 480).

RAG-PICKERS' DISEASE.

The physicians of lower Austria have observed recently a disease, the nature of which remains unknown, that they have only met in the paper factories, and which they call the Rag Pickers' Disease (Die Handernkrankheit). The disease commences with weakness, anorexia, insomnia, vomiting, sensation of weight in the epigastrium, the second day, sometimes the third, one can see cyanosis of the lips, cheeks, the nails, cold sweats, oedema of the lungs, no disturbance of the brain. Generally death is easy, excepting in cases where there is pulmonary stasis. No abdominal symptoms, no albumen in the urine. On necropsy one finds various lesions of the lungs without special character.

This is the disease Dr. Hoffman, the Austrian delegate to the Rome International Sanitary Conference, refers to on another page as "rag sickness," and which he believes to be a "form of anthrax."

Extracts from the report of Dr. Bristow, taken from the eighth report of the Medical officer of the Privy Council, page 206.

"Mr. Barnard, upon opening a bag of rags, noticed a disagreeable odor, and fourteen days (or thereabouts) after was seized with small-pox. He recognized the same odor while the scabs were falling off. No small-pox in the vicinity previously."

"Saunders (a female rag-sorter) took small-pox from Temple Mills, Marlow four others had it at nearly the same time. All five were engaged on dirty London rags. She was attacked in two weeks. No small-pox in the village at the time." Page 207.

"Mrs. Hays says, while cutting up rags she recognized the smell of small-pox, and two or three weeks afterwards she took the disease. She claims that the rags were from Tunbridge Wells, where small-pox was prevailing at the time. There was no small-pox in her neighborhood at the time." Page 207.

"Mrs. Holland had small-pox, which she attributed to some London seconds she had been cutting up. Eight other cases broke out subsequently in the mill. There was in the neighborhood one Henry Styles, a carrier, had the disease previously; he died of it a week or two before she took it, but he lived three-quarters of a mile away, and had no communication with her." Page 207.

CHOLERA COMMUNICATED BY CLOTHING.

"John Barnes, a laborer, had been suffering for two days from diarrhoea and cramp, when, on the 28th of December, he was taken ill with the symptoms of cholera, and died. The next day, Barnes' wife and two other persons who visited the sick man, were seized with cholera, but recovered. The son of the deceased man then arrived; it appears he had been apprenticed to his uncle, a shoemaker in Leeds, and that his aunt died of cholera fifteen days before, her effects having been sent to Barnes without having been washed. The trunk containing the things had been opened by Barnes in the evening, and the next day he was taken ill, and died." "Lancet," Vol. II., page 109.

"In 1854 cholera was not known in the County of Bedford, when it broke out in the village of Ridgmont, and eleven cases occurred, all of which were fatal. It was ascertained that the first case occurred in a man whose son had died of cholera in London a week or two before, and whose clothes were sent down to the country. The poor man unwrapped the bundle of clothes himself; he was seized with the disease and died. This case was the nucleus of the others. An instance of similar nature was reported from Lustheim, near Munich, where the first case of cholera was generated in the house of a laborer, one of whose daughters was in service at Munich. The latter sent her parents clothes belonging to a family some members of which had just died of cholera; these old clothes were at once appropriated and worn; three days afterwards (September 21, 1854), the father and mother were seized with cholera and died; on the 22nd and 25th other members of the family took the disease. Dr. Lebert reports the case of a man who was attacked with cholera, having worn the clothes of a person who had died of the disease two months previously." Page 224.

"On the 24th of December, 1848, a woman and two children died of cholera in Suon Fields, Southwark. The clothes of the children were sent to Boston for the use of a third child living with its grandmother. The old lady and child unpacked the parcel, and both were attacked with cholera. There were no other cases in Boston until eight months afterwards." Page 383.

"It is well authenticated that during the epidemic in the United States in 1873, cholera was introduced in effects of emigrants. The vessels which brought them were in perfect sanitary condition. Passengers were healthy, and remained so after landing, and until they reached Carthage, Ohio, Crow River, Minn., and Yankton, Dak., where their goods were unpacked. At each place within twenty hours after poison particles were liberated, the first case appeared."

If the contagion of cholera may be preserved in clothing for weeks and months, why not in rags?

From the collection of the works of the "Comite Consultatif" of Public Hygiene, Paris, 1883, Vol. XII., Page 83. Council of Public Hygiene, Dr. Vallin, Reporter. (Translation.) Depot and Sorting Warehouses for Rags:

Rag-sorting is done on a vast scale in the department of Oise, particularly at Criel. The quantity of material which comes to the warehouses has a value of 1,500,000 francs per annum.

An epidemic of variola which devastated the Arrondissement in 1877 and 1878, has been attributed by Dr. Boursier, member of the Council of Hygiene in the Arrondissement of Senlis, to the propagation of variolous virus by the rags.

About July, 1878, five sorters of rags working in the warehouse at Criel were attacked with small-pox; they conveyed the disease to their relations and neighbors; their soiled clothing infected the proprietor and workers in a floating laundry. The course of the epidemic could be followed from its point of origin to twenty communes.

The deaths at Criel, Montataire and Nogent were twenty-two; in the Arrondissement, forty.

On the occasion of an application for a permit for the erection of a new sorting warehouse at Criel, Mr. Le Febvre, of Farque, Secretary of the Council at Senlis, has given very interesting details of the hygiene of the buildings for and the operations of rag sorting.

The warehouses at Senlis use between them 5,000,000 kilograms of rags. These are separated into four or five kinds by women, chiefly young girls.

Garments, by chance whole, are taken by the class of unmarried working people who are destitute of resources.

Others, which have been patched or worn too much, serve for wiping-cloths for the machines in factories.

All white goods, linen or cotton, are destined for the paper mills, except a slight amount of linen deducted for charpie or surgical dressings. The best is sent to English paper mills on payment of the customs.

Colored fabrics, cotton or half linen, are also the subjects of a minute classification, and the refuse is sold as waste. The rest passes to the weavers for manufacture into new fabrics.

The dust raised by this sorting is horrible and infective; this dust contains, sometimes, virulent germs. Disinfection of the rags should be made. Some desire this to be done at the place of origin, at the place where the rag is received for transmission abroad; others demand disinfection at the place of destination, in the port of entry, which is the only practical measure for cargoes coming from the East by way of the sea.

But they fear that the expense will be high for the wholesale dealer in rags, who is only a warehouse keeper, and who makes a first sorting in order to sell the different kinds to the various industries.

Of the Commissioners appointed to examine the demand in question, one Dr. Boursier, Health Officer, "believes neither in the fitness nor efficiency of measures directed against the establishments at Criel," but is a partisan of preliminary disinfection of rags in the family—a view which is entirely too Platonic; the other, the reporter, proposed the following conclusion:

The Council considers that sanitary measures which some object to, and which the police might impose on families attacked with contagious diseases, would not be sufficient to preserve the sorting warehouses at Criel, which would always be in danger; that the virulent germs could be carried outside the warehouses by the workers, either in the form of dust or in the state of incubation.

That incubation could only occur in non-vaccinated or non-revaccinated persons.

That in regard to the rag-sorting warehouses at Criel, the Prefect should be requested

1st. To order a thorough washing of the floor every eight days.

2d. To order the workers to wear an over-garment which is to be removed before going out.

3d. To permit no one to be employed in these works unless they have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated inside of ten years.

4th. To apply these measures to the warehouse in question.

The permit was given under the conditions here cited, which nevertheless seem insufficient.

We read in the report which they made, about a small deduction from the linen rags for the manufacture of charpie and dressings. One cannot think without horror that, perhaps, this unwashed charpie will be used to dress an amputation of the thigh in some hospital where Listerism is not used. Is not this a new reason for the definite banishment of charpie from hospital supplies, and its replacement by lit washed charpie?

"New York Medical Journal," August 29, 1885. Letter from Dr. Sonderegger, President of the Swiss Aerzte Commission:

The fact in relation to rags was observed and described by Prof. Biermer (living now at Breslau as Professor of Practical Medicine), and by Dr. Zehnder, Vice-Director of the Board of Health (Sanetatsrath), who were both most active at the time of the cholera in Zurich in 1867.

Kriegsliten is a small village in the Canton of Solothurn, at 80-100 kilometres distance from Zurich, not connected with this town either by water or by trade and industrial commerce.

There is a paper-mill at Kriegsliten, and a working-woman, who had to tear the rags, was attacked suddenly with cholera, and died the following day. The following days sixteen more workmen (all occupied in tearing rags) were taken sick; of these eleven died.

A careful examination showed that all of the rags went from Zurich and from cholera houses; therefore, the whole mass of rags was disinfected by boiling. After this no case of cholera occurred. The large establishment of the paper-mill, as well as the village, remained free. I mentioned the fact in a little address to the Swiss people, which I have the honor to send you, and nobody doubted the fact or made any opposition. The fact was known everywhere in Switzerland.

State Board of Health, Michigan, 1882, Allegan County, page 393:

Dr. B. Thomson, Health Officer of Plainwell, reported on April 15, 1882, small-pox contracted while working in a paper mill, from which three other cases originated.

Sixth Annual Report State Board of Health, Connecticut, 1883; General Report:

Small-pox, page 22.—"The disease was several times introduced by tramps, more often by emigrants brought up from New York for domestic or out-door service, and a few times by paper rags. This is the principal danger from the latter source, as shown by the investigation made by the Board a few years ago, and perhaps the only one that is liable to occur at any time. As New Haven is the chief port of entry for the State, and one of the three principal ports of entry for rags in the country, the chief danger will occur there. The recent action taken by the City Board of Health requiring disinfection of rags from infected ports is a proper safeguard, especially as Massachusetts and New York have local regulations on the subject."

Secretary's Report, page 225:

In Manchester and Windsor Locks there were several cases (small-pox) infected from paper rags, and in the latter place the disease broke out the second time in the same locality.

State Board of Health, Michigan, 1881. Secretary's Report. Proceedings of Board, July 12, 1881:

"Dr. Jackson mentioned the formation of a Sanitary Association at Pontiac, and said there was need for such effort there. He spoke of the spread of small-pox by an immigrant tramp-burglar, who communicated the disease to another prisoner. The clothing left in the pest-house was supposed to have been disinfected, having been treated for that purpose, the pest-house locked up and labeled. The clothing was stolen, however, and the disease communicated to sixteen persons by it, and the disease still further spread by them. He said the information as to what constitutes disinfection was much needed there; and it was owing to inefficient disinfection that the disease was conveyed by the clothing."

Also, page 295—Prevention and Restriction of Small-pox:

Section 22, Rags—"No person should handle old clothing or rags without taking precaution to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. Children should not be allowed to go near a rag-picker's collection; nor into the rag rooms in paper mills or storehouses."

Fifth Annual Report, Mass. State Board of Health, 1877. Article headed Health of Towns. Answer of correspondents, page 548:

West Springfield—We, in common with the rest of the State, suffered from small-pox, originating in the rag-picking room of one of our paper mills, and spreading rapidly, from there, being no care to isolate the sufferers."

Conn. State Board of Health. Fourth Annual Report, 1881:

Sect. says in report of small-pox—"One or two instances where paper stock was the medium of conveying the contagion, should have been mentioned."

State Board of Health, Mich., '78, page LXII:

"June 6, 1878, William Simonds, M. D., Health Officer of Warren Township, Macomb County, reported details of twenty-three cases of small-pox occurring from February 1 to May 17, 1877. In some of the cases the disease was derived from clothing from the city; in some cases from the paper mill. Of the twenty-three cases, seven died."

Annual Report State Board of Health, Wisconsin, 1882. Secretary's Report—page 53—Small-pox:

"A single case, the origin of which could not be ascertained, occurred in City of Appleton. It was conjectured that infected rags at one of the paper-mills caused the case, a relative of the patient being employed in the sorting-room of one of these establishments."

Page 58. Dr. Grasmuck, of Menasha, writes as follows:

"A case of variola was discovered here (Jan. 21) to-day in about the sixth day of development. It had been kept hidden, and many have been exposed; the disease was probably contracted at the paper-mills."

National Board of Health, "Bulletin," Vol. I, No. 44. Washington, D. C., Saturday, May 1, 1880:

Ypsilanti, Michigan.—Dr. E. Batwell, Health Officer of this town, reports to the State Board of Health two cases of small-pox in which the contagion was ascribed to rags at the paper-mills. A girl working in a paper-mill and her brother, who was daily about the rag-room, were seized with variola at the same time. Several neighbors were exposed before the nature of the disease was made known. As soon as the State Board of Health was informed of the cases, Dr. H. B. Baker, the Secretary, visited them and enforced the proper measures to prevent the spread of the disease. Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1873, page 463:

Extracts from table showing cases of small-pox in the State of Massachusetts in 1872 and February, 1873, such table being made in pursuance of Order passed by House of Representatives, January 21, 1873:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	NO. OF CASES.		PROBABLE SOURCE OF INFECTION.
	1872.	February, 1873.	
Adams.....	34	..	Paper rags.
Blackstone.....	10	..	"
Cummington.....	19	..	"
Dighton.....	17	..	"
Fitchburg.....	24	1	" and Boston.
Holyoke.....	32	..	"
Huntington.....	3	..	"
Lee.....	14	1	"
Montgomery.....	6	..	"
West Boylston.....	1	..	"
West Springfield.....	12	4	"
S. Hadley.....	8	..	Holyoke.
Dalton.....	6	..	Lee.

Second Annual Report Wisconsin State Board of Health, for the year ending December 31, '77. Extracts from communications of correspondents by the Secretary of the Board:

P. 140, Menasha—"During the year ending September, 1877, the City of Menasha was visited by an epidemic of small-pox, extending from December, 1876, to May, 1877, assuming in progress a severe form. During that period about seventy cases occurred, with a proportion of deaths of nearly one to six. From May to December several more cases were reported, but no deaths, most of the cases assuming a mild form. The epidemic originated in the paper-mills at Menah, and the cases occurring in Menasha all sprung directly or indirectly from that source. The first two cases that came under the care of a physician fell into my hands. They were young

women, eighteen to twenty years of age, who had been working in one of the paper-mills at Menah, and had never been vaccinated. Had the proprietors been more thorough in enforcing vaccination among the employees, I am certain the epidemic would not have been so widespread. So late as the 26th of April I attended a case that originated in one of the mills. The patient had worked there two months or more without being vaccinated."

141st page, Menah—"Beginning in November, 1876, simultaneously in this city and Menasha, small-pox continued, with short periods of intermission, through the winter and well into warm weather, in the spring. During this time there were in this city some twenty unmistakable cases, the mortality being light; while in the neighboring City of Menasha the number of cases is estimated at sixty, with a much larger proportion of fatal cases."

"In both places the original and principal source of infection was the paper mills."

"In view of these facts it must seem, even to the laity, as if some special legislation should be had, compelling the thorough disinfection of all paper stock before allowing it to come to the mills for assortment."

Also, same report, page 95. Supplementary Report on Small-pox, by E. L. Griffin, M. D., of Fond-du-lac, President:

In Neenah and Menasha the disease was believed to have been communicated by means of paper rags brought from Milwaukee. There were three distinct cases in as many different families which were reported at the same time, being three girls who were employed in sorting rags in the paper mills. During the course of the season there were new cases from time to time, emanating from the mills. This special origin of small-pox indicates a special and peculiar danger from infectious and contagious diseases to a community in which paper mills are located, and calls for unusual vigilance and hearty co-operation on the part of the proprietors of such establishments, and the citizens."

In reply to inquiries made touching this source of danger, Dr. J. R. Barnett, of Neenah, writes:

"I have given the question of rag disinfection some thought, and in a recent communication to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, I advised the procuring of legislation compelling disinfection before rags can be handled in paper mills."

"As to the particulars of such a bill I have thought but little, but there can be as little doubt as to the practicability as there is to the desirability of suitable legal restrictions upon the trade in and handling of paper stock."

"Most of the stock used in the Neenah mills, of which there are four, turning out an aggregate product of ten to twelve tons per day, requiring fifteen to twenty tons of rags, must of necessity come from abroad. The large cities are the depots and principal primary source of supply, because it is in the cities alone that the small economy of rag-picking and saving is reduced to a science; at least what is gathered into the 'junk' shops from the country is turned into the mass and baled up with it, sharing its various kinds and degrees of infectiveness without adding any element of safety. The bales thus sent out of the paper mills are infernal machines for the dissemination of zymotic poisons."

"There are few cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over where small-pox is not in perennial bloom. There are consequently few consignments of rags to paper mills that are not at the same time consignments of potential small-pox to the community possessing the mills."

"This statement is none the less true because it happens only occasionally that the mill operatives contract the disease. The women in the rag-rooms are exposed to the danger of contagion almost every working day of their lives, and the community is at the mercy of the chance which dooms or spares the rag-women."

"Safety for the community can be secured only in one way, namely, by the thorough disinfection of rags before they are allowed within its corporate limits. There are various ways by which the law may provide for this disinfection."

"It may provide that all warehouses for the accommodation and storage of rags shall be remote from centres of population, and that dealers shall disinfect under established rules before baling their rags for the jobbing market; or it may provide for disinfection by the manufacturer. Under any system it should make the sale of infected rags an offense punishable by the severest penalty."

"It may be a question whether every incorporate city has not the power, under existing laws, to provide for its own safety and to adopt any system of quarantine that it pleases. If cities already have this power it is clear that special legislation will be required compelling them to use it so far as it is not used, and the proverbial tenderness of all city governments for the various industries of their respective towns make it doubtful whether they could ever impose restrictions hampering in any degree their prosperity. The State should, therefore, remedy the neglect by such legislation as cannot be evaded."

If the suggestions of Dr. Barnett were accepted and acted on by proprietors of all such industries in the State, and an inviolable rule established by which all operatives in such establishments should be excluded who did not present a written certificate from a competent physician giving assurance of the thorough protection of the bearer by vaccination, very much would be gained to the corporations and to the community in which they are located."

Varicella caused by Infected Paper Rags, by F. B. A. Lewis, M. D. (Horr), of Watertown, N. Y. "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," Vol. I., 1875, page 647:

"Having read the article in the 'Journal' of April 22, 1875, concerning a recent exanthema in Boston, I thought it possible that a notice of the cases of eruptive diseases which have occurred in this city during the past few weeks might not be uninteresting in connection with the above-mentioned article. On the first appearance of these cases to be detailed, they were considered by me to be those of Rotheln as described by Drs. Cutting and Swan, but they terminated in an undoubted form of variola."

Ten cases are referred to by the writer, and the symptoms described at length; the writer further adds:

"Recurring to the first cases, they are supposed to have been caused by exposure to twenty bales of rags which were brought from California, ten bales having been received January 28, and ten February 5. These rags were sorted by twenty-one girls in one large room, seven of whom were attacked at about same date. The superintendent of the room stated to the writer that the rags were moist, and had a peculiar disagreeable odor, and many bandages, poultices, some entire articles of underwear, stained as though from the persons of invalids, were found."

The writer has observed that the vessel bringing these rags to New York City was not quarantined; that the bales were not stored with many others which were forwarded to the mills of another country, and although made into paper, no complaint was entered. Some of the employees here who actually handled the rags were not affected, while others working on other material on the opposite side of the room succumbed to the disease; and even two or three who were in other parts of the mill, but who came into the assorting-room on an errand, took the disease. About forty cases have occurred in all, and thirteen or fourteen have died. The mortality was mostly confined to those first attacked."

This attack has appeared to be very irregular or mixed, and not in any way like the ordinary form of variola, as seen by the writer while in charge of your Quarantine Hospital in 1860. Had the cases been attended by a single physician, and the fact that all the patients had been employed in a paper-mill been known, possibly the disease might have been suspected earlier. But four days elapsed before notes were compared. However, no apparent harm was done by the delay."

I refrain from further comment on the cases, as readers interested in the subject will see, without doubt, some instructive points in the time and mode of attack, the severity of some of the cases and the mildness of others, the strange recovery in the one and malignancy in the other. It appears also that even these hasty notes cannot fail to call the attention of the younger members of the profession to a possible source of a disease which, especially in the rural districts, brings panic among the people."

Opinions of Medical Men. From the "Medical Record," June 20, 1885. Rags and Infectious Diseases. Editorial:

"The opinion of these officers (health), and of the best health authorities generally, is that imported rags should sustain careful inspection and, if need be, disinfection. The best method of securing a sanitary history of the rags—and that is what the ship should supply—have not been devised, and therefore, some trouble must for the present ensue. It is much wiser and more economical meanwhile to be on the safe side, and Health Officer Smith will get the hearty support of the profession and the laity if he takes firm ground in defense of the public health."

"It should be remembered that cholera is not the only danger which we must avoid. Whether it has ever been imported in rags or not, other diseases, almost as destructive, have been so conveyed."

Letter from E. Hoffmann, Austrian delegate to the International Sanitary Conference at Rome, 1885; member of Committee on Disinfectants.

AUGUST 11, 1885.

"Very Honored Colleague—In reply to your highly prized letter, which I received yesterday, I report as follows:

"I hold, rags which come from regions infected with cholera exceedingly dangerous, not merely because they may be soiled with cholera dejections, but especially because they hold in the interior of the bales the infectious material longer than might otherwise be possible, for the dejections, etc., dry out only slowly and the warmth favors the growth of microscopic organisms. On the whole, there takes place in this respect the very same process which is also to be observed in single rags, where the infectious material is kept moist a longer time in the folds, or in places where it is more closely laid together, and keeps the microscopic organisms contained therein much longer in a condition to multiply."

"In Austria, whenever the cholera breaks out in another country, the importation of rags is imperatively forbidden. Special regulations about the disinfection of rags do not exist, and only general directions for disinfection are enforced."

"I, myself, would employ only heat (steam) and complete aeration. It is of the highest importance in this matter to see to it that only thoroughly dried rags are packed in bales and brought into trade. With reference to the so-called 'rag sickness,' which, in my opinion, is a form of

anthrax, and which affects especially the workers in paper factories who open bales of rags and perform the first work upon them—sorting and cutting the rags—I have required that the rags before their manufacture should be treated with superheated steam, then spread upon a grating and thoroughly dried."

Dr. Geo. M. Sternberg, whose researches and studies in relation to germ, producing diseases have secured him an enviable reputation both in this country and Europe, writes as follows:

"It is difficult to make a general rule which will be just to those engaged in importing rags, without taking any risk so far as the public health is concerned. But it seems to me that there will be less injustice in a rule to which no exceptions are made, than in leaving the matter to the individual judgment of the health officers of our several seaport cities."

"I am satisfied that the below-named infectious material could be transported across the Atlantic in bales of rags, without any loss of specific infectious power, viz.: Articles infected by contact with patients having yellow fever, small-pox or scarlet fever, or with the germs of anthrax (malignant pustule) symptomatic anthrax (black leg) pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, and tuberculosis."

"When we consider the degraded condition of the rag-picker in the populous cities of Europe and Asia and the localities in which their collections are largely made, it seems to be beyond question that infectious material of various kinds must frequently find its way into the bale of rags which is shipped to this country. I am therefore in favor of disinfection of all old rags by the very simple but effective method of subjecting them to superheated steam."

The Health Officer of Ypsilanti, Michigan, in a report to the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Michigan, says:

"Before closing this report, I would desire briefly to allude to the source of the small-pox in this city. In most all cases it has been directly traced to those engaged in picking over rags in our paper mills. The larger portion of those rags, particularly the best linen 'stock,' are imported in bales from France, Italy or Germany. One can easily imagine that we have here a never failing source of contagion, and that these rags collected from all sources—hospitals, pest-houses, etc.—form a germ from which many of our epidemics originate." "Cannot some remedy be devised or some means be introduced to disinfect these rags, previous to sending them on their mission of death and disease through the United States?"

This was written in 1876. It cannot therefore be claimed that this opinion is the result of recent discussions concerning old rags or from "cholera scare."

In reference to the last case of small-pox reported from Ypsilanti, the Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health says:

"It originated in the rag-room of one of the paper mills, and proved fatal the third day after the eruption appeared. I am very confident that contagious diseases may be spread in this way. Scarlet fever is frequently reported in this office as contracted from old clothing disused for weeks or months, but previously in contact with the sick."

If clothing that has been in contact with the sick may convey the contagion of scarlet fever after "weeks or months," it is much more probable that this disease, or small-pox, the contagion of which may be carried thousands of miles, and infect months after it has been given off by its victim, may be communicated by the rags which are thrown out of the sick room into the garbage barrel or into the street, and gathered by the rag-picker with as little scruple and care from the gutters that reek with filth, as from the refuse from the residence of the rich."

Dr. T. C. Minor, whilom health officer of Cincinnati, recently addressed the following letter to the "Commercial Gazette" of that city:

"The day is not far distant when Congress must enact a law absolutely prohibiting the importation of rags, unless in consular certificate that the same have been exposed to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, by boiling. Nine-tenths of the outbreaks of zymotic diseases in the United States may be traced to the doors of the rag and old-clothes men, and the sooner the American people realize this fact the better for all concerned. No conscientious and honest rag-importer, with the good of his fellow-countrymen at heart, can possibly object to the sanitary inspection of his stock. The objectors to the present Treasury Department rules should be marked—they seek to fill their pockets at the expense of the health and lives of their neighbors."

"The last year's rags from cholera-infected Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports will soon arrive, unless the Treasury Department prohibits their import. Are the rag and old-paper importers willing to assume the responsibility of introducing such material into our crowded American cities?"

"You state at the conclusion of your Washington dispatch that 'the paper men believe that Secretary Manning accepts their view of the matter and will come to their relief.' They are reluctant to cause public agitation of the matter, however, as that invariably results in the presentation of the other side of the question in equally strong terms by sanitarians."

It is generally understood that Dr. John C. Peters has given much attention to the history of cholera. When a reporter asked him recently whether it was likely that cholera could be brought here in baled rags, he is reported to have said:

"I should be afraid of them. I should be afraid of those last Japanese rags that they are making such a fuss about, for although there has been no recent outbreak of cholera in Japan, it prevailed there some years ago, and it is a matter of general knowledge that rags will retain the cholera germ for a long period of time. Of course they will not hold cholera as long as they will small-pox, but we don't want small-pox or any other infectious disease any more than we do cholera."

"Then, too, it must be borne in mind that even though rags may come from a port where cholera has not prevailed, that is not a guarantee that they do not contain the deadly germs, for people move about from place to place, and from country to country, carrying with them old clothing which afterwards go into rag-bales. It is, therefore, quite possible for a family from a cholera district to go into a previously unaffected place, and if they do not develop the contagion there, to send it thence in the rag-bale. It has been of frequent occurrence that cholera has been carried to far away countries in old clothing. For instance: In 1867, the disease broke out in the heart of South America, and this was pointed to as an evidence that it could be generated on American soil. Those who were informed on the subject knew that this could not be so, for it never existed here except through importation. Inquiry was set on foot, but it was not until several years afterwards that it was shown that the disease had been brought from Genoa, Italy, to Brazil, in the clothing of some Italian immigrants. Last year two ships arrived from Genoa, at Brazil, with people from a cholera district, but the Brazilian authorities had been taught a lesson from which they profited. The ships were not allowed to land, but had to go back to Italy, and South America escaped the cholera at that time."

"The history of the breaking out of cholera in Spain last year is interesting, and positively sustains the theory, or fact, rather—for so it has come to be accepted—that the disease is carried in old clothing. It all came from one family that, trying to escape the rigid quarantine, shipped from Marseilles down to Algiers, and from there shipped to Alicante, in Spain. Their clothing, of course, had not been disinfected, and shortly after their arrival the disease broke out in Alicante. It lingered there during the winter, and has since been doing deadly work."

In compliance with the request of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, Dr. Sternberg gave the following opinion:

BALTIMORE Md., March 20, 1885.

To the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL—In compliance with instructions contained in a communication dated March 19, 1885, and with the request contained in the inclosed communication from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, I have the honor to submit the following opinion:

My studies relating to disease germs leave no doubt in my mind as to the possibility of the importation of the germs of cholera, malignant pustule, small-pox and yellow fever in old rags, whether baled or otherwise."

The germs of malignant pustule (anthrax) may be preserved indefinitely without losing their virulence, and we have ample evidence that the germs of cholera, of small-pox and yellow fever may be preserved in infected clothing or bedding for a considerable time—exactly how long a time has not been determined."

That such infected articles could be preserved in bales of rags can scarcely be questioned, and it seems apparent that they are likely to find their way into the rag-picker's collections during the epidemic prevalence of these diseases, especially in countries where there is no organized sanitary supervision."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. STERNBERG, Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

To the Editor of the "Evening Post":

SIR—In the "Evening Post" of September 1, you state: "There is no authentic case on record of cholera having been conveyed in rags, but great pains have been taken to alarm the public, through the telegraph and press." There is a case in the record of my memory as follows: In the summer of 1849, a whole family, somewhere in northern Indiana, died with cholera. The clothing of that family was packed late in the spring of 1850, and sent to some relatives in Castalia, O., who opened the box and used the clothing. This latter family was attacked with the disease, the first case there, and through them the cholera spread through that village and the surrounding country, and was very fatal."

I could cite several instances during the prevalence of cholera, in the visitations of 1832 and succeeding years, and in 1849 and following years, where cholera was carried by persons having contracted the disease where it was epidemic to places otherwise free, and places perfectly healthy in every other respect and all other seasons. It was carried from Maysville, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, to West Union, Ohio, seventeen miles distant, about 1834 or 5, a town entirely free of all malaria, etc. It was carried from Columbus to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1850, by a gentleman who had a severe attack in Columbus in 1849, and recovered that year. He died with the disease in 1850, in Mt. Vernon, one of the healthiest places in Ohio. Either in 1849 or 1850, a large number of Irish

laborers were engaged in the building of the Central Ohio Railroad on the east side of Walnut Creek, seven miles east of Columbus, at a large embankment. They were all perfectly healthy until late in the season, when a woman arrived there infected with the disease and died, and it spread among the laborers and many died. The first case, in 1849, in Columbus, was that of a citizen who visited Cincinnati, where it was epidemic, contracted the disease there and was attacked on his return home and died, and a few others took it from him, when from their excreta, etc., the atmosphere became infected and the disease became epidemic.

It seems to me that the greed of importers and dealers in rags has more influence on their opinions than a humane regard for the public welfare. I had hoped that the prohibition of the Treasury Department of the importation of rags would have been continued until either the disease had spent its force in Europe or appeared here as an epidemic. From close observations of the visitations of 1832, etc., and 1849, etc., I became satisfied that cholera was contagious from the excreta and clothing of the sufferers.

Cholera is a cold disease, very much aggravated by fear. Courage, quiet, keeping warm, etc., no cold drinks, all water drunk boiled, no exposure to night air, I observed were material aids in the prevention of attacks of this disease. Most of the attacks begin in the night. It comes in two forms—one very violent ending in death in from two to five hours, incurable—the other insidious, beginning with a mild, painless diarrhoea, which should be attended to at once and a physician called, and is curable generally if properly attended to in time. I have no expectation that cholera can be kept out of the United States, but still it may be delayed perhaps in coming until its virulence has somewhat abated.

S. BRUSH.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., September 3, 1885.

Dr. Sayre, formerly Resident Physician of the City of New York, when asked what articles he was particularly suspicious of, is reported to have said: "Well, more than anything else, the packed-up clothing of immigrants, and the rags that were brought from infected districts. That last, by the way, is a matter that should concern us very much about these days, if there are to be any importations from the neighborhood of Marseilles, Madrid and other infected localities or ports where transshipments from such ports could be made. Not only would there be danger now, but for many months to come."

"Revue d'Hygiene," Paris, 20th of May, 1885; by Dr. G. Pouchet:

Page 392—"When we think of the varieties of merchandise coming from abroad, and their more or less prolonged stay in the warehouses, or the masses, often considerable, accumulated in damp places which favor the development of inferior organisms, we have reason to be surprised that their immediate use does not more frequently occasion contagious diseases or local troubles, such as phlegmons, an example of which I saw in a workman, who, having an excoriation of his hand, wrapped the injured part in a piece of rag, apparently clean."

Our colleague, Dr. Napias, related in this excellent "Manuel d'Hygiene Industrielle," epidemics of small-pox breaking out among the workers manipulating old rags.

A decree of March 15, 1879, issued on the advice of the Comité Consultatif d'Hygiene Publique de France, rendered obligatory the disinfection of rags, old clothes, paper rags, etc., coming from foreign countries, particularly from the East, from Egypt and Algeria, and limited this importation into France by the maritime channels to the ports of Marseilles, Panillac, St. Nazaire and Cherbourg, alone provided with apparatus and sufficient means of disinfection.

M. Lecourteux and Garnier, in their machine shops in the St. Oberkampf.—In July last, at the time of the rumors of the invasion of cholera, these manufacturers, ignoring entirely the source of the rags which they used, decided to submit them to the action of steam before utilizing them. After some experiments they adopted the following process. Since that time each new delivery of rags is thus treated before being distributed to the workers, etc. The process is then described by Dr. Pouchet, and consists in putting them in a copper boiler with a double bottom, pierced with holes, and steam introduced under a pressure of three atmospheres.

The following discussion on the paper of Dr. Pouchet ensued: M. Lunier called attention to the fact that formerly the skin diseases were frequently in the "Maisons Centrales," where the prisoners are occupied in sorting woolen rags. It is no longer so, since the contractors have been obliged to previously disinfect the rags with sulphurous acid.

M. Vallin thinks with M. Pouchet that it will be easy to disinfect the rags with steam before submitting them to the operation of sorting and tearing, which are very dangerous. One can scarcely understand why like measures were not adopted with the paper manufactories where neither heat nor steam pressure are wanting. But what is of more importance, and more difficult, is the disinfection of rags on their entrance on the frontier or in our ports. The danger is at Marseilles, because the rags come from eastern countries, where the filth is excessive, and pestilential diseases of all sorts prevail. For many years they have sought means for rapid disinfection of the large compressed bales before allowing them to be taken away by the railroads; now these bales are looked into, if not opened on the dock, and the rag dealers deduct samples, which are handled and scattered through the city. M. Pasteur thought that these bales could be traversed by a current of sulphurous acid gas without opening them, by means of an ingenious arrangement, which M. Raulin was so kind last year as to send us the description and the design of.

M. Olliver: It is not alone in the workhouses, but also in the storehouses of rags that disinfection is necessary; diphtheria, variola, scarlatina, etc., have been observed around this hot-bed.

M. Gariel believes that it is difficult to cause a gas to pass through rags compressed by hydraulic pressure.

M. Pouchet: It is impossible to disinfect in the storehouses; among them are some too low; the only and true solution which this question allows is the suppression of storehouses in Paris.

"British Medical Journal," Vol. II., 1884, p. 629. September 27, '84. Imperial Board of Health, July 29, 1884:

"Concerning the case quoted by Prof. Leyden, Prof. Hirsch said, that in the town of Muhlhausen, in Thuringia, there were nine cases of cholera, four of them proving fatal in the cholera epidemic of 1873, all of which, with the exception of one case, belonged to one house. The house was inhabited by six families, numbering twenty-three persons, three of the families, numbering eleven, inhabiting the basement floor. Behind the house was a drain of a closet, which was used only by the inhabitants of the basement, other water-closets existing for the inhabitants of the lower stories. The first case, which took place on August 26, was that of a woman who had come a few weeks before to Muhlhausen from St. Louis, in the U. S. A. via N. Y., Hamburg and Bremen, but had only received the things she had brought with her from America about the beginning of August. Among these effects were some soiled linen which she sent to be washed, and some confectionery which she and her sister, in whose house she was living, partook of. A few days afterwards the newcomer was attacked with cholera; then her sister; her child and her grandmother also had severe attacks of diarrhoea, and soon afterwards cases of cholera occurred amongst the other families inhabiting the basement; so that, out of the eleven persons inhabiting the basement, only two escaped the disease, and four died of it; whilst four amongst the inhabitants of the upper stories, who had afforded the sick persons assistance, who also took charge of the old woman and the child, who had become ill, not one case of cholera occurred. That at the time when the effects left St. Louis, cholera had been raging especially severely, in the quarter of the town, too, from which they came, has been accurately proved. The appearance of cholera in that house in Muhlhausen, where there had been no case till then, after the arrival of the luggage, induces the reporter of the case to believe that the specific poison of the disease was introduced with the baggage, and that the further spread of the disease amongst those inhabitants of the basement, who had not come in contact with the things, was explained as infection from the closet used in common by the inhabitants of the basement, the dejecta of the first patient having been thrown into it."

Dr. Hirsch said: "An interval of from four to six weeks between one case of cholera and the outbreak of an epidemic caused by personal effects, was completely recognizable with Dr. Koch's views."

Dr. Koch possessed dried anthrax material which was still efficacious after twelve years. In small-pox, infection sometimes took place after a year, or longer, and the vaccine could be preserved in a dry state for years. Linen packed together could still remain damp after the lapse of some weeks, and thus contain vital comma-bacilli.

"Annales d'Hygiene Publique," March, 1885. By Prof. Brouardel. Preservation of Europe from Exotic Diseases. Extract, page 239:

This cholera patient, scarcely affected, leaves his home, goes where his occupation calls him, disseminates everywhere his dejections, sometimes over great distances, and these contaminated matters can poison the air we breathe or the water we drink.

Page 241—The linen which has been polluted by the dejecta of cholera patients are powerful agents of propagations, sometimes direct when by the contact of the hands one carries the germ to the food, when one breathes the effluvia, or indirect when the people drink the water below the wash-houses.

In order that you may understand the importance of this question, let us cite two examples:

Page 242—The epidemic of Yport.—The sailors arriving from Newfoundland, absolutely healthy, debarked at Hetta, where the cholera was raging. Some died. They decided to return by the railroad to their native country, Fecamp and Yport. One of them died at Parascon; his trunk continued the route, remained eight days on order at Paris, went to Yport, an old woman opened it, emptied it, and washed the clothes; she died two days after and created a focus far from all communication with any other centre. The soiled linen had been the only means of contact.

Are the germs of cholera of long vitality?

You will acknowledge the importance of this question. At every turn they ask us shall we have the cholera in the spring? We must answer that we know absolutely nothing about it. In those determined conditions these germs have indeed a very persistent duration of life. Thus Dr. Brown of New York reports a woman of sixty-seven years died of cholera during an epidemic. Ten months after there had been no more cholera in the country the husband opened a trunk which contained the clothes of the woman, to give them to his niece. That man died the next day of cholera.

Births * reported during the week ending October 17, 1885.

TOTAL.	COLOR.		SEX.			NATIVITY OF PARENTS.										NAME OF CHILD.	
	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign Father only.	Foreign Mother only.	NATIVITY OF FATHER STATED ONLY		NATIVITY OF MOTHER STATED ONLY		Not stated.	Stated.	Not stated.	Stated.
										Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.				
620	611	9	313	307	..	334	164	87	30	..	..	1	4	..	517	103	..

Marriages * reported during the week ending October 17, 1885.

TOTAL.	COLOR.				NATIVITY.								CONDITION.									
	WHITE.		COLORED.		FOREIGN.		NATIVE.		BORN AT SEA.		NOT STATED.		FIRST MARRIAGE.		SECOND MARRIAGE.		THIRD MARRIAGE.		FOURTH MARRIAGE.		NOT STATED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
231	229	229	2	2	147	137	84	94	..	..	..	..	207	213	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The returns of births, marriages, and still-births are incomplete.

Nativity of those who were Married, and the Parents of the Births and Still-Births, for the week ending October 17, 1885, and those who Died (actual mortality), week ending October 10, 1885.

NATIVITY OF DECEASED.	COUNTRY.	DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		MARRIAGES.		STILL-BIRTHS.	
		Nativity of Father.	Nativity of Mother.	Nativity of Father.	Nativity of Mother.	Nativity of Groom.	Nativity of Bride.	Nativity of Father.	Nativity of Mother.
6	Austria.....	10	10	25	24	19	16	3	2
1	British America.....	3	1	4	2	4	2	..	..
15	England.....	18	19	17	13	12	13	3	1
2	France.....	4	4	7	8	..	..	..	..
54	Germany.....	123	113	211	180	74	67	11	9
104	Ireland.....	172	175	64	70	8	14	15	11
8	Italy.....	14	13	15	14	2	2	2	2
1	Poland.....	3	3	9	7	2	1	1	1
3	Scotland.....	4	3	7	3	5	..	..	..
1	Switzerland.....	6	4	4	2	1	5	..	1
334	United States.....	119	134	194	252	82	94	16	24
1	Unknown or not stated.....	47	46	4	..	..	..	2	2
1	West Indies.....	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	1
9	Other countries.....	15	14	57	45	21	17	..	..

Still-Births reported during the week ending October 17, 1885.

TOTAL.	SEX.			COLOR.		NATIVITY OF						PERIOD OF UTERO-GESTATION.										
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	White.	Colored.	FATHER.			MOTHER.			MONTH.										Unknown or not stated.
						Native.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Native.	Foreign.	Not stated.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
54	26	27	1	53	1	16	36	2	24	28	2	..	..	..	2	3	6	3	9	31	..	..

Deaths reported during the week ending October 17, 1885.

TOTAL.	PLACE OF DEATH.													RESIDENCE.			CONDITION.					
	Institutions.	Tenement-houses (four families or more).	Houses containing three families or less.	Hotels and Boarding-houses.	In Rivers, Streets, Boats, etc.	Not stated.	FLOORS.							New York City.	Outside New York City.	Not stated. †	STATED.					
							Basement.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.				Seventh.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	
531	119	292	113	4	3	..	7	81	153	94	54	18	2	531	84	144	58	246

† Principally children and deaths in Institutions.

REPORTED MORTALITY * for the week ending October 17, 1885, together with the ACTUAL MORTALITY for the week ending October 10, 1885

SIR.—There were 531 deaths reported to have occurred in this city during the week ending Saturday, October 17, 1885, which is a decrease of 22, as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 117 less than were reported during the corresponding week of the year 1884. The actual mortality for the week ending October 10, 1885, was 540, which is 55.4 below the average for the corresponding week for the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 19.95 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,410,923.

Table showing the Reported Mortality for the week ending October 17, 1885, and the Actual Number of Deaths each day, from the Principal Causes, with the Ages of Decedents, for the week ending October 10, 1885.

[illegible]

* Refers to the number of death certificates received

WARDS.	AREA IN ACRES.	DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.														Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths, exclusive of those in Public Institutions.	Total Population (in Wards), Census of 1880.	REMARKS.	Total in Institutions.
		NEW YORK.—DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX, MEASLES, SCARLATINA, DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, TYPHOID FEVER, TYPHUS FEVER, MALARIAL FEVERS, PUERPERAL FEVER, DIARRHOEAL MALADIES, CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, AND OTHER ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																		
		Actual Mortality during the Week ending Oct. 10, 1885.																		
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Malarial Fevers.	Puerperal Fever.	All Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.					
First.....	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	7	17,939	Castle Garden and Emigrant Depot, -; U. S. Marine Hospital (Bedloe's Island), -; First Precinct Station, -	..
Second.....	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,608	Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, -; House of Relief, 160 Chambers street, 2; Newsboys' Lodgings, -	2
Third.....	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3,582	Fourth Precinct Station, -; Mission Home, -; St. James' Home, -; Sailor Home, -	..
Fourth.....	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	17	20,990	Fifth Precinct Station, -; Trinity Infirmary, 50 Varick street, -	..
Fifth.....	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	15,845	City Prison, -; Home of Industry, -; Centre Street Dispensary, -; Sixth Precinct Station, -	..
Sixth.....	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	20,196	Seventh Precinct Station, -; Deborah Day Nursery, -; Nursery and Child's Protectory, East Broadway, -	..
Seventh.....	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	50,066	Eighth Precinct Station, -	..
Eighth.....	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	35,879	St. Vincent's Hospital, 5; Jefferson Market Prison, -; Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, -	5
Ninth.....	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	9	18	54,596	Essex Street Prison, -; Tenth Precinct Station, -; Ludlow Street Jail, -	2
Tenth.....	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	47,554	Reception Hospital, 2; Eleventh Precinct Station, -	..
Eleventh.....	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	22	68,778	Insane, 5; Colored Orphan Asylum, -; Ward's Island, 1; Randall's Island, 4; Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, -; St. Joseph's Asylum, -; House of Refuge, -; House of Mercy, -; Idiot Asylum, Randall's Island, -; Union Home and School, -; House of Good Shepherd, -; N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, -; St. Luke's Home, -; Homeopathic Hospital, -; Home for Aged and Infirm, 1; Sheltering Arms, -; St. Joseph's Hospital, 3; Magdalene Convent, -; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, -	23
Twelfth.....	5,504.13	6	1	1	1	..	6	1	3	19	72	49	81,800	Thirteenth Precinct Station, -; Fifth District Court, -	..
Thirteenth.....	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	37,797	R. C. Orphan Asylum, -; Lying-in-Asylum, -; Fourteenth Precinct Station, -; House of Mercy, -	..
Fourteenth.....	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	14	30,171	N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, -; Mission of Immaculate Virgin, -; Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, -	..
Fifteenth.....	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	31,882	St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, -; French Hospital, -; Baby's Shelter, -; Home for the Blind, -	..
Sixteenth.....	348.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	52,188	Home of the Holy Trinity, -; German Dispensary, -; Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, -	..
Seventeenth.....	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	32	104,837	New York Hospital, 2; St. Stephen's Home, -; Post Graduate Hospital, -; N. Y. Ophthalmic Hosp., -	3
Eighteenth.....	449.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	25	66,611	Reception Hospital, -; New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 1; Willard Parker Hospital, -	..
Nineteenth.....	1,480.60	2	2	3	3	16	..	2	28	96	53	158,191	Presbyterian Hosp., 2; German Hospital, 2; Mt. Sinai Hospital, 3; Foundling Hospital, 10; Women's Hospital and College, 3; City Lunatic Asylum, 3; Almshouse, 6; Penitentiary, -; Small-pox Hospital, 2; Charity Hospital, 8; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 2; St. Luke's Hospital, 2; Workhouse, -; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, -; Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, -; Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 1; Chapin Home for the Aged, -; Hahnemann's Hospital, -; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, -; St. Joseph's Infirmary, -; Baptist Home, -; Dominican Convent, -; Montefiore Home, -; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, -; Nineteenth Precinct Station, -; St. Joseph's Industrial Home, -; Presbyterian Home, 1	43
Twentieth.....	444	2	..	1	5	8	44	44	86,015	St. Elizabeth's Hospital, -; St. Mary's Hospital, -; Trinity Home, -; Institution for the Blind, -	..
Twenty-first.....	411	1	1	..	2	5	9	27	14	66,536	Bellevue Hospital, 13; in Ambulances, -; Ophthalmic Hospital, -; Skin and Cancer Hospital, -; Home of the Friendless, -; Emergency Hospital, -; St. Luke's Home, -; St. Stephen's Home, -	13
Twenty-second.....	1,529.42	1	2	1	..	5	..	1	10	36	32	111,606	Roosevelt Hospital, 4; Old Ladies' Home, -; New York Infant Asylum, -; Twenty-second Precinct Station, -; N. Y. Orphan Asylum, -; N. Y. Hosp. and Med. College for Women and Children, -; Barrett Home, -	4
Twenty-third.....	4,267.023	4	2	6	20	20	28,338	Christian Home, -; Old Gentlemen Unsectarian Home, -; St. Vincent de Paul's Nursery, -	..
Twenty-fourth.....	8,050.323	1	1	1	3	5	4	13,288	House of Rest for Consumptives, -; Home for Incurables, 1; Thirty-fourth Precinct Station, -; Thirty-fifth Precinct Station, -; Peabody Home, -; St. Stephen's Home, -; St. Joseph's Inst. for Deaf Mutes, -	1
Totals.....	24,893.156	2	24	12	12	..	11	9	..	63	3	12	148	540	444	1,206,299	Total mortality in Public Institutions.....	96

JOHN T. NAGLE, M. D., Deputy Register of Records.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET, }
BUREAU OF ELECTIONS, NEW YORK, October 5, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Board of Police, the division of the several Assembly Districts in the City and County of New York into Election Districts, and the boundaries of said Election Districts are hereby fixed by said Board as follows:

First Assembly District.

The First Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Battery place, Bowling Green, Broadway, Beaver street, William street, Hanover square, Old slip, East river, Hudson or North river, including Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' Islands.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector street, Broadway, Battery place, and Washington street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris street, Greenwich street, Battery place, and Washington street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector street, Washington street, Battery place, and Hudson or North river.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector street, Greenwich street, Morris street, and Washington street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Albany street, Greenwich street, Rector street, and Hudson or North river.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Liberty street, Greenwich street, Albany street, and Hudson or North river.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Liberty street, Broadway, Rector street, and Greenwich street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Liberty street, Maiden lane, East river, Old slip, Hanover square, William street, Beaver street, and Broadway, including Franklin Market.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ferry street, Peck slip, East river, Maiden lane, and Gold street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spruce street, Gold street, Liberty street, Broadway and Park row.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dey street, Broadway, Liberty street, and Hudson or North river.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barclay street, Broadway, Dey street, and Hudson or North river.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rade street, Broadway, Barclay street, and Hudson or North river.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Franklin street, Broadway, Rade street, and Hudson street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harrison street, Hudson street, Rade street, and Hudson or North river.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within North Moore street, Hudson street, Harrison street, and Hudson or North river.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hubert street, Hudson street, North Moore street, and Hudson or North river.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Beach street, Varick street, North Moore street, West Broadway, Franklin street, and Hudson street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Franklin street, West Broadway, North Moore street, Varick street, Beach street, St. John's lane, and Light street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Light street, St. John's lane, Beach street, and Hudson street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Desbrosses street, Greenwich street, Light street, Hudson street, Hubert street, and Hudson or North river.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Hudson street, Light street, and Greenwich street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Greenwich street, Desbrosses street, and Hudson or North river.

Second Assembly District.

The Second Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oak street, Catharine street, Catharine slip, East river, and Oliver street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham square, Catharine street, Oak street, and Oliver street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Oliver street, Oak street, and James street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham street, New Bowery, James street, Madison street, and Roosevelt street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison street, James street, Batavia street, and Roosevelt street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Batavia street, James street, James slip, Water street, and Roosevelt street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oak street, Oliver street, East river, Roosevelt street, Water street, James slip, and James street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cherry street, Roosevelt street, East river, Peck slip, Water street, and Dover street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oak street, Roosevelt street, Cherry street, Franklin square, and Pearl street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rose street, Madison street, Roosevelt street, Oak street, Pearl street, and Frankfort street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham street, Roosevelt street, Madison street, Pearl street, William street, and New Chambers street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within New Chambers street, William street, Pearl street, Rose street, Frankfort street, and Chatham street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Nassau street, Frankfort street, Pearl street, Dover street, Water street, Peck slip, Ferry street, Gold street, and Spruce street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth street, Centre street, Pearl street, Park street, Duane street, Chatham street, City Hall square, Park row, and Broadway.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pearl street, Chatham street, Duane street, and Park street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth street, Baxter street, Chatham street, Pearl street, and Centre street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bayard street, Mulberry street, Park street, Worth street, Centre street, Leonard street, and Baxter street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bayard street, Mott street, Worth street, Park street, and Mulberry street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Bowery, Chatham street, Mott street, Bayard street, and Elizabeth street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Elizabeth street, Bayard street, and Mulberry street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Mulberry street, Bayard street, and Baxter street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Baxter street, Leonard street, and Centre street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Centre street, Worth street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth street, Chatham street, and Baxter street.

Third Assembly District.

The Third Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-six election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester street, Mulberry street, Canal street, and Centre street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester street, Mott street, Canal street, and Mulberry street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, Elizabeth street, Canal street, and Mott street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, Mott street, Hester street, and Baxter street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, Baxter street, Hester street, Centre street, Canal street, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Marion street, Centre street, Grand street, Broadway, Broome street, and Crosby street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Mulberry street, Grand street, Centre street and Marion street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Mott street, Grand street, and Mulberry street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Elizabeth street, Grand street, and Mott street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Bowery, Canal street, and Elizabeth street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston street, Bowery, Spring street, and Elizabeth street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince street, Elizabeth street, Spring street, and Mott street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston street, Elizabeth street, Prince street, and Mott street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston street, Mott street, Spring street, and Mulberry street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince street, Mulberry street, Spring street, and Crosby street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston street, Mulberry street, Prince street, Crosby street, Broome street, and Broadway.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleeker street, Bowery, East Houston street, and Broadway.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth street, Bowery, Bleeker street, and Broadway.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue, Bowery, East Fourth street and Broadway.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twelfth street, Third avenue and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth street, Third avenue, East Twelfth street, and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixteenth street, Third avenue, East Fourteenth street, and Fourth avenue, or Union square.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth street, Third avenue, East Sixteenth street, and Fourth avenue, or Union square.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first street, Third avenue, East Eighteenth street, Fourth avenue, East Twentieth street, and Gramercy Park.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third street, Third avenue, East Twenty-first street, Gramercy Park, East Twentieth street, and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third street, Fourth avenue, Union square, and Broadway.

Fourth Assembly District.

The Fourth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-eight election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division street, Pike street, East Broadway, and Catharine street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Market street, Henry street, and Catharine street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry street, Market street, Madison street, and Catharine street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Pike street, Henry street, Birmingham street, Madison street, and Market street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry street, Pike street, Monroe street, Market street, Madison street, and Birmingham street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison street, Market street, Monroe street, and Catharine street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe street, Pike street, Cherry street, Market street, Hamilton street, and Catharine street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hamilton street, Market street, Cherry street, and Catharine street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cherry street, Pike street, East river, and Catharine slip, including Catharine market.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe street, Rutgers street, East river, and Pike street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison street, Rutgers street, Monroe street, and Pike street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry street, Rutgers street, Madison street, and Pike street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division street, Canal street, Rutgers street, Henry street, and Pike street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division street, Jefferson street, Madison street, Rutgers street, and Canal street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division street, Clinton street, Madison street, and Jefferson street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison street, Clinton street, Monroe street, and Rutgers street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe street, Clinton street, East river, and Rutgers street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison street, Montgomery street, East river, and Clinton street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division street, Montgomery street, Madison street, and Clinton street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division street, Scammel street, Madison street, and Montgomery street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison street, Scammel street, Monroe street, and Montgomery street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe street, Scammel street, Cherry street, and Montgomery street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cherry street, Scammel street, Water street, Gouverneur slip, East river, and Montgomery street, including Gouverneur market.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cherry street, Jackson street, East river, Gouverneur slip, Water street, and Scammel street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe street, Jackson street, Cherry street, and Scammel street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison street, Jackson street, Monroe street, and Scammel street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, Henry street, and Scammel street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry street, Jackson street, Madison street, and Scammel street.

Fifth Assembly District.

The Fifth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-nine election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston street, Greenwich street, Charlton street, Washington street, Canal street, and Hudson or North river.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton street, Greenwich street, Canal street, and Washington street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Hudson street, Canal street, and Greenwich street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton street, Hudson street, Spring street, and Greenwich street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh street, First avenue, East Twenty-sixth street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh street, First avenue, East Twenty-sixth street, and Third avenue.

within East Forty-eighth street, First avenue, East Forty-seventh street, and Second avenue.

within East Forty-eighth street, First avenue, East Forty-seventh street, and Second avenue.

within East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Second avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harlem river, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, First avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and Second avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Second avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, and Third avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Lexington avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and Fourth avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Fourth avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Madison avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and Seventh avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Lexington avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and Madison avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Harlem river, Second avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and Lexington avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harlem river, East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harlem river, Fifth avenue, West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and Seventh avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth street, East river, East Ninety-first street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second street, Third avenue, East Ninety-fifth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth street, and Fifth avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third street, Third avenue, East Ninety-first street, and Fifth avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth street, Second avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth street, Second avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth street, and Third avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, East river, East One Hundred and Eleventh street, and Second avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, East river, East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, and First avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, and Lexington avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, and Madison avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, First avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and Second avenue.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

The Twenty-fourth Assembly District shall be divided into twenty-seven election districts, the extent and limits of which shall be as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, Southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Bungey creek, East river or Long Island Sound, Willis avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Brook avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, Willis avenue, Harlem river, and Third avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second street, Brook avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, and Third avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, Brook avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second street, and Third avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Rider avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second street, Third avenue, and Harlem river.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Railroad avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second street, Rider avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, and Harlem river.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-first street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, and Railroad avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Eastern avenue, Southern Boulevard, Bungey creek, One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, and St. Ann's avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Westchester avenue, Bronx river, East river or Long Island Sound, Bungey creek, Southern Boulevard, Eastern avenue, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, St. Ann's avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, and Third avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixty-third street, Union avenue, Westchester avenue, and Third avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-first street, Railroad avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third street, and Courtland avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, Courtland avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third street, and Railroad avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixty-first street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street, and Railroad avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Home street, Westchester avenue, Union avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-third street, Third avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-first street, Railroad avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, Third avenue, Old Boston road, George street, and Union avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northerly line of Twenty-third Ward, Bronx river, Westchester avenue, Home street, Union avenue, George street, Old Boston road, Third avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, Railroad avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, and Old Boston road.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northerly line of Twenty-third Ward, Old Boston road, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, and Railroad avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northerly line of Twenty-third Ward, Railroad avenue, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Harlem river, and Central avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northerly line of Twenty-third Ward, Central avenue, and Harlem river.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris lane, McComb's Dam road, Waverley street, Morris street, Railroad avenue, southerly line of Twenty-fourth Ward, and Harlem river.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris street, Fordham avenue, southerly line of Twenty-fourth Ward, and Railroad avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Locust avenue, Old Boston road, Westchester avenue, Bronx river, southerly line of Twenty-fourth Ward, and Fordham avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pelham avenue, Bronx river, Westchester avenue, Old Boston road, Locust avenue, Jefferson avenue, Crescent avenue, and Cambrelling avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pelham avenue, Cambrelling avenue, Crescent avenue, Jefferson avenue, Locust avenue, Morris street, and Railroad avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within road to Berrian's landing, Kingsbridge road, Railroad avenue, Morris street, Waverley street, McComb's Dam road, Morris lane, and Harlem river.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of Twenty-fourth Ward, Bronx river, Pelham avenue, Kingsbridge road, road to Berrian's landing, and Central avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within monumental line dividing William C. Wetmore's and the late James R. Whiting's land, Tibbit's Brook, Williamsbridge avenue, Central avenue, road to Berrian's landing, Harlem river, Spuyten Duyvil creek, and Hudson or North river.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of Twenty-fourth Ward, Central avenue, Williamsbridge avenue, Tibbit's Brook, monumental line dividing William C. Wetmore's and the late James R. Whiting's land, and Hudson or North river.

By order of the Board of Police.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET, }
BUREAU OF ELECTIONS, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 5, 1885. }

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of section 1929 of chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, the Board of Police has designated and appointed the place of registry and polling places in and for each of the election districts of the City and County of New York, for the election next ensuing as follows, to wit:

POLLING PLACES.

First Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 57 Pearl st.	Barber shop.
2. 55 Greenwich st.	Butcher shop.
3. 38 Greenwich st.	Cigar store.
4. 21 Morris st.	Barber shop.
5. 82 Greenwich st.	Undertaker store.
6. 120 Greenwich st.	Barber shop.
7. 137 Washington st.	Barber shop.
8. 95 Greenwich st.	Undertaker store.
9. 92 Beaver st.	Shoe store.
10. 6 Peck slip.	Shoe store.
11. 40 Nassau st.	Tailor shop.
12. 168 Washington st.	Barber shop.
13. 217 Greenwich st.	Cigar store.
14. 7 West Broadway.	Barber shop.
15. 76 West Broadway.	Shoe store.
16. 69 Hudson st.	Shoe store.
17. 174 Franklin st.	Shoe store.
18. 44 Beach st.	Tailor store.
19. 106 Hudson st.	Barber shop.
20. 128 West Broadway.	Barber shop.
21. 168 Hudson st.	Shoe store.
22. 18½ Hubert st.	Stationery store.
23. 48 Laight st.	Shoe store.
24. 32 Desbrosses st.	Barber shop.

Second Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 68 Oliver st.	Boarding-house.
2. 64 Madison st.	Candy store.
3. 49 Madison st.	Undertaker store.
4. 60 New Bowery.	Shoe-case store.
5. 71 New Chambers st.	Grocery store.
6. 49 Cherry st.	Boarding-house.
7. 37 Oak st.	Boarding-house.
8. 125 Roosevelt st.	Barber shop.
9. 364 Pearl st.	Picture-frame store.
10. 419 Pearl st.	Harness store.
11. 255 William st.	Tailor store.
12. 231 William st.	Laundry.
13. 320 Pearl st.	Tailor store.
14. 523 Pearl st.	Cigar store.
15. 37 Park st.	Grocery store.
16. 470 Pearl st.	Undertaker store.
17. 29 Baxter st.	Shoe store.
18. 93 Park st.	Butcher shop.
19. 46 Mott st.	Barber shop.
20. 68 Mott st.	Paper store.
21. 220 Canal st.	Cigar store.
22. 52 Baxter st.	Clothing store.
23. 124 Leonard st.	Paint store.
24. 3½ Baxter st.	Hat store.

Third Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 126 Baxter street	Bakery.
2. 115 Mott st.	Tailor shop.
3. 211 Grand st.	Barber shop.
4. 131 Mulberry st.	Candy store.
5. 211 Hester st.	Candy store.
6. 152 Grand st.	Machine store.
7. 60 Spring st.	Shoe store.
8. 42 Spring st.	Cigar store.
9. 22 Spring st.	Cigar store.
10. 344 Broome st.	Barber shop.
11. 9 Prince st.	Barber shop.
12. 26 Prince st.	Tailor store.
13. 69 E. Houston st.	Bird store.
14. 211 Mott st.	Shoe store.
15. 69 Spring st.	Shoe store.
16. 80½ Spring st.	Cigar store.
17. 302 Mott st.	Stable office.
18. 17 Great Jones st.	Tailor shop.
19. 78 Fourth ave.	Plumber shop.
20. 103 E. 9th st.	Shoe store.
21. 92 Third ave.	Cigar store.
22. 146 E. 16th st.	Plumber shop.
23. 178 Third ave.	Plumber shop.
24. 238 Third ave.	Candy store.
25. 276 Third ave.	Barber shop.
26. 276 Fourth ave.	Cigar store.

Fourth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 106 East Broadway.	Glass store.
2. 27 East Broadway.	Office.
3. 39 Catharine st.	Cigar store.
4. 99 Henry st.	Plumber shop.
5. 147 Madison st.	Candy store.
6. 88 Madison st.	Barber shop.
7. 48 Monroe st.	Harness shop.
8. 156 Cherry st.	Milk store.
9. 131 Cherry st.	Shoe store.
10. 116 Monroe st.	Candy store.
11. 91 Monroe st.	Candy store.
12. 197 Madison st.	Barber shop.

Location.	Occupied as
13. 155 East Broadway.	Cigar store.
14. 9 Canal st.	Plumber shop.
15. 237 Madison st.	Candy store.
16. 230 Madison st.	Shoe store.
17. 290 Cherry st.	Candy store.
18. 280 Madison st.	Coal office.
19. 14 Montgomery st.	Barber shop.
20. 286 East Broadway.	Stable office.
21. 324 Madison st.	Cigar store.
22. 57 Montgomery st.	Barber shop.
23. 77 Montgomery st.	Shoe store.
24. 389 Cherry st.	Dressmaking store.
25. 35 Jackson st.	Barber shop.
26. 28 Scammel st.	Barber shop.
27. 301 East Broadway.	Undertaker store.
28. 3 Jackson st.	Shoe store.

Fifth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 345 Spring st.	Cigar store.
2. 323 Spring st.	Barber shop.
3. 249 Hudson st.	Sewing-machine store.
4. 309 Spring st.	Paint shop.
5. 279 W. Houston st.	Harness shop.
6. 203 Varick st.	Newspaper store.
7. 161 Varick st.	Barber shop.
8. 21 Dominick st.	Shoe store.
9. 471 Canal st.	Barber shop.
10. 28 Sullivan st.	Tailor shop.
11. 126 Varick st.	Shoe store.
12. 162 Varick st.	Bottling establishm't
13. 33½ Macdougall st.	Barber shop.
14. 196 Varick st.	Shoe shop.
15. 201 Prince st.	Express office.
16. 145 Sullivan st.	Printing office.
17. 153 Prince st.	Law office.
18. 184 Prince st.	Hardware store.
19. 198 Prince st.	Candy store.
20. 75 Sullivan st.	Tailor shop.
21. 196 South 5th ave.	Tailor shop.
22. 47 Grand st.	Dry goods store.
23. 219 South 5th ave.	Barber shop.
24. 146 Spring st.	Cigar store.
25. 124 Prince st.	Stationery store.
26. 134 Wooster st.	Dwelling.
27. 122 Bleecker st.	Cigar store.
28. 167½ Thompson st.	Barber shop.
29. 194 Bleecker st.	Bakery.

Sixth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 58 Jackson st.	Barber shop.
2. 20 Jackson st.	Barber shop.
3. 596 Grand st.	Cigar store.
4. 322 Delancey st.	Bakery.
5. 37 Goerck st.	Grocery store.
6. 6 Cannon st.	Sewing-mach. store.
7. 301 Rivington st.	Barber shop.
8. 59 Columbia st.	Undertaker store.
9. 25 Cannon st.	Barber shop.
10. 18 Willett st.	Barber shop.
11. 223 Delancey st.	Barber shop.
12. 69 Sheriff st.	Cigar store.
13. 220 Delancey st.	Milk store.
14. 81 Ridge st.	Barber shop.
15. 60 Ridge st.	Cigar store.
16. 48 Attorney st.	Barber shop.
17. 1 Ridge st.	Barber shop.
18. 404 Grand st.	Cigar store.
19. 15 Suffolk st.	Furniture store.
20. 141 Delancey st.	Grocery store.
21. 66 Suffolk st.	Barber shop.
22. 102 Clinton st.	Barber shop.
23. 106 Rivington st.	Cigar store.
24. 106 Ridge st.	Barber shop.
25. 91 Sheriff st.	Barber shop.
26. 99 Lewis st.	Cigar store.
27. 317 Stanton st.	Coal office.

Seventh Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 8 W. 3d st.	Tailor shop.
2. 30 W. 3d st.	Cigar store.
3. 195 Wooster st.	Chasing store.
4. 163 Bleecker st.	Cigar store.
5. 225 Bleecker st.	Plumber shop.
6. 243 Wooster st.	Barber shop.
7. 70 Sixth ave.	Cigar store.
8. 9 W. 4th st.	Barber shop.
9. 129 Waverley pl.	Tailor store.
10. 143 Waverley pl.	Shoe shop.
11. 1 Christopher st.	Barber shop.
12. 269 W. 4th st.	Cigar store.
13. 33 Greenwich ave.	Hardware store.
14. 28 Greenwich ave.	Shoe store.
15. 131 Clinton pl.	Tailor store.
16. 35 Clinton pl.	Tailor store.

Location.	Occupied as
17. 70 E. 11th st.	Tailor store.
18. 71 W. 9th st.	Tailor store.
19. 54 W. 13th st.	Candy store.
20. 15 Seventh ave.	Stove store.
21. 80 Greenwich ave.	Cigar store.
22. 97 & 99 Greenwich ave.	Stable office.
23. 323 W. 4th st.	Shoe shop.
24. 132 Greenwich ave.	Shoe shop.
25. 25 E. 12th st.	Shoe shop.
26. 246 Sixth ave.	Cigar store.
27. 259 W. 14th st.	Tailor store.
28. 114 Eighth ave.	Cigar store.
29. 109 Seventh ave.	Barber shop.
30. 274 Sixth ave.	Shoe shop.
31. 110 W. 18th st.	Harness shop.
32. 54 W. 19th st.	Stable office.
33. 159 Seventh ave.	Barber shop.
34. 193 Seventh ave.	Cigar store.
35. 350 Sixth ave.	Upholstery store.

Eighth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 36 Bayard st.	Barber shop.
2. 111 Canal st.	Restaurant.
3. 18 Eldridge st.	Shoe store.
4. 91 Canal st.	Cigar store.
5. 35 Orchard st.	Barber shop.
6. 35 Canal st.	Barber shop.
7. 45 Ludlow st.	Bakery.
8. 64 Forsyth st.	Butcher shop.
9. 75 Forsyth st.	Cigar store.
10. 94 Forsyth st.	Barber shop.
11. 294 Grand st.	Cigar store.
12. 74 Essex st.	Barber shop.
13. 102 Ludlow st.	Shoe store.
14. 270 Broome st.	Barber shop.
15. 107 Allen st.	Shoe store.
16. 126 Chrystie st.	Book store.
17. 112 Rivington st.	Barber shop.
18. 176 Eldridge st.	Tailor store.
19. 90 Delancey st.	Barber shop.
20. 104 Delancey st.	Tailor store.
21. 126 Norfolk st.	Tailor store.
22. 111 Stanton st.	Barber shop.
23. 168 Orchard st.	Cooper shop.
24. 38 Rivington st.	Barber shop.
25. 169 Forsyth st.	Candy store.
26. 19 1/2 Bayard st.	Plumber shop.
27. 20 Chrystie st.	Dry goods store.

Ninth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 608 Greenwich st.	Coal office.
2. 14 Clarkson st.	Tailor store.
3. 77 Carmine st.	Barber shop.
4. 2 Bedford st.	Shoe shop.
5. 32 Carmine st.	Barber shop.
6. 251 Bleecker st.	Shoe shop.
7. 273 Bleecker st.	Barber shop.
8. 26 Barrow st.	Shoe shop.
9. 290 Bleecker st.	Trunk store.
10. 61 Bedford st.	Shoe store.
11. 320 Bleecker st.	Barber shop.
12. 461 Hudson st.	Milk depot.
13. 631 Washington st.	Milk depot.
14. 672 Washington st.	Barber shop.
15. 716 Greenwich st.	Barber shop.
16. 342 Bleecker st.	Cigar store.
17. 356 Bleecker st.	Shoe shop.
18. 370 Bleecker st.	Cigar store.
19. 78 Bank st.	Stable office.
20. 733 Greenwich st.	Paint store.
21. 145 Perry st.	Shoe store.
22. 757 Washington st.	Barber shop.
23. 372 W. 11th st.	Barber shop.
24. 777 Washington st.	Plumber shop.
25. 619 Hudson st.	Barber shop.
26. 639 1/2 Hudson st.	Paper store.
27. 82 Gansevoort st.	Seed store.
28. 351 W. 13th st.	Vacant store.
29. 99 Eighth ave.	Cigar store.
30. 78 Ninth ave.	Barber shop.
31. 89 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.

Tenth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 199 Forsyth st.	Shoe store.
2. 228 Eldridge st.	Barber shop.
3. 181 Orchard st.	Shoe store.
4. 134 Stanton st.	Cigar store.
5. 13 Clinton st.	Barber shop.
6. 254 E. Houston st.	Cigar store.
7. 194 E. Houston st.	Hat store.
8. 9 First ave.	Barber shop.
9. 28 Second ave.	Barber shop.
10. 33 Second st.	Tailor store.
11. 84 E. Fourth st.	Barber shop.
12. 43 First ave.	Cigar store.
13. 87 Third st.	Barber shop.
14. 122 Third st.	Undertaker store.
15. 56 First ave.	Barber shop.
16. 24 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
17. 153 Third st.	Cigar store.
18. 217 E. Fourth st.	Plumber shop.
19. 406 Fifth st.	Barber shop.
20. 300 Fifth st.	Barber shop.
21. 203 Fifth st.	Barber shop.
22. 347 Fifth st.	Shoe store.
23. 88 First ave.	Barber shop.
24. 526 Sixth st.	Shoe store.
25. 136 Seventh st.	Barber shop.
26. 443 Sixth st.	Barber shop.
27. 237 Sixth st.	Shoe store.
28. 14 St. Mark pl.	Barber shop.
29. 127 Seventh st.	Barber shop.

Eleventh Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 333 Fourth ave.	Laundry.
2. 354 Fourth ave.	Tailor store.
3. 391 Fourth ave.	Shoe store.
4. 406 Fourth ave.	Undertaker store.
5. 19 West 28th st.	Tailor store.
6. 54 West 29th st.	Plumber shop.
7. 424 Sixth ave.	Shoe shop.

Location.	Occupied as
8. 165 West 25th st.	Tailor store.
9. 287 Seventh ave.	Cigar store.
10. 313 Seventh ave.	Cigar store.
11. 116 West 30th st.	Barber shop.
12. 125 West 30th st.	Tailor store.
13. 524 Sixth ave.	Undertaker store.
14. 452 Fourth ave.	Barber shop.
15. 463 Fourth ave.	Cigar store.
16. 1272 Broadway.	Sales-room.
17. 417 Seventh ave.	Cigar store.
18. 599 Sixth ave.	Barber shop.
19. 1326 Broadway.	Barber shop.
20. S. E. cor. Park av. & 37th street.	Polling-booth.
21. 638 Sixth ave.	Undertaker store.
22. 666 Sixth ave.	Barber shop.
23. 1385 Broadway.	Barber shop.

Twelfth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 140 Lewis st.	Barber shop.
2. 451 E. Houston st.	Barber shop.
3. 411 E. Houston st.	Barber shop.
4. 351 E. Houston st.	Barber shop.
5. 301 E. Houston st.	Picture frame store.
6. 334 E. Houston st.	Barber shop.
7. 27 Avenue B.	Cigar store.
8. 286 Second st.	Cigar store.
9. 32 Avenue D.	Cigar store.
10. 33 Avenue D.	Confectionery.
11. 292 E. 4th st.	Book store.
12. 295 E. 4th st.	Barber shop.
13. 307 E. 4th st.	Barber shop.
14. 703 Fifth st.	Barber shop.
15. 612 Sixth st.	Cigar store.
16. 101 Avenue C.	Cigar store.
17. 94 Avenue C.	Shoe store.
18. 96 Avenue D.	Confectionery.
19. 118 Avenue C.	Barber shop.
20. 338 Eighth st.	Tailor store.
21. 343 Eighth st.	Barber shop.
22. 377 Eighth st.	Candy store.
23. 168 Avenue C.	Barber shop.
24. 398 E. 10th st.	Barber shop.
25. 603 E. 9th st.	Cigar store.
26. 167 Avenue C.	Barber shop.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 502 W. 21st st.	Coal office.
2. 104 Tenth ave.	Harness store.
3. 96 Ninth ave.	Barber shop.
4. 124 Eighth ave.	Paper-hanging store.
5. 256 W. 18th st.	Tailor store.
6. 366 W. 18th st.	Fancy goods store.
7. 115 Ninth ave.	Fancy goods store.
8. 135 Ninth ave.	Barber shop.
9. 259 W. 18th st.	Barber shop.
10. 162 Seventh ave.	Cigar store.
11. 157 Ninth ave.	Barber shop.
12. 30 W. 21st st.	Builder's office.
13. 204 Eighth ave.	Barber shop.
14. 188 Ninth ave.	Shoe shop.
15. 215 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
16. 220 Ninth ave.	Tin store.
17. 252 Eighth ave.	Barber shop.
18. 109 W. 24th st.	Shoe shop.
19. 318 8th ave.	Barber shop.
20. 363 W. 24th st.	Tailor store.
21. 245 Tenth ave.	Harness store.
22. 265 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
23. 248 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
24. 302 W. 27th st.	Cigar store.
25. 261 W. 26th st.	Tailor store.
26. 265 W. 27th st.	Tailor store.
27. 326 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
28. 344 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
29. 303 W. 30th st.	Barber shop.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 2 1/2 Stuyvesant st.	Barber shop.
2. 143 First ave.	Cigar store.
3. 345 E. 9th st.	Cigar store.
4. 344 E. 11th st.	Barber shop.
5. 350 E. 12th st.	Candy store.
6. 213 First ave.	Barber shop.
7. 89 Third ave.	Tailor store.
8. 233 First ave.	Cigar store.
9. 220 First ave.	Confectionery.
10. 405 E. 12th st.	Cigar store.
11. 190 First ave.	Barber shop.
12. 285 E. 10th st.	Barber shop.
13. 154 First ave.	Cigar store.
14. 140 First ave.	Barber shop.
15. 160 Avenue A.	Paper store.
16. 176 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
17. 204 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
18. 510 E. 14th st.	Candy store.
19. 603 E. 13th st.	Shoe store.
20. 197 Avenue B.	Barber shop.
21. 185 Avenue C.	Candy store.
22. 200 Avenue C.	Milk store.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 507 W. 26th st.	Candy store.
2. 273 Ninth ave.	Barber shop.
3. 301 Ninth ave.	Oyster saloon.
4. 319 Ninth ave.	Sewing machine store.
5. 317 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
6. 335 Tenth ave.	Shoe store.
7. 362 Tenth ave.	Cigar store.
8. 365 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
9. 403 W. 32d st.	Real estate office.
10. 412 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
11. 437 Ninth ave.	Barber shop.
12. 530 W. 34th st.	Cigar store.
13. 465 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
14. 457 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
15. 473 Ninth ave.	Barber shop.
16. 443 W. 37th st.	Barber shop.

Location.	Occupied as
17. 493 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
18. 515 Tenth ave.	Shoe store.
19. 410 W. 39th st.	Fancy goods store.
20. 409 W. 39th st.	Shoe store.
21. 528 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
22. 518 Ninth ave.	Milk store.
23. 498 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
24. 350 W. 37th st.	Barber shop.
25. 305 W. 35th st.	Barber shop.
26. 378 W. 35th st.	Shoe store.
27. 610 Eighth ave.	Shoe store.
28. 550 Eighth ave.	Barber shop.
29. 270 W. 36th st.	Barber shop.
30. 486 Eighth ave.	Stationery store.
31. 265 W. 33d st.	Stable office.
32. 444 Eighth ave.	Real estate office.
33. 256 W. 32d st.	Plumber shop.
34. 256 W. 31st st.	Tailor shop.
35. 259 W. 29th st.	Barber shop.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 257 Avenue B.	Barber shop.
2. 624 E. 17th st.	Bakery.
3. 306 Avenue A.	Candy store.
4. 262 Avenue A.	Bakery.
5. 250 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
6. 228 Avenue A.	Clothing store.
7. 239 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
8. 247 Avenue A.	Shoe store.
9. 265 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
10. 298 First ave.	Barber shop.
11. 297 Avenue A.	Barber shop.
12. 338 First ave.	Barber shop.
13. 346 First ave.	Cigar store.
14. 373 First ave.	Clothing store.
15. 384 First ave.	Grocery store.
16. 420 First ave.	Clothing store.
17. 406 Second ave.	Cigar store.
18. 432 Second ave.	Barber shop.
19. 437 First ave.	Shoe store.
20. 209 E. 25th st.	Shoe store.
21. 315 Third ave.	Cigar store.
22. 389 First ave.	Barber shop.
23. 277 Third ave.	Furniture store.
24. 235 Third ave.	Cigar store.
25. 221 Third ave.	Shoe store.
26. 307 First ave.	Cigar store.
27. 335 E. 14th st.	Barber shop.
28. 171 Third ave.	Barber shop.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 548 Eleventh ave.	Barber shop.
2. 558 Eleventh ave.	Shoe store.
3. 578 Eleventh ave.	Cigar store.
4. 581 Eleventh ave.	Tailor store.
5. 503 W. 45th st.	Barber shop.
6. 661 Tenth ave.	Shoe store.
7. 635 Eleventh ave.	Shoe store.
8. 709 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
9. 745 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
10. 755 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
11. 767 Ninth ave.	Harness store.
12. 745 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
13. 408 W. 50th st.	Shoe store.
14. 404 W. 49th st.	Barber shop.
15. 400 W. 47th st.	Barber shop.
16. 400 W. 46th st.	Barber shop.
17. 637 Ninth ave.	Tailor shop.
18. 610 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
19. 584 Tenth ave.	Cigar store.
20. 571 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
21. 553 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
22. 345 W. 40th st.	Cigar store.
23. 346 W. 42d st.	Barber shop.
24. 697 Eighth ave.	Cigar store.
25. 664 Ninth ave.	Undertaker store.
26. 773 Eighth ave.	Shoe store.
27. 764 Ninth ave.	Tailor store.
28. 1629 Broadway.	Tailor store.
29. 1610 Broadway.	Barber shop.
30. 764 Eighth ave.	Tailor shop.
31. 682 Eighth ave.	Florist store.
32. 263 W. 41st st.	Grocery store.
33. 242 W. 41st st.	Grocery store.
34. 598 Eleventh ave.	Barber shop.
35. 363 W. 42d st.	Office.
36. 634 Ninth ave.	Real estate office.
37. 843 Eighth ave.	Cigar store.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 342 Third ave.	Umbrella store.
2. 402 Third ave.	Cigar store.
3. 452 Third ave.	Bakery.
4. 526 Third ave.	Shoe store.
5. 554 Third ave.	Shoe store.
6. 158 E. 42d st.	Printing office.
7. 771 Second ave.	Cigar store.
8. 760 Second ave.	Cigar store.
9. 625 Third ave.	Cigar store.
10. 609 Third ave.	Undertaker store.
11. 740 Second ave.	Oyster saloon.
12. 712 Second ave.	Barber shop.
13. 567 Third ave.	Stationery store.
14. 303 E. 37th st.	Undertaker store.
15. 300 E. 37th st.	Shoe store.
16. 648 Second ave.	Cigar store.
17. 655 Second ave.	Barber shop.
18. 495 Third ave.	Barber shop.
19. 317 E. 34th st.	Barber shop.
20. 614 Second ave.	Cigar store.
21. 594 Second ave.	Shoe store.
22. 473 Third ave.	Cigar store.
23. 465 Third ave.	Barber shop.
24. 566 Second ave.	Cigar store.
25. 560 Second ave.	Bakery.
26. 526 Second ave.	Butter store.
27. 425 Third ave.	Undertaker store.
28. 389 Third ave.	Feed store.
29. 512 Second ave.	Oyster saloon.
30. 496 Second ave.	Barber shop.
31. 475 Second ave.	Cigar store.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 896 Eighth ave.	Jewelry store.
2. 940 Eighth ave.	Barber shop.
3. 974 Eighth ave.	Barber shop.
4. 371 West 52d st.	Cigar store.
5. 791 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
6. 746 Eleventh ave.	Cigar store.
7. 802 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
8. 828 Ninth ave.	Plumber shop.
9. 821 Ninth ave.	Cigar store.
10. 785 Eleventh ave.	Cigar store.
11. 851 Ninth ave.	Shoe store.
12. 869 Ninth ave.	Barber shop.
13. 983 Eighth ave.	Cigar store.
14. 359 West 59th st.	Cigar store.
15. 883 Tenth ave.	Barber shop.
16. 949 Tenth ave.	Cigar store.
17. 939 Ninth ave.	Tailor shop.
18. 10th ave., bet. 65th and 66th sts.	Barber shop.
19. Boulevard, bet. 67th and 68th sts.	Barber shop.
20. Boulevard, cor. 69th st.	Cigar store.
21. 604 West 69th st.	Janitor's office.
22. Boulevard, bet. 74th and 75th sts.	Hardware store.
23. Boulevard, bet. 81st and 82d sts.	Coal office.
24. Boulevard, bet. 95th and 96th sts.	Coal office.
25. 100th st., bet. 9th and 10th aves.	Barber shop.
26. 110th st., bet. 10th ave. and Boulevard.	Barber shop.
27. 411 West 125th st.	Undertaker store.
28. S. W. cor. 131st st. and Broadway.	Undertaker store.
29. E. S. 10th ave., bet. 153d and 154th sts.	Shoe shop.
30. W. S. 10th ave., bet. 157th and 158th sts.	Barber shop.
31. E. S. Kingsbridge road, bet. 162d and 163d sts.	Dwelling.
32. W. S. Kingsbridge road, 183d st.	Dwelling.
33. E. S. 8th ave., two doors N. of 142d st.	Shoe store.
34. 993 Eighth ave.	Cigar store.
35. 87 Lawrence st.	Barber shop.
36. E. S. 8th ave., two doors N. of 125th st.	Plumber shop.
37. 270 West 125th st.	Undertaker's store.

Twentieth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 162 E. 44th st.	Plumber shop.
2. 786 Third ave.	Confectionery.
3. 810 Third ave.	Barber shop.
4. 862 Third ave.	Barber shop.
5. 159 E. 57th st.	Law office.
6. 789 Second ave.	Cigar store.
7. 817 Second ave.	Cigar store.
8. 709 Third ave.	Refrigerator store.
9. 814 Second ave.	Confectionery.
10. 725 Third ave.	Confectionery.
11. 867 Second ave.	Cigar store.
12. 835 First ave.	Barber shop.
13. 896 Second ave.	Barber shop.
14. 787 Third ave.	Cigar store.

Location.	Occupied as
13. 1599 Avenue A.	Butcher shop.
14. 200 E. 82d st.	Barber shop.
15. 302 E. 81st st.	Plumber shop.
16. 1526 Second ave.	Cigar store.
17. 1375 Third ave.	Cigar store.
18. 343 E. 78th st.	Tailor shop.
19. 1472 First ave.	Barber shop.
20. 1347 Third ave.	Paper store.
21. 1431 Second ave.	Cigar store.
22. 1402 Avenue A.	Cigar store.
23. 1410 Second ave.	Barber shop.
24. 1413 Second ave.	Cigar store.
25. 1306 Second ave.	Shoe store.
26. 1225 Second ave.	Barber shop.
27. 1162 First ave.	Barber shop.
28. 1120 First ave.	Cigar store.
29. 1013 Third ave.	Real estate office.
30. 301 E. 59th st.	Barber shop.
31. 1099 First ave.	Barber shop.
32. 1535 Avenue A.	Barber shop.
33. 1482 First ave.	Barber shop.
34. 1447 Second ave.	Paper store.
35. 1659 Avenue A.	Butcher shop.
36. 1684 Avenue A.	Shoe store.
37. 1626 Second ave.	Barber shop.
38. 1547 Second ave.	Shoe store.
39. 1331 First ave.	Barber shop.
40. 1227 Third ave.	Barber shop.
41. 1250 Second ave.	Barber shop.

Twenty-third Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. 1682 Third ave.	Barber shop.
2. 1867 Third ave.	Plumber shop.
3. 185 E. 104th st.	Barber shop.
4. 305 E. 105th st.	Coal office.
5. 2128 Second ave.	Bakery.
6. 200 E. 109th st.	Real estate office.
7. 2040 Third ave.	Cigar store.
8. 2080 Third ave.	Plumber shop.
9. 201 E. 111th st.	Plumber shop.
10. 2208 First ave.	Real estate office.
11. 2234 Second ave.	Milk store.
12. 2314 First ave.	Barber shop.
13. 2244 Second ave.	Fishing tackle store.
14. 204 E. 119th st.	Barber shop.
15. 142 E. 117th st.	Plumber shop.
16. 174 E. 118th st.	Barber shop.
17. S. W. cor. 4th ave. and 125th st.	Plumber shop.
18. 188 E. 123d st.	Tailor shop.
19. 2354 Second ave.	Barber shop.
20. 2332 Second ave.	Barber shop.
21. 2350 First ave.	Shoe store.
22. 207 E. 122d st.	Barber shop.
23. 2429 First ave.	Cigar store.

Location.	Occupied as
24. 2309 Third ave.	Furniture store.
25. 2054 Lexington ave.	Plumber shop.
26. 75 E. 125th st.	Cigar store.
27. 2016 Madison ave.	Upholstery store.
28. 2387 Fourth ave.	Paint store.
29. 2363 Third ave.	Barber shop.
30. 2414 Fourth ave.	Cabinet m'kr's store.
31. N. E. cor. 6th ave and 130th st.	Paint store.
32. 1665 Third ave.	Barber shop.
33. 1842 Third ave.	Real estate office.
34. 1747 Lexington ave.	Plumber shop.
35. 1640 Third ave.	Barber shop.
36. 1891 Third ave.	Ciga. store.
37. 1937 Third ave.	Pain.
38. 2162 First ave.	Cigar store.
39. 2244 First ave.	Shoe store.
40. 189 East 115th st.	Shoe shop.
41. 2188 Third ave.	Cigar store.
42. 2389 First ave.	Barber shop.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

Location.	Occupied as
1. N. E. cor. Concord ave. & 144th st.	Carriage house.
2. 591 S. Boulevard.	Barber shop.
3. 336 North Third ave.	Barber shop.
4. 404 North Third ave.	Barber shop.
5. 496 East 138th st.	Paint store.
6. 489 North Third ave.	Tailor store.
7. 599 Courtland ave.	Barber shop.
8. 508 North Third ave.	Law office.
9. Westchester & Eagle aves	Vacant store.
10. 662 North Third ave.	Barber shop.
11. 651 Elton ave.	Shoe shop.
12. 723 Courtland ave.	Barber shop.
13. S. W. cor. Third ave & 159th st.	Barber shop.
14. 1005 North Third ave.	Carpet weaving store.
15. 724 East 167th st.	Law office.
16. 1231 North Third ave.	Harness store.
17. 150th st. and Mott ave.	Carriage-house.
18. Sedgwick ave, near Depot place.	Barber shop.
19. Grey st., bet. Clinton & Monroe aves.	Private barn.
20. 177th st., bet. Washing-ton & Railroad aves.	Paint store.
21. 1988 Main st.	Harness shop.
22. 1997 Main st.	Fancy store.
23. 177th st., cor. Madison avenue.	Harness shop.
24. 1943 Railroad ave.	Fancy store.
25. Cor. Kingsbridge road & Berrian ave.	Shoe store.
26. Broadway, near Macomb street.	Plumber shop.
27. Broadway, Mosholu.	Temperance Hall.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Docks, held October 15, 1885.

Present—The full Board.

The minutes of the meeting held October 14th, 1885, were read and approved.

The Board then went into Executive Session.

The communication from Messrs. G. F. & E. C. Swift, in reference to dredging at the bulkhead, foot of West Thirty-ninth street, North river, was referred to the President to consult with the parties and report to the Board.

The communication from Homer Ramsdell, in reference to postponing the permanent improvement of the water-front at Pier old 35, North river, was referred to the President for further examination and report.

The report from the Engineer-in-Chief on Secretary's Order No. 4759, in reference to illegal dumping at the foot of East Fifty-fifth street, East river, was referred to the President, with power.

The report of Dock Master Charles H. Thompson, in reference to the storing of bones, etc., and the erection of a caboose under the dumping-board erected on Pier 12, East river, was referred to the next Executive Session.

The application of Edward G. Ames, formerly in the employ of the Department as a Clerk, requesting that he be allowed the sum of \$45.70, deducted from him for being absent from duty on account of sickness, was referred to the Treasurer, with power.

On motion of Commissioner Stark, the Engineer-in-Chief was directed to make the necessary repairs to the following piers occupied by the public baths, in order to fit them for commercial uses and purposes, viz.:

At the Battery.

Foot of Duane street, North river.

Pier foot of Horatio street, North river.

Pier foot of West Twenty-seventh street, North river.

Pier at West Fifty-first street, North river.

Pier 51, East river.

Pier at Fifth street, East river.

Bulkhead at Seventeenth street, East river.

Pier at Thirty-seventh street, East river.

Pier at One Hundred and Twelfth street, Harlem river, and

Pier at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, Harlem river.

On motion of Commissioner Stark, George W. Levitt was appointed a Laborer.

President Koch offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Board on August 5, 1885, discharging John J. Boyle, Carpenter, be and the same is hereby reconsidered, and the said John J. Boyle reinstated, to take effect this date.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

B. W. ELLISON, Secretary.

APPROVED PAPERS.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. Hackman to retain storm-door in front of premises No. 538 Third avenue; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Rev. A. Kessler to regulate, grade, curb and flag in front of his property on the west side of Ninth avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh for about one hundred and fifty feet west of Ninth avenue, the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That Croton water-pipes be laid in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, as provided in section 356, New York Consolidation law.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Bower Brothers to erect and keep a booth, inside the stoop-line, on Fortieth street, northwest corner of Broadway, the same to be eight feet six inches high, five feet six inches wide and five feet deep, the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. Curry to place and keep a storm-door on northwest corner of Eighty-fifth street and Third avenue; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Meinken to place and keep a storm-door on northeast corner of Eighty-fifth street and Avenue A; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Meinken to place and keep a storm-door on the northwest corner of Seventy-ninth street and First avenue; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Hecht to extend a vault five feet and nine inches outside of the southerly curb of Frankfort street, and commencing at the easterly line of Cliff street and extending south on Frankfort street ninety-eight feet, as per accompanying diagram, upon payment of the usual fee, provided the work be done in a durable and substantial manner, and that the said Joseph Hecht shall stipulate with the Commissioner of Public Works to save the city harmless from any loss or damage that may occur in consequence of the building or extension of said vault during the progress of or subsequent to the completion thereof, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps lighted in Seventy-first street, from Tenth avenue to Eleventh avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps placed thereon and lighted in Tiebout avenue, from Highbridge road to Clark street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 6, 1885.

Approved by the Mayor, October 12, 1885.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING WHICH all the Public Offices in the City are open for business, and at which each Court regularly opens and adjourns, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held; together with the heads of Departments and Courts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor's Office.

No. 6 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GRACE, Mayor; WILLIAM L. TURNER, Secretary and Chief Clerk.

Mayor's Marshal's Office.

No. 1 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THOMAS W. BYRNES, First Marshal.
GEORGE W. BROWN, JR., Second Marshal.

Permit Bureau Office.

No. 13 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
HENRY WOOD, Registrar.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Rooms 114 and 115 Stewart Building, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. PITT SHEARMAN, J. B. ADAMSON.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Room 209, Stewart Building, 5th floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
THE MAYOR, President; JAMES W. McCULLOH, Secretary; BENJAMIN S. CHURCH, Chief Engineer.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Office of Clerk of Common Council.

No. 8 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, President Board of Aldermen.
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk Common Council.

City Library.

No. 12 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner's Office.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ROLLIN M. SQUIRE, Commissioner; DAVID LOWBER SMITH, Deputy Commissioner.

Bureau of Chief Engineer.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GEORGE W. BIRDSALL, Chief Engineer.

Bureau of Water Register.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOHN H. CHAMBERS, Register.

Bureau of Street Improvements.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, Superintendent.

Engineer-in-Charge of Sewers.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
STEVENSON TOWLE, Engineer-in-Charge.

Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THOMAS H. McAVOY, Superintendent.

Bureau of Water Purveyor.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ALSTON CULVER, Water Purveyor.

Bureau of Lamps and Gas.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
STEPHEN McCORMICK, Superintendent.

Bureau of Streets.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GEO. E. BABCOCK, Superintendent.

Bureau of Incumbrances.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, Superintendent.

Keeper of Buildings in City Hall Park.

MARTIN J. KESSE, City Hall.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller's Office.

No. 15 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
EDWARD V. LOEW, Comptroller; RICHARD A. STORRS, Deputy Comptroller.

Auditing Bureau.

Nos. 19, 21, 23 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. J. LYON, Auditor of Accounts.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Deputy Auditor.

Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents.

Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ARTEMAS S. CADY, Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears.

Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and of Markets.

Nos. 1 and 3 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JAMES J. KELSO, Collector of the City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.

Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

First floor, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Receiver of Taxes; ALFRED VREDENBURG, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Bureau of the City Chamberlain.

Nos. 25, 27 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. M. IVINS, City Chamberlain.

Office of the City Paymaster.

No. 33 Reade street, Stewart Building.
MOOR FALLS, City Paymaster.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Counsel to the Corporation.

Staats Zeitung Building, third floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
E. HENRY LACOMBE, Counsel to the Corporation.
ANDREW T. CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk.

Office of the Public Administrator.

No. 49 Beekman street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Public Administrator.

Office of the Corporation Attorney.

No. 49 Beekman street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Corporation Attorney.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Central Office.

No. 300 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
STEPHEN B. FRENCH, President; WILLIAM H. KIPP, Chief Clerk; JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Chief Bureau of Elections.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Central Office.

No. 66 Third avenue, corner Eleventh street, 8.30 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.
THOMAS S. BRENNAN, President; GEORGE F. BRITTON, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office hours for all except where otherwise noted from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, to 3 P. M.

Headquarters.

Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street.
HENRY D. PURROY, President; CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

Bureau of Chief of Department.

CHARLES O. SHAY, Chief of Department.

Bureau of Inspector of Combustibles.

PETER SEERY, Inspector of Combustibles.

Bureau of Fire Marshal.

GEORGE H. SHELDON, Fire Marshal.

Bureau of Inspection of Buildings.

ALBERT F. D'ORCH, Inspector of Buildings.

Attorney to Department.

WM. L. FINDLEY, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street

Fire Alarm Telegraph.

J. ELLIOT SMITH, Superintendent of Telegraph, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street.
Central Office Fire Alarm Telegraph open at all hours.

Repair Shops.

Nos. 128 and 130 West Third street.

JOHN CASTLES, Foreman-in-Charge, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Hospital Stables.

Ninety-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
JOSEPH SHEA, Foreman-in-Charge.
Open at all hours.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

No. 301 Mott street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ALEXANDER SHALER, President; EMMONS CLARK Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

No. 36 Union Square, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HENRY R. BRECKMAN, President; CHARLES DE F. BURNS, Secretary.

Civil and Topographical Office.

Arsenal, Sixty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Office of Superintendent of 23d and 24th Wards.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Nos. 117 and 119 Duane street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOSEPH KOCH, President; B. W. ELLISON, Secretary.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, except Saturdays; on Saturdays as follows: from September 15 to June 15, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; from June 15 to September 15, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS

Staats Zeitung Building, Tryon Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.

MICHAEL COLEMAN, President; FLOYD T. SMITH, Secretary.

Office Bureau Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.

Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
CHARLES S. BEARDSLEY, Attorney; WILLIAM COMERFORD, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Nos. 31 and 32 Park Row, "World" Building, Rooms 8 and 9, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES S. COLEMAN, Commissioner; JACOB SEABOLD, Deputy Commissioner; M. J. MORRISON, Chief Clerk.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORY AND EXAMINING BOARDS.

Room No. 11, City Hall.

EVERETT P. WHEELER, Chairman of the Advisory Board; CHARLES H. WOODMAN, Secretary and Executive Officer.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Office of Clerk, Staats Zeitung Building, Room 5.

The Mayor, Chairman; CHARLES V. ADEE, Clerk.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Office, City Hall, Room No. 11½, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

EDWARD GILON, Chairman; WM. H. JASPER, Secretary.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Corner Bond street and Bowery, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, President; JOHN K. PERLEY, Secretary and Chief Clerk.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Nos. 3 and 4 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ALEXANDER V. DAVIDSON, Sheriff; ARON ARONS, Under Sheriff; DAVID MCGONIGAL, Order Arrest Clerk.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

East side City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN REILLY, Register; JAMES A. HANLEY, Deputy Register.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Room 127, Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHARLES REILLY, Commissioner; JAMES E. CONNER, Deputy Commissioner.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Nos. 7 and 8 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PATRICK KEENAN, County Clerk; EDWARD SELLECK, Deputy County Clerk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Second floor, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RANDOLPH B. MARTINE, District Attorney; JOHN M. COMAN, Chief Clerk.

THE CITY RECORD OFFICE,

And Bureau of Printing, Stationery, and Blank Books.

No. 2 City Hall, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, on which days 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS COSTIGAN, Supervisor; R. P. H. ABELL, Book-keeper.

CORONERS' OFFICE.

Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham street, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays and holidays, 8 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

MICHAEL J. B. MESSEMER, FERDINAND LEVY, BERNARD F. MARTIN and WILLIAM H. KENNEDY, Coroners; JOHN T. TOAL, Clerk of the Board of Coroners.

SUPREME COURT.

Second floor, New County Court-house, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

General Term, Room No. 9.

Special Term, Room No. 10.

Chambers, Room No. 11.

Circuit, Part I., Room No. 12.

Circuit, Part II., Room No. 13.

Circuit, Part III., Room No. 14.

Judges' Private Chambers, Room No. 15.

NOAH DAVIS, Chief Justice; PATRICK KEENAN, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Third floor, New County Court-house, 11 A. M.

General Term, Room No. 35.

Special Term, Room No. 33.

Chambers, Room No. 33, 10 A. M.

Part I., Room No. 34.

Part II., Room No. 35.

Part III., Room No. 36.

Judges' Private Chambers, Room No. 30.

Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 32.

Clerk's Office, Room No. 31, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Chief Justice; THOMAS BOESE, Chief Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Third floor, New County Court-house, 11 A. M.

Assignment Bureau, Room No. 23, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Clerk's Office, Room No. 22, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

General Term, Room No. 24, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.

Special Term, Room No. 21, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.

Chambers, Room No. 21, 10:30 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.

Part I., Room No. 25, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.

Part II., Room No. 26, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.

Part III., Room No. 27, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.

Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 23, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHARLES P. DALY, Chief Justice; NATHANIEL JARVIS Jr., Chief Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

No. 32 Chambers street. Parts I. and II. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder; HENRY A. GILDER-SLEEVE and RUFUS B. COWING, Judges of the said Court.

Terms, first Monday each month.

JOHN SPARKS, Clerk. Office, Room No. 11, 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

CITY COURT.

City Hall.

General Term, Room No. 20.

Trial Term, Part I., Room No. 20.

Part II., Room No. 19.

Part III., Room No. 15.

Special Term, Chambers, Room No. 21, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Clerk's Office, Room No. 10, City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DAVID McADAM, Chief Justice; JOHN REID, Clerk.

OVER AND TERMINER COURT.

New County Court-house, second floor, southeast corner, Room No. 12. Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Clerk's Office, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, second floor, northwest corner, Room No. 11, 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

At Tombs, corner Franklin and Centre streets, daily at 10:30 A. M., excepting Saturday.

Clerk's Office, Tombs.

DISTRICT CIVIL COURTS.

First District—First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards, southwest corner of Centre and Chambers streets.

MICHAEL NORTON, Justice.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Second District—Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards corner of Pearl and Centre streets, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHARLES M. CLANCY, Justice.

Third District—Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, southwest corner Sixth avenue and West Tenth street. Court open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEORGE W. PARKER, Justice.

Fourth District—Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, No. 30 First street, corner Second avenue. Court opens 9 A. M. daily; continues to close of business.

ALFRED STECKLER, Justice.

Fifth District—Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, No. 154 Clinton street.

JOHN H. MCCARTHY, Justice.

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, No. 61 Union place, Fourth avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth street. Court opens 9 A. M. daily; continues to close of business.

WILLIAM H. KELLY, Justice.

Seventh District—Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, No. 151 East Fifty-seventh street. Court opens every morning at 9 o'clock (except Sundays and legal holidays), and continues to the close of business.

AMBROSE MONELL, Justice.

Eighth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue. Court opens at 9 A. M. and continues to close of business.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. each court day.

FREDERICK G. GEDNEY, Justice.

Ninth District—Twelfth Ward, No. 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

HENRY P. MCGOWN, Justice.

Clerk's office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Trial days Tuesdays and Fridays. Court opens at 9½ A. M.

Tenth District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court opens at 9 A. M.

JAMES R. ANGELL, Justice.

Eleventh District—No. 919 Eighth avenue; Twenty-second Ward, and all that part of the Twelfth Ward lying south of One Hundred and Tenth street and west of Sixth avenue. Court open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LEO C. DESSAR, Justice.

PUBLIC POUND.

PUBLIC SALE.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1885.

A BROWN MARE, FIFTEEN AND A HALF hands high, a little white on fore feet, right hind leg little white, to be sold out of the Public Pound, on October 27, at 2 P. M., if not called for by the owner.

DAVID McMAHON, Pound-keeper.

Ninety-third street & Second avenue.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
117 and 119 DUANE STREET.

TO CONTRACTORS.

(No. 226.)

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR REPAIRING THE HULL AND THE ENGINE AND MACHINERY OF THE TUG "MANHATTAN," BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

ESTIMATES FOR REPAIRING THE HULL and the engine and machinery of the tug "Manhattan," belonging to the Department of Docks, will be received by the Board of Commissioners at the head of the Department of Docks, at the office of said Department, Nos. 117 and 119 Duane street, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock M., of

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885,

at which time and place the estimates will be publicly opened by the head of said Department. The award of the contract, if awarded, will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Any person making an estimate for the work, or for either class thereof, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope to said Board, at said office, on or before the day and hour above named, which envelope shall be indorsed 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.

The bidder to whom the award is made shall give security for the faithful performance of the contract, in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance, in the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, for Class 1, and in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for Class 2, and in case the contract for both classes be awarded to him, in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the nature, quantities and extent of the work is as follows:

CLASS 1.—REPAIRS TO THE HULL OF THE TUG "MANHATTAN."

	Feet B. M., measured in the work.
1. White Oak Timber, 10 by 15 inches.....	200
" " " 12 by 12 inches.....	500
" " " 12 by 14 inches.....	200
" " " 8 by 12 inches.....	4,740
" " " 8 by 16 inches.....	350
" " " 6 by 8 inches.....	1,320
" " " 6 by 7 inches.....	2,850
" " " 6 by 6½ inches.....	160
" " " 6 by 6 inches.....	639
" " " 6 by 5 inches.....	90
" " " 4 by 15 inches.....	1,200
" " " 4 by 12 inches.....	200
" " " 4 by 2 inches.....	275
Total.....	12,724

2. White Oak Plank, 5 inches.....

" " 4 inches.....

Total.....

3. Yellow Pine Plank, 4 inches.....

" " 3 inches.....

" " tongued and grooved, 1½ inches.....

Total.....

4. Locust Timber, 4½ by 5½ inches.....

NOTE.—The above quantities are exclusive of waste.

5. Hackmatac Knees, 6 inches.....

6. Locust Treennails, 1½ inches diameter by 16 inches.....

7. Strap Iron, 5 by ¾, 4 by ¾, and 5 by 1½ inches.....

8. ¾-inch round wrought-iron, blunt-pointed Bolts, galvanized.....

9. 9 by ¾, 8 by ¾, 9 by ¾, 8 by ¾, 8 by ¾ square wrought-iron, spike-pointed Bolts, galvanized.....

10. Composition Sheathing and Nails.....

11. Oakum, 12 bales.....

12. Labor of framing and carpentry, including all moving of timber, jointing, planing, spiking, etc., also labor of caulking, sheathing and painting.

CLASS 2.—THE REPAIRING OF THE ENGINE AND MACHINERY OF THE TUG "MANHATTAN," BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Labor and materials necessary to prepare for and repair the engine and machinery of the tug "Manhattan," in accordance with the specifications.

N. B.—As all the above-mentioned quantities, though stated with as much accuracy as is possible, in advance, are approximate only, bidders are required to submit their estimates upon the following express conditions, which shall apply to and become part of every estimate received:

1st. Bidders must satisfy themselves, by personal examination of the tug "Manhattan," and by such other means as they may prefer, as to the accuracy of the foregoing Engineer's estimate, and shall not, at any time after the submission of an estimate, dispute or complain of the above statement of quantities, nor assert that there was any misunderstanding in regard to the nature or amount of the work to be done.

2d. Bidders will be required to complete the entire work, to the satisfaction of the Department of Docks, and in substantial accordance with the specifications of the contract. No extra compensation, beyond the amount payable for the work before mentioned, which shall be actually performed at the price therefor, in each class, to be specified by the lowest bidder, shall be due or payable for the entire work.

The work to be done under the contract is to be commenced within five days after the date of the contract, and the entire work to be done under both or either of the above classes, is to be fully completed within forty-one days after the date of the contract, Sundays and holidays excepted; and the damages to be paid by the contractor for each day that the contract may be unfulfilled after the time fixed for the fulfillment thereof has expired, are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at Fifty Dollars per day.

All the old material taken from the said tug, to be removed under this contract, and not to be put back again in the work, will be relinquished to the contractor, and bidders must estimate the value of such material when considering the price for which they will do the work under the contract.

Bidders will state in their estimates a price for the whole of the work to be done, in either or both of the above-mentioned classes, respectively, in conformity with the approved form of agreement and the specifications therein set forth, by which prices the bids will be tested separately for each class. These prices are to cover all expenses of every kind involved in or incidental to the fulfillment of the contract, including any claim that may arise through delay, from any cause, in the performing of the work thereunder. The Department of Docks reserves the right, when an estimate is made containing bids for more than one class, to accept any one or more of

the bids contained therein, which may be the lowest in their respective classes, and to reject the remainder which may not be the lowest in their respective classes. The contract for any class or classes will be awarded, if awarded, to the lowest bidder in each class or classes.

Bidders will distinctly write out, both in words and in figures, the amount of their estimates for doing the work in either or both classes of the work.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation; and the contract will be readvertised and relet, and so on until it be accepted and executed.

Bidders are required to state, in their estimates, their names and places of residence; the names of all persons interested with them therein; and if no other person be so interested, the estimate shall distinctly state the fact; also that the estimate is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and also that no member of the Common Council, head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof; which estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed to by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person or persons making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his or their sureties for its faithful performance; and that

the names of all persons interested with him or them 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 Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work 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 therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they shall pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by section 27 of chapter 8 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New York, if the contract shall be awarded to the person or persons for whom he consents to become surety. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the bond required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk, and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same, within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York, as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the lowest formal estimate be accepted by the Board of Public Charities and Correction, due notice of the fact will be given forthwith upon the receipt of the Comptroller's approval of the sureties, presented by the bidder as consenting to be bound for the faithful execution of this contract if awarded. Thereupon, if the Board shall not deem it for the best interests to reject all the proposals, the contract for this aforesaid work and materials shall be awarded to this lowest bidder, who shall execute the contract and bond of even date therewith in due form, to the satisfaction of said Board, within five days after the award aforesaid. If the party or parties to whom said contract is awarded neglect or refuse to execute the same as aforesaid, and the bond accompanying the same, the said contract shall be regarded as having been abandoned, the party or parties notified as in default to the Corporation of the City of New York, and the work and materials will be re-advertised as provided in section 64, chapter 410, Laws of 1882.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Payment will be made by a requisition on the Comptroller, in accordance with the terms of the contract, as the Commissioners may determine.

Bidders are informed that no deviation from the specifications will be allowed, unless under the written instructions of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. AND ARE PARTICULARLY CAUTIONED TO EXAMINE WITH CARE THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 5 OF THE PRINTED CONTRACT FORM.

The form of the agreement, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained at the office of the Department.

Dated New York, October 14, 1885.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, President,
HENRY H. PORTER, Commissioner,
CHARLES E. SIMMONS, Commissioner,
Public Charities and Correction.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, IRON AND TIN.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING

GROCERIES.

- 5,500 pounds Dairy Butter, samples on exhibition Thursday, October 22, 1885.
- 6,000 pounds Rio Coffee, roasted.
- 8,000 pounds Hominy, price to include packages.
- 1,000 pounds Cheese.
- 20,000 pounds Brown Soap.
- 3,200 pounds Wheatn Grits, price to include packages.
- 8,000 pounds Rice.
- 3,500 pounds Oolong Tea.
- 150 bushels Beans.
- 100 bags Fine Meal, 100 pounds net each.
- 100 bags Coarse Meal, 100 pounds net each.
- 500 barrels good sound Irish Potatoes, to weigh 168 pounds net per barrel.
- 50 barrels Crackers.
- 50 pieces prime quality City-cured Bacon, to average about 6 pounds each.
- 50 prime quality City-cured Smoked Hams, to average about 14 pounds each.
- 3,000 dozen Fresh Eggs, all to be candled.
- 3 dozen Gherkins, pints.
- 20 dozen Canned Peas.
- 40 dozen Canned Tomatoes.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

- 150 pairs White Blankets.
- 1,000 pairs Colored Blankets.
- 20 great gross Dress Buttons.
- 100 dozen Basting Cotton, No. 20.
- 250 dozen Women's Stockings.
- 60 dozen Boys' Socks.
- 1,000 Sail Needles, 2 sizes.
- 6 bales Broom Corn.

IRON AND TIN.

- 20 bundles Common Iron, No. 22, 24 & 84.
- 10 boxes best quality Charcoal Tin, 14 & 20.

—will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, in the City of New York, until 9.30 o'clock A.M., of Friday, October 23, 1885. The person or persons making any bid or estimate

shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid or Estimate for Groceries, Dry Goods, Iron and Tin," with his or their name or names, and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the day and hour above named, at which time and place the bids or estimates received will be publicly opened by the President of said Department and read.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ALL BIDS OR ESTIMATES IF DEEMED TO BE FOR THE PUBLIC INTEREST, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 64, CHAPTER 410, LAWS OF 1882.

No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or a contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Delivery will be required to be made from time to time, and in such quantities as may be directed by the said Commissioners.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be engaged in and well prepared for the business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect; and the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, in the penal amount of fifty (50) per cent. of the estimated amount of the contract.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them 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 Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work 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 therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they shall pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by section 12 of chapter 7 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New York, if the contract shall be awarded to the person or persons for whom he consents to become surety. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk, and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to him, or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept, but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation; and the contract will be re-advertised and relet as provided by law.

The quality of the articles, supplies, goods, wares, and merchandise must conform in every respect to the samples of the same, respectively, at the office of the said Department. Bidders are cautioned to examine the specifications for particulars of the articles, etc., required, before making their estimates.

Bidders will state the prices for each article, by which the bids will be tested.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Payment will be made by a requisition on the Comptroller, issued on the completion of the contract, or from time to time, as the Commissioners may determine.

Bidders are informed that no deviation from the specifications will be allowed, unless under the written instruction of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The form of the agreement, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained at the office of the Department.

Dated New York, October 12, 1885.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
HENRY H. PORTER,
CHARLES E. SIMMONS,
Commissioners of the Department of
Public Charities and Correction.

JURORS.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO JURORS FOR STATE COURTS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
ROOM 127, STEWART BUILDING,
CHAMBERS STREET AND BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1885.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS WILL BE heard here, from 10 to 3 daily, from all persons hitherto liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all needed information will be given. Those who have not answered as to their liability, or proved permanent exemption, will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible, and at this office only) under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, etc., etc. No attention paid to letters.

Persons "enrolled" as liable must serve when called or pay their fines. No mere excuse will be allowed or interference permitted. The fines if unpaid will be entered as judgments upon the property of the delinquents. All good citizens will aid the course of justice, and secure reliable and respectable juries, and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between sixty and seventy years of age, summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States and District Court jurors are not exempt. Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES REILLY,
Commissioner of Jurors.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, October 20, 1885.

NOTICE OF SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1885, AT 11 o'clock A.M., the Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, at the Corporation Yard foot of Gansevoort street, North river, by Van Tassel & Kearney, Auctioneers, the following articles, viz.:

Trucks, Carts, Wagons, Sleighs, Booths, Fruit-stands, Paper-stands, Furniture, Lumber, Old Iron, Billboards, Packing-boxes, Signs, Brick, Beams, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash payments in bankable funds at the time and place of sale, and the immediate removal by the purchaser of the articles purchased.

D. LOWBER SMITH,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 31 CHAMBERS ST.,
NEW YORK, October 8, 1885.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885, AT 11 o'clock A.M., the Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets, by Messrs Van Tassel & Kearney, auctioneers, at Kingsbridge road, near Dykman's creek, about 1,255 cubic feet of granite coping stone.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser must remove the articles within thirty days from the date of the sale, otherwise he will forfeit the same together with all moneys paid therefor.

The purchase money to be paid in bankable funds at the time and place of sale or the articles to be resold.

ROLLIN M. SQUIRE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
BUREAU OF WATER REGISTER,
No. 31 CHAMBERS ST., ROOM 2,
NEW YORK, October 3, 1885.

CROTON WATER RATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ACCORDING TO LAW, ten per cent. additional will be added on the first of November next on all unpaid Croton water rates.

ROLLIN M. SQUIRE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO section 1839 of chapter 410, Laws of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate and declare the special and local interests in the City of New York," that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following municipal officers are to be chosen in the City and County of New York, viz.:

Twenty-four Aldermen, one of whom shall be elected in the territory embraced in each Assembly District as the same existed on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

A President of the Board of Aldermen, in the place of Adolph L. Sanger.

A Sheriff, in the place of Alexander V. Davidson.

A County Clerk, in the place of Patrick Keenan.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of George C. Barrett.

A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly.

A Justice of the Superior Court, in the place of John Sedgwick.

Two Justices of the City Court of New York, in place of David McAdam and Granville P. Hawes.

A Justice of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District of the City of New York, in the place of James R. Angell.

Three Coroners, in the place of Ferdinand Levy, Bernard F. Martin, and William B. Kennedy.

Twenty-four Members of Assembly, one of whom shall be elected in each of the Assembly Districts as now established by law.

Seven Senators, one of whom shall be elected in each of the following named Senate districts, viz.: Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk of the Common Council.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSION.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
STEWART BUILDING, 280 BROADWAY, ROOM 209,
NEW YORK, October 17, 1885.

PUBLIC NOTICE—FINAL HEARING.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of section 2, chapter 490, Laws of 1883, of the State of New York, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that full opportunity will be afforded them to be heard in relation to the various plans now under consideration by the Aqueduct Commissioners for the location and construction of one or more of the following dams and reservoirs upon the Croton river, in the county of Westchester, viz.:

First—That known as "Quaker Bridge Dam" and reservoir, about four miles below the present Croton Dam.

Second—That known as the "Muscoot Dam" and reservoir, at Muscoot mountain, about six miles above the present Croton Dam.

Third—A dam and reservoir on the east branch of the Croton river and commonly known as the "Sodom Dam and Reservoir."

All as shown upon the plans, maps and profiles in this office.

The said public hearing having been adjourned on the 12th of April, 1884, until further notice, will now be resumed at the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, Room 209, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1885, at 3 o'clock P.M., and continued on such days thereafter to which said hearing may be adjourned, until finally concluded.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

JAMES W. McCULLOH,
Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessment has been completed and is lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

List 1760, No. 1. Regulating and grading Fourth avenue, from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Second street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated within the following area: Both sides of Fourth avenue, from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Second street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 11½ City Hall, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

The above-described list will be transmitted, as provided by law, to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments for confirmation, on the 17th day of November ensuing.

EDWARD GILON, Chairman.
PATRICK M. HAVERTY,
CHAS. E. WENDT,
VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 11½ CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, October 15, 1885.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

List 2114, No. 1. Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, from Third to Alexander avenue.

List 2121, No. 2. Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging One Hundred and Fifty-third street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

List 2151, No. 3. Regulating and grading the sidewalks in St. Nicholas place, from the south curb of One Hundred and Fifth street to the intersection with St. Nicholas avenue, and setting curb-stones and flagging sidewalks five feet wide therein.

List 2226, No. 4. Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging One Hundred and Forty-second street, from Willis to Brook avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on —

No. 1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, from Third to Alexander avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 2. Both sides of One Hundred and Fifty-third street, from Third to Fourth avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 3. Both sides of Ninth avenue and St. Nicholas place, from One Hundred and Forty-eighth to One Hundred and Fiftieth street.

No. 4. Both sides of One Hundred and Forty-second street, from Willis to Brook avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 11½ City Hall, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

The above-described lists will be transmitted, as provided by law, to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments for confirmation, on the 12th day of November ensuing.

EDWARD GILON, Chairman.
PATRICK M. HAVERTY,
CHAS. E. WENDT,
VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 11½ CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, October 10, 1885.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessment has been completed and is lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

List 1828, No. 1. Sewers in West street, between Spring and West Eleventh streets, with connections to present sewers, and alterations and improvements to existing sewers, and their appurtenances, in Sewerage District No. 20.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated within the following area:

No. 1. Commencing on the south side of Spring street, at the Hudson river; thence easterly along Spring street to Sullivan street; thence northerly along Sullivan street to West Houston street; thence easterly along West Houston street to the Bowery; thence northerly along the Bowery and Fourth avenue to Sixteenth street; thence westerly along Sixteenth street to Seventh avenue; thence southerly along Seventh avenue to West Twelfth street; thence westerly along West Twelfth street to Hudson river; thence southerly to the place of beginning.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 11½ City Hall, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

The above-described list will be transmitted, as provided by law, to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments for confirmation, on the 26th day of October, ensuing.

EDWARD GILON, Chairman.
PATRICK M. HAVERTY,
CHAS. E. WENDT,
VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 11½ CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, September 23, 1885.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1885.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS of Real Estate, Personal Property and Bank Stock in the City and County of New York for the year 1885, and the warrants for the collection of taxes have been delivered to the undersigned, and that the taxes on said Assessment Rolls are now due and payable at this office.

In case of payment on or before the first day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in section 842 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, viz. a reduction of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the first day of December next.

GEORGE W. McLEAN,
Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF YORK.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 928 OF THE NEW York City Consolidation Act of 1882, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives Public Notice that the sale at public auction of lands and tenements in said city for unpaid assessments laid and confirmed during the year 1879 and prior thereto, for local improvements, which sale was advertised to be held at the County Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on Monday, November 24, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, and which was postponed until Monday, May 25, 1885, has been and is again postponed until Wednesday, November 25, 1885, to be held on that day at the same hour and place.

A pamphlet containing a detailed statement of the property advertised for sale may be obtained at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room 31, Stewart Building.

EDWARD V. LOEW,
Comptroller

CITY OF NEW YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 22, 1885.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 928 OF THE NEW York City Consolidation Act of 1882, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice that the sale at public auction of lands and tenements in said city for unpaid taxes levied in the year 1880, and Croton water rents laid for the year 1879, and now remaining due and unpaid, which sale was advertised to be held at the County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on Monday, December 22, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, and was postponed until Monday, May 11, 1885, has been and is hereby again postponed until Wednesday, November 11, 1885, to be held on that day at the same hour and place.

A pamphlet containing a detailed statement of the property advertised for sale may be obtained at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room 31, Stewart Building.

EDWARD V. LOEW,
Comptroller

CITY OF NEW YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 9, 1885.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND STOCKS of the City and County of New York, due November 1, 1885, will be paid on that day by the Comptroller, at his office in the Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

The Transfer Books will be closed from September 25 to November 1, 1885.

EDWARD V. LOEW,
Comptroller

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, September 18, 1885.

REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

THE ATTENTION OF LAWYERS, REAL Estate Owners, Monetary Institutions engaged in making loans upon real estate, and all who are interested in providing themselves with facilities for reducing the cost of examinations and searches, is invited to these Official Indices of Records, containing all recorded transfers of real estate in the City of New York from 1653 to 1857, prepared under the direction of the Commissioners of Records.

Grantees, grantees, suits in equity, insolvents' and Sheriff's sales, in 61 volumes, full bound, price, \$100 00. The same in 25 volumes, half bound, 50 00. Complete sets, folded, ready for binding, 15 00. Records of Judgments, 25 volumes, bound, 10 00. Orders should be addressed to "Mr. Stephen Angell, Room 23, Stewart Building."

EDWARD V. LOEW,
Comptroller

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CLERK (Room No. 9),
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, 1885.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of the City of New York, No. 300 Mulberry street, Room No. 9, for the following property, now in his custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc., also small amount money taken from prisoners and found by patrolmen of this Department.

JOHN F. HARRIOT,
Property Clerk

THE CITY RECORD.

COPIES OF THE CITY RECORD CAN BE obtained at No. 2 City Hall (northwest corner basement). Price three cents each.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, October 14, 1885.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THIS Department with the following articles:

- 400,000 pounds Hay, of the quality and standard known as Best Sweet Timothy.
- 85,000 pounds good, clean Rye Straw.
- 2,800 bags clean No. 1 White Oats, 80 pounds to the bag.
- 1,800 bags first quality Bran, 40 pounds to the bag.

will be received by the Board of Commissioners at the head of the Fire Department, at the office of said Department, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, October 28, 1885, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read.

The form of the agreement and specifications, showing the manner of payment for the articles, may be seen and forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Department.

All of the articles are to be delivered at the various houses of the department in such quantities and at such times as may be directed.

Proposals must include all the items, specifying the price per cwt. for hay and straw, and per bag for oats and bran.

Any person making an estimate for the above shall present the same in a sealed envelope, to said Board, at said

office, on or before the day and hour above named, which envelope shall be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation and a statement of the supply to which it relates.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; 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 Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work 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 therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, in the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000); and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities, as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York before the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200). Such check or money must not be included in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk, and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York, as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

No estimate will be received or considered after the hour named.

The Fire Department reserves the right to decline any and all bids or estimates if deemed to be for the public interest. No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to him, or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet, as provided by law.

HENRY D. PURROY,
RICHARD CROKER,
EDWARD SMITH,
Fire Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 & 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, May 12, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Commissioners of this Department will meet daily, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of business.

By order of
HENRY D. PURROY, President.
RICHARD CROKER,
EDWARD SMITH,
Commissioners.

CARL JUSSEN,
Secretary.

NEW AQUEDUCT.

NEW AQUEDUCT.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IT is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court-house in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 21st day of November, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as commissioners of appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected as aforesaid, is located in the County of New York, south of Harlem river, and is laid out and indicated on two similar or duplicate maps filed, one in the Register's office in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1885, the other in the Register's office in the village of White Plains and County of Westchester, on the same day, and each bearing the following certificate:

We, the Commissioners, appointed to carry out the provisions of chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, do hereby certify that this is one of six similar maps prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 4 of said act, and do further certify that the same has been adopted by us in the manner prescribed in such section, this 17th day of June, 1885.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.
EDWARD V. LOEW, Comptroller,
ROLLIN M. SQUIRE,
Commissioner of Public Works,
WM. DOWD,
C. C. BALDWIN.

Of the real estate so proposed to be taken or affected certain parcels are required, as

SHAFT SITES AND AFFURTENANCES AND DUMPING-GROUNDS, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining said Aqueduct.

The boundaries of said parcels are as follows, the said parcels being colored on said maps in pink:

All those parcels of land forming parts of Farms Nos. 56 and 59, contained within the boundaries described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of the proposed street known as Exterior street, at the intersection of said westerly line with the northerly line of the lands owned by the City of New York, and known as Higgs Bridge Park; and running thence (1) along said westerly line of Exterior street north 24° 54' 24" east 353.87 feet to a point on lot Ward No. 178; thence (2) northerly still along said westerly line of Exterior street upon a curve bending to the east with a radius of 2,700 feet 506.12 feet to a point on Farm No. 59; thence (3) still along said westerly line of Exterior street north 35° 32' 30" east 453 feet; thence (4) north 56° 30' west 652.73 feet to the easterly line of Tenth avenue; thence (5) north 38° 19' east along said easterly line of Tenth avenue 100.36 feet; thence (6) south 56° 30' east 707.91 feet to a point distant at a right angle 40 feet easterly of the United States bulkhead line; thence (7) south 52° 32' 30" west 556.36 feet; thence (8) southerly upon a curve bending to the east with a radius of 2,640 feet 499.15 feet to a point on lot Ward No. 178; thence (9) south 24° 54' 24" west, and parallel to the said United States bulkhead-line 345.13 feet to the aforesaid northerly line of High Bridge Park; thence (10) along said northerly line south 73° 53' 45" east 60.64 feet to the place of beginning, comprising within said boundaries parts of lots Ward Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180 and 181 of Farm No. 56, and part of Farm No. 59, containing 3.3617 acres, more or less; and numbered on said property map Parcel No. 1 to 6 inclusive.

All those three parcels of land known as Ward Nos. 195, 196 and 197 of Farm No. 55, containing 8,426 square feet; and numbered respectively on said property map Parcels 8, 9, and 10.

All that parcel of land known as Ward No. 4 of Farm No. 54 containing 2,034 square feet, and numbered on said property map Parcel No. 11.

All those four parcels of land known as Ward Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 64 of Farm No. 1, containing 9,992 square feet; and numbered respectively on said property map Parcels 12, 13, 14 and 15.

All that piece or parcel of land which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, projected easterly, which point is the intersection of said projected line (1) easterly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street projected 743.98 feet to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence (2) southerly along the westerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street projected easterly; thence (3) westerly along the said southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street projected 756.83 feet to the easterly line of Tenth avenue; thence (4) northerly along the easterly line of Tenth avenue 60 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.0336 acres; and numbered on the aforesaid property map Parcel No. 44.

All that piece or parcel of land which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of property owned by the Convent of the Sacred Heart, which point is the intersection of said line and the proposed westerly line of Convent avenue, and running thence (1) S. 34° 34' 43" E. along said northerly line 78.48 feet to the proposed easterly line of Convent avenue; thence (2) northerly along the proposed easterly line of Convent avenue 386.48 feet; thence (3) N. 34° 34' 43" W. 78.48 feet to the proposed westerly line of Convent avenue; thence (4) southerly along the proposed westerly line of Convent avenue 386.48 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.9962 acres, and numbered on the aforesaid property map Parcel No. 70.

Of the real estate so proposed to be taken or affected certain parcels are required as

TUNNEL SITES.

The boundaries and descriptions of the sites of the several tunnels which it is proposed to construct are as follows, being colored on said maps in blue.

All that piece or parcel of land under the water of the Harlem river, between the westerly boundary of lands now owned or occupied by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on the east and a line parallel to the United States bulkhead line on the westerly side of the Harlem river and 40 feet westerly therefrom, which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of land owned or occupied by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, distant along said line 50 feet and 1/2 inch southerly from its intersection with the centre line of the proposed New Aqueduct, and running thence (1) N. 56° 30' W. 563.79 feet; thence (2) N. 35° 32' 30" E. 100.06 feet; thence (3) S. 56° 30' E. 556.43 feet to the westerly line of the aforesaid New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's lands; thence (4) along said westerly line S. 31° 21' W. 100.08 feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 1.2858 ares; and numbered on the aforesaid property map Parcel No. 7.

All that part of Block No. 1078 described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly line of Tenth avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, and running thence (1) southerly along said easterly line of Tenth avenue 45.80 feet; thence (2) southerly upon a curve bending to the east with a radius of 375 feet 69.354 feet to the easterly line of the Old Croton Aqueduct lands; thence (3) southwesterly along said Old Croton Aqueduct lands 2.84 feet; thence (4) southeasterly along the dividing line between lots Ward Nos. 4 and 67 of said block 2.8 feet; thence (5) southerly upon a curve bending to the east with a radius of 375 feet 137.23 feet to a point on lot Ward No. 7; thence (6) southerly reversing upon a curve bending to the west with a radius of 325 feet 59.33 feet to a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street, which is distant on said line 214.84 feet easterly of the easterly line of Tenth avenue; thence (7) easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street 81.50 feet to a point on lot Ward No. 12; thence (8) northerly upon a curve bending to the west with a radius of 375 feet 137 feet to a point on lot Ward No. 8; thence (9) northerly reversing upon a curve bending to the east with a radius of 325 feet 94.71 feet to the westerly line of lot Ward No. 63; thence (10) northerly 4.02 feet along said westerly line of lot Ward No. 63, to the southerly line of lot Ward No. 66; thence (11) westerly 4.01 feet along said southerly line of said lot Ward No. 66; thence (12) northerly upon a curve bending to the east with a radius of 325 feet 100.02 feet to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-second street; thence (13) westerly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-second street 29.23 feet to the place of beginning, comprising part of lots Ward Nos. 64, 66, 67, 63, 62, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of said Block No. 1078, containing 13.181 square feet; and numbered on said property map Parcels 16 to 29, inclusive.

All that part of Block No. 1077 which is described as follows: Beginning at a point upon the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street upon lot Ward No. 53 and distant 285 feet and 1/4 inch easterly of the easterly line of Tenth avenue; and running thence (1) southerly upon a curve bending to the west with a radius of 325 feet 219.36 feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street at a point upon lot Ward No. 15 and distant on said line 365.54 feet from the easterly line of Tenth avenue; thence (2) easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street 50.04 feet; thence (3) northerly upon a curve bending to the west with a radius of 375 feet 211.06 feet to a point on the division line between lots Ward Nos. 50 and 51; thence (4) northerly along said division line 2.23 feet to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street; thence (5) westerly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street 64.08 feet to the place of beginning, comprising part of lots Ward Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of said Block No. 1077, containing 10.578 square feet; and numbered on said property map Parcels Nos. 30 to 37, inclusive.

All that part of Block No. 1076, which is described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Fiftieth street upon lot Ward No. 49 of said block, and distant 365 feet 10 1/2 inches easterly from the easterly line of Tenth avenue, and running

thence (1) easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Fiftieth street 50 feet; thence (2) southerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street projected; thence (3) westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street projected 50 feet; thence (4) northerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the place of beginning, comprising the easterly part of the lot Ward No. 49, all of lot Ward No. 48, the westerly part of lots Ward Nos. 47 and 17, all of lot Ward No. 16, and the easterly part of lot Ward No. 15, containing 9,992 square feet; and numbered on said property map Parcels Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43.

All that part of Block No. 1075, which is described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street projected upon lot Ward No. 49 of said block and distant 365 feet 10 1/2 inches easterly from the easterly line of Tenth avenue and running thence (1) easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street projected 50 feet; thence (2) southerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street; thence (3) westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street 50 feet; thence (4) northerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the place of beginning, comprising the easterly part of the lot Ward No. 49, all of lot Ward No. 48, the westerly part of lots Ward Nos. 47 and 17, all of lot Ward No. 16, and the easterly part of lot Ward No. 15, containing 9,992 square feet; and numbered on said property map Parcels Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50.

All that parcel of land bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, distant 365 feet 10 1/2 inches easterly from the easterly line of Tenth avenue, and running thence (1) easterly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street 50 feet; thence (2) southerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Forty-eighth street 60 feet to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street; thence (3) westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street 50 feet; thence (4) northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Forty-eighth street 60 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3,000 square feet; and numbered on the aforesaid property map Parcel No. 51.

All that part of Block No. 1074, which is described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street on lot Ward No. 50 of said block, and distant 365 feet 10 1/2 inches from the easterly line of Tenth avenue and running thence (1) easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street 50 feet; thence (2) southerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street; thence (3) westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street 50 feet; thence (4) northerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the place of beginning, comprising the easterly part of lot Ward No. 50, all of lot Ward No. 49, the westerly part of lots Ward Nos. 48 and 17, all of lot Ward No. 16, and the easterly part of lot Ward No. 15, containing 9,992 square feet; and numbered on said property map Parcels Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57.

All that part of Block No. 1073, which is described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street on lot Ward No. 50 of said block, and distant 365 feet 10 1/2 inches from the easterly line of Tenth avenue, and running thence (1) easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street 50 feet; thence (2) southerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street; thence (3) westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street 50 feet; thence (4) northerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the place of beginning, comprising the easterly part of lot Ward No. 50, all of lot Ward No. 49, the westerly part of lots Ward Nos. 48 and 17, all of lot Ward No. 16, and the easterly part of lot Ward No. 15, containing 9,992 square feet; and numbered on said property map Parcels Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63.

All that part of Block No. 1072, which is described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street on lot Ward No. 50 of said Block and distant 365 feet, 10 1/2 inches easterly from the easterly line of Tenth avenue, and running thence (1) easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street 50 feet; thence (2) southerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street; thence (3) westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street 50 feet; thence (4) northerly and parallel to said easterly line of Tenth avenue 199.84 feet to the place of beginning, comprising the easterly part of lot Ward No. 50, all of lot Ward No. 49, the westerly part of lots Ward Nos. 48 and 17, all of lot Ward No. 16, and the easterly part of lot Ward No. 15, containing 9,992 square feet; and numbered on said property map Parcels Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69.

ROUTE

The track or route of the said Aqueduct in tunnel from a point on the easterly bank of the Harlem river to a point in Convent avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New York, as shown upon said maps, is as follows:

Beginning upon the centre line of the survey of said Aqueduct route, as shown on said maps, at a point upon the westerly line of the lands now owned or occupied by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company upon the easterly bank of the Harlem river, about one-fourth of a mile northeasterly of the High Bridge, and distant upon said westerly line of said railroad lands 79.31 feet from the prolongation of the northerly line of a road or street from Sedgwick avenue to Commerce avenue; and running thence (1) along said centre line upon a course of north 56° 30' west across and under the Harlem river, and thence to a point in Tenth avenue 330 feet northerly of the north line of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street and near the centre of said avenue, a distance of about 1,320 feet; thence (2) still upon said centre line, upon a course of south 38° 19' west along and parallel with Tenth avenue and 45 feet 7 1/2 inches westerly of the easterly line of said avenue, a distance of about 7,103 feet to a point in said avenue 114.56 feet northerly of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-second street; thence (3) still along said centre line, upon a curve bending to the eastward, with a radius of 350 feet, to a point upon lot Ward No. 7, of Block No. 1078, and thence reversing upon a curve bending to the westward, with a radius of 350 feet, a distance of 830.78 feet to a point in One Hundred and Fiftieth street distant 14.68 feet southerly from the northerly line of said street, and 390.87 feet easterly of the easterly line of Tenth avenue; thence (4) still along said centre line upon a course of south 38° 19' west to and through Convent avenue, parallel with and near its centre to a point in said avenue near its intersection with the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, a distance of 3,906 feet; the whole length upon said centre line of said aqueduct, as above described, being 13,160 feet, and its width throughout said distance being 25 feet on each side of said centre line, save and except in its passage across the Harlem river, and where a greater width is shown upon the said map at the several sites of the working shafts for the construction of the tunnel of the said aqueduct, and which sites are colored on said map in pink.

The enumeration of the numbers of the parcels to be taken in fee is as follows: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 44 and 70.

The enumeration of the numbers of the parcels in which an easement in perpetuity is to be acquired is as follows: Nos. 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69.

Dated New York, September 11, 1885.

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