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BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Improvements of The City of New York met at the office of the Board, No. 21 Park row, on Thursday, January 3, 1901, at 2 o'clock P.M., pursuant to notice.

The roll was called, and the following members were present and answered to their names: The Comptroller (Deputy Comptroller Levey), the Commissioner of Water Supply, the Commissioner of Highways, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning (Deputy Commissioner Gibson), the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, the President of the Borough of Manhattan, the President of the Borough of The Bronx, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn and the President of the Borough of Queens.

The President, Honorable Maurice F. Holahan, presided.

The minutes of the meeting of December 19, 1900, were approved as printed.

On motion of the Commissioner of Sewers, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board on December 26, 1900, approving of the plan of drainage showing location and size of sewer in Hoffman Boulevard, Broadway and Woodside avenue, in the Borough of Queens, etc., be and the same hereby is rescinded.

Affirmative—Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, President of the Borough of Queens and President of the Board.

Negative—None.

OPENING NINETEENTH AVENUE, BRONX.

The following report from the Chief Topographical Engineer was placed on file:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU,
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE,
NEW YORK, January 2, 1901.

Mr. JOHN H. MOONEY, Secretary, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—In reply to the action taken by the Board of Public Improvements, referring for report a communication of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, that proceedings be initiated to acquire title to Nineteenth avenue, from the Bronx river to the Hutchinson river, Borough of The Bronx, I wish to state that the map, showing Nineteenth avenue, with all the necessary data to locate the same on the ground, is not filed as yet, and that proceedings to acquire title cannot be commenced.

The order to prepare the map was given, as I stated in my report on the same subject on October 29, 1900, and a report and recommendation for opening will be made as soon as the map are filed.

Papers in the matter are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

LOUIS A. RISSE,
Chief Topographical Engineer and Engineer of Concourse.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSMENT FOR OPENING LAFAYETTE AVENUE, BRONX.

The following report from the Chief Topographical Engineer was read, and a hearing was fixed for January 30:

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, NEW YORK, January 3, 1901.

Mr. JOHN H. MOONEY, Secretary, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—In reply to the action taken by the Board of Public Improvements, referring for report a petition of Catherine M. Andrews, by John H. Judge, attorney, for reduction of assessment in the matter of acquiring title to Lafayette avenue, from the Southern Boulevard to Bronx river, Borough of The Bronx, I wish to state as follows:

The statements in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the petition are correct, that of paragraph 3 is not, as regards to Lafayette avenue, being the only means of access from the Southern Boulevard; while a 60-foot street would serve the property for a long time, yet the 100-foot street is necessary for the future development of the district.

In regard to the reduction of the assessment, it might be assumed that the City pay 40 per cent. of the total cost, which would be the same cost as if the street were 60 feet in width, and this suggestion is made since, in a number of cases, the Board of Public Improvements decided in favor of reducing assessments where the width of the street is graded at 60 feet.

I recommend that a public hearing be given in the matter, at which the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this proceeding are requested to be present.

Papers in the matter are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

LOUIS A. RISSE,
Chief Topographical Engineer and Engineer of Concourse.

OPENING TWO HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREETS, MANHATTAN.

The following protests were referred to the President of the Borough of Manhattan and to the Engineer of Street Openings:

To the Board of Public Improvements, Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President:

The petition of the undersigned executor of the estate of Isaac M. Dyckman, deceased, respectfully shows to your Honorable Body that the land lying between the centre line of Two Hundred and Eighteenth street on the south and the centre line of Isham street on the north, the westerly line of Broadway on the east and the Harlem Ship Canal on the west is the property of said estate; that there are no other owners within said boundaries; that within said boundaries lie the proposed streets, Two Hundred and Eighteenth, Two Hundred and Nineteenth and Two Hundred and Twentieth streets.

That ordinances have been passed for opening and acquiring title to Two Hundred and Eighteenth, Two Hundred and Nineteenth and Two Hundred and Twentieth streets through said land.

That Two Hundred and Eighteenth street being a boundary between this and adjoining property, the opening thereof is not objected to by your petitioners.

And your petitioners further show that there is no necessity to be accommodated by the opening of Two Hundred and Nineteenth or Two Hundred and Twentieth streets, as your petitioners are the sole owners of the land through which said streets are laid out west of Broadway.

Wherefore the undersigned respectfully petition your Honorable Board to rescind the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take proceedings for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter of opening said Two Hundred and Nineteenth and Two Hundred and Twentieth streets.

Dated NEW YORK, December 29, 1900.

ESTATE OF I. M. DYCKMAN,
D. E. SEVLED, Executor.

To the Board of Public Improvements, Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President:

The petition of the undersigned executors of the estate of Mary Van Nest, deceased, respectfully shows to your Honorable Board that the land lying between the centre line of Two Hundred and Eighteenth street, on the south and easterly line of Broadway, on the west and Harlem Ship Canal, on the east and north is the property of said estate—that there are no other owners within said boundaries.

That ordinances have been passed for opening and acquiring title to Two Hundred and Eighteenth, Two Hundred and Nineteenth and Two Hundred and Twentieth streets through said land.

That Two Hundred and Eighteenth street being a boundary between this and adjoining property the opening thereof is not objected to by your petitioners, should properly be opened and has already been graded by the abutting owners at their own cost.

And your petitioners further show that there is no public necessity to be accommodated by the opening of Two Hundred and Nineteenth or Two Hundred and Twentieth street, no other property interests being affected by said streets than the estate of Isaac M. Dyckman, sole owner on the westerly side of Broadway, and the estate of Mary Van Nest, sole owner on the easterly side thereof.

Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully petition your Honorable Board to rescind the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take proceedings for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter of opening said streets, to wit: Two Hundred and Nineteenth and Two Hundred and Twentieth streets.

Dated NEW YORK, December 28, 1900.

ESTATE OF MARY VAN NEST,
FRANKLIN W. GILLY, Executor,
THOMAS THACHER, Executor.

OPENING EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH STREET, BRONX.

The following communication from the Commissioner of Sewers was read:

DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
Nos. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW,
NEW YORK, December 19, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—I inclose you copy of communication from the Department of Sewers, Borough of The Bronx, recommending that resolution be adopted by your Honorable Board declaring East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, from Belmont avenue to Arthur avenue, Borough of The Bronx, to be an open street.

I approve of the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of Sewers, Borough of The Bronx, and hope that your Honorable Board will pass the requisite resolution.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. KANE, Commissioner of Sewers.

(Copy.)

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS,
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX,
New York, December 18, 1900.

Hon. JAMES KANE, Commissioner of Sewers, City of New York:

DEAR SIR—I would respectfully recommend that the Board of Public Improvements be requested to vest title in East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, from Belmont avenue to Arthur avenue, in view of the fact that we have prepared plans and specifications for sewer, etc., in East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, from Belmont avenue to Arthur avenue, and in Arthur avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street to Pelham avenue, and the construction of this sewer is an immediate necessity and the same cannot be done until this title is vested.

Commissioners were appointed for One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street on September 15, 1898.

Respectfully,
(Signed) THOS. J. BYRNE,
Deputy Commissioner of Sewers, Borough of The Bronx.

The following resolution was then adopted:

"Whereas, The Board of Street Opening and Improvement on the 18th day of June, 1897, adopted a resolution directing that, upon a date to be thereafter more fully specified, not less than six months after the filing of the oaths of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, who might be appointed by the Supreme Court in proceedings for the acquisition of title in East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, from Third avenue to Southern Boulevard, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, the title to any piece or parcel of land lying within the lines of such East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, so required, should be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York; and

"Whereas, The Board of Public Improvements has received written notice from the Corporation Counsel that Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have been appointed by the Supreme Court in proceedings to acquire title to said East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, and that the oaths of said Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were duly filed, as required by law, on the 7th day of June, 1899; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Public Improvements of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 990 of chapter 378, Laws of 1897, directs that upon the 3d day of January, 1901, the title to each and every piece or parcel of land lying within the lines of said East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, from Third avenue to Southern Boulevard, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, so required, shall be vested in The City of New York."

Affirmative—Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, President of the Borough of The Bronx and President of the Board.

Negative—None.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY.

The following report from the Commissioner of Water Supply was read:

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, December 31, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—In the matter of communications addressed to your Board by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and referred to me at meetings of the Board on October 31 and November 14, calling for the laying of water-mains in certain streets in the First and Third Wards of the Borough of Queens, I find from report made to me by the Chief Engineer of this Department that it is necessary and proper that water-mains be laid in Prospect avenue, between Jagger avenue and Lawrence street, Third Ward, and in Hoyt avenue, between Lawrence and Crescent streets, First Ward; total distance 2,100 feet, with sixteen houses requiring water supply and fire protection; estimated cost, \$3,400, to be paid from the appropriation "Water-mains, Borough of Queens, 1901."

I therefore recommend the adoption of the annexed resolution by your Board, and the transmission of a corresponding resolution to the Municipal Assembly for adoption.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM DALTON, Commissioner of Water Supply.

The following resolution was thereupon adopted:

Resolved, by the Board of Public Improvements, That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the laying of water-mains in Prospect avenue, between Jagger avenue and Lawrence street, and in Hoyt avenue, between Lawrence and Crescent streets, in the Borough of Queens, and the making of a contract for the same by the Commissioner of Water Supply, be and the same is hereby authorized and approved, the cost of said public work or improvement to be paid for from the appropriation for "Water-mains, Borough of Queens, for 1901."

Affirmative—Comptroller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, Presidents of the Borough of Queens and President of the Board.

Negative—None.

In connection with the foregoing resolution, the following form of ordinance was approved for transmission to the Municipal Assembly:

IN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Be it Ordained by the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, as follows:

That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the following resolution

of the Board of Public Improvements, adopted by that Board on January 3, 1901, be and the same hereby is approved, and the public work or improvement therein provided for is hereby authorized, viz.:

Resolved, by the Board of Public Improvements, That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the laying of water-mains in Prospect avenue, between Jagger avenue and Lawrence street, and on Hoyt avenue, between Lawrence and Crescent streets, in the Borough of Queens, and the making of a contract for the same by the Commissioner of Water Supply, be and the same is hereby authorized and approved, the cost of said public work or improvement to be paid for from the appropriation for "Water-mains, Borough of Queens, for 1901."

The following communication from the Commissioner of Water Supply was read:

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, December 31, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to a letter to me by the Chief Engineer of this Department on petitions from property-owners for water-main extensions in the Borough of Brooklyn, I find that it is necessary and proper that water-mains be laid in Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, and in Atlantic avenue, between Stone avenue and Sackman street, in that borough; likewise 1,000 feet, with all houses requiring water supply and fire protection; estimated cost, \$12,000, to be paid from the issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York, heretofore authorized and designated as "Water-main fund, Borough of Brooklyn."

I therefore recommend the adoption of the aforesaid resolution by your Board, and the transmission to the Municipal Assembly of a corresponding resolution or ordinance for adoption.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM DALTON, Commissioner of Water Supply.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, by the Board of Public Improvements, That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the laying of water-mains in Atlantic avenue, between Stone avenue and Sackman street, and in Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, Borough of Brooklyn, and the making of a contract for the same by the Commissioner of Water Supply, be and the same is hereby authorized and approved, the cost of said public work or improvement to be paid for from the issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York, heretofore authorized and designated as "Water-main fund, Borough of Brooklyn."

Affirmative—Comptroller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, President of the Borough of Brooklyn and President of the Board.

Negative—None.

In connection with the foregoing resolution, the following form of ordinance was approved for transmission to the Municipal Assembly:

IN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Be it Enacted by the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, as follows:

That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the following resolution of the Board of Public Improvements, adopted by that Board on the 31 day of January, 1901, be and the same hereby is approved, and the public work or improvement therein provided for is hereby authorized, viz.:

Resolved, by the Board of Public Improvements, That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the laying of water-mains in Atlantic avenue, between Stone avenue and Sackman street, and in Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, Borough of Brooklyn, and the making of a contract for the same by the Commissioner of Water Supply, be and the same is hereby authorized and approved, the cost of said public work or improvement to be paid for from the issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York, heretofore authorized and designated as "Water-main fund, Borough of Brooklyn."

The following communication from the Commissioner of Water Supply was read:

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, December 28, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully ask the authorization of your Board for the making of a contract by this Department "for improvements and repairs to the Millburn Reservoir, County of Nassau, for the Nassau Water System," and submit the annexed resolution of approval.

Let a request that a corresponding resolution or ordinance be transmitted to the Municipal Assembly for adoption.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM DALTON, Commissioner of Water Supply.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, by the Board of Public Improvements, That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the making of a contract for improvements and repairs to the Millburn Reservoir, County of Nassau, for the Nassau Water System, under the direction of the Commissioner of Water Supply, be and the same is hereby authorized and approved, the cost of said public work or improvement to be paid for from the proceeds of bonds to be authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Affirmative—Comptroller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies and President of the Board.

Negative—None.

In connection with the foregoing resolution, the following form of ordinance was approved for transmission to the Municipal Assembly:

IN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Be it Enacted by the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, as follows:

That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the following resolution of the Board of Public Improvements, adopted by that Board on the 31 day of January, 1900, be and the same hereby is approved, and the public work or improvement therein provided for is hereby authorized, viz.:

Resolved, by the Board of Public Improvements, That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the making of a contract for improvements and repairs to the Millburn Reservoir, County of Nassau, for the Nassau Water System, under the direction of the Commissioner of Water Supply, be and the same is hereby authorized and approved, the cost of said public work or improvement to be paid for from the proceeds of bonds to be authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The following communication from the Commissioner of Water Supply was placed on file:

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, December 28, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR:—I transmit herewith for the information of your Board and for guidance in its action on contracts for water-main extensions by private water companies in the Borough of Queens, a copy of an opinion issued by me from the Corporation Counsel, bearing date of December 3, 1900, under which your Board and this Department are deterred from incurring any liabilities or entering into contracts and paying money in connection with such water-main extensions in excess of the appropriation made for hydrant rentals for the Borough of Queens.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM DALTON, Commissioner of Water Supply.

(Copy.)

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
NEW YORK, December 3, 1900.

Hon. WILLIAM DALTON, Commissioner of Water Supply:

DEAR SIR:—I have received your communication of November 21, 1900, which reads as follows:

"In my Departmental Estimate, dated September 8, 1900, of the amounts required to conduct the public business under the charge of the Department for the year 1901, I ask for the sum of \$42,018 for 'Rental of Fire-hydrants,' to be paid in private water companies in the Borough of Queens for hydrant service, in accordance with the terms of existing contracts with such companies."

"My Departmental Estimate for this appropriation for 1900 was \$37,350, and the amount allotted in the Final Estimate for 1900 was \$35,000. The increase of \$7,018 asked for in the Departmental Estimate for 1901 provided for additional hydrants to be placed in the extension of water-mains and water service by the several companies during the ensuing year, as follows:

"The Queens County Water Supply Company, 40 additional hydrants.

"The Jamaica Water Supply Company, 60 additional hydrants.

"The Forest Water Supply Company, 100 additional hydrants.

"The Woodhull Water Supply Company, 60 additional hydrants.

"In the Provisional Estimate for 1901, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made allowance only for the same appropriation as for 1900, viz., \$35,000, leaving out any allowance for additional hydrants, and this Provisional Estimate was approved by the Municipal Assembly in meeting on the 22nd instant."

"The question thus arises whether the Board of Public Improvements and this Department have the power to create any liabilities against the City for additional hydrant service beyond the appropriation thus fixed, in connection with necessary extensions of the water-mains and water service of these companies, or whether the Board and this Department should withhold authorization and permits for water-main extensions which involve additional fire-hydrant service and expenditure beyond the limits of the appropriation."

"Kindly advise me on this question at your early convenience."

In reply thereto I would say that by section 226 of the Greater New York Charter it is provided that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall meet annually between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of November to make a budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of The City of New York for the then next ensuing year, and that such budget shall be prepared in such detail as to the aggregate sum and the items thereof allowed to each department, bureau, office, board or commission as the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall deem advisable. It is also provided that, in order to enable the said Board to make up such budget, the heads of departments, bureaus, offices, boards and commissions shall send to the said Board an estimate in writing of the amount of expenditures, specifying in detail the objects thereof, required in their respective departments, bureaus, offices, boards and commissions.

By section 235 it is provided that the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment may, from time to time, on the application of the head of any department, authorize the transfer, from one bureau or purpose to another in the same department, of any sum theretofore appropriated for the purpose of such department.

These provisions clearly call for an appropriation for each particular purpose or item required for the respective purpose of which the head of a department, bureau, etc., has cognizance and control; and the fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized by the latter section to transfer an appropriation made for one purpose to be used in the same department would show that unless so transferred any appropriation must be used for the specific object for which it was made.

By section 1541 of the Charter it is provided that:

"No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, boards or officers thereof unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense, nor any expense in excess of the sum appropriated in accordance with law."

By section 1542 it is provided that:

"It shall be the duty of the heads of all departments of said city, and of all boards and officers charged with the duty of expending or incurring obligations payable out of the moneys raised by tax in said city, so to regulate such expenditures for any purpose or object that the same shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for such purpose or object; and no charge, claim or liability shall exist or arise against said city for any sum in excess of the amount appropriated for the several purposes."

In view of these provisions, I am of the opinion that neither the Board of Public Improvements nor your Department has the power to create liabilities for additional hydrant service beyond the appropriation allowed for that purpose by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

I would say, in addition, that if the sole purpose of the water-main extensions mentioned in your communication is to provide additional fire-hydrant service, I would advise you to withhold such authorization and permits for such purpose. I do not see, however, how water-main extensions would necessarily involve additional fire-hydrant service, unless its extensions are made for that express purpose only.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN WHELEN, Corporation Counsel.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

The following communication from the Commissioner of Highways was read:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Nos. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, January 3, 1901.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR:—I recommend that, pursuant to section 413 of the Charter, the Board of Public Improvements authorize the making of a contract for repaving with asphalt on the present pavement the roadway of University place, from Fourteenth street to Waverley place, Borough of Manhattan, and that the contractor be required to give a guarantee of maintenance for ten years. The estimated cost of the work is \$47,000, to be paid from the appropriation of \$2,000,000, for which the issue of bonds has been authorized pursuant to section 48 of the Greater New York Charter.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

The following resolution was thereupon adopted:

Resolved, by the Board of Public Improvements, That, in pursuance of section 413 of the Greater New York Charter, the repaving with asphalt on the present pavement of the roadway of University place, from Fourteenth street to Waverley place, in the Borough of Manhattan, with a guarantee of maintenance from the contractor, under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways, be and the same is hereby authorized and approved, the cost of said public work or improvement to be paid for by the issue of bonds heretofore authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment February 3, 1899, and the Municipal Assembly October 14, 1899, in pursuance of section 48, chapter 178, Laws of 1897.

Affirmative—Comptroller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, President of the Borough of Manhattan and President of the Board.

Negative—None.

The following report from the Commissioner of Highways was referred to the Chief Topographical Engineer:

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 27, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR:—On July 23 I notified you that the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company had applied to this Department for the establishment of a fence line on the easterly side of what is known as Minthorne street, in the Second Ward, Borough of Richmond, to enable them to erect a fence as ordered by the Board of Health, and I stated that, although Minthorne street had been a public thoroughfare for a number of years, the tax map represented it as being owned by the railroad company for the distance shown on an accompanying sketch. I also requested that action be taken to establish a fence line in compliance with the railroad company's request.

In response to my communication I received, under date of the 15th instant, with a communication from the Secretary of the Board, a copy of a report by Chief Topographical Engineer Risse, to the effect that he found on the new tax maps of the Second Ward, Borough of Richmond, on page 4, volume 1, that the property in question is shown as belonging to the railroad company, and that on the tax maps of the former Town of Middletown, page 1, a connecting street, between Minthorne street and Bay street is shown, which the railroad company seems to claim as its property.

Engineer Risse's report offers no solution of the matter, and I respectfully renew my request of July 23 for the establishment of a fence line, as asked for by the railroad company.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

The following reports from the Commissioner of Highways were read, and the matters were laid over:

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 27, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR:—Under date of December 7 the Secretary of the Board forwarded to this Department for investigation and report a resolution of the Municipal Assembly recommending that the carriage-way of Bridge street, from Broad to Whitehall street, Borough of Manhattan, be repaved with asphalt on the present pavement.

In reply, I beg to say I have made an investigation and find that at present that section of Bridge street is paved with oblong granite blocks laid in 1890, and now in fair condition. The rate of grade is 1.7 per cent and the established cost of an asphalt pavement laid on the present pavement as a foundation and with a guarantee of maintenance from the contractor for a period of ten years is \$3,500.

At present there is no money to pay for the improvement, and there are many other streets the defective condition of which would entitle them to prior consideration if money were available.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 27, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR:—On January 26, 1901, the Secretary of the Board forwarded to this Department, for investigation and report, a resolution adopted by the Local Board of the Twenty-first District, Borough of The Bronx, recommending that the vacant lot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Jackson avenue be fenced, and that the sidewalk in front of the same premises be repaved.

In reply, I beg to report that the conditions, which it is the object of the resolution of the Local Board to remedy, have been caused by the commencement of the construction of a building and the suspension of the work, which has not yet been completed.

In his present state the lot should be fenced and the sidewalk in front thereof should be repaired; therefore I recommend that the work be authorized.

The estimated cost is \$200 and the assessed value of the real estate within the probable area of assessment is \$1,125.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 26, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—Acknowledging receipt of a letter, dated December 15, 1900, from the Secretary of the Board, with a resolution adopted by the Local Board of the Ninth District, Borough of Brooklyn, recommending that proceedings be initiated to regulate, grade and pave Fulton street, between Crescent street and Eldert's lane, with granite-block pavement, and to set or reset curb, lay crosswalks, and flag or reflag sidewalks in said street where not already done, I beg to report that the estimated cost of grading, curbing and paving with granite-block pavement on said foundation, that part of Fulton street, including one year's maintenance of the pavement, and the flagging or reflagging of the sidewalks and laying crosswalks where not already done, is \$19,109.

The assessed value of the real estate within the probable area of assessment is \$135,300.

The improvement is necessary, and I recommend that it be authorized.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

The following reports from the Commissioner of Highways were placed on file:

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Nos. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW,
NEW YORK, December 27, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—Referring to a communication, dated December 3, from the Secretary of the Board, with a petition signed by P. H. Connell, president of the Broad Exchange Company, and others, for an asphalt pavement on Broad street, from Exchange place to Marketfield street, I beg to say that the present oblong granite pavement on Broad street was laid in 1891, and is now in fair condition. The rate of grade is one and one-tenth per cent., and the estimated cost of an asphalt pavement on the present pavement, relaid as a foundation, and including ten years' maintenance, is \$13,600.

The matter will receive consideration.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 28, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—With a letter dated December 14, from the Secretary of the Board, I received for investigation and report a resolution adopted by the Local Board of the Twentieth District, Borough of Manhattan, recommending that the vacant lots at Nos. 7 and 9 East One Hundred and Fourth street be properly fenced.

In reply, I beg to report that an examination has been made and it is found that the lots referred to have been fenced by the owner thereof.

Under these circumstances no further action on the resolution of the Local Board is necessary.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 27, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a letter dated December 7 from the Secretary of the Board, with a copy of a communication from Mr. Marcus M. Schenck, stating that the recommendation of the Local Board of the Fifth District, Borough of Brooklyn, that the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be flagged, has been complied with by the owner of the lots.

In reply, I beg to say that upon examination it is found that the sidewalk in question has been properly flagged by private contract, as stated by Mr. Schenck, and the work has been done in a manner satisfactory to this Department. There is therefore no necessity for further action in the matter.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS.

The following communication from the Commissioner of Sewers was read:

DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS, January 2, 1901.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—I forward herewith, for the consideration of your Honorable Board, the application of Michael J. Leahy, contractor for sewer in East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, from existing sewer in Jerome avenue to Morris avenue, and in Morris avenue, etc., which contract is dated March 17, 1898, for a remission of overtime on said work. I also transmit copies of reports and recommendations from the Engineer in Charge and the Deputy Commissioner of Sewers of the Borough of The Bronx, which report contains a full and detailed statement of the time the contractor consumed in completing the work, and details the difficulties he encountered in the prosecution of same.

Briefly said, it appears that the time allowed to complete the work was 175 days and that the total time of inspection on work was 1,182 days, an overtime of 1,007 days. An allowance of 267 days is made for rainy and unsuitable weather as reported by Inspectors, as specifically provided for in the contract, and this being deducted leaves a net overtime of 739½ days.

The Engineer recommends, on account of eight different reasons which are mentioned in detail in his report, an allowance of 333½ days, which will leave a balance of 386 days at the rate of \$4 per day to be charged to the contractor.

In view of the fact that the original time of 175 days allowed was not, in my judgment, sufficient, and that the contractor was subjected to considerable delay and difficulty for which he was not responsible, I concur with the recommendations of the Engineer and Deputy Commissioner of Sewers of the Borough of The Bronx.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. KANE, Commissioner of Sewers.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX,
December 18, 1900.

Hon. JAMES KANE, Commissioner of Sewers, City of New York:

DEAR SIR—I transmit herewith communication from Michael J. Leahy, contractor for sewer, etc., in East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, etc., applying for the remission of overtime on said contract.

I also transmit a copy of the time statement and recommendations in this matter from Mr. J. H. Fitch, Engineer in Charge.

I beg to say that I concur with him in his report and recommend that the overtime of Mr. Leahy be remitted with the exception of 386 days.

Respectfully,

(Signed) THOS. J. BYRNE,
Deputy Commissioner of Sewers, Borough of The Bronx.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX,
December 18, 1900.

Hon. THOMAS J. BYRNE, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers, Borough of The Bronx:

DEAR SIR—I return herewith communication from Mr. M. J. Leahy, contractor for sewer, etc., in East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, etc., asking for the remission of overtime charged against said contract and beg to report as follows:

TIME STATEMENT.

	Days.
Inspector's time on work	1,182
Time bid	175
Overtime	1,007
Rainy days, reported by Inspector	225½
Unsuitable weather, reported by Engineer	62
	287½
Remaining overtime	719½

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 1st. Inspector was on work from April 21, 1898, to May 21, 1898, before work was started, a period of 18½ working days of suitable weather. Days. 48½
- 2d. Work was shut down (contractor claims) on account of delinquent, from August 1 to October 10, 1898, a period of 43 working days of suitable weather. 43
- 3d. Work was stopped June 6, 1900 (but the Inspector was not taken off the work), pending decision as to the modification of contract, until July 14, 1900, a period of 37 working days of suitable weather. 37
- 4th. There was a delay, not exceeding 15 days, on account of modification of construction, necessitated by the position of a three-foot water-main at Jerome avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street. 15
- 5th. There was a delay of 15 days on account of brick which has been condemned, but later accepted by the Chief Engineer after careful cutting. 15
- 6th. There were delays due to excavating in quicksand, amounting to twenty (20) days. 20
- 7th. There were approximately 1,600 feet of trench along Morris avenue where on account of the grading there was an excess of all material to excavate and refill, amounting to a little less than 2,500 cubic yards. I believe that an allowance of one day for every ten linear feet of trench would be fair, making an allowance of 160 days. There were also 450 feet of this trench cut which had to be socketed for the same reason, for which I would recommend an additional allowance of 45 days (This covers paragraphs six and seven of Mr. Leahy's letter). 170
- 8th. The delay caused by taking up timber foundation (referred to by Mr. Leahy as sewer) and relaying the same was due to the fact that the timber had been improperly laid and contrary to the instructions of the Engineer. The contractor discharged the foreman who was in charge of this work. I can recommend no allowance of time on this account.
- 9th. There was a delay of 15 days on account of careful examination of bottom, in order to determine the feasibility of continuing work south of manhole No. 24, before the same was stopped. During this time the Contractor was compelled to keep a steam pump going almost all of the time, as there was a great deal of water to contend with. 15

SUMMARY.

No. 1	48½
No. 2	43
No. 3	37
No. 4	15
No. 5	15
No. 6	20
No. 7	170
No. 8	15
	333½

Remaining overtime

Overtime I cannot recommend

It should be borne in mind that, by the modification of this contract, about one foot of sewer in the original plan were not laid, and when the contractor bid 175 days to complete this contract he anticipated the building of this sewer.

In conclusion, I would state that it is evident, on the fact of it, that the time bid (175 days) was entirely inadequate for a work of this size, as the work consumed about one linear foot of sewer, and, in order to have completed this work in 175 days, as Mr. Leahy claims to have done, he would have had to build one linear foot of sewer per day. His claim that he could have done this with one Inspector is hardly to be entertained.

Respectfully,
(Signed) J. H. FITCH, Engineer in Charge.

(Copy.)

New York, December 18, 1900.

Hon. THOMAS J. BYRNE, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers, Borough of The Bronx:

DEAR SIR—I would respectfully ask to be excused of the overtime on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street sewer, with branches, for the following reasons:

- 1st. I did not start promptly, as there was a question whether the debt time would allow me to proceed or not, until it was settled that there were no questions I would have started in four different places, which I could not owing to the weather. Delay. Days. 300
- 2d. There was a delay waiting for bottom and making connection with sewer in Jerome avenue. Delay. 25
- 3d. My cargo of two hundred thousand brick was condemned by Engineer in Charge, and I had to wait thirty days to get a brick, which would suit; he afterwards blamed me in use them. Delay. 30
- 4th. We encountered quicksand, which caused me a delay. Delay. 15
- 5th. Also bottom rock where it was not expected. Delay. 10
- 6th. I had 8 feet in depth, 400 feet in length, 9 feet in width, enough to bury, and pouring water continuously, which was filled in by the contractor for grading, after my contract was let, which I entitled to extra compensation and caused me. Delay. 110
- 7th. Then there was 9 feet in width, 1,200 feet in length, running from 3 feet to 12 feet in depth filled in with stone, from 4½ cubic yard and 23 yards, which I had to blast without any extra compensation, which I am entitled to. Delay. 250
- 8th. Taking up sewer a distance of 25 feet, on account of a dip in between the Engineer and Inspector, which was in a bad bottom; no pay for taking up, relaying same. Delay. 30
- 9th. I excavated 3 feet below sub-grade to try and get bottom; could not get bottom to suit the Engineer. I had to use a 6-inch pump day and night, and could not keep out the water; this was a distance of 125 feet, 20 feet deep, 9 feet wide, excavated to build sewer, but was advised to stop by Engineer, and told me have it stand until further orders, which he then ordered to be refilled, without any compensation. Delay. 60
- 10th. The Inspector was on the work sixty days after being notified to stop work. Delay. 60
- 11th. The payments were held up by the Comptroller, for which I notified him I would stop work, and he told me he would shut down any money except I go on through law. I could have shut down and refused to go any further, and sued for the whole profit, but, on the other hand, I struggled along rather than sue. Delay. 125
- 12th. I started May 25, 1898, and ended May 17, 1900, which are 625 working days. If every day were a working day, which certainly were not, I would have finished, if allowed to go ahead as I should, in 150 days, with one Inspector, not counting three days for one with three Inspectors.

Trusting you will allow me the overtime in full, I remain,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) M. J. LEAHY.

The following resolution was thereupon adopted:

Resolved, by the Board of Public Improvements, That the Commissioner of Sewers be and he is hereby authorized to remit the penalty for three hundred and thirty-three and one-half days' overtime on the contract of Michael J. Leahy for the construction of a sewer in East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, from existing sewer in Jerome avenue to Morris avenue, and in Morris avenue, etc., on condition that he execute a release to the City from all claims arising by reason of failure of the City to make payments to him on said contract when due.

Affirmative—Comptroller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, President of the Borough of The Bronx and President of the Board. Negative—None.

The following communication from the Commissioner of Sewers was referred to the Chief Topographical Engineer:

DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS, January 2, 1901.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication of November 16, transmitting copy of a communication from the President of the Borough of The Bronx, recommending the construction of a sewer in West Farms road, from Bronx street to Elson avenue, etc., I beg leave to inform you that the matter was referred to the Department of Sewers, Borough of The Bronx, and I forward you copy of report of Mr. J. H. Fitch, Engineer in Charge of Sewers, to the Deputy Commissioner of Sewers of the said borough.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES KANE, Commissioner of Sewers.

(Copy.)

DECEMBER 28, 1900.

Hon. THOMAS J. BURSE, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers:

DEAR SIR—I received from you on November 20, 1900, an order to have prepared estimate of cost and assessed valuation of property benefited for temporary sewers and appurtenances in West Farms road, from Bronx street to Clason avenue; Clason avenue, from West Farms road to Beacon street; St. Lawrence avenue, from West Farms road to Beacon street; Commonwealth avenue, from West Farms road to Beacon street; and in Rosedale avenue, from West Farms road to Beacon street.

In regard to the above I beg to call your attention to the following facts:

The streets covered by this order lie in the Annexed District east of the Bronx river, and have not as yet even been adopted by the Board of Public Improvements, and it is certain that some of them will eventually be wiped out by the new lay-out being prepared by the Topographical Bureau of the Board of Public Improvements.

Unless the City acquires title to these streets, covered by this order, it would be impossible to let a contract for building these sewers unless there were obtained the consents of all the abutting property-owners on all of the streets covered. It would, of course, not be our affair to obtain these consents, but it would devolve upon the people interested in these sewers to get them, and I think great difficulty would be found in doing this.

I believe the only other way to let contracts for building sewers in these streets (under an opinion of the Corporation Counsel) would be to prove that these streets have been opened twenty years, which, as this is a newly-developed territory, in this case would be impossible.

Further, the Chief Engineer of the Topographical Bureau of the Board of Public Improvements is at present preparing plans for the drainage system covering this whole district and including a large outlet sewer emptying easterly into Westchester creek.

The temporary sewers which we could build now under this order (providing we had title for these streets) would empty in an exactly opposite direction and be carried across the Bronx river and would flow in a direction against the natural lay of the land, and would, therefore, for a temporary system, be extremely expensive, and, in fact, almost prohibitively so.

In order to prepare the preliminary estimate of cost for these sewers, as per this order, covering as they do quite a territory, it will necessitate the sounding of these streets, and also making the necessary preliminary surveys, which, in this case, would have to be quite comprehensive, as there are no monuments in this territory or sufficient data to work upon.

Consequently, the filing of this order would cost this Department one or two thousand dollars. This would seem to me to be a needless expenditure of money, just now, in view of the fact that, should the preliminary estimate of cost be (as I suspect) and then plans be prepared, there would be grave doubts as to whether the City could actually build these sewers for a long period of time, if indeed, they were ever built.

In view of all the above, I respectfully ask permission to postpone the carrying out of this order for the present, and would ask if it would be possible to have this matter resubmitted to the Board of Public Improvements with a recommendation that they be reconsidered.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. H. FITCH, Engineer in Charge.

P.S.—I attach to this a small map showing the streets covered by this order. The streets colored red are those adopted to date by the Board of Public Improvements.

(Signed) J. H. FITCH.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES.

The following communication from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies was read:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES, }
Nos. 13 to 21 PARK ROW, January 2, 1901. }

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, City.

DEAR SIR—Herewith I have to submit, for recommendation to the Municipal Assembly, amended rules of this Department for an ordinance for the construction, care, maintenance and operation of poles, wires, conduits, subways and other electrical appliances in, on, over and under the streets, or in buildings, in The City of New York, in place of those now pending before the Municipal Assembly, and which have not been acted upon by that body.

Similar rules and regulations were submitted in your Board early in last year, and were transmitted by it to the Municipal Assembly, where the Law Committee has been laboring with them ever since.

The corrections and alterations made in this new form, I believe will meet with the approval of the Municipal Assembly, which was my reason for submitting them to you in the amended form.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY S. KEARNY, Commissioner.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the following ordinance, entitled: "A general ordinance enacting rules and regulations for the construction, care, maintenance and operation of poles, wires, conduits, subways and other electrical appliances, in, on, over or under the streets, or in buildings in The City of New York, having duly originated with the department concerned, be hereby approved by the Board of Public Improvements and recommended to the Municipal Assembly for immediate adoption.

Affirmative—Comptroller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies and President of the Board.

Negative—None.

The ordinance is as follows:

IN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

A GENERAL ORDINANCE enacting rules and regulations for the construction, care, maintenance and operation of poles, wires, conduits, subways and other electrical appliances in, on, over or under the streets, or in buildings in The City of New York.

Be it Enacted by the Municipal Assembly, as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPANCY OF ELECTRICAL DUCTS, CONDUITS AND SUBWAYS.

NOTE.—By ducts, conduits or subways referred to herein shall be understood those ducts, conduits or subways already existing, or that may hereafter be constructed, within any portion of this city. By Subway Company shall be understood the owner of said ducts, conduits or subways.

Section 1. No wires, cables or other electrical conductors shall be placed in any subways, conduits or ducts now constructed or hereafter to be constructed, without the written consent of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies being first obtained. Whenever any duly authorized corporation or person desires, or is required to place electrical conductors underground, application must be made to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies on forms provided for that purpose, for such accommodation as may be desired; and if the Commissioner acts upon such application favorably he will direct the Subway Company to furnish the required accommodation in the event that the unused facilities of existing subways are insufficient to meet legitimate requirements.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

Sec. 2. All applications for space in any subway shall be made in writing to the Subway Company owning the same and shall give:

- The name of the applicant;
 - The purpose for which the use of the conduit or conduits is desired;
 - The number, material and dimensions of conductors proposed to be placed therein;
 - The arrangement of said conductors, whether singly or in cables, and if in cables, the number of conductors and their disposition in each cable;
 - The maximum electro-motive force to be used on said conductors;
 - The nature of the insulating material or materials to be employed, and
 - Such other specific information as will fully explain the use to be made of the space desired.
- When applications have been made and space assigned for conduits underground, the written consent of the Commissioner must be obtained before any conductors are placed in the space so assigned.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS OF CONDUITS.

3. All applications for permits to make repairs or alterations in conduits in the subways shall be made in writing to the Subway Company, and shall give:

- The name of applicant;
- A complete identification of the conductor or conductors referred to, and of the particular conduit or conduits in which access is desired;

As far as possible, the extent and character of the proposed repairs or alterations, and of the probable date when the same will be completed and the conductor or conductors restored to condition for use.

4. Whenever, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, the Subway Company, or any properly authorized agent, repairs or alterations in a conductor or conductors are necessary, such repairs or alterations shall be made by the party owning or controlling said conductor immediately upon notice. During the progress of any repairs or alterations upon or in a conductor or conductors the party owning the same shall take such precaution

as may be necessary or expedient to protect the conductors of other parties from injury. Temporary joints shall not be permitted unless properly insulated and protected.

INSULATION AND TESTS.

5. All conductors drawn into and operated in the conduits, and intended to convey current of two or more amperes with an electro-motive force exceeding one hundred (100) volts, shall have withstood at the factory or power-station a test for "breaking down" strength at an electrical pressure of at least two and one-half times greater than the maximum electrical pressure to which the said conductors shall be subjected in actual operation and shall have, when laid and connected in subways, at a temperature of 75 degrees Fahr., an initial insulation resistance of not less than 15 megohms, per mile, per hundred volts electro-motive force on the circuit. When ever the insulation resistance of a conductor as aforesaid shall prove to be less than five (5) megohms, per mile, per one hundred volts, the use of that conductor shall at once cease, unless the actual electro-motive force on such conductors be reduced so as to re-establish the foregoing ratio.

6. The insulation resistance per mile length of all branches and feeders of the main conductors shall at least equal that of the respective conductors to which said branches and feeders are connected.

Determination of Resistance and Tests.

7. The insulation resistance of each length of cable or conductor shall be determined before said length is laid in the subway. In making this determination an electro-motive force of not less than 150 volts shall be employed and the minimum initial resistance as provided in section 5 shall not be diminished through and after an immersion of the conductor under test of at least sixty consecutive hours in salt water. All lines shall be tested for insulation resistance immediately after completion in the subway, and those carrying currents of over two amperes shall be tested thereafter at least weekly. A conductor shall be tested for insulation resistance immediately after any new connection with, addition or repair to, or alteration of any sort in, said conductor is made, and also whenever any other conductor is placed in the same duct; conductors conveying currents of less than two amperes at a pressure of less than one hundred (100) volts are excepted from the rule.

Reports to be filed with Commissioner and with the Subway Company.

8. All tests and determinations called for by these rules shall be made by the parties owning or controlling conductors. Duly authenticated records of the results of such tests and determinations, within twenty-four hours after the completion of same, shall be filed with the Commissioner, and also with the Subway Company, which shall have power to verify or repeat such tests or determination in its discretion.

Records must be kept, in writing, by the attendant in charge at central stations, of the operations of machines, conditions of circuits as shown by tests, occurrence of "grounds," and copies of such daily records must be forwarded weekly, or more frequently if required, to the Commissioner.

Access to all central stations shall be accorded to any duly authorized agent of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, who shall have the right to examine the records of such station's operations at any time.

Immediately after any repairs or alterations are made to a conductor or conductors, a report giving them in detail shall be made to the Subway Company.

In addition to the initial and regular tests, hourly tests shall be made at the power-station while the circuits are in operation, and when such tests show the presence of "escape" or "grounds" on any conductor the operation of such conductors shall at once cease, as provided in section 5.

All alterations or additions to the subways for the purpose of connecting conductors therein with points outside shall be made by the Subway Company upon the request of the lessee desiring the same, provided the same have been authorized by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and the expense of making such additions or alterations is satisfactorily guaranteed by the parties desiring them.

RENTALS.

9. Rentals shall be paid yearly in advance. Applicants are required to enter into a written contract with the Subway Company, and give satisfactory guarantee for its performance.

ACCESS TO SUBWAYS AND MANHOLES.

10. All manholes shall have the inner cover locked with a special manhole padlock of the Subway Company, the keys of which shall be kept in the possession of the Subway Company.

Access to the subway shall be limited to the authorized representatives:

Of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies;

Of the Subway Company; and

Of the lessees and occupants of the ducts.

Access to the subways shall be had upon application in the Subway Company or its regular inspector. Except in cases of emergency, access to the subways shall not be permitted between sunset and sunrise. The Subway Company may in its judgment deny access or postpone same.

11. Access to the subway shall only be had in the presence of an inspector of the Subway Company, who shall hold possession of the keys of the manhole; who shall see that the manholes are properly opened and closed by the tenant; who shall remain present during the operation of the tenants, and who is hereby charged with the duty of seeing that the Subway Company's property and the property of its tenants are not injured. The inspector is also charged with the enforcement of all rules relating to the use of the subway, and he may suspend any employee of the tenant engaged on the work connected with the subways who violate any of these rules and regulations.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, or the Subway Company, by a properly authorized agent, shall have authority to require such alterations in conductors as may be deemed necessary for their safety or the safety of the subways or of the adjacent conductors; and also to cause the current in any conductor to be interrupted or reduced for such period of the time as may be requisite in the judgment of said agent for the proper protection or necessary convenience of persons working in the manholes, or upon the subways in the vicinity of said conductor.

Tags must be placed on all cables for identification.

MANHOLE GUARD FRAMES.

12. Whenever a manhole is opened, the tenant shall place an iron guard frame in the street opening. When manholes are opened, before commencing work the tenant shall satisfy himself that they are free from gas, and if not, he shall ventilate the manholes. The Subway Company will provide for such purposes a fan or blower to be operated by the applicant for such time as may, in the judgment of his authorized representative, be sufficient to clear the manholes of gas to such an extent as to render it safe for his workmen to enter therein; and no light shall be used by the tenant in his operations in the manholes except when the above examination has shown the absence of gas. If, after the first ventilation, gas is noticed, the tenant shall cause the ventilation to be continued.

WATCHMEN ON THE SURFACE.

13. In all work conducted in the manholes, one man shall always be provided by the tenant to act as watchman on the surface at each manhole when open, who shall keep constant guard and warn pedestrians, drivers of carriages, trucks, street cars, etc., and who shall assist the subway inspector in whatever the latter requires in emergency.

Smoking in or around manholes is prohibited.

No one under the influence of liquor shall be allowed to engage in the work in the subway.

PROTECTION AGAINST DUST AND WIND.

14. No cover of any kind whatsoever shall be allowed by the tenant to be placed over the manhole opening; but a shield may be placed around the windward half of the iron frame to protect the workmen from dust and wind.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR OVERHEAD WIRES, POLES, LAMPS, FIXTURES, ETC.

Wires are divided into two classes:

- 1st. Those for telegraph, telephone and signaling purposes.
- 2d. Those for electric light and power.

POLES.

1. Two lines of poles bearing conductors of a like class shall not be erected in any street or avenue.

2. Two lines of poles shall not be erected on the same side of any street or avenue.

3. Poles shall be set in the sidewalk about twelve inches from the outside curb, and no pole shall be placed within ten feet of any lamp-post or other pole, except at street corners, where necessary in order to support wires running on the cross street.

4. All poles now standing, or erected hereafter, shall be branded or stamped with the initials of the company owning them, at a point not less than five nor more than seven feet from the street surface; and each group of cross-arms, or where necessary the support of a single wire of different ownership must be distinguished by some characteristic paint mark or fastening.

5. Electric-light lamp-posts will conform with a design approved by the Commissioner.

6. All poles carrying more than four wires shall be at least forty-five feet high, uniform in size, straight and painted from top to bottom such colors as may be designated by the Commissioner.

7. All poles for carrying not more than two wires shall be twenty-five feet high, straight, uniform in size and painted such colors as may be designated by the Commissioner.

8. Cross-arms shall be uniform in length, strengthened by braces, and painted the same color as the poles, the cross-arms of each company being distinguished by some characteristic mark.

9. Each line of poles must be run on one side of the street only, except when absolutely necessary to change to the other side; but permission for such change must first be obtained from the Commissioner.

10. Poles shall be uniformly spaced, and about sixty to the mile.

11. Conductors must not be placed upon fixtures erected or maintained for supporting wires of another class, except at crossings when approved by the Commissioner.

12. All existing regulations in regard to the placing of poles and stringing of wires are to continue in force, except when in conflict with these rules; and the Rules and Regulations of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters must be strictly observed.

13. When any company is permitted to erect poles or other fixtures bearing lamps for the purpose of lighting the streets or public places of the city, the permission is subject to the following provisions, which are expressly made a condition of said permits, viz.:

Whenever the contract for lighting any such public places shall be given to another company, the company owning said lamp-posts shall, on tender of the first cost thereof, yield possession of same to the company obtaining the new contracts, except in cases where the company owning the lamp-posts prefer to remove them.

14. All broken and "dead" wires, and all wires, poles and fixtures not actually in use (subject to Rule 27) must be removed. When a pole is taken down it must be removed from the street the same day. New poles must not be brought upon any street more than two days in advance of erection. Any pole that shall lie in any street more than two days shall be removed by the Department of Highways at the expense of the owner thereof.

WIRES.

15. All wires shall be fastened upon poles or other fixtures with glass, porcelain, rubber or other insulators, approved by the Commissioner, and must be stretched tightly and fastened with a strap of the same kind of wire or other fastening approved by him.

16. All wires which would normally pass within four inches of any pole, building or other object, must be attached to the same and insulated therefrom. Any company refusing permission to make such fastening to its poles shall be guilty of violating this rule. All wires strung on lamp-posts must be nine (9) feet clear of road.

17. No wire shall be allowed to hang within twenty feet of pavement at the lowest point of sag between supports, except where required to reach a lamp or where otherwise necessary, and must be protected by extra covering and be rigidly fixed and out of the way.

18. Every line, pole, fixture, etc., must be kept in thorough order, repair and conformity with these Rules and Regulations and specifications in every case where possible under the general permit of repairs (Rule 31), upon penalty of forfeiture of all permits not actually acted upon and a refusal to grant new permits until the rule is complied with, but no additional poles or wires can be erected under power of repair, nor shall any route or location be changed, without a permit.

ILLUSTRATED LIGHT AND POWER WIRES.

19. All electric-light conductors shall be secured to insulating fastenings and covered with an insulation which is waterproof and not easily worn by abrasion. Whenever the insulation becomes impaired it must be renewed immediately.

20. All joints must be as well insulated as the conductors and the insulation of joints must be maintained.

21. Every wire must be distinguished by a number plainly marked on each cross-arm under the insulator. Day circuits must be conspicuously distinguished. All arc lamps must be so placed as to leave a space underneath of nine (9) feet clear between lamp and sidewalk.

22. Every wire entering a building shall be controlled by a cut-out placed near the entrance, in sight, and easily accessible.

23. In the construction of lines the insulation to be used must be approved by the Commissioner in writing, and when new the insulation must not be less than 30 megohms per mile per thousand volts. The insulation resistance must always be maintained above a minimum of one megohm per mile per thousand volts, and if any circuit falls below this standard, the current must be discontinued until the insulation is restored. Under no circumstances shall underwriter's wire be used.

24. All connections with lines of electric-light conductors shall be made at right angles to the line where possible; and connections to buildings shall be run straight across in the building, and then down in front of the building.

25. The insulation must be preserved throughout the entire circuit, and if any portion of a lamp or fixture is part of the circuit and can be reached it must be insulated.

26. All circuits must be tested every hour, and when a ground occurs, efforts must be made to remove it at once. Failing in this, the current must be discontinued until the insulation is restored.

27. No unused loops from electric-light circuits shall be allowed to remain after lamps have been taken away, except in cases where it is positively known that the lamp will be required again within three months, and where there is no underground conduit for this class of circuit. When allowed to remain the joint in the loop must be as well insulated as the line itself.

28. No company shall do a business of electric lighting in The City of New York without a certificate from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies after the plan and lines have been inspected and found to comply with all the Rules and Regulations of the Department. Such certificate to remain in force only so long as the condition of the plant and lines remain unchanged, and notice of any alteration to the plant or lines must be made to said Commissioner and a permit obtained.

GUARD WIRES.

All owners of overhead trolley or high-tension conductors must so protect them with guard wires, where required, so as to prevent other wires from coming in contact with them.

LINEMEN.

29. Every lineman must wear rubber gloves while at work and must wear a badge in a conspicuous place, giving his number and the name of the company by which he is employed.

PERMITS.

30. No electrical conductor shall be erected, maintained or placed overhead or underground without a permit in writing, therefor being first obtained from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies; and before such permit is issued the person or company wishing to place or maintain said wires shall make application to said Commissioner in writing, stating the size of said wire, the purpose or use for which the same is intended, and the character of the current intended to be conveyed by same.

31. All companies are authorized and directed to make necessary repairs to their lines of conductors. Permits for the same will be granted by the Commissioner upon application. In cases of emergency repairs may be made without this permit, but a full report of such repairs must be forwarded at once to said Commissioner. This permission does not, however, cover the erection in any street, avenue or highway of any additional wires, poles or other similar fixtures.

In the case of such lines where notice has been given that underground accommodations have been provided and the notices of time required by law have elapsed, companies owning or operating such lines are not authorized to make any repairs or connections, or to go upon the poles bearing such lines for any purpose whatever, except to remove the said lines of electrical conductors in conformity with the direction of the said Commissioner.

32. The amount of wire allowable for lamp connections from subway subsidiaries to lamps or buildings shall not exceed one hundred feet, and from pole lines to lamps or buildings shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five feet, and must conform in every way with the Rules and Regulations of this Department.

33. All permits of this Department for overhead wires and fixtures are granted only pending the providing of underground accommodations in the neighborhood of the street or avenue for which a permit is granted.

34. Any officer, employee of this Department, or any member of the Police Department of the City, shall be entitled to examine permits under which work of any kind is being done.

35. No permit shall be granted for the erection of any overhead structure, nor for the repairing of any lines already existing in any street in which underground accommodations for the service have been provided.

36. The violation of any of the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies shall operate ipso facto as a revocation of the permit held by the company or person guilty of such violation.

37. Every company or person erecting poles, wires or fixtures, must make and leave, at least once in each week, at the office of the Commissioner, such record of the fixtures, etc., which they are erecting, and of all of the same that they have in use, as are required by the said Commissioner, and in such form as shall be described by him.

38. The company or persons owning or controlling poles in any street or avenue shall allow the same to be used by other companies or persons operating conductors of a similar electrical service when authorized to do so by the Commissioner, on tender of proper compensation, to be determined by agreement between the parties interested. In default of such an agreement, the amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Commissioner. This rule imports a contract on the part of each company or person owning or controlling the poles on any street or avenue, not only with this Department, but also with each company or person who shall, under its terms, be qualified to demand the privileges which it confers, to permit this joint use of poles.

And in accepting any permit, the applicant hereby binds himself to this agreement.

GENERAL PLAN GOVERNING THE ARRANGEMENT OF RULES.

Class A.—Central stations, dynamo, motor and storage-battery rooms, transformer sub-stations, etc. Rules 1 to 11.

Class B.—Outside work, all systems and voltages. Rules 12 and 13.

Class C.—Inside work. Rules 14 to 39. Subdivided as follows:

General Rules, applying to all systems and voltages. Rules 14 to 17.

Constant-current systems. Rules 18 to 30.

Constant-potential systems—

All voltages. Rules 21 to 23.

Voltage not over 300. Rules 24 to 31.

Voltage between 300 and 3,500. Rules 32 to 37.

Voltage over 3,500. Rules 38 and 39.

Class D.—Specifications for wires and fittings. Rules 40 to 63.

Class E.—Miscellaneous. Rules 64 to 67.

Class F.—Marine wiring. Rules 68 to 80.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

In all electric work conductors, however well insulated, should always be treated as bare, to the end that under no conditions, existing or likely to exist, can a grounding or short circuit occur, and so that all leakages from conductor to conductor, or between conductor and ground, may be reduced to the minimum.

In all wiring special attention must be paid to the mechanical execution of the work. Careful and neat running, connecting, soldering, taping of conductors and securing and attaching of fittings, are specially conducive to security and efficiency, and will be strongly insisted on.

In laying out an installation, except for constant-current systems, the work should, if possible, be started from a centre of distribution, and the switches and cut-outs, controlling and connected with the several branches, be grouped together in a safe and easily accessible place, where they can be readily got at for attention or repairs. The load should be divided as evenly as possible among the branches, and all complicated and unnecessary wiring avoided.

The use of wire-ways for rendering concealed wiring permanently accessible is most heartily indorsed and recommended; and this method of accessible concealed construction is advised for general use.

Architects are urged, when drawing plans and specifications, to make provision for the channeling and pocketing of buildings for electric light or power wires, and in specifications for electric gas lighting to require a two-wire circuit, whether the building is to be wired for electric lighting or not, so that no part of the gas fixtures or gas piping be allowed to be used for the gas-lighting circuit.

Deviations from these rules and regulations may only be made by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

Current must never be introduced on any electrical wiring, machinery or apparatus installed in any building in The City of New York without first obtaining a certificate from the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.

CLASS A—STATIONS AND BATTERY ROOMS.

Includes Central Stations, Isolated Plants, Dynamo, Motor and Storage Battery Rooms, Transformer Sub-stations, etc.

1. Generators—

a. Must be located to a dry place.

b. Must never be placed in a room where any hazardous process is carried on, nor in places where they would be exposed to inflammable gases or fumes of combustible materials.

c. Must be insulated on floors or base frames, which must be kept filled to prevent absorption of moisture, and also kept clean and dry. Where frame insulation is impracticable, the Inspection Department having jurisdiction may, in writing, permit its omission, in which case the frame must be permanently and effectively grounded.

d. A high-potential machine which, on account of great weight or for other reasons, cannot have its frame insulated from the ground, must be surrounded with an insulated platform. This may be made of wood, mounted on insulating supports, and so arranged that a man must always stand upon it in order to touch any part of the machine.

In case of a machine having an insulated frame, if there is trouble from static electricity due to belt friction, it should be overcome by placing near the belt a metallic comb connected with the earth, or by grounding the frame through a very high resistance.

NOTE.—It is recommended that the neutral of all central station systems be grounded.

e. Every constant-potential generator must be protected from excessive current by a safety fuse, or equivalent device of approved design in each lead wire, to be placed on the machine as near it as possible.

f. Must each be provided with a name-plate, giving the maker's name, the capacity in volts and amperes, and normal speed in revolutions per minute.

g. Every generator used for lighting or power purposes must have in circuit one switchboard current and potential indicating devices.

2. Conductors—

From generators to switchboards, rheostats or other instruments, and thence to outside lines.

a. Must be in plain sight or readily accessible.

b. Must have an approved insulating covering as called for by rules in Class "C" for similar work, except that in central stations, on exposed circuits, the wire which is used must have a heavy braided incombustible outer covering.

Bus bars may be made of bare metal.

c. Must be kept as rigidly in place that they cannot come in contact.

d. Must in all other respects be installed under the same precautions as required by rules in Class "C" for wires carrying a current of the same volume and potential.

3. Switchboards—

a. Must be so placed as to reduce to a minimum the danger of communicating fire to adjacent combustible material, and must not be built down to floor or up to ceiling, but a space of at least six inches must be left between floor and board and 18 inches between board and ceiling, except where floor, ceiling, side-walls and adjacent material are fireproof.

b. Must be made of incombustible insulating material or of hardwood in skeleton form, filled to prevent absorption of moisture.

c. Must be accessible from all sides when the connections are on the back, but may be placed against a brick or stone wall when the wiring is entirely on the face.

d. Must be kept free from moisture.

e. Bus bars must be equipped in accordance with rules for placing conductors.

4. Resistance Boxes and Equalizers—

(For construction rules, see No. 60.)

a. Must be placed on a switchboard or, if not thereon, at a distance of a foot from combustible material, or separated therefrom by a non-inflammable, non-absorptive insulating material.

5. Lightning Arresters—

(For construction rules, see No. 63.)

a. Must be attached to each side of every overhead circuit connected with the station, and also to be placed at intervals on the system, in such numbers and so located as to prevent ordinary discharges entering (over the wires) buildings connected to the lines.

b. Must be located in readily accessible places away from combustible materials, and as near as practicable to the point where the wires enter the building.

Station arresters should generally be placed in plain sight on the switchboard.

In all cases kinks, coils and sharp bends in the wires between the arresters and the outdoor lines must be avoided as far as possible.

c. Must be connected with a thoroughly good and permanent ground connection by metallic strips or wires having a conductivity not less than that of a No. 6 B. & S. copper wire, which must be run as nearly in a straight line as possible from the arresters to the earth connection.

Ground wires for lightning arresters must not be attached to gas-pipes within the buildings.

NOTE.—It is often desirable to introduce a choke coil in circuit between the arresters and the dynamo. In no case must the ground wire from a lightning arrester be put into main pipes, as these would tend to impede the discharge.

6. Care and Attendance—

a. A competent man must be kept on duty where generators are operating.

b. Only waste must be kept in approved metal cans and removed daily.

Approved waste cans shall be made of metal, with legs raising can three inches from the floor, and with self-closing covers.

7. Testing of Insulation Resistance—

a. All circuits must be provided with reliable ground detectors. Detectors which indicate continuously and give an instant and permanent indication of a ground are preferable. Ground wires from detectors must not be attached to gas-pipes within the building.

b. Where continuously indicating detectors are not feasible, the circuits should be tested at least once per day, and preferably oftener.

c. Data obtained from all tests must be preserved for examination by the Inspection Department having jurisdiction.

8. Motors—

a. Must be insulated on floors or base frames, which must be kept filled to prevent absorption of moisture, and must be kept clean and dry. Where frame insulation is impracticable, the Inspection Department having jurisdiction may, in writing, permit its omission, in which case the frame must be permanently and effectively grounded.

b. A high-potential machine which, on account of great weight or for other reasons, cannot have its frame insulated, must be surrounded with an insulated platform. This may be made of wood, mounted on insulating supports, and so arranged that a man must stand upon it in order to touch any part of the machine.

In case of a machine having an insulated frame, if there is trouble from static electricity due to belt friction, it should be overcome by placing near the belt a metallic comb connected to the earth, or by grounding the frame through a very high resistance.

c. Must be wired under the same precautions as required by rules in Class "C" for wires carrying a current of the same volume and potential.

d. The motor and resistance box must be protected by a cut-out and controlled by a switch (see No. 17a), said switch plainly indicating whether "on" or "off." Where one-quarter horse-power or less is used on low-tension circuits a single-pole switch will be accepted. The switch and rheostat must be located within sight of the motor, except in such cases where special permission to locate them elsewhere is given, in writing, by the Inspection Department having jurisdiction.

e. Must have their rheostats or starting boxes located so as to conform to the requirements of Rule 4.

f. In connection with motors the use of circuit breakers, automatic starting boxes and automatic under-load switches is recommended, and they must be used when required.

g. Must not be run in series-multiple or multiple-series.

h. Must, if deemed necessary by the Inspection Department having jurisdiction, be inclosed in an improved case.

NOTE.—From the nature of the question, the decision as to what is an improved case must be left to the Inspection Department having jurisdiction to determine in each instance.

i. Must, when combined with ceiling fans, be hung from insulated hooks, or else there must be an insulator interposed between the motor and its support.

j. Must each be provided with a name-plate, giving the maker's name, the capacity in volts and amperes and the normal speed in revolutions per minute.

k. All motors must be provided with an approved metal drip-pan, except where its omission is permitted by this Department.

g. Railway Power Plants—

a. Must be equipped in each feed wire before they leave the station with an approved automatic circuit breaker (see No. 52) or other device, which will immediately cut off the current in case of a ground. This device must be mounted on a fireproof base, and in full view and reach of the attendant.

10. Storage or Primary Batteries—

a. When current for light and power is taken from primary or secondary batteries, the same general regulations must be observed as applied to similar apparatus fed from dynamo generators developing the same difference of potential.

b. Storage battery rooms must be thoroughly ventilated.

c. Special attention is directed to the rules for rooms where acid fumes exist. (See No. 24.)

d. All secondary batteries must be mounted on non-absorptive, incombustible insulators, such as glass or thoroughly vitrified and glazed porcelain.

e. The use of any metal liable to corrosion must be avoided in cell connections of secondary batteries.

11. Transformers—

(For construction rules, see No. 52.)

a. In central or sub-stations the transformers must be so placed that smoke from the burning out of the coils or the burning out of the oil (where oil-filled cases are used) could do no harm.

b. Metal cases immediately surrounding converters, where located in readily accessible places, must be effectively grounded.

NOTE.—It is recommended that all secondaries of transformer systems be grounded at the neutral point.

CLASS B—OUTSIDE WORK—ALL SYSTEMS AND VOLTAGES.

12. Wires—

a. Service wires must have an approved rubber insulating covering (see No. 41). Line wires, other than services, must have an approved weatherproof or rubber insulating covering (see Nos. 41 and 44). All the wires must have an insulation equal to that of the conductors they confine.

b. Must be so placed that moisture can not form a cross-connection between them, not less than a foot apart, and not in contact with any substance other than their insulating supports. Service blocks must be covered over their entire surface with at least two coats of waterproof paint.

c. Must be at least five feet above the highest point of flat roofs, and at least one foot above the ridge of pitched roofs over which they pass or to which they are attached.

d. Must be protected by dead-insulated guard iron or wires from possibility of contact with other conducting wires or substances to which current may leak. Special precautions of this kind must be taken where sharp angles occur, or where any wires might possibly come in contact with electric light or power wires.

e. Must be provided with petticoat insulators of glass or porcelain. Porcelain knobs or Heats and rubber knobs will not be approved.

f. Must be so spliced or joined as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder. The joints must then be soldered, to insure preservation, and covered with an insulation equal to that on the conductors.

g. Must, where they enter buildings, have drip loops outside, and the holes through which the conductors pass must be bushed with non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating tubes slanting upward toward the inside.

h. Telegraph, telephone and similar wires must not be placed on the same poles with electric light or power wires.

i. The metallic sheaths to cables must be permanently and effectively connected to "earth."

j. Conductors in conduit on the outside of any building must have a lead covering which must be continuous from end to end; where splices occur the lead covering must be joined by a lead coupling, soldered so as to make a water-tight joint.

Trolley Wires.

a. Must not be smaller than No. 8 B. & S. Copper or No. 4 B. & S. aluminum bronze, and must readily yield the strain put upon them when in use.

b. Must have a double insulation from the ground. In wooden pole construction the pole will be considered as one insulation.

c. Must be capable of being disconnected at the power plant, or of being divided into sections, so that, in case of fire on the railway route, the current may be shut off from the particular section and not interfere with the work of the trolley. This rule also applies to feeders.

d. Must be safely protected against accidental contact where crossed by other conductors.

Ground Return Wires.

a. For the diminution of electrolytic corrosion of underground metal work, ground return wires must be so arranged that the difference of potential between the grounded dynamo terminal and any point on the return circuit will not exceed twenty-five volts.

13. Transformers—

(For construction rules, see No. 52.)

a. Must not be placed inside of any building, excepting central stations, unless by special permission of the Inspection Department having jurisdiction.

b. Must not be attached to the outside walls of buildings, unless separated therefrom by substantial supports.

CLASS C—INSIDE WORK—ALL SYSTEMS AND VOLTAGES.

General Rules—All Systems and Voltages.

14. Wires—

(For special rules, see Nos. 18, 24, 32, 38 and 39.)

a. Must not be of smaller size than No. 14 B. & S., except as allowed under Rules 24a and 45b.

b. The wires must have an insulation equal to that of the conductors they confine.

c. Must be so spliced or joined as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder; they must then be soldered to insure preservation, and the joint covered with an insulation equal to that on the conductors.

d. Stranded wires must be soldered before being fastened under clamps of binding screws, and whether stranded or solid, when they have a conductivity greater than No. 8 B. & S. copper wire, they must be soldered into lugs.

e. Must be separated from contact with walls, floors, timbers or partitions through which they may pass by incombustible, non-absorptive insulating tubes, such as glass or porcelain. Bushings must be long enough to bush the entire length of the hole in one continuous piece, or else the hole must first be bushed by a continuous waterproof tube, which may be a conductor, such as iron pipe; the tube then is to have a non-conducting bushing pushed in at each end so as to keep the wire absolutely out of contact with the conducting pipe.

f. Must be kept free from contact with gas, water or other metallic piping, or any other conductors or conducting material which they may cross, by some continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor, creating a separation of at least one inch. Deviations from this rule may sometimes be allowed by special permission.

g. Must be so placed in wet places that an air space will be left between conductors and pipes in crossing, and the former must be run in such a way that they cannot come in contact with the pipe accidentally. Wires must when possible be run over, rather than under, pipes upon which moisture is likely to gather, or which, by leaking, might cause trouble on a circuit.

15. Underground Conductors—

a. Must be protected, when brought into a building, against moisture and mechanical injury, and all combustible material must be kept removed from the immediate vicinity.

b. Must not be so arranged as to shunt the current through a building around any junction box.

16. Table of Carrying Capacity of Wires—

TABLE A. RUBBER- COVERED WIRES.				TABLE B. WEATHER- PROOF WIRES.		TABLE C. RUBBER- COVERED WIRES.		TABLE D. WEATHER- PROOF WIRES.	
See No. 41.				See Nos. 42 to 44.		See No. 41.		See Nos. 42 to 44.	
Amperes.				Amperes.		Amperes.		Amperes.	
B. & S. G.				Circular Mills.		Circular Mills.			
18	3	3	1,504	200,000	100	300	300	300	300
16	6	6	2,587	300,000	270	400	400	400	400
14	12	12	4,179	400,000	370	500	500	500	500
12	17	17	5,330	500,000	500	600	600	600	600
10	24	24	7,030	600,000	600	700	700	700	700
8	33	33	8,540	700,000	700	800	800	800	800
6	40	40	9,540	800,000	800	900	900	900	900
5	54	54	12,400	900,000	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4	67	67	15,740	1,000,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
3	80	80	19,030	1,100,000	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
2	90	90	21,120	1,200,000	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
1	107	107	25,090	1,300,000	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
0	120	120	28,120	1,400,000	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
0000	127	127	29,760	1,500,000	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
00000	139	139	33,500	1,600,000	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
				1,700,000	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
				1,800,000	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
				1,900,000	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
				2,000,000	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100

Leads from generators to switchboard and bus-bars on switchboards will be exempted from strict compliance with above tables.

The lower limit is specified for rubber-covered wires to prevent gradual deterioration of the high insulation by the heat of the wires, but not from fear of igniting the insulation. The question of drop is not taken into consideration in the above tables.

The carrying capacity of sixteen and eighteen wire is given, but no smaller than fourteen is to be used, except as allowed under Rules 24U and 45H.

17. Switches, Cut-outs, Circuit Breakers, etc.—

(For construction rules, see Nos. 51, 52 and 53.)

a. Must, whenever called for, unless otherwise provided (for exceptions see No. 8c and No. 22c), be so arranged that the cut-outs will protect, and the opening of the switch or circuit breaker will disconnect all of the wires; that is, in a two-wire system the two wires, and in a three-wire system the three wires must be protected by the cut-out and disconnected by the operation of the switch or circuit breaker.

b. Must not be placed in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitable stuff or where exposed to inflammable gases or dust or to flyings of combustible material.

c. Must, when exposed to dampness, either be inclosed in a waterproof box or mounted on porcelain knobs.

Constant Current Systems—Principally Series Arc Lighting.

18. Wires—

(See also Nos. 14, 15 and 16.)

a. Must have an improved rubber insulating covering. (See No. 41.)

b. Must be arranged to enter and leave the building through an approved double contact service switch (see No. 51), mounted in an incombustible case, kept free from moisture and easy of access to Police or Firemen. So-called "snap-switches" must not be used on high-potential circuits.

c. Must always be in plain sight and never incased, except when required by the Inspection Department having jurisdiction.

d. Must be supported on glass or porcelain insulators, which separate the wire at least one inch from the surface wired over, and must be kept rigidly at least eight inches from each other, except within the structure of lamps, on hanger-boards, in cut-out boxes or like places where a less distance is necessary.

e. Must, on side walls, be protected from mechanical injury by a substantial boxing, retaining an air space of one inch around the conductors, closed at the top (the wires passing through lashed holes), and extending not less than seven feet from the floor or placed in iron pipe having an approved insulating lining. When crossing floor timbers in cellars or in rooms where they might be exposed to injury wires must be attached by their insulating supports to the under side of a wooden strip not less than one-half an inch in thickness.

19. Arc lamps—

(For construction rules, see No. 57.)

a. Must be carefully isolated from inflammable material.

b. Must be provided at all times with a glass globe surrounding the arc, securely fastened upon a closed base. No broken or cracked globes to be used.

c. Must be provided with a wire netting (having a mesh not exceeding one and one-quarter inches) around the globe, and an approved spark arrester (see No. 58), when readily inflammable material is in the vicinity of the lamps, to prevent escape of sparks, melted copper or carbon. It is recommended that plain carbons, not copper-plated, be used for lamps in such places.

d. Where hanger-boards (see No. 56) are not used, lamps must be hung from insulating supports other than their conductors.

20. Incandescent Lamps in Series Circuits—

a. Must have the conductors installed as provided in Rule No. 18, and each lamp must be provided with an automatic cut-out.

b. Must have each lamp suspended from a hanger-board by means of rigid tube.

c. No electro-magnetic device for switches and no system of multiple-series or series-multiple lighting will be approved.

d. Under no circumstances can they be attached to gas fixtures.

Constant-Potential Systems—General Rules—All Voltages.

21. Automatic Cut-outs (Fuses and Circuit Breakers).

(See No. 17, and for construction, Nos. 52 and 53.)

a. Must be placed on all service wires, either overhead or underground, as near as possible to the point where they enter the building and inside the walls, and arranged to cut off the entire current from the building.

b. Must be placed at every point where a change is made in the size of wire [unless the cut-out in the larger wire will protect the smaller]. (See No. 16.)

c. Must be in plain sight, or inclosed in an approved box (see No. 54), and readily accessible. They must not be placed in the canopies or shells of fixtures.

d. Must be so placed that no set of incandescent lamps, whether grouped on one fixture or several fixtures or pendants, requiring more than 660 watts shall be dependent upon one cut-out. Special permission may be given in writing by the Inspection Department having jurisdiction for departure from this rule in case of large chandeliers, stage borders and illuminated signs.

e. Must be provided with fuses, the rated capacity of which does not exceed the allowable carrying capacity of the wire, and, when circuit breakers are used, they must not be set more than about thirty per cent. above the allowable carrying capacity of the wire, unless a fusible cut-out is also installed in the circuit (see No. 16).

22. Switches—

(See No. 17, and for construction, No. 51.)

a. Must be placed on all service wires, either overhead or underground, in a readily accessible place, as near as possible to the point where the wires enter the building, and arranged to cut off the entire current.

b. Must always be placed in dry, accessible places, and be grouped as far as possible. Knife switches must be so placed that gravity will tend to open rather than close the switches.

c. Must not be single pole, except when the circuits which they control supply not more than three amperes, or where attached to arc lamps or hanger-boards or otherwise as approved by this Department.

d. Where flush switches are used, whether with conduit systems or not, the switches must be included in boxes constructed of or lined with fire-resisting material. No push buttons for bells, gas-lighting circuits or the like shall be placed in the same wall plate with switches controlling electric light or power wiring.

e. Where possible at all switch or fixture outlets a seven-eighth-inch block must be fastened between studs or floor timbers, flush with back of lathing, to hold outlet tubings and to support switches or fixtures. When this cannot be done, wooden base blocks not less than three-quarters inch in thickness, securely screwed to lathing, must be provided for switches, also for fixtures which are not attached to gas pipes or conduit tubing.

Electric Heating and Cooking Apparatus; also Glue Pots, Sad Irons, Curling Irons, etc., etc.

23. Electric Heaters, Ranges and Stoves—

a. These must be placed in safe situation (out of easy reach of inflammable materials) and separated from and supported on non-conducting and incombustible standards or bases so as to be at least four inches from woodwork of any description or other inflammable material, unless protected by incombustible materials, such as sheet metal and asbestos, or the like, so combined as to prevent appreciable transmission of heat, while securing full insulation. The heating wires or resistances of these heaters, etc., must be included in incombustible cases adapted to prevent accidental contact with any exterior object or material.

These electric heaters, stoves, etc., must never be concealed, but must be at all times in plain sight.

b. They must have double-pole switches, cut-outs, etc., arranged as required for electric lights or power apparatus employing the same current and potential.

c. The attachment of feed wires to "heaters," etc., must be in plain sight, easily accessible and protected from interference, accidental or otherwise.

d. Attachment of conductors to "heaters," etc., must be securely made in the same manner that conductors are attached to motors or generators dealing with currents equal to those employed in these devices, and such conductors must be continuous from the "heaters," etc., to the switch or cut-out, which must not be within two feet of said "heaters," etc. These conductors must be thoroughly well insulated and also covered with a good mechanical protection.

Portable Cooking Apparatus, Glue Pots, Curling Irons, etc.

a. The heating coils or resistances of these instruments must be included in incombustible cases, which in turn must be mounted on non-conducting and incombustible bases, raising the same at least one inch from any surface on which they stand.

b. These instruments must not be attached to lamp sockets, and when currents of more than ten amperes are required they must conform to the same rules as heaters, ranges, etc.

c. Where currents of ten amperes or less are required, these instruments may be connected by specifically approved flexible double or twin wire conductors, provided such conductor is composed of two multi-strand conductors, each of which is insulated by a waterproof material and asbestos, while both are surrounded by a covering affording adequate mechanical protection. These flexible cords must also be connected to "plug switches" having double-pole fuses in their sockets which will cut out the circuits if a cross connection should occur in the flexible conductor. Moreover, such "plug switch" must be so arranged that the plug will pull out and break the connection if an abnormal mechanical strain is brought on the flexible conductor.

The leading in wires of these flexible cords must be connected to heaters or the like at the point of lowest temperature, and where such wires are detachable at the heater, their terminals must be arranged with female ends protected by porcelain, extending at least ½-inch beyond the metal terminals.

If the connection at the heater is fixed, a separable double-pole connector must be placed in the circuit so that, in case an undue strain is brought on the conductors, the device will be automatically cut out and disconnected.

Flexible cord connections longer than six feet will not be permitted.

Receptacles for plug attachments must be placed at least six inches above the floor.

Where switches are provided they must conform to the rules laid down in Rule 51 of the General Requirements.

Where a number of utensils are grouped for general cooking service, installations to be approved must be provided with slate, soapstone or other approved slab or table for utensils to rest upon. Plug receptacles mounted on slate or other approved materials shall be attached to mains running at least six inches above the working service of the table.

Sad irons and other heating appliances that are intended to be applied to inflammable articles, such as clothing, must be arranged as above as far as connections, etc., are concerned, and must also be provided with approved attachments which will cut off current when they are not in actual use.

The leading in wires to these forms of apparatus must be connected through porcelain connecting blocks, and the cable or cord of the same must be passed through an insulated elastic spiral or spring so arranged as to protect the same from kinking, chafing or like injury at or near the point of connection.

These conductors must be so placed that they will at all times be at least four feet from the floor and well protected against contact with water-pipes or other possible ground connections.

The use of no flexible cord will be permitted, unless specifically approved by this Department.

Low-potential Systems—300 Volts or Less.

Any circuit attached to any machine, or combination of machines, which develops a difference of potential between any two wires of over ten volts and less than 300 volts, shall be considered as a low-potential circuit, and as coming under this class, unless an approved transforming device is used, which cuts the difference of potential down to ten volts or less. The primary circuit not to exceed a potential of 3,000 volts.

24. Wires—

GENERAL RULES.

(See also Nos. 14, 15 and 16.)

a. Must not be laid in plaster, cement or similar finish.

b. Must never be fastened with staples.

c. Must not be fished for any great distance, and only in places where the inspector can satisfy himself that the rules have been complied with.

d. Twin wires must never be used except in conduits, or where flexible conductors are necessary.

e. Must be protected on side walls from mechanical injury. When crossing floor timbers in cellars or in rooms, where they might be exposed to injury, wires must be attached by their insulating supports to the under side of a wooden strip, not less than one-half inch in thickness and not less than three inches in width.

f. When run immediately under roofs, or in proximity to water tanks or pipes, will be considered as exposed to moisture.

SPECIAL RULES.

For open work:

In dry places:

g. Must have an approved rubber or weatherproof insulation. (See Nos. 41 and 42.)

h. Must be rigidly supported on incombustible, non-absorptive insulators, which separate the wire at least one-half inch from the surface wired over, and they must be kept apart at least two and one-half inches.

In damp places, such as breweries, packing-houses, stables, dye-houses, paper or pulp mills, or buildings specially liable to moisture or acid or other fumes liable to injury the wires or their insulation, except where used for pendants:

i. Must have an approved rubber insulating covering. (See No. 41.)

j. Must be rigidly supported on incombustible, non-absorptive insulators which separate the wire at least one inch from the surface wired over, and they must be kept apart at least two and one-half inches.

k. If conduit is used it must be made water-tight and the ends of the conduit properly sealed.

For moulding work:

l. Must have approved rubber insulating covering (see No. 41).

m. Must never be placed in moulding in concealed or damp places.

For conduit work:

n. Must have an approved rubber insulating covering (see No. 41).

o. Must not be drawn in until all mechanical work on the building has been, as far as possible, completed.

p. Must, for alternating systems, have the two or more wires of a circuit drawn in the same conduit.

For so-called concealed work:

q. Must have an approved rubber insulating covering (see No. 41).

r. Must be rigidly supported on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators which separate the wire at least one inch from the surface wired over; must be kept at least ten inches apart, and, when possible, must be run singly on separate timbers or studding; must be separated from contact with walls, floors, partitions through which they may pass by non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating tubes, such as glass or porcelain. In running down walls in knob and tube work where iron conduit is used, the wires must enter conduit through a three-way outlet box screwed to the conduit with a cover; the wires to be protected from the last knob into box and to the conduit by approved flexible insulating tube.

s. When, from the nature of the case, it is impossible to place concealed wiring on incombustible insulating supports of glass or porcelain, the wires, if not exposed to moisture, may be

fished on the loop system if encased throughout in approved continuous flexible tubing or conduit, or if an extra insulated or protected wire that has received the approval of this Department is used.

For fixture work:

t. Must have an approved rubber insulating covering (see No. 41), and shall not be less in size than No. 18 B. & S.

u. Supply conductors, and especially the splices in fixture wires, must be kept clear of the grounded part of gas-pipes, and where shells are used the latter must be constructed in a manner affording sufficient area to allow this requirement.

v. Must, when fixtures are wired outside, be so secured as not to be cut or abraded by the pressure of the fastenings or motion of the fixture.

25. Interior Conduits—

(See also Nos. 24 u to q, and 49.)

a. No conduit tube having an internal diameter of less than one-half inch shall be used.

b. Must be continuous from one junction box to another or to fixtures, and the conduit tube must properly enter all fittings.

c. Must be first installed as a complete conduit system, without the conductors.

d. Must be equipped at every outlet with an approved outlet box.

e. Metal conduits, where they enter junction boxes, and at all other outlets, etc., must be provided with an improved bushing fitted so as to protect wire from abrasion.

f. Must have the metal of the conduit permanently and effectually grounded.

26. Fixtures—

(See also No. 24 u to m.)

a. Must, when supported from the gas piping of a building, be insulated from the gas-pipe system by means of approved insulating joints (see No. 59) placed as close as possible to the ceiling.

It is required that the gas outlet pipe be protected above the insulating joint by an incombustible, non-absorptive insulating tube, having a flange at the lower end where it comes in contact with the insulating joint, and that, where outlet tubes are used, they be of sufficient length to extend below the insulating joint, and that they be so secured that they will not be pushed back when the canopy is put in place. Where iron ceilings are used, care must be taken to see that the canopy is thoroughly and permanently insulated from the ceiling.

b. Must have all burrs or fins removed before the conductors are drawn into the fixture.

c. No combination fixture in which the conductors are concealed in a space less than one-fourth inch between the inside pipe and the outside casing will be approved.

d. Ceiling blocks of fixtures must be made of insulating material; or, the wires in passing through the plate must be surrounded with incombustible, non-absorptive insulating material, such as glass or porcelain.

27. Sockets—

(For construction rules, see No. 55.)

a. In rooms where inflammable gases may exist the incandescent lamp and socket must be inclosed in a vapor-tight globe, and supported on a pipe-hanger, wired with approved rubber covered wire (see No. 41) soldered directly to the circuit.

b. In damp or wet places, or over specially inflammable stuff, waterproof sockets must be used.

28. Flexible Cord—

a. Must have an approved insulation and covering (see No. 45).

b. Must not be used as a support for clusters.

c. Must not be used except for pendants, wiring of fixtures and portable lamps or motors.

d. Must not be used in windows, except for fixtures.

e. Must be protected by insulating bushings where the cord enters the socket.

f. Must be so suspended that the entire weight of the socket and lamp will be borne by knots under the bushing in the socket, and above the point where the cord comes through the ceiling block or rosette, in order that the strain may be taken from the joints and binding screws.

g. Must not be used on walls, partitions or other places where standard methods of wiring can be employed.

29. Arc Lamps on Low-potential Circuits—

a. Must have a cut-out (see 17) for each lamp or each series of lamps.

b. Must only be furnished with such resistances or regulators as are included in incombustible material, such resistances being treated as sources of heat. Incandescent lamps must not be used for resistance devices.

c. Must be supplied with globes and protected by spark arresters, as in the case of arc lights on high-potential circuits. (See Nos. 19 and 58.)

30. Economy Coils—

a. Economy and compensator coils for arc lamps must be mounted on incombustible, non-absorptive insulating supports, such as glass or porcelain, allowing an air space of at least one inch between frame and support, and in general to be treated like sources of heat.

31. Decorative Series Lamps—

a. Incandescent lamps run in series shall not be used for decorative purposes inside of buildings, except by special permission in writing.

Signs—

a. All signs where receptacles and wiring are not mounted on the face must be constructed entirely of metal.

b. All receptacles with lug connections used in the construction of signs must be soldered to conductors and the exposed metal parts taped and compounded.

High-potential Systems—300 to 3,000 Volts.

Any circuit attached to any machine, or combination of machines, which develops a difference of potential, between any two wires, of over 300 volts and less than 3,000 volts shall be considered as a high-potential circuit, and as coming under that class, unless an approved transforming device is used, which cuts the difference of potential down to 300 volts or less.

32. Wires—

(See also Nos. 14, 15 and 16.)

a. Must have an approved rubber insulating covering. (See No. 41.)

b. Must be always in plain sight and never incased, except where required by this Department.

c. Must be rigidly supported on glass or porcelain insulators, which raise the wire at least one inch from the surface wired over, and must be kept apart at least four inches for voltages up to 750, and at least eight inches for voltages over 750.

d. Must be protected on side walls from mechanical injury by a substantial boxing, retaining an air space of one inch around the conductors, closed at the top (the wires passing through bushed holes) and extending not less than seven feet from the floor, or placed in iron pipe having an approved insulating lining. When crossing floor timbers, in cellars or in rooms, where they might be exposed to injury, wires must be attached by their insulating supports to the under side of a wooden strip not less than one-half inch in thickness.

33. Transformers (where permitted inside buildings, see No. 13)—

(For construction rules, see No. 62.)

a. Must be located at a point as near as possible to that at which the primary wires enter the building.

b. Must be placed in an inclosure constructed of or lined with fire-resisting material; where possible the inclosure to be ventilated to the out-door air, and the inclosure to be kept securely locked.

34. Car Wiring—

a. Must be always run out of reach of the passengers, and must have an approved rubber insulating covering. (See No. 41.)

35. Car Houses—

a. Must have the trolley wires securely supported on insulating hangers.

b. Must have the trolley hangers placed at such a distance apart that in case of a break in the trolley wire, contact cannot be made with the floor.

c. Must have cut-out switch located at a proper place outside of the building, so that all trolley circuits in the building can be cut out at one point, and line circuit breakers must be installed, so that when this cut-out switch is open the trolley wire will be dead at all points within the building. The current must be cut out of the building whenever the same is not in use or the road not in operation.

d. Must have all lamps and stationary motors installed in such a way that one main switch can control the whole of each installation—lighting or power—independently of main feeder switch. No portable incandescent lamps or twin wire allowed, except that portable incandescent lamps may be used in the pits, connections to be made by two approved rubber-covered flexible wires (see No. 41), properly protected against mechanical injury; the circuit to be controlled by a switch placed outside of the pit.

e. Must have all wiring and apparatus installed in accordance with the rules under Class "C" for constant-potential systems.

f. Must not have any system of feeder distribution centering in the building.

g. Must have the rails bonded at each joint with not less than No. 2 B. & S. annealed copper wire; also a supplementary wire to be run for each track.

h. Must not have cars left with trolley in electrical connection with the trolley wire.

36. Lighting and Power from Electric Railway Circuits or Wires—

a. Lighting and power from electric railway circuits or wires, having a ground return, will not be permitted except in electric railway cars, electric car houses, and their power stations.

37. Series Lamps—

a. No system of multiple-series or series-multiple for light or power will be approved.

b. Under no circumstances can lamps be attached to gas fixtures.

Extra High-Potential Systems—Over 3,000 Volts.

Any circuit attached to any machine or combination of machines, which develops a difference of potential, between any two wires, of over 3,000 volts, shall be considered as an extra high-potential circuit, and as coming under that class, unless an approved transforming device is used, which cuts the difference of potential down to 3,000 volts or less.

38. Primary Wires—

Must not be brought into or over buildings, except power and sub-stations.

39. Secondary Wires—

a. Must be installed under rules for high-potential systems, when their immediate primary wires carry a current at a potential of over 3,000 volts.

CLASS 10—FITTINGS, MATERIALS AND DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.*All Systems and Voltages—Insulated Wires—Rules 40 to 48.***40. General Rules—**

a. Copper for insulated conductors must never vary in diameter so as to be more than two-one-thousandths of an inch less than the specified size.

b. Wires and cables of all kinds designed to meet the following specifications must be plainly tagged or marked as follows:

1. The maximum voltage at which the wire is designed to be used.
2. The words "National Electrical Code Standard."
3. Name of the manufacturing company and, if desired, trade name of the wire.
4. Month and year when manufactured.

41. Rubber covered—

a. Copper for conductors must be thoroughly tinned.

Insulation for voltages between 600 and 6000.

b. Must be of rubber or other approved substance, and be of a thickness not less than that given in the following table for B. & S. gauge wires:

- From 18 to 10, inclusive, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.
From 14 to 8, inclusive, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
From 7 to 2, inclusive, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
From 1 to 0000, inclusive, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
From 0000 to 500,000, C. M., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
From 500,000 to 1,000,000, C. M., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Larger than 1,000,000, C. M., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Measurements of insulating wall are to be made at the thinnest portion of the dielectric.

c. The completed covering must show an insulation resistance of at least two megohms per mile during thirty days' immersion in water at 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

d. Each test of the completed covering must show a dielectric strength sufficient to resist throughout five minutes the application of an electromotive force of 2,000 volts per one-thirtieth of an inch thickness of insulation under the following conditions:

The source of alternating electromotive force shall have a capacity of at least one kilowatt capacity. The application of the electromotive force shall first be made at 4,000 volts for five minutes, and then the voltage increased by steps of not over 4,000 volts, each held for five minutes, until the rupture of the insulation occurs. The test for dielectric strength shall be made on a sample of wire which has been immersed for seventy-two hours in water, one foot of which is submerged in a conducting liquid held in a metal trough, one of the transformer terminals being connected to the copper of the wire and the other to the metal of the trough.

e. The thickness of the insulating wall must not be less than those given in the following table for B. & S. gauge wires:

- From 14 to 4, inclusive, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.
From 0 to 500,000, C. M., $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, covered by a tape or a braid.
Larger than 500,000, C. M., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, covered by a tape or a braid.

f. The requirements as to insulation and breakdown resistance for wires for low-potential systems shall apply, with the exception that an insulation resistance of not less than 300 megohms per mile shall be required.

Insulation for voltages over 3,000.

g. Wire for arc-light circuits exceeding 3,000 volts potential shall have an insulating wall not less than six-thirtieths of an inch in thickness, and shall withstand a break-down test of at least 30,000 volts in five and insulation of at least 300 megohms per mile.

The tests on this wire to be made under the same conditions as for low-potential wires.

h. All of the above insulations must be protected by a substantial leaded covering thoroughly saturated with a preservative compound and sufficiently strong to withstand all the abrasion likely to be met with in practice, and sufficiently elastic to permit all wires smaller than No. 7 B. & S. gauge to be bent around a cylinder with twice the diameter of the wire, without injury to the braid.

42. Slow-burning Weatherproof—

a. The insulation shall consist of two coatings, the inner one to be fireproof character, the outer to be weatherproof. The inner fireproof coating must comprise at least six-tenths of the total thickness of the w.c. The completed covering must be of a thickness not less than that given in the following table for B. & S. gauge wires:

- From 14 to 8, inclusive, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.
From 7 to 2, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
From 1 to 0000, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
From 0000 to 500,000, C. M., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
From 500,000 to 1,000,000, C. M., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Larger than 1,000,000, C. M., $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Measurements of insulating wall are to be made at the thinnest portion of the dielectric.

b. The inner fireproof coating shall be layers of cotton or other thread, the outer one of which must be leaded. All the interstices of these layers must be filled with the fireproofing compound. This is to be material whose sand component is not susceptible to moisture and which will not burn even when ground to powder, and which, when dry, will suffer no change at a temperature of 250 degrees Fahrenheit, and will not burn at even higher temperatures.

c. The weatherproof coating shall be a lead braid thoroughly saturated with dense moisture-proof compound thoroughly slicked down, applied in such manner as to drive any atmospheric moisture from the entire leading, thereby securing a covering to a great degree waterproof and of high molding power. The compound to retain its elasticity at zero Fahrenheit, and not to drip at 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

43. Slow-burning—

a. The insulation shall be the same as the "slow-burning weatherproof," except that the outer leading shall be impregnated with a fireproofing compound similar to that required for the interior layers, and with the outer surface finished smooth and hard.

This "slow-burning" or "Underwriters'" wire is all only be used with special permission of this Department.

44. Weatherproof—

a. The insulating covering shall consist of at least three braids thoroughly impregnated with a dense moisture repellent, which will not drip at a temperature lower than 180 degrees Fahrenheit. The thickness of insulation shall be not less than that of "slow-burning weatherproof." The outer surface shall be thoroughly slicked down.

NOTE.—This wire is for outdoor use where moisture is certain and where fireproof qualities are not necessary.

45. Flexible Cord—

a. Must be made of standard copper conductors, each strand to be not larger than No. 26 or smaller than No. 30 B. & S. gauge, and each stranded conductor must be covered by an approved insulation and protected from mechanical injury by a tough, braided outer covering.

For pendant lamps—

To this class is to be included all flexible cord which, under usual conditions, hangs freely in air, and which is not likely to be moved sufficiently to come in contact with surrounding objects.

b. Each stranded conductor must have a carrying capacity equivalent to not less than a No. 18 B. & S. gauge wire, unless special permission of this Department is first obtained.

c. The covering of each stranded conductor must be made up as follows:

1. A tight, close wind of fine cotton.
2. The insulation proper, which shall be either waterproof or slow-burning.
3. An outer cover of silk or cotton.

d. Waterproof insulation must be solid, at least one-thirty-second of an inch thick, and must show an insulation resistance of fifty megohms per mile throughout two weeks' immersion in water at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and stand the tests prescribed for low-tension wires as far as they apply.

e. Slow-burning insulation must be at least one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness and composed of substantial, elastic, slow-burning material, which will suffer no damage at a temperature of 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

f. The outer protecting braiding must, when required, be so put on and sealed in place that when cut it will not fray out, and where cotton is used, it must be impregnated with a flame-proof paint, which will not have an injurious effect on the insulation.

For portables—

To this class is included all cord used on portable lamps, small portable motors, etc.

g. Flexible cord for portable use must have waterproof insulation as required in section d for pendant cord, and in addition be provided with a reinforcing cover, especially designed to withstand the abrasion it will be subject to in the uses to which it is to be put.

For portable heating apparatus—

a. Must be made up as follows:

1. A tight, close wind of fine cotton.
2. A thin layer of rubber about one-one-hundredth of an inch thick, or other cementing material.
3. A layer of asbestos insulation at least three-sixty-fourths of an inch thick.
4. A stout braid of cotton.
5. An outer reinforcing cover especially designed to withstand abrasion.

46. Fixture Wire—

a. Must have a solid insulation, with a slow-burning, tough, outer covering, the whole to be at least one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and show an insulation resistance between conductors and between either conductor and the ground of at least one megohm per mile, after one week's submersion in water at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and after three minutes' electrification, with 550 volts.

47. Conduit Wire—

Conduit wire must comply with the following specifications:

a. Single wires for lined conduits must comply with requirements as laid down in Rule 41. For unlined conduits, must comply with the same requirements, except that tape may be substituted for braid, and in addition there must be a second outer fibrous covering, at least one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and sufficiently tenacious to withstand the abrasion of being handled through the metal conduit.

b. For twin or duplex wires in lined conduits, each conductor must comply with requirements in Rule 41, except that tape may be substituted for braid, and must have a substantial braid covering the whole. For unlined conduits each conductor must comply with requirements in Rule 41, except that tape may be substituted for braid, and in addition must have a braid covering the whole at least one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and sufficiently tenacious to withstand the abrasion of being handled through the metal conduit.

c. For concentric wires, the inner conductor must comply with the requirements in Rule 41, except that tape may be substituted for braid, and there must be outside of the outer conductor the same insulation as on the inner, the whole to be covered with a substantial braid, which for unlined conduit must be at least one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and sufficiently tenacious to withstand the abrasion of being handled through the metal conduit.

48. Armored Cable—

a. The armor of such cables must be at least equal in thickness and of equal strength in resist penetration by nails, etc., as the armor of metal coverings of metal conduits (see No. 49).

b. The conductors in same, single-wire or twin conductors, must have an insulating covering as required by No. 41, any filler used to secure a round exterior must be impregnated with a moisture repellent, and the whole bunch of conductors and fillers must have a separate exterior covering of insulating material at least one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, conforming to the insulation standard given in No. 41, and covered with a substantial braid.

49. Interior Conduits—

(For wiring rules, see Nos. 24 and 25.)

a. Each length of conduit, whether insulated or uninsulated, must have the maker's name or initials stamped in the metal or attached thereto in a satisfactory manner, so that the inspectors can readily see the same.

Metal Conduits with Lining of Insulating Material—

b. The metal covering or pipe must be equal in strength to the ordinary commercial form of gas-pipe of the same size, and its thickness must be not less than that of standard gas-pipe, as shown by the following table:

SIZE	THICKNESS OF WALL	SIZE	THICKNESS OF WALL
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.107	1 1/2 .....	.140
3/4 .....	.115	2 .....	.145
1 .....	.122	2 1/2 .....	.154
1 1/4 .....	.134		

An allowance of two-one-hundredths of an inch for variation in manufacturing and loss of thickness by cleaning will be permitted.

c. Must not be seriously affected externally by burning out a wire inside the tube when the iron pipe is connected to one side of the circuit.

d. Must have the insulating lining firmly secured to the pipe.

e. The insulating wire must not crack or break when a length of the conduit is uniformly bent at temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit to an angle of 90 degrees, with a curve having a radius of 15 inches for pipes of one inch and less and fifteen times the diameter of pipe for larger pipes.

f. The insulating lining must not soften injuriously at a temperature below 212 degrees Fahrenheit and must leave water in which it is boiled practically neutral.

g. The insulating lining must be at least one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and the material of which it is composed must be of such a nature as will not have a deteriorating effect on the insulation of the conductor, and be sufficiently tough and tenacious to withstand the abrasion test of drawing in and out of same long lengths of conductors.

h. The insulating lining must not be mechanically weak after three days' submersion in water, and, when removed from the pipe entire, must not absorb more than 10 per cent. of its weight of water during 100 hours of submersion.

i. All elbows and bends must be so made that the conduit or lining of same will not be injured. The radius of the curve of the inner edge of any elbow not to be less than three and one-half inches. Must have not more than the equivalent of four quarter bends from outlet to outlet, the bends at the outlets not being counted.

Uninsulated Metal Conduits—

a. Plain iron or steel pipes of equal thickness, or of equal strength, specified for lined conduits in No. 49b, may be used as conduits, provided their interior surfaces are smooth and free from burrs; pipe to be galvanized, or the interior surfaces coated or enameled to prevent oxidation, with some substance which will not soften so as to become sticky and prevent wire from being withdrawn from the pipe.

b. All elbows or bends must be so made that the conduit will not be injured. The radius of the curve of the inner edge of any elbow not to be less than three and one-half inches. Must have not more than the equivalent of four quarter bends from outlet to outlet, the bends at the outlet not being counted.

50. Wooden Mouldings—

(For wiring rules, see No. 24.)

a. Must have, both outside and inside, at least two coats of waterproof paint, or be impregnated with a moisture repellent.

b. Must be made of two pieces, a backing and capping, so constructed as to thoroughly incase the wire, and provide a one-half inch tongue between the conductors and a solid backing, which, under grooves, shall not be less than three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and must afford suitable protection from abrasion.

It is recommended that only hardwood moulding be used.

51. Switches—

(See Nos. 17 and 22.)

a. Must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating bases, such as slate or porcelain.

b. Must have carrying capacity sufficient to prevent undue heating.

c. Must, when used for service switches, indicate, on inspection, whether the current be "on" or "off."

d. Must be plainly marked, where it will always be visible, with the name of the maker and the current and voltage for which the switch is designed.

e. Must, for constant potential systems, operate successfully a 50 per cent. overload in amperes, with 25 per cent. excess voltage under the most severe conditions they are liable to meet with in practice.

f. Must, for constant potential systems, have a firm and secure contact; and for snap switches must make and break readily, and not stop when motion has once been imparted by the handle.

g. Must, for constant current systems, close the main circuit and disconnect the branch wires when turned "off"; must be so constructed that they shall be automatic in action, not stopping between points when started, and must prevent an arc between the points under all circumstances. They must indicate, upon inspection, whether the current be "on" or "off."

h. The following table shows minimum break distance and separation of nearest metal parts of opposite polarity of plain knife switches for different voltages and different currents. The values given refer to the marked capacities of the switches and include the safety factors required by Rule No. 51c. The values given are correct for switches to be used on direct-current systems and can, therefore, be safely followed in devices designed for alternating currents.

125 VOLTS OR LESS.	SEPARATION OF NEAREST METAL PARTS OF OPPOSITE POLARITY.	MINIMUM BREAK DISTANCE.	OVER 125 VOLTS.	SEPARATION OF NEAREST METAL PARTS OF OPPOSITE POLARITY.	MINIMUM BREAK DISTANCE.
<i>For Switch and Panel Boards.</i>					
15 amperes or less.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.	125 to 250 Volts—		
16-25 amperes.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ".....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	<i>For all Switches.</i>		
26-50 ".....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	15 amperes or less.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
			16-25 amperes.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ".....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
			26-50 ".....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
			101-250 ".....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ".....	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
			251-1,000 ".....	3 ".....	3 "
<i>For Individual Switches.</i>					
15 amperes or less.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.	250 to 600 Volts—		
16-25 amperes.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ".....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	<i>For all Switches.</i>		
26-50 ".....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	15 amperes or less.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.
101-250 ".....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ".....	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	16-25 amperes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
251-1,000 ".....	3 ".....	3 "	26-50 ".....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ".....	$\frac{3}{4}$ "

Auxiliary breaks or equivalent are recommended for switches designed for over 300 volts and less than 100 amperes, and will be required on switches designed for use in breaking currents over 100 amperes, at a pressure of more than 300 volts.

Snap Switches—

Flush, push-button, door, fixture and other snap switches used on constant potential systems must be constructed in accordance with the following specifications:

1. Must "make" and "break" with a quick snap, and not stop when motion has once been imparted by the button or handle.

2. All switches must have ample metal for stiffness and to prevent rise in temperature of any part of over 50 degrees Fahrenheit at full load, the contacts being arranged so that a thoroughly good bearing at every point is obtained. The whole device to be mechanically well made throughout.

3. Pieces carrying contact jaws must be secured in the base by at least two screws, or else made with a square shoulder, or provided with dowel pins or otherwise arranged, to prevent possible turnings; and the nuts or screw heads on the under side of the base must be countersunk not less than one-eighth inch, and covered with a waterproof compound which will not melt below 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

4. Current-carrying parts must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating bases, such as slate or porcelain, and the holes for supporting screws should be countersunk not less than one-eighth inch; and in no case must there be less than three-sixty-fourths inch space between supporting screws and current-carrying parts.

5. Any material used for insulating current-carrying parts must retain its insulating and mechanical strength when subject to continued use, and must not soften at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

6. Binding posts must be substantially made, and the screws must be of such size that the threads will not strip when set up tight with a screw-driver.

7. Covers made of conducting material, except face plates for flush switches, must be lined on sides and top with insulating, tough and tenacious material at least one-thirty-second inch in thickness, firmly secured so that it will not fall out with ordinary handling. Side lining should extend slightly beyond the lower edge of the cover.

8. The handle or button or any exposed parts must not be in electrical connection with the circuit.

9. Must be plainly marked where it may be readily seen after the device is installed, with the name or trade-mark of the maker and the current and voltage for which the switch is designed.

10. Must operate successfully at 50 per cent. overload in amperes and 25 per cent. excess voltage under the most severe conditions they are liable to meet with in practice.

11. When slowly turned "on and off" at the rate of about two or three times per minute, must "make and break" the circuit 6,000 times before failing, while carrying the rated current.

52. Cut-outs and Circuit Breakers—

(For installation rules, see Nos. 17 and 21.)

a. Must be supported on bases of incombustible, non-absorptive insulating material.

b. Cut-outs must be provided with covers when not arranged in approved cabinets, so as to obviate any danger of the melted fuse metal coming in contact with any substance which might be ignited thereby.

c. Cut-outs must operate successfully, under the most severe conditions they are liable to meet with in practice, on short circuits with fuses rated at 50 per cent. above and with a voltage of 25 per cent. above the current and voltage for which they are designed.

d. Circuit breakers must operate successfully, under the most severe conditions they are liable to meet with in practice, on short circuits when set at 50 per cent. above the current, and with a voltage of 25 per cent. above that for which they are designed.

e. Must be plainly marked where it will always be visible, with the name of the maker and current and voltage for which the device is designed.

53. Fuses—

(For installation rules, see Nos. 17 and 21.)

a. Must have contact surfaces or tips of harder metal having perfect electrical connection with the fusible part of the strip.

b. Must be stamped with about 80 per cent. of the maximum current they can carry indefinitely, thus allowing about 25 per cent. overload before fuse melts.

c. Fuse terminals must be stamped with the maker's name, initials or some known trade-mark.

54. Cut-out Cabinets—

a. Must be so constructed, and cut-outs so arranged, as to obviate any danger of the melted fuse metal coming in contact with any substance which might be ignited thereby.

b. A box or cabinet inclosing cut-outs must be constructed of or lined with fire-resisting material. The cover to same must be hung on strong hinges and held closed by a hook or catch.

55. Sockets—

(See No. 27.)

Sockets of all kinds, including wall receptacles, must be constructed in accordance with the following specifications:

a. Standard Sizes—The standard lamp socket shall be suitable for use on any voltage not exceeding 250 and with any size lamp up to 50 candle power. For lamps larger than 50-candle power a standard keyless socket may be used, or if a key is required, a special socket designed for the current to be used must be made. Any special sockets must follow the general spirit of these specifications.

b. Marking—The standard socket must be plainly marked 50-candle power, 250 volts, and with either the manufacturer's name or registered trade-mark. Special large sockets must be marked with the current and voltage for which they are designed.

c. Shell—Metal used for shells must be moderately hard, but not hard enough to be brittle or so soft as to be easily dented or knocked out of place. Brass shells must be at least 0.013 inch in thickness, and shells of any other material must be thick enough to give the same stiffness and strength of brass.

d. Lining—The inside of the shells must be lined with insulating material, which will absolutely prevent the shell from becoming a part of the circuit, even though the wires inside the socket should start from their position under binding screws.

The material used for lining must be at least one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and must be tough and tenacious. It must not be injuriously affected by the heat from the largest lamp permitted in the socket, and must leave the water in which it is boiled practically neutral. It must be so firmly secured to the shell that it will not fall out with ordinary handling of the socket. It is preferable to have the lining in one piece.

e. Cap—Caps, when on sheet brass, must be at least 0.013 inch in thickness, and when cast or made of other metals, must be of equivalent strength. The inlet piece, unless for special sockets, must be tapped and threaded for ordinary one-eighth-inch pipe. It must contain sufficient metal for a full, strong thread, and, when not of the same piece as the cap, must be joined to it in a way to give the strength of a single piece.

There must be sufficient room in the cap to enable the ordinary wireman to easily and quickly make a knot in the cord and push it into place in cap without crowding. All parts of the cap upon which the knot is likely to bear must be smooth and well insulated.

f. Frame and Screws—The frame holding moving parts must be sufficiently heavy to give ample strength and stiffness.

Brass pieces containing screw threads must be at least 0.04 of an inch in thickness.

Binding post screws must not be smaller than No. 5 wire and about 40 threads per inch.

g. Spacing—Points of opposite polarity must everywhere be kept not less than three-sixty-fourths of an inch apart, unless separated by a reliable insulation.

h. Connections—The connecting points for the flexible cord must be made to very securely grip a No. 16 or 18 B. & S. conductor. A turned-up lug, arranged so that the cord may be

gripped between the screw and the lug in such a way that it cannot possibly come out, is strongly advised.

i. Lamp Holder—The socket must firmly hold the lamp in place so that it cannot be easily jarred out, and must provide a contact good enough to prevent undue heating with maximum current allowed. The holding pieces, springs and the like, if a part of the circuit, must not be sufficiently exposed to allow them to be brought in contact with anything outside of lamp and socket.

j. The inside parts of the socket, which are of insulating material, except the lining, must be made of porcelain.

k. Key—The socket key-handle must be of such a material that it will not soften from the heat of a 50-candle-power lamp, hanging downward in air, at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, from the socket, and must be securely, but not necessarily rigidly, attached to the metal spindle it is designed to turn.

l. Sealing—All screws in porcelain pieces, which can be firmly sealed in place, must be so sealed by a waterproof compound which will not melt below 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

m. Putting Together—The socket must, as a whole, be so put together that it will not rattle in pieces. Bayonet joints or equivalent are recommended.

n. Test—The socket, when slowly turned "on and off" at the rate of about two or three times per minute, must "make and break" the circuit 6,000 times before failing, when carrying a load of one ampere at 220 volts.

o. Keyless Sockets—Keyless sockets of all kinds must comply with requirements for key sockets as far as they apply.

p. Sockets of Insulating Materials—Sockets made of porcelain or other insulating material must conform to the above requirements as far as they apply, and all parts must be strong enough to withstand a moderate amount of hard usage without breaking.

q. Inlet Bushing—When the socket is not attached to fixtures, the threaded inlet must be provided with a strong insulating bushing having a smooth hole of at least fifteen-sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter. The corners of the bushing must be rounded and all inside fins removed, so that in no place will the cord be subjected to the cutting or wearing action of a sharp edge.

56. Hanger-boards—

a. Hanger-boards must be so constructed that all wires and current-carrying devices thereon shall be exposed to view and thoroughly insulated by being mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating substance. All switches attached to the same must be so constructed that they shall be automatic in their action, cutting off both poles to the lamp, not stopping between points when started and preventing an arc between points under all circumstances.

57. Arc Lamps—

(For installation rules, see No. 19.)

a. Must be provided with reliable stops to prevent carbons from falling out in case the clamps become loose.

b. Must be carefully insulated from the circuit in all their exposed parts.

c. Must, for constant-current systems, be provided with an approved hand switch, also an automatic switch that will shut the current around the carbons, should they fail to feed properly. The hand switch, to be approved, if placed anywhere except on the lamp itself, must comply with requirements for switches on hanger-boards as laid down in No. 56.

58. Spark Arresters—

(See No. 10c.)

a. Spark arresters must so close the upper orifice of the globe that it will be impossible for any sparks, thrown off by the carbons, to escape.

59. Insulating Joints—

(See No. 26c.)

a. Must be entirely made of material that will resist the action of illuminating gases and will not give way or soften under the heat of an ordinary gas flame or leak under a moderate pressure. They shall be so arranged that a deposit of moisture will not destroy the insulating effect, and shall have an insulating resistance of at least 250,000 ohms between the gas-pipe attachments, and be sufficiently strong to resist the strain they will be liable to be subjected to in being installed.

b. Insulating joints having soft rubber in their construction will not be approved.

60. Resistance Boxes and Equalizers—

(For installation rules, see No. 4.)

a. Must be equipped with metal or with other incombustible frames.

NOTE.—The word "frame" in this section relates to the entire case and surroundings of the rheostat, and not alone to the upholding supports.

61. Reactive Coils and Condensers—

a. Reactive coils must be made of incombustible material, mounted on incombustible bases, and treated, in general, like sources of heat.

b. Condensers must be treated like apparatus operating with equivalent voltage and currents. They must have incombustible cases and supports, and must be isolated from all combustible materials and, in general, treated like sources of heat.

62. Transformers—

(For installation rules, see Nos. 11, 13 and 33.)

a. Must not be placed in any but metallic or other incombustible cases.

63. Lightning Arresters—

(For installation rules, see No. 5.)

a. Must be mounted on incombustible bases, and must be so constructed as not to maintain an arc after the discharge has passed, and must have no moving parts.

CLASS E—MISCELLANEOUS.

64. Insulation Resistance—

The wiring in any building must test free from grounds, i. e., the complete installation must have an insulation between conductors and between all conductors and the ground (not including attachments, sockets, receptacles, etc.) of not less than the following:

Up to 5 amperes.....	4,000,000
10 ".....	2,000,000
25 ".....	800,000
50 ".....	400,000
100 ".....	200,000
200 ".....	100,000
400 ".....	50,000
800 ".....	25,000
1,600 " and over.....	12,500

All cut-outs and safety devices in place in the above.

When lamp-sockets, receptacles and electroliers, etc., are connected, one-half of the above will be required.

65. Protection against Foreign Currents—

a. Where telephone, telegraph or other wires, connected with outside circuits, are bunched together within any building, or where inside wires are laid in conduits or ducts with electric light or power wires, the covering of such wires must be fire-resisting, or else the wires must be inclosed in an air-tight tube or duct.

b. All aerial conductors and underground conductors which are directly connected to aerial wires, connecting with telephone, telegraph, district messenger, bar-bar-alarm, watch-clock, electric time and other similar instruments must be provided near the point of entrance to the building with some approved protective device which will operate to shunt the instruments in the case of a dangerous rise of potential, and will open the circuit and arrest any abnormal current flow. Any conductor normally forming an innocuous circuit may become a source of fire hazard if crossed with another conductor charged with a relatively high pressure.

Protectors must have an incombustible insulating base, and the cover to be provided with a lock similar to the lock now placed on telephone apparatus, or some equally secure fastening, and to be installed under the following requirements:

1. The protector to be located at the point where the wires enter the building, either immediately inside or outside of the same. If outside, the protector to be inclosed in a metallic, waterproof case.

2. If the protector is placed inside of building, the wires of the circuit, from the support outside to the binding posts of the protector, to be of such insulation as is approved for service wires of electric light and power (see No. 41), and the holes through the outer wall to be protected by bushing the same as required for electric light and power service wires.

3. The wire from the point of entrance to the protector to be run in accordance with rules for high-potential wires, i. e., free of contact with building and supported on non-combustible insulators.

4. The ground wire shall be insulated, not smaller than No. 16 B. & S. gauge copper wire. This ground wire shall be kept at least three inches from all conductors, and shall never be secured by uninsulated, double-pointed tacks, and must be run in as straight a line as possible to the ground connection.

5. The ground wire shall be attached to a water-pipe, if possible, otherwise may be attached to a gas pipe. The ground wire shall be carried to, and attached to, the pipe outside of the first joint or coupling inside of the foundation walls, and the connection shall be made by soldering, if possible. In the absence of other good ground, the ground shall be made by means of a metallic plate or a bunch of wires buried in a permanently moist earth.

66. Electric Gas Lighting—

Where electric gas lighting is to be used on the same fixture with the electric light:

a. No part of the gas piping or fixture shall be in electric connection with the gas lighting circuit.

b. The wires used with the fixtures must have a non-inflammable insulation, or where concealed between the pipe and shell of the fixture, the insulation must be such as required for fixture wiring for the electric light.

c. The whole installation must test free from "grounds."

d. The two installations must test perfectly free from connection with each other.

67. Soldering Fluid—

a. The following formula for soldering fluid is suggested:

Saturated solution of zinc chloride.....	5 parts.
Alcohol.....	4 parts.
Glycerine.....	1 part.

Materials—

The following are given as a list of incombustible, non-absorptive, insulating materials and are listed here for the benefit of those who might consider hard rubber, fibre, wood and the like as fulfilling the above requirements. Any other substance, which it is claimed should be accepted, must be forwarded for testing before being put on the market:

1. Glass.
2. Marble (filled).
3. Slate without metal veins.
4. Porcelain, thoroughly glazed and vitrified.
5. Pure sheet mica.
6. Lava (certain kinds of).
7. Alberene stone.

This Department will require that all iron-armored insulated or uninsulated conduits shall be at least equal in thickness, or of equal strength to resist penetration by nails, etc., as is the ordinary commercial form of gas-pipe of the same size.

Brass-armored tubing may be used in short lengths in exposed places for decorative purposes, upon obtaining special permission from this Department.

Brass-armored tubing shall not be used in concealed work.

CLASS F.—MARINE WORK.

68. Generators—

a. Must be located in a dry place.

b. Must have their frames insulated from their bed-plates.

c. Must each be provided with a waterproof cover when required.

d. Must each be provided with a name-plate, giving the maker's name, the capacity in volts and amperes and normal speed in revolutions per minute.

69. Wires—

a. Must have an approved insulating covering.

NOTE.—The insulation for all conductors, except for portables, to be approved, must be at least one-eighth inch in thickness and be covered with a substantial waterproof and flameproof braid. The physical characteristics shall not be affected by any change in temperature up to 200 degrees Fahrenheit. After two weeks' submersion in salt water at 70 degrees Fahrenheit it must show an insulation resistance of one megohm per mile after three minutes' electrification, with 550 volts.

b. Must have no single wire larger than No. 12 B. & S. Wires to be stranded when greater carrying capacity is required. No single solid wire smaller than No. 14 B. & S., except in fixture wiring, to be used.

NOTE.—Stranded wires must be soldered before being fastened under clamps or binding screws, and when they have a conductivity greater than No. 10 B. & S. copper wire they must be soldered into lugs.

c. Must be supported in approved mouldings, except at switchboards and portables.

NOTE.—Special permission may be given to deviation from the rule in dynamo rooms.

d. Must be sheathed with hard rubber tubing one-eighth inch in thickness when passing through beams and non-water-tight bulkheads.

e. Must have, when passing through water-tight bulkheads and through all decks, a metallic sliding tube lined with hard rubber. In case of deck tubes they shall be boxed near deck to prevent mechanical injury.

f. Splices or taps in conductors must be avoided as far as possible. Where it is necessary to make them they must be so spliced or joined as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder. They must then be soldered, to insure preservation, covered with an insulating compound equal to the insulation of the wire, and further protected by a waterproof tape. The joint must then be coated or painted with a waterproof compound.

70. Portable Conductors—

a. Must be made of two stranded conductors, each having a carrying capacity equivalent to not less than No. 14 B. & S. wire and each covered with an approved insulation and covering.

NOTE.—Where not exposed to moisture or severe mechanical injury, each stranded conductor must have a solid insulation at least one thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and must show an insulation resistance between conductors, and between either conductor and the ground, of at least one megohm per mile after one week's submersion in water at 70 degrees Fahrenheit and after three minutes' electrification, with 550 volts, and be protected by a slow-burning, tough-braided outer covering.

NOTE.—Where exposed to moisture and mechanical injury—as for use on decks, holds and fire-rooms—each stranded conductor shall have a solid insulation, to be approved, of at least one thirty-second of an inch in thickness and protected by a tough braid. The two conductors shall then be stranded together, using a joint filling. The whole shall then be covered with a layer of flax, either woven or braided, at least one thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and treated with a non-inflammable, waterproof compound. After one week's submersion in water at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, with 550 volts and a three minutes' electrification, must show an insulation between the two conductors or between either conductor and the ground of one megohm per mile.

71. Bell or Other Wire—

a. Shall never be run in same duct with lighting or power wires.

72. Table of Capacity of Wires—

B. & S. G.	AREA ACTUAL C. M.	NO. OF STRANDS	SIZE OF STRANDS B. & S. G.	AMPERES.
19	1,288	—	—	—
18	1,684	—	—	3
17	2,048	—	—	—
16	2,583	—	—	6
15	3,257	—	—	—
14	4,107	—	—	12
12	6,330	—	—	17
	9,016	7	19	21
	11,368	7	18	24
	14,336	7	17	30
	18,081	7	16	35
	22,790	7	15	40
	30,856	19	18	50
	38,912	19	17	60
	49,077	19	16	70
	60,088	37	18	85
	75,770	37	17	100
	95,064	61	18	120
	124,928	61	17	145
	157,503	61	16	170
	198,677	61	15	200
	250,525	61	14	235
	266,382	91	15	270
	373,737	91	14	320
	443,050	127	15	340

When greater conducting area than that of 12 B. & S. G. is required, the conductor shall be stranded in a series of 7, 19, 37, 61, or 127 wires, as may be required; the strand consisting of one central wire, the remainder laid around it concentrically, each layer to be twisted in the opposite direction from the preceding.

73. Switchboards—

a. Must be made of incombustible, non-absorptive, insulating material, such as marble or slate.

b. Must be kept free from moisture, and must be located so as to be accessible from all sides.

c. Must have a main switch, main cut-out and ammeter for each generator.

d. Must have a voltmeter and ground detector.

e. Must have a cut-out and switch for each side of each circuit leading from board.

74. Resistance Boxes—

a. Must be made of incombustible material.

b. Must be located on switchboard or away from combustible material. When not placed on switchboard they must be mounted on non-inflammable, non-absorptive insulating material.

c. Must be so constructed as to allow sufficient ventilation for the uses to which they are put.

75. Switches—

a. Must have incombustible, non-absorptive, insulating bases.

b. Must operate successfully at fifty per cent. overload in amperes with twenty-five per cent. excess voltage under the most severe conditions they are liable to meet with in practice, and must be plainly marked where it will always be visible, with the name of the maker and the current and voltage for which the switch is designed.

c. Must be double-pole when circuits which they control supply more than six 16-candle-power lamps or their equivalent.

d. When exposed to dampness, they must be inclosed in a water-tight case.

76. Cut-outs—

a. Must have incombustible, non-absorptive, insulating bases.

b. Must operate successfully, under the most severe conditions they are liable to meet with in practice, on short circuit with fuse rated at fifty per cent. above, and with a voltage twenty-five per cent. above the current and voltage they are designed for, and must be plainly marked, where they will always be visible, with the name of the maker and current and voltage for which the device is designed.

c. Must be placed at every point where a change is made in the size of the wire (unless the cut-out in the larger wire will protect the smaller).

d. In places such as upper decks, holds, cargo spaces and fire-rooms a water-tight and fire-proof cut-out may be used, connecting directly to mains when such cut-out supplies not more than six 16-candle-power lamps or their equivalent.

e. When placed anywhere except on switch-boards and certain places, as cargo spaces, holds, fire-rooms, etc., where it is impossible to run from centre of distribution, they shall be in a cabinet lined with fire-resisting material.

f. Except for motors, search-lights and diving lamps shall be so placed that no group of lamps requiring a current of more than six amperes shall ultimately be dependent upon one cut-out.

NOTE.—A single-pole covered cut-out may be placed in the moulding when same contains conductors supplying current for not more than two 16-candle-power lamps or their equivalent.

77. Fixtures—

a. Shall be mounted on blocks made from well-seasoned lumber treated with two coats of white lead or shellac.

b. Where exposed to dampness, the lamp must be surrounded by a vapor-proof globe.

c. Where exposed to mechanical injury, the lamp must be surrounded by a globe protected by a stout wire guard.

d. Shall be wired with same grade of insulation as portable conductors, which are not exposed to moisture or mechanical injury.

78. Sockets—

a. No portion of the lamp socket or lamp base exposed to contact with outside objects shall be allowed to come into electrical contact with either of the conductors.

79. Wooden Mouldings—

a. Must be made of well-seasoned lumber, and be treated inside and out with at least two coats of white lead or shellac.

b. Must be made of two pieces, a backing and a capping, so constructed as to thoroughly inclose the wire and provide a mechanical tongue between the conductors, and a solid backing which, under grooves, shall not be less than three-eighths-inch in thickness.

c. Where moulding is run over rivets, beams, etc., a backing strip must first be put up and the moulding secured to this.

d. Capping must be secured by brass screws.

80. Motors—

a. Must be wired under the same precautions as with a current of same volume and potential for lighting. The motor and resistance box must be protected by a double-pole cut-out and controlled by a double-pole switch, except in cases where one-quarter horse-power or less is used.

NOTE.—The leads or branch circuits must be designed to carry a current at least fifty per cent. greater than that required by the rated capacity of the motor to provide for the inevitable overloading of the motor at times.

b. Must be thoroughly insulated. Where possible, should be set on base frames made from filled, hard dry wood and raised above surrounding deck. On boats and yachts they shall be insulated from bed-plates by hard rubber, fibre or similar insulating material.

c. Shall be covered with a waterproof cover when not in use.

d. Must each be provided with a name-plate giving maker's name, the capacity in volts and amperes and the normal speed in revolutions per minute.

SCOPE AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOREGOING RULES AND REGULATIONS AND PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF.

Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be considered as constituting a franchise, or granting any corporate rights or privileges.

Wherever the word "Commissioner" is used in the foregoing ordinance, it shall be taken to mean the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.

The violation of any of the foregoing rules or regulations shall be deemed to be a violation of the provisions of the Department of Buildings of The City of New York, and shall subject the person or corporation committing the same to the penalties prescribed in the Greater New York Charter, or, in the absence of a specific penalty, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and be punishable as such.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and be considered to contain presumptively all municipal rules and regulations relating to the subject matter in force in The City of New York, and all ordinances of the former municipal and public corporations consolidated into The City of New York, and all other ordinances or parts thereof inconsistent or conflicting herewith are hereby repealed; and any of the foregoing provisions, so far as they may be substantially the same as ordinances, rules or regulations existing at the time this general ordinance goes into effect, shall be considered as a continuance of such ordinance, modified or amended according to the language employed in the foregoing ordinance, and not as new enactments.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN.

The following communications from the President of the Borough of Manhattan were referred to the Commissioner of Highways:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, December 12, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan, held December 11, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth street, from No. 129 East One Hundred and Twentieth street to Lexington avenue, be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,

JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

NEW YORK CITY, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Boards of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Districts of the Borough of Manhattan, in joint session, held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Boards of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth and Twentieth District of the Borough of Manhattan, in joint session, recommend to the Board of Public Improvements that the stone arch which encumbers the thoroughfare at One Hundred and Tenth street and Park avenue be removed.

Respectfully,

JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

The following communications from the President of the Borough of Manhattan were read, and the matters were laid over:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Fifteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Fifteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks opposite No. 56 East Fifty-ninth street be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,

JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 6, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—I subjoin a list of defective sidewalks, with the estimated cost of improving them.

Flagging, reflagging and repairing of sidewalks on the easterly side of Lenox avenue, between

One Hundred and Thirty-eight and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street. Estimated cost, \$240; assessed value of property affected, \$35,500.

These sidewalks are defective, and it is necessary to improve their condition as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Sixteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Sixteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks on the south side of West Twenty-seventh street, in front of Nos. 254 and 258 West Twenty-seventh street, be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 6, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—I subjoin a list of defective sidewalks, with the estimated cost of improving the same.

The owner of the property fronting on these sidewalks could not be found to serve with notices to make the necessary repairs.

I respectfully request that these matters be submitted to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action:

Flagging and repaving of south sidewalk of West Twenty-seventh street, in front of Nos. 254 and 258 West Twenty-seventh street. Estimated cost, \$125; assessed value of property affected, \$4,000.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalk on the north side of Ninety-seventh street, adjoining No. 257 West Ninety-seventh street, and being opposite Lots Nos. 8 and 9, City Block, 1869, be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 11, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—Will you please submit to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action the following matters:

Flagging and repaving of sidewalk on the north side of Ninety-seventh street, adjoining No. 257 West Ninety-seventh street, and being opposite Lots Nos. 8 and 9, City Block, 1869. Estimated cost, \$105; assessed value of property affected, \$56,000.

These sidewalks are defective, and it is necessary to improve their condition as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Twentieth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Twentieth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks on the northeast corner of Second avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 14, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—Will you please submit to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action the following matters:

Flagging and reflagging of sidewalks on the northeast corner of Second avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street. Estimated cost, \$475; assessed value of property affected, \$12,500.

These sidewalks are defective, and it is necessary to improve their condition as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Sixteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Sixteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks on the south side of Forty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, being opposite Lot No. 61, Block 1071, be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 6, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—I subjoin a list of defective sidewalks, with the estimated cost of improving them.

The owners of the property fronting on these sidewalks could not be found to serve with notices to make the necessary repairs.

I respectfully request that these matters be submitted to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action:

Flagging, curbing and repaving sidewalks on the south side of Forty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, being opposite Lot No. 61, Block 1071. Estimated cost, \$104; assessed value of property affected, \$9,000.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Eighteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Eighteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalk at the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth street and Avenue A be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 6, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—I subjoin a list of defective sidewalks, with the estimated cost of improving the same.

The owner of the property fronting on the sidewalks could not be found to serve with notices to make the necessary repairs.

I respectfully request that these matters be submitted to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action:

Flagging and reflagging the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth street and Avenue A. Estimated cost, \$304; assessed value of property affected, \$40,500.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Nineteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 6, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—I subjoin a list of defective sidewalks, with the estimated cost of improving the same.

The owner of the property fronting on these sidewalks could not be found to serve with notices to make the necessary repairs.

I respectfully request that these matters be submitted to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action:

Flagging and reflagging of sidewalks on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Estimated cost, \$380; assessed value of property affected, \$108,000.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Twelfth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Twelfth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks opposite No. 203 Lewis street be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 6, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—I subjoin a list of sidewalks, with the estimated cost of improving same.

The owner of the property fronting on these sidewalks could not be found to serve with notices to make the necessary repairs.

I respectfully request that these matters be submitted to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action:

Flagging sidewalks opposite No. 203 Lewis street. Estimated cost, \$71; assessed value of property affected, \$5,500.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Sixteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Sixteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks opposite Nos. 514 and 516 West Forty-second street be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 6, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—I subjoin a list of defective sidewalks, with the estimated cost of improving the same.

The owner of the property fronting on these sidewalks could not be found to serve with notices to make the necessary repairs.

I respectfully request that these matters be submitted to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action:

Flagging and reflagging of sidewalks opposite Nos. 514 and 516 West Forty-second street. Estimated cost, \$150; assessed value of property affected, \$9,500.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, December 24, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements of the Fourteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan held December 24, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Local Improvements of the Fourteenth District of the Borough of Manhattan recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that sidewalks on the north side of East Thirty-third street, from No. 209 to No. 211, be repaired where necessary.

Adopted.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, December 6, 1900.

Hon. JAMES J. COOGAN, President, Borough of Manhattan:

DEAR SIR—I subjoin a list of defective sidewalks, with the estimated cost of improving the same.

The owner of the property fronting on these sidewalks could not be found to serve with notices to make the necessary repairs.

I respectfully request that these matters be submitted to the Local Boards of the respective districts for action:

Flagging and reflagging of sidewalks on the north side of East Thirty-third street, from No. 209 East Thirty-third street to No. 211 East Thirty-third street. Estimated cost, \$360; assessed value of property affected, \$45,000.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM PRESIDENT OF THE BRONX.

The following communication from the President of the Borough of The Bronx was referred back to the Local Board:

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, December 28, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with section 384, chapter 378, Laws of 1897, I hereby certify that the following resolution was adopted by the Local Board, Twenty-first District, at its meeting December 27, 1900, viz.:

Resolved, That on petition of Margaret Stonebridge and others, duly advertised, and submitted the 27th day of December, 1900, the Local Board, Twenty-first District, hereby recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that Hughes avenue be paved with granite blocks, from Trumont avenue to the lands of St. John's College, Borough of The Bronx, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the said Board of Public Improvements.

Respectfully,

LOUIS F. HOFFEN, President, Borough of The Bronx.

The following communications from the President of the Borough of The Bronx were referred to the Chief Topographical Engineer:

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, December 27, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with section 384, chapter 378, Laws of 1897, I hereby certify that the following resolution was adopted by the Local Board, Twenty-first District, at its meeting December 27, 1900, viz.:

Resolved, That the Local Board, Twenty-first District, hereby recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that the plot of ground known as Bensonia Cemetery, bounded by Rae and Carr streets, St. Ann's avenue and German place, Borough of The Bronx, be laid out and shown on final maps and profiles of The City of New York as a public playground, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the Board of Public Improvements.

Respectfully,

LOUIS F. HOFFEN, President, Borough of The Bronx.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, December 27, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with section 384, chapter 378, Laws of 1897, I hereby certify that the following resolution was adopted by the Local Board, Twenty-first District, at its meeting December 27, 1900, viz.:

Resolved, That on petition of D. M. Rhing and others, duly advertised, and submitted the 27th day of December, 1900, the Local Board, Twenty-first District, hereby recommends to the Board of Public Improvements the changing of the grade of Hughes avenue, between East One Hundred and Eightieth street and East One Hundred and Eighty-second street, as shown on the sketch transmitted to the Board of Public Improvements September 27, 1900, and in accordance also with the report of the Chief Topographical Engineer dated October 30, 1900, which states that the grades of East One Hundred and Eighty-first street, Oak Tree place and Belmont avenue would be affected, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the said Board of Public Improvements.

Respectfully,

LOUIS F. HOFFEN, President, Borough of The Bronx.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM PRESIDENT OF BROOKLYN.

The following communication from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn was read:

CITY OF NEW YORK—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH,
December 31, 1900.

Board of Public Improvements:

GENTLEMEN—The Local Board of the Ninth District, Borough of Brooklyn, after hearing had at a meeting held on December 29, 1900, duly advertised, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the Local Board of the Ninth District, Borough of Brooklyn, hereby rescinds the following resolution adopted on July 7, 1899:

"Resolved, That the Local Board of the Ninth District, Borough of Brooklyn, after hearing had this 7th day of July, 1899, deeming it for the public interest so to do, hereby recommends to the Board of Public Improvements of The City of New York that proceedings be initiated to regulate, grade and pave Nichols avenue with asphalt pavement, between Jamaica avenue and Atlantic avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and to set or reset curb, and flag or reflag sidewalks of said street where not already done."

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That the Local Board of the Ninth District, Borough of Brooklyn, after hearing had this 29th day of December, 1900, deeming it for the public interest so to do, hereby recommends to the Board of Public Improvements of The City of New York that proceedings be initiated to regulate and grade Nichols avenue, between Jamaica avenue and Atlantic avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and to set or reset curb, pave gutters and pave sidewalks with cement of said street where not already done."

The above action was taken by the Local Board because of the fact that the lowest bid of any of the asphalt companies for the grading and paving of Nichols avenue, setting curbstones and flagging sidewalks between limits described, was so excessive that the assessment on the property benefited would have amounted to about \$260 per lot. The Department of Highways has already rejected this bid. As the City is at present at the mercy of the asphalt companies, the Local Board of the Ninth District determined that it would not be wise at the present time to asphalt the street. It therefore recommended the rescinding of the proceedings instituted in 1899, and now recommends that new proceedings be initiated for grading the street, setting curbstones and flagging sidewalks.

Inclosed is copy of report from the Department of Highways.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD M. GROUT, President of the Borough.

The following resolution was thereupon adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board on July 26, 1899, for the regulating, grading and paving of Nichols avenue, between Jamaica and Atlantic avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn, be and the same hereby is rescinded.

The matter was then referred to the Commissioner of Highways for a report on the amended resolution of the Local Board.

The following communications from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn were referred to the Commissioner of Highways:

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, December 31, 1900.

Board of Public Improvements:

GENTLEMEN—The Local Board of the Ninth District, Borough of Brooklyn, after hearing had at a meeting held on December 29, 1900, adopted the following:

"Whereas, The lowest bid made by any of the asphalt companies in the asphalt monopoly for the grading and paving of Nichols avenue, between Jamaica avenue and Atlantic avenue, was exorbitant to an extent that amounted to attempted extortion; and

"Whereas, The asphaltting of streets with concrete foundation in this borough now costs in the neighborhood of \$3 per square yard, while in the City of Brooklyn prior to consolidation such work was done at from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per square yard, thus enabling the City to do practically twice as much paving and repaving as is now done with the money expended; and

"Whereas, The City of New York is about to spend \$2,000,000 for repaving, of which \$700,000 will be used in the Borough of Brooklyn; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Local Board of the Ninth District, Borough of Brooklyn, which has this day initiated the rescinding of proceedings for paving Nichols avenue with asphalt on account of the extortionate bid made by a member of the asphalt monopoly, hereby recommends to the Board of Public Improvements that steps be at once taken by the City to establish an asphalt plant of its own in the Borough of Brooklyn and in the other boroughs of the City if the local authorities of such boroughs so desire."

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD M. GROUT, President of the Borough.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, December 27, 1900.

Board of Public Improvements:

GENTLEMEN—An error having occurred in my letter of December 11, transmitting a resolution of the Local Board of the Eighth District recommending that Flatbush avenue, between the boundary lines of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards and the Manhattan Beach Railroad crossing, be regulated, graded and paved, I transmit herewith a letter relating to the same subject to be substituted for the one previously sent to you.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD M. GROUT, President of the Borough.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, December 11, 1900.

Board of Public Improvements:

GENTLEMEN—The Local Board of the Eighth District, Borough of Brooklyn, after hearing had at a meeting held on December 7, 1900, duly advertised, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the Local Board of the Eighth District, Borough of Brooklyn, after hearing had this 7th day of December, 1900, deeming it for the public interest so to do, hereby recommends to the Board of Public Improvements of The City of New York that proceedings be initiated to regulate, grade and pave Flatbush avenue with asphalt pavement, between the boundary lines of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards and the Manhattan Beach Railroad crossing, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and to set or reset curb, and flag or reflag sidewalks of said street where not already done; and

"Whereas, the said avenue is a main thoroughfare 160 feet in width,

"Resolved, That twenty-five per cent. of the cost of such improvement should be paid by The City of New York."

Inclosed are the following:

Copy of petition,

Copy of communication from Taxpayers' Association of Thirty-second Ward,

Copy of report from the Department of Highways.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD M. GROUT, President of the Borough.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The following resolution of the Municipal Assembly was referred to the Commissioner of Highways:

IN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Resolved, That it is hereby respectfully recommended to the Board of Public Improvements that the following-named streets in the Borough of Brooklyn be repaved with asphalt:

Quincy street, from Bedford avenue to Suyvesant avenue;

Lexington avenue, from Bedford avenue to Suyvesant avenue;

Halsey street, from Nostrand avenue to Suyvesant avenue;

Bainbridge street, from Sumner avenue to Lewis avenue;

Van Buren street, from Tompkins avenue to Suyvesant avenue;

Sumner avenue, from Lafayette avenue to Fulton street;

Tompkins avenue, from Lafayette avenue to Fulton street.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen December 4, 1900, a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Adopted by the Council December 11, 1900, a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Received from his Honor the Mayor December 26, 1900, without his approval or disapproval thereof; therefore, as provided in section 40 of the Greater New York Charter, the same took effect as if he had approved it.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

REPORTS FROM TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

The following report from the Chief Topographical Engineer was read, and the matter was laid over:

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, January 3, 1901.

MR. JOHN H. MOONEY, Secretary, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—In reply to the action taken by the Board of Public Improvements, referring for report a communication from the Commissioner of Bridges and transmitting a plan for a new bridge as a substitute for the old bridge over the Gowanus canal at Ninth street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, I have to state as follows:

I have examined the plan of the Commissioner of Bridges for the new bridge across Gowanus canal at Ninth street, and have to state that the construction of the bridge, as shown on said plan, requires that private property on the northwestern side of Ninth street has to be acquired by the City, on which property the bridge will rest when opened for the passage of vessels.

The grade at the crossing at Ninth street and the Gowanus canal is not legally established as yet, but a study for the same is under way in the Topographical Bureau.

The grade, as in existence at the present time, can probably be retained.

I recommend that the plan of locating the bridge and the acquisition of additional property for the same be approved.

Papers in the matter and the blue print returned.

Respectfully,

LOUIS A. RISSE,

Chief Topographical Engineer and Engineer of Concoction.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication from the Board of Health was referred to the President of the Borough of Manhattan:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, December 27, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Department of Health, held December 26, 1900, it was

Resolved, That a copy of the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector in respect to the dangerous condition of vacant lots Nos. 206 and 208 West Forty-third street, Borough of Manhattan, be forwarded to the Board of Public Improvements, with the request that for sanitary reasons the Department of Highways be authorized and directed to have said lots inclosed.

A true copy.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary pro tem.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, December 24, 1900.

To the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent:

SIR—Complaint was made of the vacant lots located at Nos. 206 and 208 West Forty-third street, and upon inspection were found to be in a condition dangerous to life by reason of not being fenced.

On August 23, 1900, Order No. 29313 was issued by the Board of Health, requiring said lots to be properly fenced. This order has not been complied with. All efforts have failed to find owner or responsible party upon whom to serve the order, and this Department has exhausted all means at its command to enforce same.

I recommend that the Board of Public Improvements be requested to authorize the Department of Highways to fence said lots.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. B. FEENEY, M. D., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A true copy:

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary pro tem.

The following petition was referred to the Chief Topographical Engineer:

To the Board of Public Improvements of The City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned owners of property fronting on Sigourney street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, respectfully petition your Honorable Board to take such action as will result in altering the Commissioners' Map of The City of New York by placing on said map every portion of said Sigourney street, lying between Otsego street and the Gowanus canal, which is not already thereon.

Dated DECEMBER 12, 1900.

JAMES McLAREN.
JAMES DUNNE.

The following protest was referred to the Local Board:

NEW YORK, December 31, 1900.

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President of the Board of Public Improvements:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned property-holders, protest against having Hughes avenue paved, from Columbine avenue to lands of St. John's College. There is no sewer in street, not regulated or graded, or sewer outlet probably for three years.

JAMES SHANLEY and others.

Adjourned.

Attest:

JOHN H. MOONEY, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, December 12, 1900.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Commissioners Michael C. Murphy, John B. Cosby, M. D., William T. Jenkins, M. D., and President of the Board of Police.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Finance Committee presented the following bills, which were approved and ordered forwarded to the Comptroller for payment:

NAMES.	AMOUNT.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.		BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.	
Engene W. Scheffer, Secretary pro tem.	\$104 21	Henry Sandheimer.	\$1 25
Martin B. Brown Company.	117 00	Elmer & Amend.	1 25
American Ice Company.	304 80	R. H. Macy & Co.	17 00
Thomas C. Dunham.	15 00	Emil Greiner.	3 00
James S. Barron & Co.	3 25	American Ice Company.	17 00
Emil Greiner.	100 00	F. Schauer.	17 50
George Ermold.	72 90	G. W. Benjamin.	9 65
R. H. Macy & Co.	270 22	American Ice Company.	60 00
The Hollywood Company.	65 00	George Ermold.	8 10
The Kny-Schever Company.	3 00	The J. Al. Horton Ice Cream Company.	5 00
Merck & Co.	1 45	R. H. Macy & Co.	\$67 43
Bliss Brothers.	29 89		
Johnson Temperature Regulating Com-		BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.	
pany.	11 00	Abraham & Strauss.	\$42 68
Denni on Manufacturing Company.	9 00	S. O. Burnett.	10 82
Emil Greiner.	13 50	Conroy & Gannon.	12 82
R. H. Macy & Co.	21 40	C. W. Keenan.	13 48
Elmer & Amend.	62 28	S. O. Burnett.	4 30
James L. Conway.	9 15	The I. S. Remson Manufacturing Company.	930 75
Jerkefeld Filter Company.	10 50	Abraham & Strauss.	735 11
Merck & Co.	2 75	S. O. Burnett.	94 80
James L. Conway.	17 07	Conroy & Gannon.	50 21
R. H. Macy & Co.	6 81	Martin B. Brown Company.	1 00
Wood's Motor Vehicle Company.	38 30	C. W. Keenan.	1 20
Engene W. Scheffer, Secretary pro tem.	100 00	The I. S. Remson Manufacturing Company.	2 80

Communication from the Assistant Corporation Counsel, recommending the discontinuance of the suits named in his report.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and is hereby requested to discontinue, without costs, the actions against the following-named persons for violations of the Sanitary Code and of the Tenement-house Law, the Inspector having reported the order therein complied with, or the nuisance complained of abated, a permit having been granted or violations removed, or the order rescinded, to wit:

NAMES.	No.	NAMES.	No.
Stollwagen, Philip.	1008	Morgan, Helen.	1064
Delano, Joseph.	1012	Harmon, John R.	2780
Walt, Charles.	1019	Corso, John.	2788
Brady, James.	1027	Kaplan, Emanuel.	2418
Kenny, George.	1029	G. Ward, Providence.	2421
Stetson, Joseph.	1031	Freeman, Leopold.	2426
Kelly, Michael.	1035	McCarthy, Henry.	2428
Collins, Hyman.	1041	Chughlin, Peter.	2434
Rosenberg, Charles.	1042	Bunagur, Vincent.	2462
Greenberg, Frank.	1044	Conklin, Peter.	2470
Herman, Arnold.	1045	Loew, Isaac.	2471
Foley, Margaret.	1046	Harrell, Mass.	2478
Thomas, William.	1048	Schumacher, Harry.	2478
Miller, Charles.	1049	Levy, Samuel.	2482
Myers, Henry.	1050	Alman, Daniel.	2490
Levy, Daniel.	1051	Chesley, Edward.	2512
Vulffart, Lillian.	1053	McNamara, Joseph.	2522
Meisinger, Agnes.	1055	Monks, Elizabeth.	2523
McCarthy, Stephen.	1056	Ellman, Robert H.	2529
Silverstone, Louis.	2115		

SANITARY BUREAU.

The following Communications were received from the Sanitary Superintendent:

- 1st. Weekly reports of the Sanitary Superintendent. Ordered on file.
- 2d. Weekly reports from the Willard Parker, Reception, Riverside and Kingston Avenue Hospitals. Ordered on file.
- 3d. Report on changes in the hospital service.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the following changes in the hospital service be and are hereby approved:

Willard Parker Hospital.

NAMES.	POSITION.	SALARY.	ACTION.	DATE.
Mary McCarthy.	Domestic.	\$40 00	Resigned.	Dec. 2, 1900
Lizzie Barrett.	"	25 00	Appointed.	" 3, " "
Thomas Woodson.	Fireman.	40 00	"	" 3, " "
Louis Steinhardt.	"	40 00	"	" 3, " "

Riverside Hospital.

NAMES.	POSITION.	SALARY.	ACTION.	DATE.
Mary Benson.	Domestic.	\$25 00	Appointed.	Dec. 4, 1900
Mary S. Johnson.	"	25 00	"	" 8, " "
Ella Wood.	"	25 00	Resigned.	" 8, " "
Martha Higgins.	Nurse.	40 00	Appointed.	" 10, " "

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent, in whom was referred the petition of Edward Downey and others, protesting against the nuisance caused by the calling of carriages, etc., at the Criterion Theatre, Forty-fourth street and Broadway. Ordered on file.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent, in whom was referred the communication from the Kings County Undertakers' Association, in respect to obtaining burial permits in the Borough of Brooklyn after the usual office hours. Ordered on file.

4th. Reports on applications for leave of absence.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That leave of absence be and is hereby granted as follows:

NAMES.	FROM.	TO.	REMARKS.
William B. Fernhead.	December 7	December 8	
James W. Farnsworth.	" 7	" 8	
Margaret Emerson.	" 7	" 8	
Mary Purdy.	" 7	" 8	
Mary A. Roeden.	" 7	December 8	
N. L. Campbell.	" 7	" 8	

5th. Certificate in respect to the vacation of premises at No. 600 Kingsbridge road, No. 627 Kingsbridge road, Borough of The Bronx; No. 198 Liberty avenue, No. 2406 Pacific street, and Nos. 206, 206½ and 208 Classon avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The Sanitary Superintendent has certified to this Board that the building situated upon Lot No. 600 Kingsbridge road, in the Borough of The Bronx, has become dangerous to life and is unfit for human habitation because of defects in the drainage thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises which is likely to cause sickness among its occupants:

Ordered, That all persons in said building, situated on Lot No. 600 Kingsbridge road, in the Borough of The Bronx, be required to vacate said building on or before December 18, 1900, for the reason that said building is dangerous to life and is unfit for human habitation because of defects in the drainage thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises likely to cause sickness among its occupants.

And further, that this order be affixed conspicuously on the front of and in said building and be served as the law requires, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent; and further, that said building be not again used as a human habitation without a written permit from this Board.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The Sanitary Superintendent has certified to this Board that the building situated upon Lot No. 627 Kingsbridge road, in the Borough of The Bronx, has become dangerous to life,

and is unfit for human habitation because of defects in the plumbing thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises which is likely to cause sickness among its occupants;

Ordered, That all persons in said building situated on Lot No. 627 Kingsbridge road, in the Borough of The Bronx, be required to vacate said building on or before December 18, 1900, for the reason that said building is dangerous to life, and is unfit for human habitation because of defects in the plumbing thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises likely to cause sickness among its occupants.

And further, that this order be affixed conspicuously on the front of and in said building and be served as the law requires, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent; and further, that said building be not again used as a human habitation without a written permit from this Board.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The Sanitary Superintendent has certified to this Board that the building situated upon Lot No. 198 Liberty avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, has become dangerous to life and is unfit for human habitation because of defects in the plumbing and drainage thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises which is likely to cause sickness among its occupants:

Ordered, That all persons in said building situated on Lot No. 198 Liberty avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, be required to vacate said building on or before December 18, 1900, for the reason that said building is dangerous to life and is unfit for human habitation because of defects in the plumbing and drainage thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises likely to cause sickness among its occupants.

And further, that this order be affixed conspicuously on the front of and in said building and be served as the law requires, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent; and further, that said building be not again used as a human habitation without a written permit from this Board.

Whereas, The Sanitary Superintendent has certified to this Board that the building situated upon Lot No. 2406 Pacific street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, has become dangerous to life and is unfit for human habitation because of defects in the plumbing thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises which is likely to cause sickness among its occupants:

Ordered, That all persons in said building situated on Lot No. 2406 Pacific street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, be required to vacate said building on or before December 19, 1900, for the reason that said building is dangerous to life and is unfit for human habitation because of defects in the plumbing thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises likely to cause sickness among its occupants.

And further, that this order be affixed conspicuously on the front of and in said building, and be served as the law requires, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent; and further, that said building be not again used as a human habitation without a written permit from this Board.

On motion, the following resolution and preamble were adopted:

Whereas, The Sanitary Superintendent has certified to this Board that the buildings situated upon Lots Nos. 206, 206½ and 208 Classon avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, have become dangerous to life and are unfit for human habitation because of defects in the plumbing thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises which is likely to cause sickness among its occupants:

Ordered, That all persons in said buildings situated on Lots Nos. 206, 206½ and 208 Classon avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, be required to vacate said buildings on or before December 18, 1900, for the reason that said buildings are dangerous to life and are unfit for human habitation because of defects in the plumbing thereof, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises likely to cause sickness among its occupants.

And further, that this order be affixed conspicuously on the front of and in said buildings and be served as the law requires, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent; and further, that said buildings be not again used as a human habitation without a written permit from this Board.

6th. Report on compliance with certain orders in various premises, etc.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the following orders be and are hereby rescinded, for the reason that the causes for the same have been removed:

Vacations.

No. of Order.	LOCATION.	No. of Order.	LOCATION.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.		BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.	
10351	No. 141 West Thirty-seventh street.	1498	No. 1 Marcy place.
10352	No. 32 Christopher street.	1501	West at a Brook avenue, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.		BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.	
127	No. 265½ Marion avenue.		Southwest corner Main and Prospect streets, City Island.
2043	No. 204 East One Hundred and Eighty-second street.	815	No. 11 Prospect place.
2097	North side One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, between Third and Bathgate avenue.	1123	No. 18½ Fulton street.
		1520	No. 1032 Atlantic avenue.

7th. Reports on applications for permits.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That permits be and are hereby granted as follows:

No.	BUSINESS MATTER OR THING GRANTED.	ON PREMISES AT
1085	To receive and dump manure to snow.	BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
1089	To occupy basement as a place of living and sleeping.	Foot 10, East river.
12800	To occupy basement as a place of living and sleeping.	No. 164 Third avenue.
		No. 343 West Forty-third street.
714	To keep 47 cows.	BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
715	To keep 20 cows.	Woodward avenue corner Flushing avenue, Maaspeeth.
		Beth avenue, Laurel Hill.

Reports on Applications for Store and Wagon Permits for the Sale and Delivery of Milk in The City of New York.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the following permits for the sale and delivery of milk in The City of New York be and the same are hereby granted:

No.	LOCATION.	No.	LOCATION.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.		BOROUGH OF QUEENS.	
646	No. 500 Pearl street.	257	Soedeker avenue and Third street, Union Course.
2437	No. 80 Seventh avenue.	258	Broadway and Grant avenue, Union Park.
2447	No. 26½ Cherry street.	259	Van Alst avenue and Lincoln street, Long Island City.
7086	No. 48 West Fourth street.	260	No. 87 Rockaway road, Jamaica.
7088	No. 28 Madison street.	261	No. 105 Flushing street, Long Island City.
9619	No. 853 Second avenue.	262	Townsend and Washington streets, Laurel Hill.
10970	No. 1788 Amat rd in avenue.	263	Lefferts and Jamaica avenues, Richmond Hill.
10971	No. 1324 Third avenue.	264	Broadway and Union avenue, Oran Park.
10972	No. 174 Avenue E.		
10973	No. 114 Macdonough street.		
10974	No. 212½ Lexington avenue.		
10975	No. 245 Se and street.		
10976	No. 44 Forsyth street.		
10977	No. 102 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street.		
11070	No. 41 Avenue D.		
11071	No. 176 Madison street.		
WAGONS.		WAGONS.	
1770	No. 907 Sixth avenue.	310	Farmers avenue, near Merrick road, Springfield.
1790	"	311	Mills avenue, Springfield.
2004	North Bergen, N. J.	312	Court street, between Chicago avenue and Broadway, Elmhurst.
		313	No. 83 Sanford avenue, Flushing.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That permits be and are hereby denied, as follows:

No.	BUSINESS MATTER OR THING DENIED.	ON PREMISES AT
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.		
1154	To board and care for a child.	No. 429 East Seventieth street.
1155	To keep a school.	No. 114 Lewis street.
1156	"	No. 105 Lewis street.
1157	To occupy basement as a place of living and sleeping.	No. 583 Columbus ave.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the following permits be and the same are hereby revoked:

No.	BUSINESS MATTER OR THING REVOKED.	ON PREMISES AT
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.		
12465	To board and care for a child.	No. 145 West Sixtieth street.
647	To sell and deliver milk.	No. 250 Cherry street.
7686	"	No. 358 West Fortieth street.
7968	"	No. 14 Monroe street.
9649	"	No. 353 Second avenue.
1798	"	No. 214 West Thirty-third street.
1799	"	No. 1127 Second avenue.

8th. Reports on applications for relief from orders.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the following orders be extended, modified or rescinded, as follows:

No. of Order.	ON PREMISES AT	TIME EXTENDED TO	REMARKS.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.			
12489	No. 210 West Forty-second street.....		Modified so as not to require the removal of the school sink, provided it be put in good sanitary condition.
16040 18984	No. 145 East Twenty-first street..... No. 308 East Forty-ninth street.....	Jan. 15, 1901.	Modified so as not to require the cleaning of the walls and ceilings of the hall/s.
18624	No. 309 Broome street.....		Modified so as not to require a new yard drain.
39380	No. 115 West One Hundred and First street.....		Modified so as not to require the present water-closet on the first floor to be replaced by a new one provided it be thoroughly cleaned.
39441 39448 47126	No. 417 East Twelfth street..... No. 419 East Twelfth street..... No. 1697 Third avenue.....		Modified so as not to require the removal of the school sink.
47243	No. 238 East Twenty-fourth street.....		Modified so as to allow the cellar bottom to be floored with wooden planks.
35294	No. 423 Washington street.....		Modified so as not to require the walls and ceilings of the hall to be cleaned (Work on school sink is reported to be done), and that modification as relates to traps be denied.
38721	No. 324 West Seventeenth street.....		Modified so as to require only the washing of walls and ceilings with a solution of washing soda (one half pound to 3 gallons of hot water).
39517	No. 129 Delancey street.....		Modified so as not to require the replacing the present washbasin, provided they be properly repaired and that the remainder of the order be enforced.
37044	No. 217 East Twenty-first street.....	Dec. 24, 1900.	Modified so as not to require the provision of a ventilator for the halls.
31661 37062	No. 319 East Twenty-first street..... No. 225 East Twenty-first street.....		Modified so as not to require the removal of the school sink, provided the same be properly cleaned and properly flushed out daily.
38225 38244 38245 38246 38247 38248 38249 38250 38251 38252 38253 38254 38255 38256 38257 38258 38259 38260 38261 38262 38263 38264 38265 38266 38267 38268 38269 38270 38271 38272 38273 38274 38275 38276 38277 38278 38279 38280 38281 38282 38283 38284 38285 38286 38287 38288 38289 38290 38291 38292 38293 38294 38295 38296 38297 38298 38299 38300 38301 38302 38303 38304 38305 38306 38307 38308 38309 38310 38311 38312 38313 38314 38315 38316 38317 38318 38319 38320 38321 38322 38323 38324 38325 38326 38327 38328 38329 38330 38331 38332 38333 38334 38335 38336 38337 38338 38339 38340 38341 38342 38343 38344 38345 38346 38347 38348 38349 38350 38351 38352 38353 38354 38355 38356 38357 38358 38359 38360 38361 38362 38363 38364 38365 38366 38367 38368 38369 38370 38371 38372 38373 38374 38375 38376 38377 38378 38379 38380 38381 38382 38383 38384 38385 38386 38387 38388 38389 38390 38391 38392 38393 38394 38395 38396 38397 38398 38399 38400 38401 38402 38403 38404 38405 38406 38407 38408 38409 38410 38411 38412 38413 38414 38415 38416 38417 38418 38419 38420 38421 38422 38423 38424 38425 38426 38427 38428 38429 38430 38431 38432 38433 38434 38435 38436 38437 38438 38439 38440 38441 38442 38443 38444 38445 38446 38447 38448 38449 38450 38451 38452 38453 38454 38455 38456 38457 38458 38459 38460 38461 38462 38463 38464 38465 38466 38467 38468 38469 38470 38471 38472 38473 38474 38475 38476 38477 38478 38479 38480 38481 38482 38483 38484 38485 38486 38487 38488 38489 38490 38491 38492 38493 38494 38495 38496 38497 38498 38499 38500 38501 38502 38503 38504 38505 38506 38507 38508 38509 38510 38511 38512 38513 38514 38515 38516 38517 38518 38519 38520 38521 38522 38523 38524 38525 38526 38527 38528 38529 38530 38531 38532 38533 38534 38535 38536 38537 38538 38539 38540 38541 38542 38543 38544 38545 38546 38547 38548 38549 38550 38551 38552 38553 38554 38555 38556 38557 38558 38559 38560 38561 38562 38563 38564 38565 38566 38567 38568 38569 38570 38571 38572 38573 38574 38575 38576 38577 38578 38579 38580 38581 38582 38583 38584 38585 38586 38587 38588 38589 38590 38591 38592 38593 38594 38595 38596 38597 38598 38599 38600 38601 38602 38603 38604 38605 38606 38607 38608 38609 38610 38611 38612 38613 38614 38615 38616 38617 38618 38619 38620 38621 38622 38623 38624 38625 38626 38627 38628 38629 38630 38631 38632 38633 38634 38635 38636 38637 38638 38639 38640 38641 38642 38643 38644 38645 38646 38647 38648 38649 38650 38651 38652 38653 38654 38655 38656 38657 38658 38659 38660 38661 38662 38663 38664 38665 38666 38667 38668 38669 38670 38671 38672 38673 38674 38675 38676 38677 38678 38679 38680 38681 38682 38683 38684 38685 38686 38687 38688 38689 38690 38691 38692 38693 38694 38695 38696 38697 38698 38699 38700 38701 38702 38703 38704 38705 38706 38707 38708 38709 38710 38711 38712 38713 38714 38715 38716 38717 38718 38719 38720 38721 38722 38723 38724 38725 38726 38727 38728 38729 38730 38731 38732 38733 38734 38735 38736 38737 38738 38739 38740 38741 38742 38743 38744 38745 38746 38747 38748 38749 38750 38751 38752 38753 38754 38755 38756 38757 38758 38759 38760 38761 38762 38763 38764 38765 38766 38767 38768 38769 38770 38771 38772 38773 38774 38775 38776 38777 38778 38779 38780 38781 38782 38783 38784 38785 38786 38787 38788 38789 38790 38791 38792 38793 38794 38795 38796 38797 38798 38799 38800 38801 38802 38803 38804 38805 38806 38807 38808 38809 38810 38811 38812 38813 38814 38815 38816 38817 38818 38819 38820 38821 38822 38823 38824 38825 38826 38827 38828 38829 38830 38831 38832 38833 38834 38835 38836 38837 38838 38839 38840 38841 38842 38843 38844 38845 38846 38847 38848 38849 38850 38851 38852 38853 38854 38855 38856 38857 38858 38859 38860 38861 38862 38863 38864 38865 38866 38867 38868 38869 38870 38871 38872 38873 38874 38875 38876 38877 38878 38879 38880 38881 38882 38883 38884 38885 38886 38887 38888 38889 38890 38891 38892 38893 38894 38895 38896 38897 38898 38899 38900 38901 38902 38903 38904 38905 38906 38907 38908 38909 38910 38911 38912 38913 38914 38915 38916 38917 38918 38919 38920 38921 38922 38923 38924 38925 38926 38927 38928 38929 38930 38931 38932 38933 38934 38935 38936 38937 38938 38939 38940 38941 38942 38943 38944 38945 38946 38947 38948 38949 38950 38951 38952 38953 38954 38955 38956 38957 38958 38959 38960 38961 38962 38963 38964 38965 38966 38967 38968 38969 38970 38971 38972 38973 38974 38975 38976 38977 38978 38979 38980 38981 38982 38983 38984 38985 38986 38987 38988 38989 38990 38991 38992 38993 38994 38995 38996 38997 38998 38999 39000	Dec. 26, 1900. 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Miscellaneous Reports, Communications, etc.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller was received and ordered on file.

The opinion of the Corporation Council, to whom was referred the application of Andrew McNish for permission to register as a Master Plumber under a certificate of competency given by the Examining Board of Plumbers of the City of Yonkers, was received, and the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the opinion to said Andrew McNish.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel, to whom was referred the communication of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Brooklyn in respect to the removal of fish offal, was received and ordered on file.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to make requisition No. XXX, upon the Comptroller for the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the purpose of defraying any minor or incidental expenses contingent to the Department of Health, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 15, 1897, and approved by the Mayor June 26, 1897.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of three thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-four cents from a bond issue of May 18, 1900, amounting to the sum of ten thousand dollars, "For services of fifty (50) Medical Inspectors, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Contingent Expenses, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents from a bond issue of June 27, 1900, amounting to the sum of nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, "For disinfecting and fumigating Chinese quarters, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Contingent Expenses, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-five cents from a bond issue of June 27, 1900, amounting to the sum of nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, "For disinfecting and fumigating Chinese quarters, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Hospital Fund, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of three thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars from a bond issue of June 27, 1900, "For employment of thirty-five laborers, etc.," amounting to the sum of four thousand two hundred dollars, which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Hospital Fund, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents from a bond issue of May 18, 1900, amounting to the sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, "For fumigating and disinfecting Chinese quarters, Coney Island, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Hospital Fund, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and three cents from a bond issue of May 18, 1900, amounting to the sum of three thousand dollars, "For employment of twenty-five (25) laborers, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Hospital Fund, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents from a bond issue of May 18, 1900, amounting to the sum of three thousand dollars, "For employment of twenty-five (25) laborers, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Disinfection, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand dollars from a bond issue of May 18, 1900, amounting to the sum of five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars, "For cleaning refuse from beaches, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Disinfection, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents from a bond issue of May 18, 1900, amounting to the sum of five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars, "For cleaning refuse from beaches, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Hospital Fund, 1900, Borough of The Bronx," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of three hundred dollars from the appropriation entitled "Salaries, 1900, Borough of Queens," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Disinfection, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars from the appropriation entitled "Law Expenses, Marshal's Fees, 1900, Borough of Brooklyn," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Contingent Expenses, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars from the appropriation entitled "Salaries of Medical School Inspectors, 1900, Borough of Brooklyn," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Salaries, 1900, Borough of Brooklyn," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of eight hundred dollars from the appropriation entitled "Salaries of Medical School Inspectors, 1900, Borough of Brooklyn," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Disinfection, 1900, Borough of Brooklyn," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of fifty dollars from the appropriation entitled "Hospital Fund, 1900, Borough of Richmond," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Salaries, 1900, Borough of Richmond," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of two thousand dollars from the appropriation entitled "Salaries, 1900, Borough of The Bronx," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Salaries, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of fifty-three dollars from the appropriation entitled "Salaries, Board of Health and Office of the Secretary, 1900," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Salaries, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars from the appropriation entitled "Hospital Fund, 1900, Borough of The Bronx," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Salaries, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars from the appropriation entitled "Salaries of Medical School Inspectors, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Disinfection, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars from the appropriation entitled "Salaries of Medical School Inspectors, 1900, Borough of The Bronx," which is in excess of the amount required therefor, to the appropriation entitled "Disinfection, 1900, Borough of Manhattan," which is insufficient for the purposes thereof.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary pro tem.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—BOROUGH OF RICHMOND,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, STAPLETON,
NEW YORK, January 3, 1901.

Report of the Superintendent of the Almshouse, labor, census, hospital, etc., and report of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, approved and placed on file.

December 27.

Approved the following bills and transmitted same to Comptroller:

Nursery and Childs' Hospital.....	\$141 62
.....	242 23

Transmitted to CITY RECORD a list of employees.

Received a communication from the Comptroller in reference to contracts.

December 29.

Approved the following bills and transmitted the same to the Comptroller:

Burial of a Veteran, G. A. R.....	535 00
General supplies.....	297 12
For Insane Pavilion contract.....	1,428 00
Architect.....	35 70
Examinations in lunacy.....	720 00

December 31.

Transmitted to Patrick Keenan, City Chamberlain.....	\$14 00
------------------------------------------------------	---------

January 2.

Transmitted trial balance and statement to President Keller.

The following is the report for the week ending January 1, 1901:

Orders for abandonment warrants.....	2
Orders for bastardy warrants.....	1
Committed to Almshouse.....	9
Discharged from Almshouse.....	2
Died at Almshouse.....	1
Burial permits.....	3
Ambulance calls.....	3
Dead wagon calls.....	1

JAMES FEENEY, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 320 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, January 8, 1901.

OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1901.

	MANHATTAN AND THE BOROUGH	BROOKLYN	QUEENS AND RICHMOND	TOTAL
Plans filed for new buildings.....	24	31	57	112
Estimated cost.....	\$1,327,321	\$240,150	\$57,000	\$1,624,471
Plans filed for alterations.....	31	43	41	115
Estimated cost.....	\$73,460	\$47,462	\$8,800	\$129,722
Buildings reported as unsafe.....	4	0	0	4
Buildings reported for additional means of escape.....	3	15	0	18
Other violations of law reported.....	91	68	0	159
Unsafe building notices issued.....	2	0	0	2
Fire-escape notices issued.....	109	15	0	124
Violation notices issued.....	116	48	0	164
Unsafe building cases forwarded for prosecution.....	1	0	0	1
Fire-escape cases forwarded for prosecution.....	31	0	0	31
Violation cases forwarded for prosecution.....	102	1	0	103
Iron and steel inspections made.....	246	51	0	297
Complaints lodged with the Department.....	120	8	0	128
Elevator inspections made.....	0	100	0	100

A. J. JOHNSON, Secretary, Board of Buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 21 PARK ROW,
January 9, 1901.

In accordance with section 1546, chapter 378, Laws of 1897, the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies makes the following report of its transactions for the week ending December 15, 1900:

PUBLIC LAMPS.

6 new lamps were erected, 9 were lighted and 20 relighted; 87 lamps discontinued, 56 lamp-posts were removed, 15 reset and 9 straightened; 1 column relit, 37 columns relighted; 4 service-pipes relit and 2 stand-pipes relit.

ELECTRICAL WIRING, INSPECTIONS, ETC.

393 certificates were issued for interior wiring, 145 permits were issued for outside electrical work, 1,366 inspections were made and 2,100 feet of overhead wires were removed.

CHANGE IN FORCE.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Appointment—1 Stationary Engineer.

Discharged—3 Watchmen.

Reinstatements—1 Plumber, George H. Beyer, Inspector of Gas Meters, and 1 Bath Attendant.

REQUISITIONS ON COMPTROLLER.

The total amount of requisitions drawn on the Comptroller by this Department during the week ending December 15, 1900, is \$210,714.86.

HENRY S. KEARNY, Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, January 11, 1901.

Supervisor of the City Record.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the provisions of the law, I herewith send you a list of the appointments, promotions, etc., in the various City departments for the past week.

Yours respectfully,

LEE PHILLIPS, Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aqueduct Commission, Borough of Manhattan.

January 8, 1901, Arthur J. Minnaugh, No. 333 East Twentieth street, Leveler, \$1,200.

Department of Buildings, Borough of Manhattan.

January 1, 1901, Francis J. Polletreau, No. 73 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, Plumber, Inspector, \$1,200.

January 10, 1901, John M. Faries, No. 767 East One Hundred and Fiftieth street, Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry, \$1,200.

January 7, 1901, Patrick J. Quinn, No. 174 West Ninety-eighth street, Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry, \$1,200.

Sixth District Municipal Court, Borough of Manhattan.

January 5, 1901, Isaac E. Garvey, No. 675 Greenwich street, Court Stenographer, \$2,000.

Department of Docks and Ferries, Borough of Manhattan.

January 5, 1901, Michael Noonan, No. 317 Avenue A, Engineer on midget launch, \$18 per week.

Board of Education, Borough of Brooklyn.

January 4, 1901, Rosella Sugar, No. 150 East Seventy-ninth street, Typewriter, \$800.

Borough of Manhattan.

January 6, 1901, Mrs. L. B. Cheeseman, Janitress, \$1,222.

Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, Borough of Manhattan.

January 1, 1901, Horace Hart, No. 531 Broadway, Janitor, \$900.

January 1, 1901, Joseph Ramsey, No. 611 Ninth avenue, Janitor, \$900.

Board of Public Improvements, Borough of Manhattan.

January 1, 1901, Eugene Nagy, No. 106 Second avenue, Topographical Draughtsman, \$1,200.

January 1, 1901, John B. Stein, No. 270 East Fourteenth street, Brooklyn, Topographical Draughtsman, \$1,200.

January 1, 1901, Martha C. Keller, No. 1328 Calhoun street, Topographical Draughtsman, \$1,200.

January 1, 1901, Conrad J. Muller, No. 883 Kingsbridge road, Topographical Draughtsman, \$1,200.

Rapid Transit.

December 19, 1900, Daniel L. Turner, Rosebank, Assistant Engineer, "A," \$1,200.

January 1, 1901, Andrew Lindsay, Ornamental Iron Draughtsman, \$1,200.

Department of Sewers, Borough of Brooklyn.

January 1, 1901, Amos T. Smith, No. 1137 Third avenue, Brooklyn, Mechanical Draughtsman, \$1,200.

January 1, 1901, John J. Brennan, No. 425 Park place, Brooklyn, Mechanical Draughtsman, \$1,200.

PROMOTIONS.

Police Department.

January 8, 1901, James Brady, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Henry Cohen, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Charles B. McManus, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, R. M. McNaught, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Thomas W. Walsh, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Patrick H. McGill, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, K. Holmes, Jr., care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, E. J. McAnley, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Dennis Grady, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, M. D. Carbett, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, P. J. Farrell, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, A. G. Ameth, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, P. Sullivan, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, John T. Lake, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Louis F. Sharkey, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, D. W. Davis, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Theo. F. Raynor, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, M. Nash, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Joseph McLaughlin, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, E. J. Harrington, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, E. K. Bingham, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, James Dunn, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, James Hanley, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, F. Rathgeber, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, James J. McElrath, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, George C. Farr, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, James F. Fogarty, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, William J. Coneys, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, K. Halfpenny, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, L. P. Powers, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, W. F. Barnes, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, James J. Savage, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, William J. McCarthy, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, J. F. Sweeney, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, J. J. Fogarty, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, P. J. Sheehan, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, H. M. Sheppard, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, H. Nugent, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, F. A. Reiffert, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Thomas F. Gilhooly, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, James J. Fahey, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, John McKenna, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, John Lake, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, E. Cocheu, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, George H. Brown, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Frank A. Tierney, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Frederick Stahl, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, P. Gmback, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Richard Quilry, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, J. F. Callahan, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Andrew Devery, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, J. E. Schelpp, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, George Haerle, Jr., care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, J. W. McCormick, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Jere. O'Brien, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, B. Wolf, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Robert Robinson, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

January 8, 1901, Peter Fitzgerald, care of Police Department, from Roundsman, at \$1,500, to Sergeant, at \$2,000.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NO. 320 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, January 5, 1901.

Meeting of the Board of Assessors held January 2, 1901.

Present—Assessors Edward McCue (President), Edward Callill, Thomas A. Wilson and John B. Meyenberg.

Minutes of meeting of December 26, 1900, were read and approved.

The following communications were received and placed on file:

From the Department of Highways, dated December 21, 1900—Transmitting assessment lists for improvements, Borough of Manhattan.

From the Corporation Counsel, dated December 27, 1900—Advising the Board in the matter of the assessments for sewer in Boulevard Lafayette; paving Boulevard Lafayette, from Eleventh avenue to Kingsbridge road, and paving Boulevard Lafayette, from Eleventh avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, Borough of Manhattan.

From the Department of Sewers, dated December 28, 1900—Replying to objections in matter of sewer in East One Hundred and Forty-first street.

From the Department of Sewers, dated December 28, 1900—Replying to objections in matter of sewer in One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street.

From the Department of Highways, dated December 28, 1900—Replying to objections in matter of regulating and grading Kingsbridge avenue, from Terrace View avenue to Van Corlear place, Borough of Manhattan.

From the Department of Highways, dated December 29, 1900—Replying to objections in matter of paving Macomb's Dam road.

From the Department of Highways, dated December 31, 1900—Replying to objections in matter of regulating and grading One Hundred and Eightieth street.

The assessment lists heretofore named, having been duly advertised and no objections received, were confirmed and the lists ordered transmitted to the Comptroller for entry and collection.

Borough of The Bronx.

Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging East One Hundred and Seventieth street, from Franklin avenue to Boston road.

Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and laying crosswalks in Cheever place, from Mott to Gerard avenue.

Altering, rebuilding and improving of the receiving-basins on the northeast and southwest corners of East One Hundred and Sixty-third street and Third avenue; and the northeast and northwest corners of East One Hundred and Sixty-third street and Tinton avenue.

Sewer and appurtenances in Cambreling avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street to the lands of St. John's College.

Sewer and appurtenances in Walton avenue, from Tremont avenue to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street; in Creston avenue, from Tremont avenue to One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street, and in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street, from Creston avenue to the Concourse.

Sewer in St. Mary's street, from Robbins avenue to Cypress avenue.

Sewer in Aqueduct avenue, from Burnside avenue to summit north of East One Hundred and Eighty-first street, and in East One Hundred and Eighty-first street, between Aqueduct avenue and Loring place.

Sewer and appurtenances in East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street, from the existing sewer in East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street, and west side of the Concourse to Monroe avenue.

Borough of Manhattan.

Flagging and reflagging Charlton street, between Washington and West streets.

The objections of T. S. Bassford, attorney, to the assessment for regulating and grading Spencer place, from East One Hundred and Forty-fourth to East One Hundred and Fiftieth street, Borough of The Bronx, were overruled and lists ordered transmitted to the Board of Revision of Assessments for confirmation.

The objections of H. H. Sherman, attorney, to the assessment for receiving-basins at Mott avenue and East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, etc., Borough of The Bronx, were overruled and the list ordered transmitted to the Board of Revision of Assessments for confirmation.

The objections of T. S. Bassford, attorney, to the assessment for sewer in Sheridan avenue, between East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and East One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, Borough of The Bronx, were overruled and the lists ordered transmitted to the Board of Revision of Assessments for confirmation.

The objections to the assessments for sewer in East One Hundred and Forty-first street, from Walnut avenue to Cypress avenue, Borough of The Bronx, were again overruled, the report of the Department of Sewers failing to sustain said objections, and the list was ordered transmitted to the Board of Revision of Assessments for confirmation.

The objections to the assessment for sewer in East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, from Webster avenue to Morris avenue, Borough of The Bronx, were again overruled, the report of the Department of Sewers failing to sustain said objections, and the list was ordered retransmitted to the Board of Revision of Assessments for confirmation.

The objections to the assessment for sewer in Concord avenue, from East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to Kelly street, Borough of The Bronx, were overruled and the list ordered transmitted to the Board of Revision of Assessments for confirmation.

In the matter of the assessment for regulating and grading Kingsbridge avenue, from Terrace View avenue to Van Corlear place, Borough of Manhattan, hearing was laid over until January 8, 1901, and the Secretary was directed to notify City Surveyor Reinert to be present at that time to give testimony in regard to objections, also to notify counsel for objectors.

In the matter of the assessments for sewer in Boulevard Lafayette, from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth to One Hundred and Eighty-first street; paving Boulevard Lafayette, from Eleventh avenue to Kingsbridge road, and paving Boulevard Lafayette, from Eleventh avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, Borough of Manhattan, the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was ordered complied with and the lists revised accordingly.

Hearing in the matter of the objections to the assessment for sewer in Aqueduct avenue, Borough of The Bronx, set down for January 3, 1901, was adjourned until January 8, 1901, at request of counsel.

Hearing in the matter of the objections to the assessment for paving Macomb's Dam road, Borough of Manhattan, was set down for January 8, 1901, at 11 A. M.

In the matter of the assessment for regulating and grading One Hundred and Eighty street, from Amsterdam avenue to Kingsbridge road, Borough of Manhattan, the Secretary was directed to notify Edwin Henes, owner, to produce proof of the work done by him and the cost thereof, in front of his property, at a meeting to be held January 8, 1901.

Consideration of the assessment for sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Borough of Manhattan, was laid over until January 4, 1901.

In the matter of the assessment for grading and paving Stanhope street, between Myrtle and Hamburg avenues, Borough of Brooklyn, the property on the south side of said street, between the points named, was ordered assessed for the full front and the lot readjusted.

In the matter of the assessment for regulating and grading Brown place, the Board decided to assess both sides of Brown place, from One Hundred and Thirty-second to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets; and that the sum of \$1,000 originally paid for the regulating and grading of Brown place, between the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, confirmed March 13, 1900, be deducted from the pro rata share on those two blocks, and the list apportioned and advertised accordingly.

Adjourned.

WM. H. JASPER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS, ROOMS NOS. 114, 115, 117, 119 AND 284, STEWART BUILDING, NO. 280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, JANUARY 11, 1901.

Supervisor of the City Record:
DEAR SIR: Pursuant to section 1546, chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, we respectfully notify you of the following change in this office, viz.: Arthur J. Tracy, Examiner, salary, \$1,500 per annum, resigned January 3, 1901, same to take effect from that date.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. HERTLE,
EDWARD OWEN,
Commissioners of Accounts.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING WHICH THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN THE CITY ARE OPEN FOR BUSINESS, AND AT WHICH THE COURTS REGULARLY OPEN AND ADJOURN, 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, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.
ALFRED M. DOWNS, Private Secretary.

Bureau of Licenses.

9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DAVID J. ROSS, Chief of Bureau.
Principal Office, Room 1, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Branch Office, Room 12, Borough Hall, Brooklyn.
WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, Deputy Chief in Borough of Brooklyn.

Branch Office, "Richmond Building," New Brighton, S. I.; WILLIAM H. McCANN, Deputy Chief in Borough of Richmond.

Branch Office, "Hackett Building," Long Island City; ALFRED BLANKMAN, Deputy Chief in Borough of Queens.

THE CITY RECORD OFFICE,

and Bureau of Printing, Stationery and Blank Books.
No. 3 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WILLIAM A. BUTLER, Supervisor; SOLON BARRECK, Deputy Supervisor; THOMAS C. CORWELL, Deputy Supervisor and Accountant.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The Council.

RANDOLPH GUDDENBERRY, President of the Council.
P. J. DELANEY, City Clerk.
Clerk's office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Board of Aldermen.

THOMAS F. WOOD, President.
MICHAEL F. BEAKS, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Rooms 114 and 115, Stewart Building, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOHN C. HERTLE and EDWARD OWEN, Commissioners.

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

Borough of Manhattan.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 10, 11 and 12 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

JAMES J. COUGAN, President.
IDA EDGAR RIDER, Secretary.

Borough of The Bronx.

Office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

LUTHER F. HARRIS, President.

Borough of Brooklyn.

President's Office, No. 12 Borough Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

EDWARD M. GROUT, President.

Borough of Queens.

FREDERICK BOWLEY, President.

Office, Long Island City, 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. until 12 M.

Borough of Richmond.

GEORGE CROMWELL, President.

Office of the President, First National Bank Building, New Brighton, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

BOARD OF ARMY COMMISSIONERS.

THE MAYOR, ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, CHAIRMAN; THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, THOMAS L. FRITZER, SECRETARY; THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND STREETS, HENRY S. KRAVITS, BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES MCLELLAN and BRIGADIER-GENERAL MCCORMY JURY, COMMISSIONERS.

Address THOMAS L. FRITZER, Secretary, Stewart Building.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

No. 119 Nassau street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, KINGS COUNTY.

No. 165 Montague street, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., except Saturdays in June, July and August, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WM. R. DAVENPORT, Public Administrator.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, QUEENS COUNTY.

No. 303 Third street, Long Island City.
CHARLES A. WADLEY, Public Administrator.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

THE MAYOR, CHAIRMAN; BISHOP S. COLE, COMPTROLLER; PATRICK KERRAN, CHAMBERLAIN; RANDOLPH GUDDENBERRY, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL; AND ROBERT MITCHELL, CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE, BOARD OF ALDERMEN, MEMBERS: EDGAR J. LUYER, SECRETARY.
Office of Secretary, Room No. 11, Stewart Building.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPOINTMENT.

THE MAYOR, CHAIRMAN; THOMAS L. FRITZER, PRESIDENT, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, SECRETARY; THE COMPTROLLER, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL; AND THE CORPORATION COUNSEL, MEMBERS: CHARLES V. ADER, CLERK.

Office of Clerk, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Room 8, Stewart Building, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Room 20, Stewart Building, 2d floor, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOHN J. RYAN, MAJOR, J. POWERS, WILLIAM H. TEN EVER, JOHN P. WOODCOCK AND THE MAYOR AND COMPTROLLER, COMMISSIONERS; HENRY W. WALKER, SECRETARY; WILLIAM R. HILL, CHIEF ENGINEER.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

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

BISHOP S. COLE, Comptroller.
MICHAEL T. DALY, EMPLOYER; J. LUYER, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER.

Auditing Bureau.

JOHN F. GOULDEN, Auditor of Accounts.
F. L. W. SCHAEFFER, Auditor of Accounts.
F. J. BERTMAN, Auditor of Accounts.
MORIS OPPENHEIMER, Auditor of Accounts.
WILLIAM McKINNEY, Auditor of Accounts.
DANIEL B. PHILLIPS, Auditor of Accounts.
EDWARD J. CONNELL, Auditor of Accounts.
FRANCIS R. CLARK, Auditor of Accounts.
WALTER H. HOLZ, Auditor of Accounts.
WILLIAM J. LYON, Auditor of Accounts.
JAMES F. McKINNEY, Auditor of Accounts.
PHILIP J. McTROY, Auditor of Accounts.
JEREMIAH T. MARONEY, Auditor of Accounts.

Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears.
EDWARD GILSON, Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

EDWARD A. SLATTERY, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Manhattan.

JAMES E. STANFORD, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of The Bronx.

MICHAEL O'KEEFE, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Brooklyn.

JOHN F. ROGERS, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Queens.

GEORGE BEARD, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Richmond.

Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

JOHN J. McDONOUGH, Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Borough of The Bronx.

JAMES B. BOUCE, Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Borough of Brooklyn.

FREDERICK W. BLACKWELL, Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Borough of Queens.

MATTHEW S. TULY, Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Borough of Richmond.

Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and of Markets.

DAVID O'BRIEN, Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.

ALEXANDER MEKIM, Clerk of Markets.

Bureau of the City Chamberlain.

PATRICK KERRAN, City Chamberlain.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Deputy Chamberlain.

Office of the City Paymaster.

No. 25 Chambers street and No. 65 Beale street.

JOHN H. TIMMERMAN, City Paymaster.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 2d floor, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

MAURICE F. HANAHAN, President.

JOHN H. MOONEY, Secretary.

Department of Highways.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES P. KRATING, Commissioner of Highways.

WILLIAM N. SHANNON, Deputy for Manhattan.

THOMAS R. FAIRBANKS, Deputy for Brooklyn.

JAMES H. MALONEY, Deputy for Bronx.

JOHN P. MADDOX, Deputy for Queens.

HENRY P. MORRISON, Deputy and Chief Engineer for Richmond. Office, "Richmond Building," corner Richmond Terrace and York avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

Department of Sewers.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES KANE, Commissioner of Sewers.

MATTHEW F. DONOHUE, Deputy for Manhattan.

THOMAS J. BROWN, Deputy for Bronx. Office, Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street,

WILLIAM BURNHAM, Deputy for Brooklyn. Office, Municipal Building, Room 42.
MATTHEW J. GOLDNER, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers, Borough of Queens. Office, Hackett Building, Long Island City.
HENRY P. MORRISON, Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Sewers, Borough of Richmond. Office, "Richmond Building," corner Richmond Terrace and York avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

Department of Bridges.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

JOHN L. SHERA, Commissioner.

THOMAS H. YORK, Deputy.

SAMUEL R. PROBASCO, Chief Engineer.

MATTHEW H. MOORE, Deputy for Bronx.

HARRY BEAM, Deputy for Brooklyn.

JOHN E. BACKUS, Deputy for Queens.

Department of Water Supply.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM DALTON, Commissioner of Water Supply.

JAMES H. HASLER, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE W. BROSALL, Chief Engineer.

W. G. BYRNE, Water Registrar.

JAMES MOFFETT, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building, Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE GREGORY, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Queens, Long Island City.

THOMAS J. MULLIGAN, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx, Crotona Park Building.

HENRY P. MORRISON, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Richmond, Office, "Richmond Building," corner Richmond Terrace and York avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

Department of Street Cleaning.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PERCIVAL E. NAGLE, Commissioner.

F. M. GIBSON, Deputy Commissioner for Borough of Manhattan.

PATRICK H. QUINN, Deputy Commissioner for Borough of Brooklyn, Room 37, Municipal Building.

JOSEPH LIEBERTZ, Deputy Commissioner for Borough of The Bronx, No. 374 Willis avenue.

JAMES F. O'BRIEN, Deputy Commissioner for Borough of Queens, No. 48 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.

Department of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HENRY S. KRAVITS, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.

PETER J. DOWLING, Deputy Commissioner for Manhattan.

GEORGE E. BEST, Deputy Commissioner for The Bronx.

JAMES J. KIRWIN, Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn.

JOHN FOWLER, Deputy Commissioner for Queens.

EDWARD I. MILLER, Deputy Commissioner for Richmond.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Office of Corporation Counsel.

State-Zoning Building, 3d and 4th floors, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

JOHN WHALEN, Corporation Counsel.

THOMAS CONNOLLY, W. W. LARSEN, JR., CHARLES BLANDY, GEORGE HILL, Assistants.

WILLIAM J. CASE, Assistant Corporation Counsel for Brooklyn.

Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.

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

JAMES C. SEEVER, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.

Nos. 129 and 131 Nassau street.

AUBRIAN T. KIERSEAN, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Bureau of Street Openings.

Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway.

JOHN F. DESS, Assistant to Corporation Counsel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Central Office.

No. 500 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BENJAMIN J. YORK, President of the Board; JOHN B. SEXTON, JACOB HESS, HENRY E. ANELL, Commissioners.

Bureau of Elections.

9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

General Bureau of Elections, Borough of Manhattan—No. 500 Mulberry street. T. F. RICHMOND, Superintendent; WILLIAM FURLEY, Chief Clerk.

Branch Bureau, Borough of Brooklyn—No. 16 Smith street. GEORGE RUSSELL, Chief; JOHN K. NEAL, Chief Clerk.

Branch Bureau, Borough of The Bronx—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Mott avenue. CONNELLY A. BRUNNER, JR., Chief.

Branch Bureau, Borough of Queens—Police Station, Astoria. JAMES R. ROUMAN, Chief.

Branch Bureau, Borough of Richmond—Staten Island Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, S. I. CHARLES A. JOSE, Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Central Office.

Foot of East Twenty-sixth street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN W. KELKER, President of the Board; Commissioner for Manhattan and Bronx.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Deputy Commissioner.

ADOLPH H. GOETTING, Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, Nos. 126 and 128 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD GLENNON, Deputy Commissioner.

JAMES FREMY, Commissioner for Richmond.

Plans and Specifications, Contracts, Proposals and Estimates for Work and Materials for Building, Repairs and Supplies, Bills and Accounts, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

Out-door Poor Department. Office hours, 3:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

Department for Care of Destitute Children, No. 56 Third avenue, 3:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Central Office.

No. 148 East Twentieth street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays to 12 M.

FRANCIS J. LANTY, Commissioner.

N. O. FARRING, Deputy Commissioner.

JOHN MCKENNEY GRAY, Deputy Commissioner for Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Fire Department.

Office hours for all, except where otherwise noted, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

Headquarters.

Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street.

JOHN J. SCANWELL, Fire Commissioner.

JAMES H. TULLY, Deputy Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

AUGUSTUS T. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

EDWARD F. CRONIN, Chief of Department and in Charge of Fire-alarm Telegraph.

JAMES DALE, Deputy Chief, in Charge of Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

GEORGE E. MURRAY, Inspector of Combustibles.

PETER SERRY, Fire Marshal, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond.

ALONZO BAYMER, Fire Marshal, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Central Office open at all hours.

Committee to examine persons who handle explosives meets Thursday of each week, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Pier "A," N. R., Battery Place.

J. SERGEANT CARM, President; CHARLES F. MURPHY, Treasurer; PETER F. MEYER, Commissioners.

WILLIAM H. BURKE, Secretary.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, RICHMOND COUNTY.
County Court-house, Richmond, S. I., 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
FRANKLIN C. VITT, Sheriff.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

East side City Hall Park. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. During the months of July and August the hours are from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
ISAAC FROMME, Register; JOHN VAN GLASS, Deputy Register.

REGISTER, KINGS COUNTY.

Hall of Records. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., excepting months of July and August, then from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., provided for by statute.
JAMES K. HOWARD, Register.
WARREN C. FREDWELL, Deputy Register.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Room 127 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
CHARLES WELKE, Commissioner; JAMES E. CORREY, Deputy Commissioner.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

No. 211 Fifth avenue. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
H. W. GRAY, Commissioner.
FREDERICK P. SIMPSON, Assistant Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, KINGS COUNTY.

5 Court-house.
WILLIAM E. MELOY, Commissioner.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF JURORS KINGS COUNTY.

No. 375 Fulton street.
EDWARD J. DOOLEY, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, QUEENS COUNTY.

Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
EDWARD J. KNAUER, Commissioner.
H. HONOR MOORE, Assistant Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, RICHMOND COUNTY.

CHARLES J. KUELMAN, Commissioner.
WILLIAM J. DOWLING, Deputy Commissioner.
Office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL.

No. 70 Ludlow street, 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.
WILLIAM F. GIBBS, Sheriff.
PATRICK H. PICKETT, Warden.

KINGS COUNTY JAIL.

Raymond street, between Willoughby street and DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, New York.
WILLIAM WALTON, Sheriff; RICHARD BRUSH, Warden.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

No. 1, 9, 10 and 11 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM SCHMIDT, County Clerk.
GEORGE H. FAIRBACH, Deputy.

KINGS COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Hall of Records, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
PETER P. HUBERTY, County Clerk.

QUEENS COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Jamaica, N. Y., Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens.
Office hours, April 1 to October 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; October 1 to April 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
County and Supreme Court held at the Queens County Court-house, Long Island City. Court opens 9 A. M., to adjourn 5 P. M.
JAMES INGRAM, County Clerk.
CHARLES DOWNING, Deputy County Clerk.

RICHMOND COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County Office Building, Richmond, S. I., 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
EDWARD M. MULLER, County Clerk.
CROWELL M. CORREY, Deputy County Clerk.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.

Commissioners' Office, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
LEWIS NIXON, President; JAMES W. BOYER, Vice-President; JAMES D. BELL, Secretary; JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer; JOHN W. WENDE, SMITH E. LARK and THE MAYOR, Commissioners.
Chief Engineer's Office, No. 84 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

New Criminal Court Building, Centre street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ROGER A. PHILIPS, District Attorney; WILLIAM J. MCKENNA, Chief Law Clerk.

KINGS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Office, County Court-house, Borough of Brooklyn. Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOHN F. CLARKE, District Attorney.

QUEENS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Office, Queens County Court-house, Long Island City, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOHN B. MERRILL, District Attorney.
CHARLES A. DREW, Chief Clerk.

RICHMOND COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Port Richmond, S. I.
EDWARD S. RAWSON, District Attorney.

CORONERS.

Borough of Manhattan.

Office, New Criminal Court Building. Open at all times of day and night.
EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK, JACOB E. BAUSCH, EDWARD W. HART, ANTONIO ZUCCA.

Borough of The Bronx.

No. 701 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street. Open from 8 A. M. to 12 midnight.
ANTHONY MCOWEN, THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Borough of Brooklyn.

Office, Room 17, Borough Hall. Open all times of day and night, except between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., on Sundays and holidays.
ANTHONY J. BURGER, GEORGE W. DELAN.

Borough of Queens.

Office, Borough Hall, Fulton street, Jamaica, L. I.
PHILIP T. CROHN, LEONARD ROUFF, JR., and SAMUEL S. GOV, JR.
CHARLES J. SCHNEIDER, Clerk.

Borough of Richmond.

No. 64 New York avenue, Rosetonk.
Open for the transaction of business all hours of the day and night.
JOHN SEAYER, GEORGE C. TRANIERE.

SURROGATES' COURT.

New County Court-house. Court open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., except Saturdays, when it closes at 12 M.
FRANK T. FITZGERALD, ARTHUR C. THOMAS, SUFFRAGATES; WILLIAM V. LEARY, Chief Clerk.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Hall of Records, Brooklyn.
GEORGE B. ARNOT, Surrogate.
MICHAEL F. MCGOLDRICK, Chief Clerk.
Court opens 10 A. M. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTY JUDGE AND SURROGATE.

County Office Building, Richmond, S. I.
STEPHEN D. STREVEN, County Judge.

CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

Room 28, Schermerhorn Building, No. 56 Broadway. Meetings, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Chairman; CHARLES A. JACKSON, OSCAR S. BAILEY, Commissioners.
LAMONT MCGOUGHIN, Clerk.

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

Rooms, 14, 15 and 16, Nos. 149 to 151 Church street. President, JOHN KENNEDY; Secretary, JAMES E. MCGOWAN; Treasurer, EDWARD HALEY, HORACE LOOMIS, P. J. ANDREWS, ex-officio.
Office open during business hours every day in the year, except legal holidays. Examinations are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday after 1 P. M.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER.

Court-house, Room 14.
JOHN W. KIMBALL, Treasurer; THOMAS F. FARRELL, Deputy Treasurer.

QUEENS COUNTY COURT.

County Court-house, Long Island City.
County Court opens at 9:30 A. M.; adjourns at 5 P. M. County Judge's office always open at Flushing, N. Y. HARRISON S. MOORE, County Judge.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS, KINGS COUNTY.

Room 1, Hall of Records. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GEORGE E. WALDO, Commissioner.
FRANK M. TIGHEBURN, Deputy Commissioner.
THOMAS D. MURPHY, Superintendent.
JOSEPH H. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.

County Court-house, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Special Term, Part I, Room No. 10.
Clerk's Office, Part I, Room No. 13.
Special Term, Part II, Room No. 13.
Clerk's Office, Part II, Room No. 12.
Special Term, Part III, Room No. 12.
Clerk's Office, Part III, Room No. 19.
Special Term, Part IV, Room No. 21.
Special Term, Part V, Room No. 23.
Special Term, Part VI, Room No. 25.
Special Term, Part VII, Room No. 27.
Special Term, Part VIII, Room No. 29.
Special Term, Part IX, Room No. 31.
Special Term, Part X, Room No. 33.
Special Term, Part XI, Room No. 35.
Special Term, Part XII, Room No. 37.
Special Term, Part XIII, Room No. 39.
Trial Term, Part I, Room No. 34.
Clerk's Office, Room No. 29.
Trial Term, Part III, Room No. 25.
Trial Term, Part IV, Room No. 21.
Trial Term, Part V, Room No. 19.
Trial Term, Part VI, Room No. 17.
Trial Term, Part VII, Room No. 15.
Trial Term, Part VIII, Room No. 13.
Trial Term, Part IX, Room No. 11.
Trial Term, Part X, Room No. 9.
Trial Term, Part XI, Room No. 7.
Trial Term, Part XII, Room No. 5.
Trial Term, Part XIII, Room No. 3.
Appellate Term, Room No. 29.
Clerk's Office, Appellate Term, Room No. 30.
Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 38.
Assignment Bureau, Room No. 12.
Justices—GEORGE C. BARRETT, ABRAHAM B. LAWRENCE, CHARLES H. THOMAS, CHARLES F. MACLENNAN, JAMES FITZGERALD, MILES BEACH, DAVID L. VENTRITTI, LEONARD A. GEDERICH, HENRY BISHOP, JR., JOHN J. FREEDMAN, GEORGE P. ANDREWS, P. HENRY DUNN, DAVID MACADAM, JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, HENRY A. GILDERLEIVE, FRANK M. SCOTT, JAMES A. O'GORMAN, JAMES A. BLANCHARD, WILLIAM SCHMIDT, Clerk.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 38 Chambers street, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
General Term.
Trial Term, Part I.
Part II.
Part III.
Part IV.
Special Term Chambers will be held 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Clerk's Office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, Chief Justice; JOHN H. MCCARTHY, LEWIS J. COHAN, JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN, EDWARD F. O'DWYER, THOMAS F. HANCAEL, FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, JUSTICES; THOMAS F. SMITH, Clerk.

CRIMINAL DIVISION, SUPREME COURT.

New Criminal Court Building, Centre street. Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
EDWARD R. CARROLL, Clerk. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT.

Court-house, Madison avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Court opens at 1 P. M.
CHARLES H. VAN BUNT, Presiding Justice; CHESTER B. MCLAUGHLIN, EDWARD PATTERSON, MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, GEORGE L. INGRAM, WILLIAM RIMSEY, EDWARD W. HATCH, JUSTICES; ALFRED WAINSTAFF, Clerk; WILLIAM LAMB, JR., Deputy Clerk.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.

County Court-house, Brooklyn, Rooms 10, 22, 23 and 27. Court opens 10 A. M., daily, and sits until business is completed, Part I, Room No. 23, Part II, Room No. 10, Court-house. Clerk's Office, Rooms 22 and 27, open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M. to 2 P. M.
JOSEPH AEPINALL and WM. B. HURD, JR., County Judges.
JAMES S. REGAN, Chief Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held in the building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets. Court opens at 10:30 o'clock.
RUFUS B. COWING, City Judge; JOHN W. GOTT, Recorder; JOSEPH E. NEWBURGH, MARTIN T. MCMAHON and WARREN W. FOSTER, Judges of the Court of General Sessions. EDWARD R. CARROLL, Clerk.
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Building for Criminal Courts, Centre street, between Franklin and White streets, Borough of Manhattan. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Justices—First Division—ELIZABETH B. HINDDALE, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, EPHRAIM A. JACOB, JOHN B. MCKEAN, WILLIAM C. HOLMES, WILLIAM M. FULLER, Clerk; JOSEPH H. JONES, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Second Division—Trial days—Borough Hall, Brooklyn, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock; Town Hall, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, Tuesdays, at 10 o'clock; Town Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, Thursdays, at 10 o'clock.
Justices—JOHN COURTNEY, HOWARD J. FOSBER, PATRICK KEADY, JOHN ELEMING, THOMAS W. FITZGERALD, JOSEPH L. KENNEDY, Clerk; JOHN J. DURMAN, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's office, Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Courts open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
City Magistrates—HENRY A. BRANN, ROBERT C. CORNELL, LEROY B. GRANT, JOSEPH M. DEUEL, CHARLES A. FLAMMER, LORENZ ZILLER, CLARENCE W. MEAD, JOHN O. MOTT, JOSEPH POOL, JOHN B. MAYO, EDWARD HOGAN, WILLIAM H. OLIVESTED.
PHILIP BLOCH, Secretary.
First District—Criminal Court Building.
Second District—Jefferson Market.
Third District—No. 69 Essex street.
Fourth District—Fifty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue.
Fifth District—One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeastern corner of Sylvan place.
Sixth District—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.
Seventh District—Fifty-fourth street, west of Eighth avenue.

SECOND DIVISION.

Borough of Brooklyn.

First District—No. 318 Adams street. JACOB BRONK, Magistrate.
Second District—Court and Butler streets. HENRY BROSTOW, Magistrate.
Third District—Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues. CHARLES E. TRALE, Magistrate.
Fourth District—Nos. 5 and 8 Lee avenue. WILLIAM KLASHER, Magistrate.
Fifth District—Ewen and Powers streets. ANDREW LEMON, Magistrate.
Sixth District—Gates and Reid avenues. LEWIS R. WORTH, Magistrate.
Seventh District—No. 31 Grant street, Flatbush. ALFRED E. STUBBS, Magistrate.
Eighth District—Coney Island. ALBERT VAN BUNT VOORHIES, JR., Magistrate.

Borough of Queens.

First District—Nos. 31 and 33 Jackson avenue, Long Island City. MATTHEW J. SMITH, Magistrate.
Second District—Flushing, Long Island. LURE J. CONNOR, Magistrate.
Third District—Far Rockaway, Long Island. EDMUND J. HEALY, Magistrate.

Borough of Richmond.

First District—New Brighton, Staten Island. JOHN CERAM, Magistrate.
Second District—Stapleton, Staten Island. NATHANIEL MARSH, Magistrate.
Secretary to the Board, JAMES J. CHAMBERS, No. 318 Adams street, Borough of Brooklyn.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

First District—Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, and all that part of the First Ward lying west of Broadway and Whitehall street, including Governor's Island, Hellgo's Island, Ellis Island and the Oyster Islands. New Court-house, No. 126 Prince street, corner of Wooster street.
DANIEL E. FINN, Justice. FRANK L. BACON, Clerk.
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Second District—Second, Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, and all that portion of the First Ward lying south and east of Broadway and Whitehall street. Court-room, corner of Grand and Centre streets.
HERMAN BOYCE, Justice. FRANCIS MANGOS, Clerk.
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Court opens daily at 10 A. M., and remains open until daily calendar is disposed of and close of the daily business, except on Sundays and legal holidays.

Third District—Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. Court-room, southwest corner Sixth avenue and West Tenth street. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays) excepted from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. F. MOORE, Justice. DANIEL WILLIAMS, Clerk.
Fourth District—Tenth and Seventeenth Wards. Court-room, No. 30 First street, corner Second avenue. Court opens 9 A. M. daily, and remains open to close of business.

GEORGE F. RONACH, Justice. JOHN E. LYNCH, Clerk.
Fifth District—Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. Court-room, No. 154 Clinton street.
BENJAMIN HOFFMAN, Justice. THOMAS FITZPATRICK, Clerk.

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. Court-room, northwest corner Twenty-third street and Second avenue. Court opens 9 A. M. daily, and continues open to close of business.
DANIEL E. FINN, Justice. ABRAHAM BERNARD, Clerk.
Seventh District—Nineteenth Ward. Court-room, No. 12 East Fifty-seventh street. Court opens every morning at 9 o'clock (except Sundays and legal holidays), and continues open to close of business.

HERMAN JOSEPH, Justice. PATRICK MCDAVITT, Clerk.
Eighth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. Court-room, northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. Court opens at 10 A. M. and continues open to close of business.
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. each Court day.

Trial days and Return days, each Court day.
JOSEPH H. STINES, Justice. THOMAS COSTIGAN, Clerk.

Ninth District—Twelfth Ward, except that portion thereof which lies west of the centre line of Lenox or Sixth avenue, and of the Harlem river north of the terminus of Lenox avenue. Court-room, No. 179 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeast corner of Sylvan place. Court opens every morning at 9 o'clock (except Sundays and legal holidays), and continues open to close of business.

JOSEPH P. FALLON, Justice. WILLIAM J. KENNEDY, Clerk.
Clerk's office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Tenth District—Twenty-second Ward and all that portion of the Twelfth Ward which is bounded on the north by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the south by the centre line of Eighty-sixth street, on the east by the centre line of Sixth avenue, and on the west by the North river. Court-room, No. 312 West Fifty-fourth street. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THOMAS E. MURRAY, Justice. HUGH GRANT, Clerk.
Eleventh District—That portion of the Twelfth Ward which lies north of the centre line of West One Hundred and Tenth street and west of the centre line of Lenox or Sixth avenue, and of the Harlem river north of the terminus of Lenox or Sixth avenue. Court-room, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Columbus avenue. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FRANCIS J. WORCESTER, Justice. HERMAN B. WILSON, Clerk.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

First District—All that part of the Twenty-fourth Ward which was lately annexed to the City and County of New York by chapter 1034 of the Laws of 1895, comprising all of the late Town of Westchester and part of

the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham, including the Villages of Wakefield and Williamsbridge. Court-room, Town Hall, Main street, Westchester Village. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Trial of causes are Tuesday and Friday of each week.
WILLIAM W. PIERFIELD, Justice. JOHN N. STEWART, Clerk.

Second District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Court-room, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court opens at 10 A. M.
JOHN M. TIERNEY, Justice. HOWARD SPEAR, Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

First District—Comprising First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn. Court-house, northwest corner State and Court streets.
JOHN J. WALSH, Justice. EDWARD MOKAN, Clerk.
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Second District—Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards. Court-room located at No. 754 Broadway, Brooklyn.
GERARD B. VAN WART, Justice. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, Clerk.

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

Third District—Includes the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards. Court-house, Nos. 6 and 8 Lee avenue, Brooklyn.
WILLIAM J. LYNCH, Justice. JOHN W. CARPENTER, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. Court opens at 10 o'clock.

Fourth District—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards. Court-room, No. 14 Howard avenue.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Justice. HERMAN GOHLING HORST, Clerk; JAMES P. SINNITT, Assistant Clerk.
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Fifth District—Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards. Court-room on Bath avenue and Bay Twenty-second street, Bath Beach.
CORNELIUS FERGUSON, Justice. JEREMIAH J. O'LEARY, Clerk.

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

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

First District—First Ward (all of Long Island City, formerly comprising five wards). Court-room, Queens County Court-house (located temporarily).
THOMAS C. KAHN, Justice. THOMAS F. KENNEDY, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. each week day. Court held each day, except Saturday.

Second District—Second and Third Wards, which includes the territory of the late Town of Newtown and Flushing. Court-room in Court-house of late Town of Newtown, corner of Broadway and Court street, Flushing, New York. P. O. address, Elmhurst, New York.
WILLIAM RABOON, Jr., Justice. HENRY WALTER, Jr., Clerk.

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

Third District—JAMES F. MCLAUGHLIN, Justice; GEORGE W. DAMON, Clerk.
Court-house, Town Hall, Jamaica.
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 A. M.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

First District—First and Third Wards (Towns of Castleton and Northfields). Court-room, former Village Hall, Lafayette avenue and Second street, New Brighton.
JOHN J. KENNEY, Justice. FRANCIS F. LEMAR, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court held each day, except Saturday, from 10 A. M.

Second District—Second, Fourth and Fifth Wards (Towns of Middletown, Southfield and Westfield). Court-room, former Edgewater Village Hall, Stapleton.
GEORGE W. STAKE, Justice. PETER TERNAN, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court held each day from 10 A. M., and continues until close of business.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

I HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING PETITIONS, which are now on file in my office for inspection, and will submit them to the Local Board of the Fifth District on Thursday, January 11, 1901, at 4:30 P. M., in the office of the President of the Borough, Room 11, Borough Hall:

Coney Island Board Walk—Altering the map of The City of New York by laying out as a highway a strip of land extending along the ocean, from high-water mark to a point inland, and from the Concourse lands to West Thirty-seventh street, in the Thirty-third Ward, said highway to be used for the purpose of constructing a board walk thereon and for other public purposes.
Gravesend avenue—Altering the map of The City of New York by laying out and extending Gravesend avenue, from Avenue X and Eighty-sixth street to Surf avenue, or a point to be determined.

East Nineteenth street—Rescindment of proceedings for the opening of East Nineteenth street, between Neck road and Emmons avenue.

East Fourteenth street—Opening East Fourteenth street, between Kings Highway and the land of the Water Works.

East Fifth street—Opening East Fifth street, between Kings Highway and the land of the Water Works.

Avenue R—Opening Avenue R, between Coney Island avenue and East Seventeenth street.

Seventy-third street—Construction of sewer in Seventy-third street, between Fort Hamilton avenue and Tenth avenue.

Seventy-third street—Opening Seventy-third street, from Fort Hamilton avenue to Thirteenth avenue.

Seventy-second street—Construction of sewer in Seventy-second street, between Fort Hamilton avenue and Tenth avenue.

Seventy-second street—Opening Seventy-second street, between Fort Hamilton avenue and Eleventh avenue.

Seventy-fourth street—Construction of sewer in Seventy-fourth street, between Fort Hamilton avenue and Tenth avenue.

Seventy-fourth street—Opening Seventy-fourth street, from Seventh avenue to Eleventh avenue, or between Second avenue and Eleventh avenue.

Sixty-first street—Opening Sixty-first street, between Third avenue and Sixth avenue, and between Seventh avenue and Fort Hamilton avenue.

Sixty-first street—Grading Sixty-first street, between Fourth and Seventh avenues.

between Adams Road and Audubon avenues, south side of One Hundred and Seventy-first street, between Audubon avenue and a point situated about 275 feet west.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of materials, and the nature and extent as near as possible of the work required, is as follows:

280 linear feet of 24-inch vitrified pipe sewer,

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RE-
ceived at the office of the Department of Public
Charities, 402 of East Twenty-sixth street, in The
City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon, on

JOHN W. KELLER,
Commissioner of Public Charities for the Boroughs
of Manhattan and The Bronx.

in the City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

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