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THE CITY RECORD.

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GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, MAYOR.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, CORPORATION COUNSEL.

HERMAN A. METZ, COMPTROLLER.

PATRICK J. TRACY, SUPERVISOR.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

January 7, 1908.

The following proceedings were this day directed by the Police Commissioner: Ordered, That Joseph E. Mason, No. 245 East Sixtieth street, Manhattan, be and is hereby employed as Stenographer to the Third Deputy Commissioner, with compensation at the rate of \$1,350 per annum.

Referred to the Comptroller.

First requisition (No. 386), contingent expenses of police headquarters and station houses, 1908, \$5,927.19.

Ordered to Be Paid.

Contingent expenses of Central Department, etc., 1907, \$12.60.
Contingent expenses of Central Department, etc., 1907, \$638.11.

Granted.

Permission to John Barnes, Lieutenant, Detective Bureau, Manhattan, to receive reward of \$20 from United States Navy for arrest of a deserter. With usual deduction.

Concert License Granted.

Nathan Hirsh, "Eldorado," No. 1997 Third avenue, Manhattan, from date granted for three months; fee, \$150. Without permission to sell wine, beer, etc., during performances.

Masquerade Ball Permits Granted.

R. Linkiewicz, New York Turn Hall, Manhattan, January 4; fee, \$25.

G. W. Muller, Bronx Casino, The Bronx, January 11; fee, \$10.

Special Order No. 5, issued this day, is hereby made part of the proceedings of the Police Commissioner.

Special Order No. 5.

The following transfers and assignments are hereby ordered:

To take effect 12:30 p. m., January 6, 1908:

Patrolman.

Harry A. Taylor, from Third Precinct to Detective Bureau.

To take effect 8 p. m., January 8, 1908:

Patrolmen.

Louis Anderson, from One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Precinct to Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Precinct.

James F. Hannon, from Fifth District Court Squad to Seventh Precinct.

James J. Shuell, Tenth Precinct, transferred to Detective Bureau and assigned to clerical duty in Harlem Branch.

Edward Dillon, Twenty-ninth Precinct, transferred to Tenth Precinct and assigned to clerical duty.

Edward Thompson, Twenty-ninth Precinct, transferred to Sixth Inspection District and assigned to duty in plain clothes.

Thomas McQuade, Sixth Inspection District, remanded from duty in plain clothes and transferred to Twenty-ninth Precinct.

The following temporary assignments are hereby ordered:

Inspector.

George R. Holahan, Ninth Inspection District, assigned to command Eighth Inspection District, in addition to his own district, during absence of Inspector James E. Hussey, for eighteen hours, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Lieutenants.

Charles A. Place, Sixty-third Precinct, assigned to First District Court Squad, duty at Thaw trial, during absence of Lieutenant Bernard J. Kelcher on sick leave, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Edward G. Mason, One Hundred and Seventieth Precinct, assigned to command precinct, pending assignment of a Captain, from 8 p. m., January 4, 1908.

Sergeant.

Charles J. Pugh, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Precinct, assigned as Acting Lieutenant in precinct during absence of Lieutenant George F. Reischneider at trial room, Brooklyn, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Patrolmen.

Anthony L. Debes, Third Precinct, assigned to District Attorney's office, New York County, during Thaw trial, to take effect 6 p. m., January 6, 1908.

Francis Baptiste, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct, assigned to Detective Bureau, Manhattan, duty at switchboard for ten days, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Charles A. Culley, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct, remanded from duty as driver of patrol wagon to patrol in precinct, for five days, from 8 p. m., January 6, 1908.

John F. Gentleman, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct, assigned as driver of patrol wagon in precinct, for five days, from 8 p. m., January 6, 1908.

The following extensions of temporary assignments are hereby ordered:

Patrolmen.

George Prigge, Second Precinct, to Central Office Squad, for ten days, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

William Loehman, Sixty-ninth Precinct, to First Inspection District for clerical duty, for ten days, from 8 a. m., January 8, 1908.

George Marxhausen, Thirty-sixth Precinct, to Fourth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for five days, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Patrick M. Conly, Ninth Inspection District, to Eighth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for five days, from 2 p. m., January 6, 1908.

William Dillon, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct, and John P. Herron, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Precinct, to Eighth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for five days, from 2 p. m., January 6, 1908.

Thomas Gallery, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Precinct, to Brooklyn Borough Headquarters Squad, duty in boiler room, for five days, from 4 p. m., January 6, 1908.

John H. Jones, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Precinct, to Brooklyn Borough Headquarters Squad, duty in boiler room, for five days, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

John Wegge and William Weckesser, Sixteenth Precinct, to Corporation Counsel's office, for five days, from 11:20 a. m., January 7, 1908.

The following members of the Department are excused as indicated:

Borough Inspector.

John F. Flood, for eighteen hours, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908

Inspector.

George F. Titus, Central Office Squad, for eighteen hours, from 12:01 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Captains.

John Buchanan, Ninth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 8, 1908, with permission to leave city.

Patrick Byrne, Twenty-fifth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 8 p. m., January 15, 1908.

John Cooney, Thirty-first Precinct, for twelve hours, from 11 a. m., January 9, 1908, with permission to leave city.

Denis J. Brennan, Sixty-sixth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 10 a. m., January 8, 1908.

John T. Stephenson, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 8 a. m., January 9, 1908.

Cornelius G. Hayes, Sixty-ninth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 10 a. m., January 8, 1908.

Lawrence J. Murphy, One Hundred and Seventy-third Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 8, 1908.

Michael Devaney, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Precinct, for 12 hours, from 10 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Edward C. Barnett, One Hundred and Fiftieth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 11 a. m., January 8, 1908.

John L. Zimmerman, One Hundred and Fifty-first Precinct, for twelve hours, from 9 a. m., January 8, 1908, with permission to leave city.

The following leave of absence is hereby granted with half pay:

Patrolman.

Frank A. Daly, Sixth Precinct, for one-half day, from 12:01 a. m., January 7, 1908.

The following leave of absence is hereby granted without pay:

Patrolman.

Michael Lynch, Twenty-second Precinct, for three days, from 12:01 a. m., January 6, 1908.

The following members of the Force having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, the following fines are hereby imposed:

(Manhattan and The Bronx precincts are designated by old numbers.)

Lieutenant.

Thomas V. Underhill, Twenty-second Precinct, failed to make entry in desk blotter, fined one day's pay.

Patrolmen.

Percy E. Simons, First Precinct, failed to pay for uniform clothing, fined one day's pay.

Patrick J. Hogan, Third Precinct, absent from post, fined one day's pay.

George S. Evans, Sixth Precinct, absent from post, fined one day's pay.

John Howard, Seventh Precinct, lost police shield, fined one day's pay.

Michael J. Egan, Ninth Precinct, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon, fined three days' pay.

William J. Sherry, Fifteenth Precinct, absent from post, coming from comfort station, fined four days' pay.

William J. Sherry, Fifteenth Precinct, absent from post, in barroom of liquor saloon, fined eight days' pay.

Edward M. Cassidy, Eighteenth Precinct, did not properly patrol, fined one day's pay.

Edward M. Cassidy, Eighteenth Precinct, absent from post, fined one day's pay.

John O'Neil, Twenty-second Precinct, failed to discover or prevent a burglary, fined one day's pay.

Patrick J. Wynne, Twenty-second Precinct, failed to make arrest, fined two days' pay.

Dennis T. Cash, Twenty-second Precinct, failed to make arrest, fined five days' pay.

Patrick Hally, Twenty-third Precinct, used indecent and insulting language to citizen, fined four days' pay.

Arthur G. Coulter, Thirty-seventh Precinct, absent from post, sitting in rear room of liquor saloon, fined three days' pay.

George H. Giblin, Thirty-ninth Precinct, absent from post, fined one day's pay.

James P. Timony, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct, absent from relieving point, fined one-half day's pay.

Patrick S. Hickey, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Precinct, did not properly patrol; absent from Public School, fined one day's pay.

William McCree, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct, did not properly patrol, fined one day's pay.

James F. Kerrigan, One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct, absent from residence while on sick list; found to be feigning illness; found with odor of alcohol on his breath, fined eight days' pay.

Edward McCormack, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Precinct, did not properly patrol, fined two days' pay.

Carl H. Luerssen, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Precinct, did not properly patrol, fined two days' pay.

James Tappin, Eightieth Precinct, absent from return roll-call, fined one day's pay.

Bernard H. Smyth, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Precinct, did not properly patrol, fined three days' pay.

John J. Sexton, Central Office Squad, absent without leave from place of assignment, fined two days' pay.

Matron.

Mary Cleary, Thirty-second Precinct, carelessly lost Police Matron's shield, fined one day's pay.

The following members of the Force having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, are hereby reprimanded:

Lieutenants.

Robert E. Mills, Thirteenth Precinct.

Benjamin F. Austin, Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Patrolmen.

Jeremiah A. Buckley, First Precinct.

Bernard F. Rinn, Third Precinct.

James Meade, Third Precinct.

Joseph T. Dermody, Third Precinct.

David Halpin, Thirteenth Precinct.

Frank A. Rogers, Ninth Precinct.

Walter Gerhardt, Fourteenth Precinct.

James McGloin, Twentieth Precinct.

Daniel J. Neville, Twelfth Precinct.

William A. Raymond, One Hundred and Fourth Precinct.

John J. McGovern, One Hundred and Eighty-second Precinct.

The following members of the Force, having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, the complaints are hereby dismissed:

Lieutenants.

Michael Breen, Sixteenth Precinct.

Richard F. Magan, Thirty-eighth Precinct.

James S. Bolan (two charges), Twenty-second Precinct.

Patrick H. Devery, Bureau of E. S., Manhattan.

Edward J. Harrington, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Precinct.

Patrolmen.

Thomas J. Leonard, Second Precinct.

James Smith, Third Precinct.

John Crogan, Third Precinct.

John J. Murray, Tenth Precinct.

Richard E. McGrath, Eleventh Precinct.

Charles Fuhs, Twelfth Precinct.

David Halpin, Thirteenth Precinct.

William J. Sherry, Fifteenth Precinct.

Michael J. Lane, Eighteenth Precinct.

John A. Golden, Eighteenth Precinct.

Michael Quillinan, Eighteenth Precinct.

Thomas J. Butler, Twenty-second Precinct.

George C. Cunningham, Twenty-fifth Precinct.

John Finneran, Twenty-fifth Precinct.

William D. Benisch, Twenty-fifth Precinct.

William J. Longuet, Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Martin Davis, Thirtieth Precinct.

John Gilmartin (two charges), Thirty-fifth Precinct.

William H. Helmus, Thirty-seventh Precinct.

William A. Schmeiser, Eightieth Precinct.

Rudolph A. Bender, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Precinct.

William Ryan, Central Office.

Patrick J. Hogan, Third Precinct.

Frank D. Converse, Third Precinct.

Charles C. McCartney, Seventh Precinct.

James J. Palmer, Tenth Precinct.

Charles E. Fischer (two charges), Eleventh Precinct.

Frank Rooney, Thirteenth Precinct.

Henry J. Platt, Fourteenth Precinct.

John Campbell, Sixteenth Precinct.

Harry J. Murtha, Eighteenth Precinct.

John F. Elliott, Eighteenth Precinct.

Stephen Nethercott, Nineteenth Precinct.

William Kavanagh, Twenty-second Precinct.

Stephen P. Hurley, Twenty-fifth Precinct.

Joseph J. Much, Twenty-fifth Precinct.

Robert A. McAdam, Twenty-sixth Precinct.

William G. Agnew, Thirtieth Precinct.

Nels P. Pehrsson, Thirty-second Precinct.

George Koch, Thirty-fifth Precinct.

Henry Hadlich, Thirty-sixth Precinct.

Hugh P. McKeon, Forty-second Precinct.

Patrick J. Driscoll, Eightieth Precinct.

Joseph S. Davis, Central Office.

The following Special Patrolmen are hereby appointed:

To take effect January 6, 1908:

George C. Harcourt, for the Typothetae of The City of New York, No. 32 Union square, Manhattan.

To take effect January 7, 1908:

Arthur D. Wiltse, for South Midwood Residents' Association, No. 774 Kenmore place, Brooklyn.

The resignation of the following Special Patrolman is hereby accepted and he is reappointed to take effect as of date indicated:

January 6, 1908:

Schuyler Schieffelin, for Schieffelin & Co., No. 170 William street, Manhattan.

The resignations of the following Special Patrolmen are hereby accepted:

Charles O'Neil, employed by Gale & Hoage, No. 571 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Joseph Gowan, employed by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, No. 1 Madison avenue, Manhattan.

Bernard Fitzpatrick, employed by Siegel Cooper Company, Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue, Manhattan.

Curdus Edwards, employed by New York Transportation Company, No. 815 Fifth avenue, Manhattan.

William Powers, employed by the Typothetae of The City of New York, No. 32 Union square, Manhattan.

Jacob Oppenheimer, employed by John R. Woods, No. 113 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

THEO. A. BINGHAM, Police Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

January 8, 1908.

The following proceedings were this day directed by the Police Commissioner:

Referred to the Comptroller.

Requisition No. 392, Police Department Fund (Sites and Buildings), \$9,235.

Granted.

Petition for pension of Mary Griffin, widow of John Griffin, Patrolman, and pension of \$300 per annum awarded.

Petition for pension of Clara Sims, widow of Henry Sims, Patrolman, and pension of \$180 per annum awarded.

Petition for increase of pension of Alice McDermott, widow of Charles A. McDermott, and increase of \$20 per annum awarded, making a total pension of \$300 per annum.

Disapproved.

Application of User Marcus, Delancey and Chrystie streets, Manhattan, for appointment of Jacob Woolf as Special Patrolman.

On File Send Copy.

Reports of Lieutenant in command of Boiler Squad, dated January 6 and 7, 1908, relative to engineers' licenses granted. For publication in the CITY RECORD.

Special Order No. 6, issued this day, is hereby made part of the proceedings of the Police Commissioner.

Special Order No. 6.

The following member of the Force is hereby relieved and dismissed from the Police Force and service and placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund, and is awarded the following pension:

To take effect 12 midnight, January 7, 1908:

Doorman.

Robert Welch, One Hundred and Fifty-second Precinct, on his own application, at \$500 per annum (veteran). Appointed July 3, 1894.

The following transfers and assignments are hereby ordered:

To take effect 8 a. m., January 8, 1908:

Patrolman.

Joseph M. Geis, Fourteenth Precinct, transferred to Central Office Squad, and assigned to duty in halls.

To take effect 8 a. m., January 10, 1908:

Mounted Patrolman.

Barclay Hannon, from Sixty-sixth Precinct to Third Precinct, for traffic duty, without horse and equipments.

To take effect 8 p. m., January 9, 1908:

Mounted Patrolman.

Frank McNulty, Third Precinct, dismounted and transferred to Fourteenth Precinct.

Patrolmen.

John J. Fitzgerald, Eighth Precinct, transferred to Second Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes.

Charles Van Buskirk, Nineteenth Precinct, transferred to Sixth Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes.

Thomas M. O'Connor, Sixth Inspection District, remanded from duty in plain clothes, and transferred to Nineteenth Precinct.

Harry Dick, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct, transferred to Fifteenth Inspection District, and assigned to duty in plain clothes.

William Wolstenholme, Fifteenth Inspection District, remanded from duty in plain clothes, and transferred to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Precinct.

William J. Tomb, from Sixth Precinct to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct.

The following temporary assignments are hereby ordered:

Inspectors.

Henry W. Burfeind, First Inspection District, assigned to command Second Inspection District, in addition to his own District, during absence of Inspector John H. Russell, for eighteen hours, from 8 a. m., January 8, 1908.

Richard Walsh, Fourth Inspection District, assigned to command Third Inspection District, in addition to his own district, during absence of Inspector John W. O'Connor, for eighteen hours, from 6 p. m., January 9, 1908.

Lieutenant.

Patrick J. Lane, Second Precinct, assigned to command precinct during absence of Captain Edward Gallagher on sick leave.

Sergeants.

Eugene Fay, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Precinct, assigned as Acting Lieutenant in precinct, during absence of Lieutenant Abram C. Hulse at Trial Room, Brooklyn, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

George Williams, Sixty-third Precinct, assigned as Acting Lieutenant in precinct, during absence of Lieutenant Charles A. Place at Thaw trial, and Lieutenant Thomas A. Ryan on sick leave, from 8 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Patrolmen.

James J. Shortell, Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Precinct, assigned as Acting Doorman in precinct, during absence of Doorman Patrick Colgan on sick leave, from 6 p. m., January 6, 1908.

Charles Murphy and James Rice, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct, assigned to First Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 8 p. m., January 9, 1908.

Thomas Kane, Thirty-first Precinct, assigned to Fifth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for five days, from 8 p. m., January 9, 1908.

William F. Baumbold, Twenty-first Precinct, assigned to Third Sub-Precinct, for ten days, from 8 a. m., January 8, 1908.

Matthew H. McCormack, One Hundred and Sixty-first Precinct, assigned to Central Office Squad, duty in Bureau of Electrical Service, as Lineman, for thirty days, from 8 a. m., January 9, 1908.

William Keating, Sixty-first Precinct, assigned to Central Office Squad, duty in halls, during absence of Patrolman Jeremiah Kennedy, from 8 a. m., January 8, 1908.

James P. McNulty, Second Precinct, assigned to Third precinct, for traffic duty, from 8 a. m., January 10, 1908.

James McDade, Forty-second Precinct, assigned as Watchman on Steamer Patrol, during absence of Lieutenant Thomas Adams on sick leave, from 8 p. m., January 9, 1908.

Doorman.

Bartholomew J. Fitzgerald, Ninth Precinct, assigned to Detective Bureau, Manhattan, during absence of Doorman Henry A. Burden on sick

Walter T. Thompson, Thirty-first Precinct, to Detective Bureau, Manhattan, for ten days, from 8 a. m., January 8, 1908.

Frederick J. Conklin, Second Precinct, to Fourth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for five days, from 4 p. m., January 8, 1908.

Leo Shenfield, Thirty-second Precinct, to Detective Bureau, Manhattan, for ten days, from 8 a. m., January 6, 1908.

Moses Bloom, Ninth Precinct, to First Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 8 a. m., January 10, 1908.

George C. Geibel, Thirty-ninth Precinct, and James F. Haggerty, Thirty-ninth Precinct, to Tenth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for ten days, from 12 noon, January 9, 1908.

Daniel Dooley, Thirty-sixth Precinct, to Fourth Inspection District, duty in plain clothes, for five days, from 8 p. m., January 9, 1908.

John Cox, Sixteenth Precinct, and Samuel Weinstein, Seventh Precinct, to Corporation Counsel's office, for three days, from 4 p. m., January 8, 1908.

Max Seigel, Twenty-third Precinct, and Selig Whitman, Thirty-ninth Precinct, to District Attorney's office, for three days, from 4 p. m., January 8, 1908.

The following temporary assignments are hereby discontinued:

Patrolmen.

Henry P. Plump, First Inspection District; Peter J. Masterson, Sixty-sixth Precinct; George Weigold, Twenty-second Precinct, and John P. Shaughnessy, Twenty-ninth Precinct, to Detective Bureau, Manhattan, from 8 a. m., January 8, 1908.

James McDade, Forty-second Precinct, to Third Sub-Precinct, from 8 p. m., January 9, 1908.

Terence Curley, One Hundred and Sixtieth Precinct, to Third Precinct, from 8 a. m., January 10, 1908.

The following members of the Department are excused as indicated:

Inspectors.

John H. Russell, Second Inspection District, for eighteen hours, from 8 a. m., January 8, 1908.

John W. O'Connor, Third Inspection District, for eighteen hours, from 6 p. m., January 9, 1908.

Captains.

William Hogan, First Precinct, for twelve hours, from 8 a. m., January 11, 1908.

John F. O'Connor, Tenth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 8, 1908, with permission to leave City.

Donald Grant, Seventeenth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 10, 1908, with permission to leave City.

John Dulfer, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 8, 1908.

John W. Parrett, One Hundred and Fifty-second Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 9, 1908.

Edward P. Hughes, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 8, 1908.

David Evans, One Hundred and Sixty-second Precinct, for twelve hours, from 10 a. m., January 10, 1908.

John W. Wormell, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 8 p. m., January 9, 1908.

James H. Kelley, One Hundred and Seventy-second Precinct, for twelve hours, from 11 a. m., January 9, 1908.

Ernst Lindemann, Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 7, 1908.

Louis Kreuscher, Fortieth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 10, 1908.

Bernard Gallagher, Eighty-first Precinct, for twelve hours, from 11 a. m., January 10, 1908, with permission to leave City.

Joseph C. Gehegan, Ninety-ninth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 11, 1908, with permission to leave City.

Patrick Corcoran, Thirty-ninth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 9, 1908, with permission to leave City.

Frederick W. Martens, Thirty-fifth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 10, 1908.

Edward J. Too, Fifth Precinct, for twelve hours, from 12 noon, January 10, 1908.

The following leaves of absence are hereby granted without pay:

Lieutenant.

Edmond J. Blaney, One Hundred and Fifty-second Precinct, for two days, from 12.01 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Sergeant.

Tobias Mansell, One Hundred and Fifth Precinct, for two days, from 12.01 a. m., January 7, 1908.

Patrolmen.

Charles A. Harneman, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Precinct, for one and one-half days, from 12 noon, January 11, 1908, with permission to leave city.

John Grogan, Third Precinct, for one day, from 8 a. m., January 8, 1908.

The following leave of absence is hereby granted with half pay:

Sergeant.

John O'Reilly, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Precinct, for one-half day, from 12.01 a. m., January 7, 1908.

The following members of the Force having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, the following fines are hereby imposed:

Lieutenants.

Isaac S. Tichenor, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Precinct, failed to make entry in desk blotter of burglary, fined two days' pay.

Warren Maxon, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Precinct, failed to make entry in desk blotter, fined one day's pay.

Patrolmen.

Walter A. Robertson, old Twenty-sixth Precinct, used profane and insulting language to a citizen, fined five days' pay.

Walter A. Robertson, old Twenty-sixth Precinct, absent from residence while on sick leave, fined twenty days' pay.

Thomas J. Mason, One Hundred and Forty-third Precinct, absent from return rollcall, fined one day's pay.

Robert F. Roy, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Precinct, absent from outgoing rollcall, fined one day's pay.

James Dillon, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Precinct, absent from relieving point; absent from return rollcall, fined three days' pay.

Thomas Collins, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Precinct, absent from outgoing rollcall, fined one day's pay.

Peter J. McAuley, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Precinct, absent from post, fined fifteen days' pay.

Edgar P. Marlow, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Precinct, did not properly patrol; failed to make entry in memorandum book, fined one day's pay.

Daniel J. Kennedy, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Precinct, in rear room of liquor saloon in full uniform while off duty, fined five days' pay.

Nicodemus Smalley, One Hundred and Fifty-third Precinct, absent from post, fined one day's pay.

John J. Ryan, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Precinct, absent without leave, fined one-half day's pay.

George W. Hart, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Precinct, absent from special post, sitting in rear of store, fined five days' pay.

James Palmer, One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct, absent without leave, fined one day's pay.

Charles W. Burris, One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct, loitering and in conversation, fined one-half day's pay.

John Sexton, One Hundred and Seventy-first Precinct, absent from return rollcall, fined two days' pay.

John Hessian, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Precinct, found suffering from effects of some intoxicating agent, fined three days' pay.

John Hessian, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Precinct, absent without leave, fined fifteen days' pay.

John J. Noonan, Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Precinct, did not properly patrol, fined one-half day's pay.

Henry F. Mohrman, Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Precinct, absent from post, fined one day's pay.

Henry Klobberg, Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Precinct, absent from post and riding on car; failed to make report in memorandum book, fined two days' pay.

Thomas E. Hickman, Two Hundred and Ninety-second Precinct, failed to report electric light not burning, fined one-half day's pay.

Gerard L. Ryan, Two Hundred and Eighty-first Precinct, absent from relieving point, fined one day's pay.

Joseph W. Shields, Two Hundred and Eighty-first Precinct, absent from post and school; failed to make entry in memorandum book, fined two days' pay.

Charles M. Smith, Two Hundred and Eighty-third Precinct, absent from relieving point, fined one day's pay.

Leonard Crozier, Two Hundred and Eighty-third Precinct, absent from rear room of liquor saloon; failed to make report in memorandum book, fined ten days' pay.

Lewis Engel, Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth Precinct, absent from post and coming from yard, fined four days' pay.

Clarence B. Brower, Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth Precinct, absent from post and coming from yard, fined four days' pay.

Irving A. O'Hara, Eleventh Inspection District, failed to investigate robbery as directed, fined two days' pay.

The following members of the Force, having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, are hereby reprimanded:

Patrolmen.

George P. Steubenrauch, One Hundred and Fiftieth Precinct.

Joseph Meyers, One Hundred and Sixty-first Precinct.

Edward J. Dwyer, One Hundred and Sixty-first Precinct.

George H. Reiss, Two Hundred and Eighty-third Precinct.

The following members of the Force having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, the complaints are hereby dismissed:

Patrolmen.

Arthur G. Coulter, old Thirty-seventh Precinct.

Clarence H. Vining, One Hundred and Forty-third Precinct.

Peter J. Polski, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Precinct.

James C. B. Mullen, One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct.

Joseph B. Hagan, One Hundred and Seventy-first Precinct.

John Crumly, One Hundred and Seventy-third Precinct.

Benjamin F. Heuss, Two Hundred and Eighty-third Precinct.

Alexander W. Warnock, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Precinct.

George F. Jackson, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Precinct.

John Kelly, One Hundred and Sixty-third Precinct.

James J. Conroy, One Hundred and Seventy-third Precinct.

John J. Tighe, Two Hundred and Eighty-third Precinct.

Arthur C. Tillman, Twelfth District.

The following deaths are reported:

Patrolmen.

Thomas Murphy, Eightieth Precinct, at 1.15 p. m., January 7, 1908.

James Shields, One Hundred and Sixtieth Precinct, at 7.15 p. m., January 7, 1908.

The following Special Patrolmen are hereby appointed:

To take effect January 7, 1908:

Frank N. Ancell, for Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Manhattan.

To take effect January 8, 1908:

Louis Bernstein, for David Scheinberg, and others, No. 398 Georgia avenue, Brooklyn.

Michael Novellino, for Carmine Bifalco, No. 15 Withers street, Brooklyn.

William F. Nolan, for St. Mary's Hospital, St. Marks and Rochester avenues, Brooklyn.

The resignations of the following Special Patrolmen are hereby accepted and they are reappointed to take effect as of date indicated:

January 7, 1908:

Max Finkelstein, for E. V. Kraus, and others, No. 611 Ninth avenue, Manhattan.

Charles A. Packard and James Folliart, for Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, No. 86 Kent avenue, Brooklyn.

J. Arthur Lehman, for O'Neill-Adams Company, Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, Manhattan.

William Veasey, for Anthony Sessa, No. 40 Union street, Brooklyn.

The resignations of the following Special Patrolmen are hereby accepted:

Ezra M. Hoagland, employed by W. A. Wright, No. 197 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn.

James C. Connor, employed by Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Manhattan.

Canon L. Green, employed by U. S. Commissioner of Emigration, Ellis Island.

The appointment of the following Special Patrolmen is hereby revoked:

Joseph Wartalsky, employed by Leopold Lentz, No. 90 Rivington street, Manhattan.

THEO. A. BINGHAM, Police Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to forward herewith for publication in the CITY RECORD the following list of retirements, deaths, etc., from January 4 to January 11, 1908:

January 4.

Reinstated as Patrolman—

John S. Clancy, assigned to Tenth Precinct, to take effect 8 p. m., January 6, 1908.

Resigned—

Patrolman Richard H. Jackson, Seventeenth Precinct, January 3, 1908.

Dismissed—

Patrolman Leander E. Terhune, Fortieth Precinct. Charges—Conduct unbecoming an officer.

January 7.

Employed as Stenographer to Third Deputy Commissioner—

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907.

Office of the Examining Board of Plumbers, No. 149 Church Street, New York, January 7, 1908.	
Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, City of New York, City Hall, City:	
Honorable Sir—The Examining Board of Plumbers hereby respectfully submits its report for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, as follows:	
Applicants examined	104
Certificates issued	55
Applicants rejected	25
Examinations pending	24
	104
Certificates issued to applicants examined prior to September 30, 1907	10
Total number of certificates issued	65
Amount of money received from applicants	\$520 00
Deposited with City Chamberlain	\$520 00

Respectfully,
EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS,
BARTHOLOMEW F. DONOHOE, President.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Minutes of Meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of The City of New York, Held at the Commission's Offices, No. 299 Broadway, on Wednesday, December 18, 1907, at 10 a. m.

Present—President William F. Baker and Commissioners R. Ross Appleton and Frank L. Polk.

The President, Mr. William F. Baker, presided.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Transfers, the following transfers were approved:

691. Harold F. Hanlon, first grade Clerk (\$300 per annum), from the Tenement House Department to the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn (Bureau of Highways).

James J. Landers (704) and George G. Carroll (705), from Pile Driving Engineer to Marine Engineer in the Department of Docks and Ferries, they having originally been appointed from an eligible list for the latter position.

710. Samuel Bruckheimer, Court Stenographer, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, from the City Magistrates' Court, First Division, to the Municipal Court, Sixth District, Borough of Manhattan.

The Committee on Reinstatements recommended that the reinstatement of Paul Chapman in the position of Structural Steel Draughtsman, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum, in the Department of Bridges, be approved, he having resigned from a similar position on January 1, 1907. The recommendation was adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the classification be and the same hereby is amended by striking from the Exempt Class, under the heading "Law Department," the line

"75 Assistants to the Corporation Counsel."

—and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"75 Assistants to the Corporation Counsel (with annual salaries not less than \$3,000 each.)"

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the classification be and the same hereby is amended by including in the Competitive Class, Part I, Group 6, the following title:

"Deputy Assistant Corporation Counsel."

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the classification be and the same hereby is amended by striking from the Exempt Class, under the heading "Law Department," the following:

"Chief Clerk."

The President presented the following report on transfers, reinstatements, etc., in the Labor Class, acted upon by him:

Transfers Approved.

Department of Street Cleaning.

John Moran, from Sweeper to Boardman.
Myer Weinersheimer, from Driver to Stableman.
Cone Gallo, from Driver to Hostler.
Vito Mastro, from Driver to Sweeper.
Christopher Moran, from Driver to Stableman.
John Sisti, from Driver to Stableman.
William Lenox, from Driver to Stableman.
Emilio Cassese, from Driver to Sweeper.
William T. Tops, from Stableman to Hostler.

Reinstatements Approved.

Matthew Cunneen, Park Laborer, Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan.

Department of Street Cleaning.

George Booth, Driver.
Thomas Lennox, Driver.
Michael Cullen, Sweeper.
Pasquale Leone, Sweeper.
Henry Schafer, Driver.
George J. Kelly, Driver.
William H. Meagher, Sweeper.
Thomas Walsh, Sweeper.
Joseph Tracy, Driver.
Patrick Devitt, Driver.
Michael De Vito, Driver.
Adam Nagle, Sweeper.

Reassignments Approved.

Herman E. Hoffstadt, Oiler, Department of Docks and Ferries.
Martin Harcke, Park Laborer, Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan.

Department of Street Cleaning.

William Hicks, Sweeper.
John Hines, Sweeper.
Sebastian Muller, Stableman.
Thomas Doran, Hostler.
Daniel J. Callahan, Stableman.
Charles D. Sperling, Laborer, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
William M. Bedell, Laborer, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
William H. Hart, Oiler, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
Annie Collins, Cleaner, office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications Granted.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, dated December 11, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of Patrick Farrell, Park Laborer, on December 9, 1907.

Request of the President of the Borough of Richmond, dated December 13, for approval of his action in rescinding the dismissal of Garry Delisa, Laborer, on December 5, 1907.

Emergency Appointments Approved.

Department of Street Cleaning.

Michael De Simone, Scowman, five days, from November 20.
Michael De Simone, Scowman, five days, from November 25.
Michael De Simone, Scowman, five days, from November 30.
Charles Scully, Scowman, five days, from December 4.

Michael De Simone, Scowman, five days, from December 5.
Charles Scully, Scowman, five days, from December 9.
Michael De Simone, Scowman, five days, from December 10.

Department of Bridges.

Forty-five Laborers; removal of snow from the Brooklyn Bridge on December 3 and 4.

Twenty Laborers; removal of snow from the Harlem River Bridge on December 5.

Thirty Laborers; removal of snow from the Newtown Creek Bridge on December 4 and 5.

One hundred and fourteen Laborers, 6 Foremen of Laborers, and E. S. Kiernan and Daniel J. Carroll, with double team and single team; removal of snow from the Williamsburg Bridge on December 4 and 5.

Applications Denied.

Request of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, dated December 11, for authority to transfer Philip Higgins from Mechanic's Helper to Blacksmith, there being a preferred list for the latter position.

Request of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, dated December 10, for authority to transfer Patrick Liddy from Sewer Cleaner to Driver, there being a preferred list for the latter position.

The report of the President was adopted.

The appeals of the following named persons for a rerating of their examination papers were denied, no errors of marking or rating having been indicated:

Oil Surveyor.
James A. Stewart, No. 335 East Fifty-second street.
George E. Nash, Cortelyou Club, Brooklyn.

Promotion to Captain of Police.

Edward F. Harris, No. 169 Miller avenue, Brooklyn.

John Leonard, No. 299 East Fifth street.

John W. McCormick, No. 244 Warren street, Brooklyn.

The appeal of William Garvey, of No. 4 Vine street, West New Brighton, S. I., that his name be restored to the eligible list of Laborer, Borough of Richmond, was granted on the recommendation of the Labor Clerk, he having been unable to respond to the notice from the Department of Health owing to illness.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Walter P. Daniels, of No. 253 East Sixty-eighth street, New York City, be and he hereby is appointed to the position of first grade Clerk in the office of the Municipal Civil Service Commission (Labor Bureau), to take effect December 16, 1907.

Reports were presented from the Board of Examiners for the position of Monitor, dated December 6 and 13, to the effect that the following named persons had successfully passed a non-competitive examination for that position:

S. R. Brinckerhoff. J. P. Briggs.
W. F. Thompson. R. C. Hatch.
Frederic C. Meredith. Jane N. Du Blon.
A. G. Chase. G. Wells.
D. Eltzner. I. Alexander.
H. Y. Gray. A. Requa.
M. A. Miller. P. Patten.
M. L. Peterson. J. A. Prahl.
M. Newland. M. Strauss.
E. M. Quinby. M. B. Crowell.
E. G. Everett. M. A. Hufeland.
A. H. Miller.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the above named persons be and they hereby are appointed to the position of Monitor in the Municipal Civil Service Commission, with salary at the rate of \$5 a day while employed.

A report was presented from Mr. Kavanagh, Examiner, dated December 12, setting forth the circumstances which led up to the dismissal of candidates Nos. 40 and 41 from the examination for promotion to Transitman on December 11. It appeared from the report that the candidates had practically completed their examination papers before their dismissal from the room. In view of the Examiner's recommendation in the matter, the Commission directed that the papers of the candidates be rated.

A report was presented from Mr. Conway, Assistant Chief Examiner, in the matter of the appeal of Francis J. Le Vien, candidate for Assistant Engineer, Board of Water Supply, for a rerating of his experience paper, in view of the fact that he had received a higher mark on experience in a previous examination for the same position. It appeared from the report that Examiner Collingwood, to whom the appeal had been referred, had admitted that an error had been made by the Examiners and, after consulting with Examiner Byrne, had recommended that the candidate's mark on experience be raised from 40 to 70. The recommendation was adopted.

A letter was presented from the Secretary of the State Civil Service Commission, dated December 17, stating that at a meeting of that Board held on December 13 the following resolutions of the Municipal Commission were approved:

1. Amending the classification of positions in the Exempt Class, under the heading "Board of Estimate and Apportionment," by striking therefrom the title "Chief Engineer."

2. Waiving the limit of compensation (\$750) fixed by Rule XII., paragraph 6, in cases of expert appointments, so far as it applies to the case of Messrs. Herts & Tallant, Architects, employed by the Fire Commissioner of The City of New York to prepare plans and specifications for alterations to the present headquarters building and the erection of an annex to the said building, and substituting a new compensation of \$3,750.

3. Amending the classification of positions in the Municipal Civil Service of The City of New York by including in the Competitive Class, Part I., group 11, the title "Supervisor of Janitors."

The communication was ordered filed.

A letter was presented from the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated December 13, transmitting a certified copy of a resolution of that Board, directing the heads of departments, boards, bureaus, commissions and offices to refrain from making any increases in salary in the positions and grades covered by the schedules adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that day, pending the final adoption of same by the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with section 56 of the Charter. The communication was ordered filed.

A communication was presented from the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated December 16, transmitting, for the information of the Commission, a copy of the schedules adopted by the Board on that date. The communication was ordered filed.

A letter was presented from the Police Commissioner, dated December 13, setting forth the qualifications of Mr. Linus Seely for appointment as an Expert Builder in his department.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XII., clause 6, Mr. Linus Seely be and he hereby is excepted from examination to be employed as an Expert Builder in the Police Department to advise the Commissioner in regard to the construction of and repairs to station houses, etc., it appearing that the services to be rendered are technical, expert, and of an occasional and exceptional character; provided, however, that his total compensation shall not exceed \$3,000.

A letter was presented from the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated December 13, requesting authority to extend the employment of Joseph E. Egan, Temporary Clerk, in the Bureau of the Water Register, Borough of Manhattan, until January 18. The Secretary was directed to authorize the continuation of Mr. Egan's services until January 1, but no longer.

A letter was presented from the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, dated December 12, stating that at a meeting of that Board held on the 11th inst., a resolution had been adopted requesting the Civil Service Commission to exempt from examination, under the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 6, Miss Anna G. Duffy, of No. 1210 Rockaway avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, to render expert service as Stenographer and Typewriter in the office of Associate City Superintendent Stevens during and on account of the illness of the regular Stenographer and Typewriter employed in the said office. The matter was laid over, pending the receipt of additional information from the Board of Education.

A letter was presented from the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, dated December 11, requesting that an open competitive examination for Assistant Electrical Engineer be held, and that, pending the promulgation of the list, he be authorized to employ Mr. J. P. Read, of No. 457 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, as an Assistant Electrical Engineer, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 3.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the emergency appointment of Mr. J. P. Read, of No. 457 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, as Assistant Electrical Engineer in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, for a period of fifteen days, be and the same hereby is approved pursuant to the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 4.

The matter of allowing a provisional appointment and conducting an open competitive examination for Assistant Electrical Engineer was referred to the President.

The President stated that supplementing payrolls in favor of Warren C. Bennett and James J. Dwyer, Clerks, in the Bureau of the Fire Marshal, Fire Department, for the difference in salary between \$1,350 and \$1,500 per annum and \$1,200 and \$1,500 per annum, respectively, from October 1, 1906, to November 30, 1907, had been certified in accordance with an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, dated December 6, 1907, and that the payrolls of the said Clerks would be certified in future at the rate of \$1,500 per annum. The action of the President was approved.

The Secretary stated that a supplementary payroll in favor of James Foley for salary as Assistant Clerk of the Municipal Court, Borough of Manhattan, Sixth District, from September 10 to November 30, 1907, at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, had been certified in accordance with the decision of Mr. Justice McCall of the Supreme Court in the matter of Foley vs. Unger. The action of the Secretary was approved.

A letter was presented from the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated December 13, asking that in the coming examination for promotion from Stoker and Oiler to Stationary Engineer, the candidates be examined in relays of fifteen men, as it would seriously cripple the Department to have them all examined at one time. The request was granted.

The following emergency appointments were approved under the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 4:

H. S. Morrison, Typewriter, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
T. M. Hoch, Telephone Operator, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, Borough of Queens.

H. S. Morrison, Typewriter, office of the Commissioners of Accounts.
James C. Marriott, Stenographer, office of the Commissioners of Accounts.
Annie Leary, Stenographer and Typewriter, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

George R. Dunbar, Automobile Engineman, Department of Finance.

The request of the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, to be permitted to employ Mr. Philip P. Farley in the capacity of Surveyor, at a total compensation of \$325 for the services rendered, was granted, and the Secretary was directed to attach Certificate No. 3 to the voucher when presented.

The following reports of Boards of Examiners for positions in the Non-Competitive Class were approved on the recommendation of the Chief Examiner:

Department of Correction December 11
Department of Public Charities December 16
Bureau of Highways, Brooklyn December 17

A letter was presented from the Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, dated December 14, in reply to the letter of the Commission asking for a report on the complaint of Alfred Lewin, of No. 2194 Seventh avenue, Manhattan, to the effect that Messrs. Bresha, Quinlan, Cardos, Cuozzo, Maturo and Melora were performing duties inappropriate to their titles. It appeared from the letter of the Deputy Commissioner that the said employees had been assigned to strictly appropriate work. The Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the report to Mr. Lewin, and the papers were ordered filed.

A letter was presented from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, dated December 14, stating that he had rescinded the dismissal of George V. Mulligan from the position of Automobile Engineman in his Department, and reasigned him to duty in the Bureau of Highways at a compensation of \$3 a day, to date from December 16. The Secretary was directed to note the fact on the records of the office.

A letter was presented from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, dated December 12, stating that he had rescinded the dismissal of Charles Kedrick from the position of Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving in the Bureau of Highways, and reasigned him to duty. The Secretary was directed to communicate with President Coler and state that the reassignment to duty could not be allowed owing to the existence of a preferred list for Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, made up of persons who had been suspended from duty in his Department for lack of work.

A letter was presented from the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated December 16, asking that an examination be held to qualify Charles C. Buechner for change of title from Draughtsman to Transitman. The request was denied and the Secretary was directed to call President Haffen's attention to the fact that Mr. Buechner should have filed an application during the month of October for admission to the annual promotion examination for Transitman.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the emergency appointment of James J. Maloney, Jr., of No. 527 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street, as Topographical Draughtsman in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, with salary at the rate of \$1,350 per annum, be and the same hereby is approved for a period of fifteen days pursuant to the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 4.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he hereby is directed to summon James J. Maloney, Jr., of No. 527 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street, for a non-competitive examination to qualify him for a provisional appointment as Topographical Draughtsman in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, with salary at the rate of \$1,350 per annum, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 3.

A letter was presented from Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, dated December 13, requesting approval of a leave of absence, without pay, for one year, from January 1, 1908, which had been granted by the Board of Trustees to Dr. Alwin M. Pappenheimer, Pathologist in Bellevue Hospital, in order that he might study abroad for the good of the Department. In view of the unusual circumstances in the case, the leave of absence for one year was approved.

A letter was presented from Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, dated December 13, requesting the Commission to conduct an open competitive examination for Pathologist and, pending the promulgation of the eligible list, to authorize the provisional appointment of Dr. Gordon Lindsay as Pathologist in Bellevue Hospital at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 3. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he hereby is directed to proceed with an open competitive examination for Pathologist.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he hereby is directed to summon Dr. Gordon Lindsay for a non-competitive examination to qualify him for a provisional appointment as Pathologist in Bellevue Hospital, with salary at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 3.

A letter was presented from the Comptroller, dated December 17, requesting permission to continue the employment of the following named temporary Clerks up to and including December 31, 1907, for the reason that it would cause an interruption of the work in the Stock and Bond Division to lay off the said persons at the expiration of the three months for which they had been certified by the Commission, and because new Clerks could not perform the work as well as the present force, who were familiar with the work:

William Kral.
Frank L. Ash.
Charles A. Hirsch.
W. H. Fordham.

Thomas M. Sullivan.
James A. Malloy.
Harry Leisersohn.

The request was granted.

A letter was presented from the Comptroller, dated December 17, requesting authority to appoint Mr. Joseph J. Foster, of No. 23 East Fifteenth street, Manhattan, and Mr. Mortimer Turbidity, of No. 412 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh street,

Brooklyn, as temporary Expert Searchers, under the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 6, in place of Mr. Harry Coburn and Mr. Nathan Bardach, whose employment was authorized by the Commission, but who declined to accept appointment. On motion, it was

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XII., paragraph 6, Messrs. Joseph J. Foster, of No. 23 East Fifteenth street, Manhattan, and Mortimer Turbidity, of No. 412 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, Brooklyn, be and they hereby are excepted from examination to be employed as temporary Searchers in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears in the Finance Department; it appearing that the services are expert and of an occasional and exceptional character; provided, however, that their compensation shall not exceed the sum of \$750 each.

The request of Leon G. Simon, of No. 145 West One Hundred and Twentieth street, that he be permitted to enter the examination for Axeman, was denied for the reason that he was under eighteen years of age.

The application of Percy J. Menell, of Interlaken, N. Y., for Axeman, containing the certificates of two non-residents of The City of New York, was accepted.

The request of Joseph Lillis, of No. 603 East One Hundred and Forty-second street, that he be admitted to the examination for Axeman, was denied for the reason that he was not a citizen.

A letter was presented from Ernest Bohm, corresponding secretary of the Central Federated Union, dated December 9, requesting that the Commission bar college students from its examinations for "engineer" on the ground that practical and experienced engineers could not successfully compete with them, although superior in the actual handling of machinery. The communication was ordered filed.

A letter was presented from Arthur E. Corneau, Fairview avenue, Jamaica South, L. I., dated December 12, protesting against the retention of the names of Carroll F. Story and Harold W. Streeter, on the eligible list of Inspector of Filter Plants, on the ground that they were residents of the State of Massachusetts at the time they took the examination. The communication was ordered filed.

A letter was presented from Robert F. Tighe, of No. 2054 Ryer avenue, New York City, dated December 14, protesting against the transfer of the name of Joseph J. Hart from the eligible list of Deputy Tax Commissioner for the Borough of Manhattan to the list for the Borough of The Bronx, on the ground that it had lowered his (Mr. Tighe's) relative standing on the latter list. The Secretary stated that the transfer was approved by the Commission prior to the amendment of clause 2 of Regulation XIV., and that, in any event, in view of the provisions of clause 6 of Regulation IX, based on the Charter provision, Mr. Hart would not be eligible for appointment in the Borough of The Bronx for a period of one year from the date of his removal to that borough. The communication was ordered filed.

The request of Giles D. Long, Field place, Fordham, N. Y., that his name be restored to the eligible list of Axeman, Board of Water Supply, was granted on his statement that when certified to the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission in May, 1907, he was employed as a Transitman and did not care to accept the lower salary offered him.

The following requests for restoration to the eligible lists indicated were denied:

M. Nichols, Bureau of Engineering, Office of the President of the Borough of Richmond, Assistant Engineer. The President of the Borough of The Bronx reported that he failed to reply to notice sent him on November 22, 1905.

Victor J. Del Genovese, Bureau of Engineering, Office of the President of the Borough of Richmond, Topographical Draughtsman. Denied on account of too numerous declinations.

Joseph L. Brennan, Brown's Station, N. Y., Topographical Draughtsman, \$1,200. Declined appointment at \$1,200 per annum, which was the salary for which the list was promulgated.

The request of Michael F. Hayes, No. 116 Prospect street, Brooklyn, that his name be restored to the eligible list of Court Attendant (Brooklyn) for appointment at \$1,200 per annum, was granted, he having declined appointment at that salary in the Seventh District Municipal Court, Brooklyn, under a misapprehension of the facts.

The request of Thomas J. Mangan, of No. 523 East Eighty-first street, that his name be restored to the eligible list of Fireman, was granted, it appearing that he resigned from that position in the Fire Department, on account of illness, before completing his probationary period.

The Secretary called the attention of the Commission to an anonymous communication protesting against the rating of medals in examinations for promotion in the Police and Fire Departments. The communication was ordered filed.

A letter was presented from Joseph Kurzman, of No. 169 Broome street, New York City, dated December 16, requesting the Commission to change the notation beside his name on the eligible list of temporary Clerk from "dismissed for absence without leave" to "resigned," and stating that he actually resigned from the said position in the office of the Receiver of Taxes for the reason that he was employed at the time as a Special Process Server. The matter was referred to the Comptroller for a report.

The Commission then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.
F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

STATED MEETING.

Tuesday, January 14, 1908, 1:30 o'clock p. m.

The Board met in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

Present:

Hon. Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Aldermen

Timothy P. Sullivan, Vice-Chairman;	O. Grant Esterbrook, James H. Finnigan, Joseph Flanagan, Patrick F. Flynn, John Sylvester Gaynor, Bernard Goldschmidt, Henry F. Grimm, John D. Gunther, William T. Heffernan, John J. Hickey, John Hines, Frederick C. Hochdorffer, Tristram B. Johnson, Joseph D. Kavanagh, William P. Kenneally, Francis P. Kenney, Max S. Levine, Charles Delaney, John Diemer, Reginald S. Doull, Frank L. Dowling, Robert F. Downing, William Drescher, George Emener,	George A. Morrison, Adolf Moskowitz, Otto Muhlbauer, John J. F. Mulcahy, Thomas J. Mulligan, John Mulvaney, Arthur H. Murphy, Percival E. Nagle, James J. Nugent, John W. O'Reilly, Lewis M. Potter, Thomas M. Quinn, John J. Reardon, James W. Redmond, D. S. Rendt, William P. Sandiford, Joseph Schloss, George J. Schneider, James J. Smith, Michael Stapleton, Alexander J. Stormont, Jacob J. Velten, John F. Walsh, William Wentz.
Thomas F. Baldwin, Thomas F. Barton, Francis P. Bent, Herman W. Beyer, B. W. B. Brown, Michael J. Carter, L. Barton Case, Charles P. Cole, Daniel R. Coleman, George A. Colgan, John J. Collins, William P. Corbett, Matthew J. Crowley, Percy L. Davis, John Diemer, Reginald S. Doull, Frank L. Dowling, Robert F. Downing, William Drescher, George Emener,	John Loos, James F. Martyn, Samuel Marx, Thomas J. McAleer, John McCann, John J. McDonald,	George Cromwell, President, Borough of Richmond. Joseph Bernel, President, Borough of Queens, by Lawrence Gresser, Commissioner of Public Works.

The Clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the stated meeting of January 6, 1908.

Alderman B. W. B. Brown moved that the minutes be corrected by striking from the vote for Timothy P. Sullivan for the position of Vice-Chairman of the Board of Aldermen the name of President Cromwell, and that such minutes be further amended by adding the name of President Cromwell to the vote for John D. Gunther for said position.

There being no objection, said motion was agreed to.

The minutes were then adopted as corrected.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Reports of Committee on Rules—

Alderman Doull, as Chairman of the Committee on Rules, offered the following report of such Committee:

No. 44.

The Committee on Rules, appointed by resolution adopted January 6, 1908 (Minutes, page 46), with instructions to prepare and report the rules of the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York for the years 1908 and 1909, respectfully submits and recommends for adoption the following rules.

These rules are the same as adopted by the Board of Aldermen for the years 1906 and 1907.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CHAPTER I.

Meetings.

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on Tuesday of each and every week at 1:30 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise ordered. Special meetings may be called as provided in section 37 of the Charter. The Board may adjourn to a day certain other than the date of a regular meeting, and notice of such change shall be mailed to each member by the Clerk at least twenty-four hours before the time set therefor.

CHAPTER II.

Powers and Duties of the President.

2. The President, and, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall take the chair at the hour of meeting. He shall call the Board to order, and, except in the absence of a quorum, shall proceed to business in the manner prescribed by these rules.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum. In case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery he may cause the same to be cleared. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal, which appeal shall be decided without debate. On every appeal, he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reasons for his decision, allowing the appellant an opportunity to present his reasons for appealing. In the absence of the Vice-Chairman he may substitute any member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding the legislative day on which such substitution is made, but for no longer period except by special consent of the Board.

4. He shall assign to the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms their respective duties and stations, but such assignments may be changed and rules for the conduct of such officials may be established by a majority vote of the Board.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Vice-Chairman.

5. The Vice-Chairman, when acting as President, shall be invested with all the powers and duties conferred upon the President. When the Board shall decide to go into the Committee of the Whole, the Vice-Chairman shall be the Chairman of said Committee, and in his absence the President shall call to the Chair the member moving the resolution to go into the Committee of the Whole.

CHAPTER IV.

Order of Business.

6. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Messages and papers from the Mayor.
3. Presentation of petitions and communications.
4. Communications from city, county and borough officers.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Reports of standing committees.
7. Special orders.
8. General orders.

9. Motions, ordinances and resolutions in the following manner:

The names of the members of the Board of Aldermen shall be called in alphabetical order, except that at every alternate meeting of the Board the names shall be called in reverse order, commencing at the end of the roll and calling the names in succession to the beginning of the roll; and in case an adjournment shall take place, pending the call, the roll shall, at the next meeting, be resumed where it was discontinued.

Messages from the Mayor and communications or reports from city or borough officers may, however, be received at any time. The Committee on Rules or the Committee on Engrossed Resolutions and Ordinances, or (when the report involves the right of a member of the Board to his seat) the Committee on Privileges and Elections may likewise meet and report at any time. It shall also always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules.

CHAPTER V.

Rights and Duties of Members.

7. A member presenting a paper shall endorse the same as follows: If a petition, memorial or report to the Board, with a brief statement of the subject of its contents, adding his name; if a notice or resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and members presenting the same.

8. No member rising to debate, make a motion or report or present a petition or paper, shall proceed unless in his place, nor until he shall have been recognized by the President. While a member is speaking no other member shall entertain any private discourse or disturb another in his speech in any manner whatever. Unless otherwise provided by law, ordinance or these rules, the roll shall not be called upon a vote unless two members demand it.

9. No member shall speak more than once on the same general question until every other member desiring to be heard upon the question shall have spoken. No member may speak upon any matter for more than ten minutes at any time, except by permission of the Board.

10. A member desiring to be excused from voting or to explain his vote, may, when his name is called, make a brief statement, not occupying more than five minutes, of the reasons for making such request, or for voting in the manner he does. If he make a request to be excused, the question of excusing him shall then be taken without debate by a vote without a roll-call, and if his request be not granted he must vote.

11. In case a less number than a quorum shall convene, those present are authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person for the absent members.

12. In all cases of absence of members during the session of the Board, or of the violations of any of the rules of the Board, the members present may take such measures as they may deem necessary, and, in addition to suspension for a given period, may inflict such censure as they may deem just on those who shall not render sufficient excuse. No member shall leave during a meeting without permission of the President of the Board.

CHAPTER VI.

Duties of the Clerk.

13. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to have the journals containing the proceedings of each meeting printed and copies thereof and of the calendar in the next paragraph referred to placed on the files of and mailed to the President and other members within four days after such meeting; also to have the calendar, copies of the journal and all approved papers placed on the files of the President and other members weekly. All reports of committees submitted shall constitute a part of the proceedings of each meeting.

14. He shall prepare and cause to be printed for each meeting a list in detail of all matters ready for consideration at such meeting. Said list shall be known as the Calendar, and shall include all vetoes, messages from the Mayor and other City and borough officials and departments that have been laid over for future consideration, general orders and any other matters which have been presented to the Board and which remain undetermined. In case any matters on the calendar of a particular meeting are not acted upon they shall be continued upon the calendar of the next meeting and of each succeeding meeting, in their order, until finally disposed of. The calendar shall state, in regard to any ordinance or resolution, the vote required to pass it, and if it be a matter referred to in section 48 of the Charter, then also the day when the time limitation in said section contained will expire. The calendar shall state as to any pending veto of the Mayor the date of the regular meeting of the Board at which it is required by section 40 of the Charter to reconsider and vote upon the ordinance or resolution so vetoed.

15. The certificate of the Clerk of the Board shall be attached to every proposed ordinance or resolution, to the effect that the same has been duly passed or is deemed to have been duly passed by a vote, as required by the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, and he shall transmit the proposed ordinance or resolution to the Mayor.

16. He shall keep index records convenient for reference of all ordinances, resolutions, petitions and other matters introduced in or presented to the Board.

17. He shall prepare and furnish to each member, in printed form, copies of the regular rules of the Board.

CHAPTER VII.

Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

18. The Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, except when absent in the discharge of their duties, shall be in constant attendance upon the sessions of the Board, and, under the direction of the President and of the Board, shall aid in enforcing order on the floor, in the gallery, in the lobbies and in the rooms adjoining the Aldermanic Chamber, and also see that no person remains on the floor unless entitled to the privileges of the same. They shall also discharge such other duties as are directed by the President or the Board.

CHAPTER VIII.

Committees and Their Duties.

19. The standing committees shall bear the following titles and shall be named by the Committee on Rules:

Rules.

Finance.

Railroads.

Bridges and Tunnels.

Parks.

Streets, Highways and Sewers.

Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Laws and Legislation.

Salaries and Offices.

Public Buildings and Markets.

Affairs of Boroughs.

Docks and Ferries.

Public Education.

Public Health.

Codification of Ordinances.

Public Letting.

Penal Institutions.

Privileges and Elections.

Street Cleaning.

Buildings.

Police.

Fire.

Public Charities.

Public Printing.

Printed and Engrossed Ordinances and Resolutions.

20a. The first-named member of each of the committees shall be the chairman thereof and such chairman shall not be removed, nor shall any member thereof be removed, except by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board. Vacancies in the Committees caused by death, resignation, removal or otherwise shall be filled by the Committee on Rules.

20b. Resolutions calling for the appointment of Special Committees shall be referred to the Committee on Rules, and if such Committee reports favorably thereon it shall embody in its report the names of the members who shall constitute such Special Committee.

21. Committees shall report, in writing, on all matters referred to them, with a brief statement of facts and their opinion in relation thereto, and a resolution or ordinance proposing the necessary action by the Board. The report itself shall not be subject to amendment. Every report shall state the time when the subject matter of such report was referred to the committee by the Board, and the action, if any, taken by the committee pursuant to any instructions of the Board. Every report shall lie over until the next regular meeting, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of all the members present. Consideration of a report at the meeting of its introduction, if ordered, shall be deferred until after all reports of committees shall have been received and read.

22. It shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members present to discharge a committee from further consideration of any matter referred to such committee. No matter that has been referred to a committee shall be acted upon by the Board until the committee has reported thereon or has been discharged. A committee, however, to whom there shall have been referred any such matter as is specified in section 48 of the Charter, or any matter in regard to which any law or ordinance fixes a time limit for the consideration thereof by the Board, shall at the last regular meeting of the Board preceding the expiration of such time limit be deemed to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. A committee which shall have been instructed to report at a certain meeting shall be deemed to be discharged from further consideration of the matter referred to it unless it shall report at such meeting or shall receive from the Board a further extension of time to report.

(Take in section 48 of the Charter as amended.)

CHAPTER IX.

The Introduction and Passage of Ordinances and Resolutions.

23. All enactments shall be by ordinance, so far as practicable.

24. Every proposed ordinance or resolution introduced shall, on its introduction, unless otherwise ordered, be referred by the President to a standing committee to consider and report thereon. At any time during the meeting of introduction the disposition of any ordinance or resolution by the President may be changed by a majority vote.

25. There shall be two classes of unfinished business, known respectively as General Orders and Special Orders. All motions, resolutions, ordinances, reports of committees, etc., not otherwise disposed of on the legislative day introduced, shall be placed on the list of General Orders.

26. The list of General Orders shall be prepared in the numerical order of their introduction. Each Alderman, in his alphabetical turn, may call up two general orders.

27. Any ordinance or resolution may, upon introduction, be immediately considered, provided such action is not in conflict with the provisions of the Charter. An ordinance or resolution of the character referred to in section 30 of the Charter shall not be so immediately considered except by unanimous consent. Other ordinances or resolutions shall not be so immediately considered except by the consent of a majority of the members present. In the event that immediate consideration is proper, the proposed ordinance or resolution shall be read section by section and shall be subject to amendment and debate before being adopted.

(Take in Section 30 of the Charter.)

28. When a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any other special order set for a subsequent hour of the same day, but such other special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of. Any such matter as is specified in section 48 of the Charter shall at the last regular meeting of the Board preceding the expiration of the time limit in said section contained be deemed to be a special order and shall take precedence of all other special orders. Such matters among themselves shall take precedence according to their order of introduction.

29. When any proposed ordinance or resolution requiring the concurrence of two-thirds, three-fourths, four-fifths or five-sixths of the members, as provided in the Charter, is under consideration, such concurrence shall not be requisite except on the question of its final passage.

(Take in Section 39 of the Charter.)

30. All proposed ordinances and resolutions may be reconsidered by a vote of the majority of all the members present and voting.

All ordinances introduced shall be in writing. Ordinances which are amendatory of or repeal any existing law, code or ordinance, or any part of either thereof, shall contain in parenthesis the part amended or repealed and shall have the new part which is to be inserted marked by underscoring. When the ordinance is printed in the minutes the new part shall be in italics instead of underscored.

CHAPTER X.

Motions and Their Precedence.

31. When a question is before the Board, only the following motions shall be received, and such motions shall have precedence in the order stated here, viz.: (1) for adjournment; (2) for a call of the Board; (3) to lay on the table; (4) for the previous question; (5) to postpone indefinitely; (6) to postpone to a day certain; (7) to refer; (8) to amend.

The motion to adjourn, or for a call of the Board, or to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate, and shall always be in order. Upon motions not debatable no member shall be allowed to explain his vote or give his reasons for asking to be excused.

32. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member of the Board, delivered to the Clerk and read before the same shall be debated; any motion may, by general consent, be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

If the question in debate contains several points, a member may have the same divided, provided the sense will admit thereof.

A motion to postpone, commit or refer, until it is decided, shall preclude all debate of the main question.

When a blank is to be filled, and different sums and time shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum and the longest time.

33. When a question has once been put and decided, it shall be in order for any member of the Board who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the proposed ordinance, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Board; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on the legislative day next succeeding. But when a proposed ordinance or resolution shall have been recalled from the Mayor, a motion for reconsideration may be made at any time thereafter, and all resolutions recalling a proposed ordinance or resolution from the Mayor shall be regarded as privileged. No vote shall be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

To adjourn.

To lay on the table.

CHAPTER XI.

Questions of Order.

34. When a roll call shall have been ordered the absentees shall not be called more than once on the same motion unless requested by at least five members.

After two calls for absentees a motion to discontinue the roll call shall be in order and may be adopted by a majority vote.

35. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

When the reading of a paper (other than a petition) is called for, and the same is objected to by any member of the Board, it shall be determined by a vote without debate.

36. When a point of order is raised, the member speaking shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not. Every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal by any member of the Board. No second appeal shall be determined until the original appeal shall have been decided. If a member shall be called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing by the Clerk.

CHAPTER XII.

Attendance of Quorum—Call of the Board.

37. If at any time during a session a question shall be raised by any member of the Board as to the presence of a quorum, the presiding officer shall forthwith direct the Clerk to call the roll, and shall announce the result, and such proceeding shall be without debate; but no member, while speaking, shall be interrupted by raising the question of a lack of a quorum, and the question as to the presence of a quorum shall not be raised oftener than once in every hour, unless the lack of a quorum shall be disclosed upon a roll call of the ayes and noes. Whenever, upon a roll call, any member who is upon the floor of the Aldermanic Chamber refuses to make response when his name is called, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer, either upon his own motion, or upon the suggestion of any member of the Board, to request the member so remaining silent to respond to his name, and if such member fails to do so, the fact of such request and the refusal shall be entered in the journal, and such member shall be counted as present for the purpose of constituting a quorum.

38. For the purpose of securing the attendance of members a call of the Board may be ordered at any time, but such call shall not be in order when the voting on any question has begun, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the President that a quorum is not present. If demanded by two members, the roll shall be called upon a demand for a call of the Board, and if a majority be recorded in the negative a call of the Board shall not again be in order except by unanimous consent until an hour has elapsed.

CHAPTER XIII.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

39. The roll call of the Board shall be in alphabetical order, except that the Presidents of the Boroughs, the Vice-Chairman and the President of the Board shall be called last, and in the following order:

President of the Borough of Richmond, President of the Borough of Queens, President of the Borough of The Bronx, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, President of the Borough of Manhattan, the Vice-Chairman, and the President of the Board. They shall be called by their respective titles instead of by their names.

40. Whenever a claim is referred to a committee, and the committee reports that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the report is adopted by the Board, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of subsequent introduction, unless the claimants shall present a memorial for that purpose, stating in what manner the committee has erred in its report, or that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the same in the memorial.

41. The following persons only shall be admitted to the floor of the Aldermanic Chamber during its sessions:

1. The Mayor, his Private Secretary and Chief Clerk.
2. Heads of Departments and their Deputies.
3. Reporters of the Public Press.
4. The employees of the Board and of the City Clerk's office.
5. Such other persons as may by resolution be granted the courtesy of admission to the floor.

6. Members may by card admit persons to that part of the Chamber in the rear of the railing, former members of the Board of Aldermen or Municipal Assembly to be admitted without card. No such privilege shall, however, extend beyond the legislative day for which it is given.

42. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in "Reed's Rules" shall govern the Board in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Board.

43. A rule of the Board may be altered, suspended or rescinded, or a new rule may be added, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected and not otherwise. A motion to suspend, alter or rescind any rule or to add a new rule, shall not be in order without a unanimous vote of the Board, unless one week's previous notice in writing shall have been given, specifying the purpose of the proposed suspension, alteration, rescission or addition.

44. Except by unanimous consent a motion to adjourn shall not be put to a *viva voce* vote, but a roll-call thereon shall be ordered.

R. S. DOULL, WM. P. KENNEALLY, FRANK L. DOWLING, T. P. SULLIVAN, JOHN D. GUNTHER, Committee on Rules.

Which was adopted.

No. 45.

The Committee on Rules, in compliance with the authority given them by resolution of the Board adopted January 8, 1908, presents the following names to constitute the members of the respective committees of the Board of Aldermen for the years 1908 and 1909:

Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the Years 1908 and 1909.

Finance—Aldermen Sullivan, Doull, Dowling, Kenneally, Collins, Murphy, Redmond, Mulvaney, Hogan, Gunther and Diemer.

Laws and Legislation—Aldermen Redmond, Levine, McCann, Reardon, Walsh, Kenney, Mulcahy, Delaney, Gaynor, Schloss and Schneider.

Privileges and Elections—Aldermen Mulligan, Stapleton, Nugent, Delaney, Marks, Mulcahy, Gaynor, B. W. B. Brown and Davis.

Salaries and Offices—Aldermen Doull, Sullivan, Flynn, Murphy, Marx, Handy, Stapleton, Sandiford, Downing, Diemer and Schneider.

Rules—Aldermen Doull, Sullivan, Dowling, Kenneally and Gunther.

Railroads—Aldermen Nagle, Flynn, Moskowitz, Loos, Hines, Mulligan, McAleer, Heffernan, Cole, Wentz, Schneider and Carter.

Docks and Ferries—Aldermen Rendt, Mulcahy, Drescher, Loos, Baldwin, Velten, Hickey, Emener, B. W. B. Brown, Schloss and Linde.

Street Cleaning—Aldermen Levine, Nagle, Hogan, Moskowitz, Mulcahy, Crowley, Heffernan, Bent, Morrison, Case and Goldschmidt.

Buildings—Aldermen Kenneally, Rendt, Mulvaney, Doull, Nagle, Colgan, Velten, Smith, Gunther, Downing and Schloss.

Public Letting—Aldermen Dowling, Levine, Mulligan, Flanagan, Kenney, Smith, Colgan, Hochdorffer, Diemer, Wentz and Downing.

Bridges and Tunnels—Aldermen Kenney, Stapleton, Loos, Flanagan, McDonald, McAleer, Potter and Linde.

Parks—Aldermen Murphy, Reardon, Baldwin, Cole, J. W. Brown, Collins, Nugent, Finnigan, Case, Davis and Linde.

Public Health—Aldermen Moskowitz, O'Reilly, Kavanagh, J. W. Brown, Sandiford, Morrison and Esterbrook.

Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Aldermen Kenneally, Levine, O'Reilly, Delaney, J. W. Brown, Hines, Quinn, Corbett, Carter, Gaynor and Wentz.

Streets, Highways and Sewers—Aldermen Stapleton, Drescher, Kavanagh, Nugent, Corbett, Quinn, McDonald, Beyer and Potter.

Public Buildings and Markets—Aldermen Collins, Drescher, McCann, Barton, Hickey, Muhlbaier, Linde and Grimm.

Affairs of Boroughs—Aldermen Smith, Hines, Crowley, Heffernan, Cole, Storck, mont and Johnson.

Public Education—Aldermen Walsh, Kavanagh, Cole, Rendt, Sandiford, Goldschmidt, Coleman and Martyn.

Codification of Ordinances—Aldermen Levine, Redmond, Reardon, McAleer, Handy, McCann, B. W. B. Brown, Grimm, Esterbrook and Carter.

Penal Institutions—Aldermen Handy, Baldwin, Hochdorffer, Sandiford, Muhlbaier, Martyn and Potter.

Police—Aldermen Velten, Marx, O'Reilly, Hickey, Quinn, Finnigan, Barton, Emener, Beyer, Storck, and Coleman.

Fire—Aldermen Flynn, Nugent, McDonald, Bent, Flanagan, Kavanagh, Emener, Finnigan, Morrison, Johnson and Goldschmidt.

Public Charities—Aldermen Hochdorffer, Corbett, Crowley, Colgan, Mulvaney, Coleman and Muhlbaier.

Public Printing—Aldermen Hogan, Quinn, Walsh, Hickey, Martyn, O'Reilly, Case, Beyer and Storck.

Printed and Engrossed Ordinances and Resolutions—Aldermen Delaney, Emener, Barton, Hochdorffer, Grimm, Potter, Esterbrook, Davis and Johnson.

R. S. DOULL, T. P. SULLIVAN, WM. P. KENNEALLY, FRANK L. DOWLING, JOHN D. GUNTHER, Committee on Rules.

Which was adopted.

Alderman B. W. B. Brown desired that his protest should be recorded against the fact that no member of the minority from the Borough of Manhattan was assigned to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Dowling, as a member of the Committee on Rules, explained that the Committee assignments of the minority members were made upon the recommendation of the leader of the minority, Alderman John D. Gunther.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 46.

State of New York,
Public Service Commission for the First District,
Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau Street,
New York, January 3, 1908.

Hon. P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk, City Clerk's Office, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—With reference to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, adopted the 19th day of November, 1907, referring to the Public Service Commission for investigation the subject of the use of flat wheels on the cars of the New York City Railway Company, I beg to say that on the 30th day of December an order was adopted by the Public Service Commission requiring that the cars of the New York City Railway Company receive a thorough inspection, covering car bodies, motor and electric equipment, wiring and trucks, and be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, so that when completed the cars shall be in first-class operating and substantially new condition, having safe, proper and adequate car bodies, headlights, pilot fenders, wiring, brasses, commutators, field coils and armature windings, trucks, brakes, controllers, automatic circuit breakers, resistances, axle gear wheels, armature pinions and car wheels; and it was further ordered that on and after the 15th day of February, 1908, the New York City Railway Company turn out not fewer than ten of said cars daily so overhauled and repaired.

This order will prevent the use of flat wheels upon the cars of the New York City Railway Company and will remedy the matters complained of.

Yours very truly,

TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

No. 47.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street,
New York, January 6, 1908.

Hon. P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—Will you please have the following resolution introduced at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to erect and place a public drinking fountain for man and beast in the centre of Catharine slip, opposite the dividing line between Nos. 22 and 24 Catharine slip, the said fountain to be paid for by the said American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to be of a pattern and design approved by the Art Commission of The City of New York. The said drinking fountain to be erected under the supervision of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and the water therefor shall be supplied by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, without expense to the said Society.

Yours very truly,

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, President.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Highways and Sewers.

No. 48.

The Principals' Association of The City of New York,
No. 467 McDonough Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 11, 1908.

President of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:

Sir—At the annual meeting of this association to-day, I was directed to forward the accompanying resolution to the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, That the Committee on Codes of the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested, in their remodelling of the ordinances for the regulation of traffic, to include

a section providing a penalty for driving through lines of pupils established by Principals exercising their schools in fire drills in compliance with the requirements of the State law and the rules of the Board of Education.

Many very large schools are discharged in less than three minutes into thoroughfares where the traffic is heavy, and the danger to small children very great. We trust that our request will meet with your approval and assistance.

Respectfully, for the Association,

CHARLES O. DEWEY,
President, and Principal of Public School 136, Brooklyn,
No. 4004 Fourth Avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Highways and Sewers.

No. 49.

New York House of Refuge at Randall's Island,
Office of the Secretary,
January 11, 1908.

The Honorable, the President of the Board of Aldermen, City of New York:

Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Corporation of The City of New York, as required by law, the eighty-third annual report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of The City of New York.

Respectfully yours,

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL, Secretary.

Which was ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY, COUNTY AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from President, Borough of Manhattan:

No. 50.

City of New York,
Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall,
January 6, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find resolution authorizing the President of the Borough of Manhattan to number and renumber the buildings on—

Nineteenth street, between Avenue A and Avenue B.

Twenty-first street, between Avenue A and Avenue B.

Lexington avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Broadway, west side, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and

Thirty-eighth streets.

This matter is brought about by the complaints of citizens on account of the confusion resulting from the irregularity of the present numbers. Under the law, authority to renumber the buildings on the streets mentioned must be obtained from the Board of Aldermen.

Yours very truly,
BERNARD DOWNING,
Secretary, Borough of Manhattan.

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Manhattan be and he is hereby authorized and requested to number and renumber the buildings on—

Nineteenth street, between Avenue A and Avenue B;

Twenty-first street, between Avenue A and Avenue B;

Lexington avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets;

Broadway, west side, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and

Thirty-eighth streets,

—in such manner and to such extent as may be necessary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Highways and Sewers.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from President, Borough of The Bronx:

No. 51.

Office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx,
Municipal Building, Crotona Park,
New York, January 4, 1907.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, Manhattan, New York City:

Dear Sir—I transmit herewith a copy of rules and regulations prescribed by me for the purpose of preventing encroachments on the sidewalks and roadways of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

Although the Act establishing the concourse makes it my duty to make the rules and regulations of the concourse, it seems to me that the rules and regulations should be confirmed by a proper ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, and for that purpose I send you a copy of the same for the consideration of and approval by the Board of Aldermen.

Yours truly,
LOUIS F. HAFFEN,
President of the Borough of The Bronx.

Pursuant to section 9 of chapter 130 of the Laws of 1895, entitled

"An Act to lay out and establish a Grand Boulevard and Concourse, together with not more than fifteen (15) roads running transversely underneath said boulevard in The City of New York."

I, Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of The Bronx, as successor to the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of The City of New York, do hereby make the following rules and regulations for the use of the said Grand Boulevard and Concourse:

Rule 1.

No areas, steps, courtyards or other projections shall be built, erected or made upon the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, between East One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Mosholu parkway or upon any extension of the same, or upon the transverse roads of said Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Borough of The Bronx, at

East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, between Grant avenue and Gerard avenue.

East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, between Sherman avenue and Gerard avenue.

East One Hundred and Seventieth street, between Grant avenue and Walton avenue.

Tremont avenue, between Anthony avenue and Morris avenue.

Burnside avenue, between Ryer avenue and Morris avenue.

Kingsbridge road, between Valentine avenue and Morris avenue.

Bedford Park Boulevard, between Briggs avenue and Jerome avenue.

East Two Hundred and Fourth street, between Mosholu parkway and Jerome avenue, or upon the transverse road and parkway at Belmont street, between Weeks avenue and Townsend avenue.

Rule 2.

Any person, or persons, who shall hereafter make, build or erect any areas, steps, stoops, courtyard or other projection, in contravention of these rules and regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, in addition thereto, be liable for a penalty of ten dollars for such offence, and ten dollars for each and every day that such offence shall continue.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN,
President of the Borough of The Bronx.

Dated, January 2, 1908.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Highways and Sewers.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Correction:

No. 52.

Department of Correction,
Commissioner's Office, No. 148 East Twentieth Street,
New York, January 6, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I would respectfully ask your Honorable Board to permit me to enter into a contract without public letting with the John W. Sullivan Company, to make some additional repairs to the steamer "Massasoit," at a cost not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800).

In this connection I beg to transmit copy of a report submitted to me by the Inspector of this department.

Trusting your Honorable Board will grant this request, I am

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN V. COGGEY, Commissioner.

New York, January 6, 1908.

Hon. JOHN V. COGGEY, Commissioner, Department of Correction, No. 148 East Twentieth Street, New York City:

Dear Sir—I respectfully beg to report, as per your request, upon the extra work on the steamer "Massasoit," according to estimate submitted by Contractor John W. Sullivan Company, under date of January 4, 1908.

The work covered under his itemized estimate is for the rotten and decayed timber and planking that could not be detected until such times as the boat had its deck sheeting, ceiling and planking removed, which has all been provided for in the general specification covering the original contract.

Had this work been covered in the original specification and the contractors asked to figure on an uncertainty, as above explained, there is no doubt but that the City would have been put to an expense of at least \$5,000 over and above the original contract.

To perform this work covered under the extra estimate of the John W. Sullivan Company, it practically means to remove the entire port and starboard sides of house, to take out the present decayed plankshear and rotten timber from midship to gangways forward, and this work must be done before the United States Local Inspectors will allow this boat to navigate; and I would earnestly recommend that this matter be taken up immediately and some means found by which this work can be done without unnecessarily delaying the general overhauling of the work under the John W. Sullivan Company's original contract. I might add that the joiner work and other deck work under the original contract cannot go on until this matter is settled.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES JAMER, Inspector.

New York, January 4, 1908.

Department of Correction, No. 148 East Twentieth Street, New York City:

Gentlemen—We offer to make the following additional repairs to the steamer "Massasoit" for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800):

Remove one deck beam and four hanging knees attached to same and replace same with new yellow pine beam scarfed in middle, and thoroughly fasten same with 8½-inch clinch bolts through and through, and replace four new hanging knees, well fastened and secured.

Clear away and cut out about 180 feet of defective plankshear and replace with new oak plankshear, well fastened and caulked.

Remove and replace 66 stanchions with new oak stanchions, cutting out and fitting same through plankshear same as old ones; all to be fastened and caulked same as before.

Remove and replace 14 window pockets and replace same in good order, so the windows will work in order.

Remove necessary bulwarks, house stanchions and side house that may be necessary, or in the way of getting out old plankshear and replacing new plankshear, using same kind of materials as at present in the old work.

Cut out defective dead wood after under plankshear around the stern, and replace same with new materials well fastened and fitted in place. Remove necessary deck planks aft where defective, and in order to get new dead wood properly in place with a good shift of butts, and removing and replacing of two chocks on said defective work.

All work to be properly fastened and caulked in a good, workmanlike manner.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. SULLIVAN COMPANY.

Fred. B. Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity:

No. 53.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity,
Commissioner's Office, Nos. 13 and 21 Park Row,
City of New York, January 2, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—On May 4 of last year application was made to the Board of Aldermen for permission to spend the sum of \$1,450, this amount representing the expense for altering the rooms in the Park Row Building, occupied by the office of the Chief Engineer of this department. It was explained that the owners of the building would not permit outsiders to change the building in any respect, and we were obliged to give our orders for the alterations through the agents of the building.

The Committee on Public Letting, after considering the facts, reported favorably, and the matter has been standing on the calendar of General Orders for some months, awaiting final passage.

Will you kindly submit this matter at the next regular meeting of the Board, with the enclosed form of resolution?

Respectfully,
JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity be and is hereby authorized to expend the sum of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,450), to pay for the removal and building of partitions, doors, carpentry work, painting and varnishing of Rooms 915 to 931, inclusive, of the Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, without obtaining competitive bids or proposals.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Public Charities:

No. 54.

Department of Public Charities of The City of New York
Foot of East Twenty-sixth Street
January 9, 1908.

Hon. P. F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, Commissioner of Public Charities, very respectfully requests that permission be granted to the said department to purchase, without public letting, two automobile ambulances at a cost not to exceed \$8,000.

These two automobile ambulances are urgently needed in order to properly take care of the work of this department in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. The territory which our ambulances have to cover is very large, and it is almost impossible to properly attend to the work of the department with horses.

One of these ambulances is to be used for taking insane patients from all over the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens to the Kings County Observation Pavilion on Clarkson street, Flatbush. The other automobile ambulance is to be used as a transfer ambulance for transferring cases from the different private hospitals all over these boroughs to the Kings County Hospital.

I would also respectfully request that permission be granted to the said department to purchase without public letting two automobiles at a cost not to exceed \$3,000 each complete; one for the use of the Commissioner mainly in the Boroughs of Man-

hattan, The Bronx and Richmond, and the other for the use of the Second Deputy Commissioner in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

In my opinion the business of the Department will be greatly facilitated if this permission is granted, particularly as large building operations are to be carried on in the near future looking to the necessary improvement and upbuilding of the department.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity:

No. 55.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity,
Commissioner's Office, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row,
New York, January 8, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Sir—The department has, during the past three years, made contracts with the Columbia University for the testing of electrical meters, paying \$1,500 for this service. The testing of electrical meters is mandatory under the terms of section 519 of the Charter, and as the University has improved machinery appliances to carry on this work, and have rendered satisfactory services during the past three years, I would respectfully recommend that your Board authorize the renewal of this contract under the same terms and conditions as the old agreement. Under the advice of the Law Department it is necessary to have the consent of the Board of Aldermen for the making of this agreement as the sum to be expended exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000). A copy of the old agreement is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity,
Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row,
New York, January 4, 1908.

Hon. JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—Referring to the matter of the annual contract with Columbia University for testing electric meters for private consumers, I would beg leave to advise that the University is willing to make the same arrangement with us during the ensuing year, namely, to do all the testing required for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum.

As this is over the thousand dollar limit, we will have to get permission from the Board of Aldermen to make this contract by private letting.

We are testing meters continually and it would be well if this contract could be made as soon as possible. Will you therefore kindly order application made to the Board of Aldermen for this work?

I am, very truly yours,
C. F. LACOMBE,
Chief Engineer of Light and Power.

The City of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
CONTRACT.

For Testing Electrical Meters for Private Consumers Who May Complain to The City, and for Testing Other Apparatus for the Use and Control of Electricity.

This agreement, made and entered into this second day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, by and between The City of New York, by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, party of the first part, and the Trustees of Columbia College, in The City of New York (hereinafter called the University), party of the second part, pursuant to the provisions of the Greater New York Charter.

Witnesseth, That the parties to these presents, each in consideration of the agreements on the part of the other, herein contained, have mutually agreed, and hereby mutually agree,

That the University will render to the City for the period of one year the services of its electrical testing laboratory for the purpose of testing electrical meters for all private consumers who may complain to the City, and of testing such other apparatus for the use and control of electricity as may be selected by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and will furnish reports and certification of the electrical testing laboratory on such tests to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The apparatus shall be deemed to include appliances for lighting, power, insulation, safety and such other appliances as may be indicated by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

That the City will pay to the University the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) for such testing, reports and certification.

In witness whereof, the Commissioner has hereunto set his hand for and on behalf of the City, and the University has also hereunto set its hand the day and year herein first above written; and the Commissioner and the Contractor have executed this agreement in triplicate, one part of which is to remain with the Commissioner, one to be filed with the Comptroller of the City, and the third to be delivered to the University.

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The Trustees of Columbia College in The City of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Fire Department:

No. 56.

Headquarters Fire Department, City of New York,
Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street,
Borough of Manhattan, January 9, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Sir—At public lettings held in this Department on the 6th and 7th inst. for furnishing forage for the use of apparatus companies of the paid system in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, respectively, the prices of the lowest bidders in each instance appearing to me to be excessive, I deemed it my duty, in the public interest, to reject all the bids received and to advertise for proposals anew, in the hope of obtaining satisfactory prices at the subsequent letting. Our supply of forage for these boroughs has, however, been practically exhausted, and in order to tide the department over the interim, which must necessarily ensue before new contracts can be awarded and to meet the emergency thereby created, I have the honor to request that the Board of Aldermen, pursuant to the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, authorize me to purchase in the open market, and without contract at public letting, forage for the use of the companies of the paid system in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, respectively, to an amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

Inclosed is draught of preamble and resolution covering the object in view, prompt and favorable action upon which is earnestly requested.

Respectfully,
FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Fire Commissioner.

Whereas, It appears by a communication from the Fire Commissioner to the Board of Aldermen, dated January 9, 1908, that owing to the fact that the lowest bids received at public lettings held at the Fire Department on January 6 and 7, 1908, for furnishing forage for use of apparatus companies in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, respectively, were excessive, rendering it necessary to reject all bids received therefor; and

Whereas, The Department's supply of forage for use in the boroughs named has become practically exhausted and considerable time must necessarily elapse before new contracts can be awarded; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen, pursuant to the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby authorizes the Fire Commissioner to purchase in the open market, and without contract at public letting, forage for the use of the companies of the paid system in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, respectively to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Surrogate of Kings County:

No. 57.

Surrogate's Office, Kings County,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 4, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—The appropriation for the payment of the salaries of Laborers in this office is nearly exhausted, there being only sufficient funds in hand to pay them for the current month. The services of four Laborers in connection with the work of the office are required.

This office occupies the entire second floor of the Hall of Records in the Borough of Brooklyn, and there is a daily necessity for the performance of tasks which do not properly pertain to clerical work. The desks, furniture, and especially the book racks and file boxes in the large Record Room, require constant care and cleaning, and furniture has to be frequently moved. In addition to this the heavy books of the office are frequently subpoenaed into different courts, both in Kings and New York Counties, and the carrying of these books to court requires services of this character. In the Record Room of the office one or two Laborers are also valuable, acting incidentally as watchmen in connection with their other labors, in order that the records may not be injured or misplaced.

I, therefore, find it necessary for the proper conduct of the office to meet the public needs that provision be made for the employment of four Laborers for the year beginning February 1, 1908, for which purpose the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars (\$2,880) will be necessary, and to that end I respectfully request you to lay before the Honorable Board of Aldermen the enclosed resolution.

Very respectfully yours,

HERBERT T. KETCHAM, Surrogate.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the amended New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and hereby is requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars (\$2,880), the proceeds whereof shall be applied to provide for the payment of the compensation of Laborers employed in the work of caring for the records and performing other services in the Surrogate's Court of the County of Kings, in the Hall of Records, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity:

No. 58.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity,
Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row,
New York, October 19, 1907.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall:

Dear Sir—The Citizens' Water Supply Company and the Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Company have contracts with this Department for the supply of water to different sections of the Borough of Queens. The appropriations against which these accounts are chargeable are insufficient to meet the bills for the water to be furnished by these companies to December 31 of this year. The month's supply from the Citizens' Water Supply Company is now averaging \$10,000 to \$12,000.

This increased consumption of water is due to the rapid development of that Borough as a residential district, and it has been necessary, in fact, for a few years past to meet the deficiencies on these appropriation accounts by transfers.

There are no available balances on any other account from which a transfer could be made, and it therefore becomes necessary that the expense which will be incurred for the supply of water be met by an issue of Special Revenue Bonds. The estimated amount is \$35,000.

I respectfully request that you present this application at the next regular meeting of the Board.

Respectfully,

FRANK J. GOODWIN,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity,
Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row,
New York, January 2, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—Request was made upon the last Board of Aldermen for an issue of Special Revenue Bonds in the sum of \$35,000 to provide for the payment for water furnished during the months of October, November and December, 1907, supplied by the Citizens' Water Supply Company and the Bowery Bay Improvement Company. These two companies furnished water to the First Ward of the Borough of Queens under contract at the rate of \$65 per 1,000,000 gallons.

The money appropriated to meet this expense was insufficient, the Department underestimating the supply of water that would be required. The large number of buildings that were erected and manufactured which were started drew so heavily upon the supply of water that the entire appropriation for 1907 was exhausted at the end of the second quarter.

When the last Board of Aldermen adjourned the matter was before the Committee on Finance, awaiting a call for a special meeting, and I would respectfully request that you again present this application and that it receive early consideration.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Fire Department:

No. 59.

Headquarters Fire Department, City of New York,
Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street,
Borough of Manhattan, January 13, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Sir—The needs of this Department in the matter of a large addition to its equipment of fire hose have strongly impressed themselves upon the attention of the authorities of this Department, and upon that of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters as well, the Committee on Water Supply and Fire Department of said Board having some time since solicited and obtained the consent of this Department to have an examination made of the condition of its hose, which was done by the Engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters at the request of said Committee, the Engineers being well qualified to perform the task assigned them.

As the result of such examination, there have been received at this office from Mr. Henry W. Eaton, Chairman of the Committee on Water Supply and Fire Protection, of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, copy of report dated December 18, 1907, and copy of supplementary report of two days later, the latter addressed to the Committee on Fire Prevention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and in turn referred to Mr. Eaton's Committee for proper action, said reports showing the need of this Department being equipped with an adequate supply of hose of proper quality to meet the strain which is placed upon it in the work of fire extinguishment.

The strength and durability of much of the hose now on hand have very considerably diminished with the constant and hard use to which it has been subjected in combating the great number of fires, large and small, which the Department is daily and nightly called upon to confront, causing it to burst in considerable quantities when the pressure upon it is severe, thereby seriously impeding the task of fire extinguishment.

In connection with this subject it is necessary to bear in mind that the City is rapidly growing, both in the number of its people and in the extent of its built-up territory, and that many of the structures of moderate height in the business sections of Manhattan are giving way to buildings of exceptional height, thus contributing in no small measure to the difficulties, dangers and responsibilities of our fire fighting force and rendering it all the more essential that the supply of hose should be equal to all emergencies.

In the Departmental Estimate for 1908, application was made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an allowance of \$277,750 for the purchase of fire hose for use in the Greater City, but owing to the fact that the appropriation allowed in the Budget for the current year for Apparatus, Supplies, etc. (to which the purchase of hose is chargeable), was very much less than what was asked, it will not be possible to obtain therefrom the large quantity of hose required to meet the necessities of the service, and the operations of the uniformed force will therefore be seriously hampered unless provision in some other way is made by the municipal authorities to meet the imperative requirements of the Department in this regard.

In view of the serious nature of the situation and of the recommendations of the Chief of Department as submitted by me in the Departmental Estimate for 1908 to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I have therefore the honor to request that the Board of Aldermen adopt a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds, to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for the purchase of new hose for this Department.

I inclose draft of resolution in the matter with the request that it may receive prompt and favorable action.

Respectfully,
FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the amended Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to an amount not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purchase of fire hose for use of the Fire Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the President, Borough of The Bronx:

No. 60.

Office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx,
Municipal Building, Crotona Park,
New York, January 11, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—On behalf of Alderman Arthur H. Murphy of the Thirty-eighth Aldermanic District, I submit herewith for the consideration of the Board of Aldermen at its next meeting the enclosed resolution looking to the election of P. J. O'Connell, of No. 1231 Hoe avenue, Borough of The Bronx, as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen for the years 1908 and 1909, at a salary of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, the same to take effect from the date of the setting aside of the necessary appropriation therefor by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Yours truly,

LOUIS F. HAFFEN,
President of the Borough of The Bronx.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and hereby is requested to set aside an appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to pay for the services of P. J. O'Connell as an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1908.

Resolved, further, That P. J. O'Connell, of No. 1231 Hoe avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, be and he is hereby elected as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen for the years 1908 and 1909, at a salary of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, the same to take effect from the date of the setting aside of the necessary appropriation therefor by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President laid before the Board the following communications from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

No. 61.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York,
Office of the Secretary, No. 277 Broadway,
January 13, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I transmit herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 10, 1908, approving of the issue of \$90,000 Corporate Stock for the use of the Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Richmond, for the purpose of preparing and completing maps of all territory within said borough, together with copy of communication from the President, Borough of Richmond, relative thereto.

I also enclose form of ordinance for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

The City of New York,
Office of President of the Borough of Richmond,
January 2, 1908.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, No. 277 Broadway, New York City:

Gentlemen—On December 6 there appeared on the calendar the Comptroller's report recommending the issue of \$165,000 Corporate Stock for purposes of continuing the topographical work in the Borough of Richmond, work upon which all present and future public development is necessarily based. Though it was explained at the time that the money would only be called for in practically regular monthly installments during the year 1908, owing to the peculiar financial situation at the time, the Board only thought it best to authorize the issuance of \$75,000 at the present time as a sort of authorization on account. At the meeting of December 20 the Comptroller expressed himself that the financial situation had changed somewhat, so the Board authorized the full issue recommended for similar work in the Borough of Queens, thus obviating the necessity in Queens of doing what we have been obliged to do in Richmond, namely, lay off a large number of skilled employees, making up a corps organized as the result of years of hard effort and weeding out. These men have received notices that from and after January 16 they will be laid off, though such action will seriously cripple our work and works a very grave injustice to many efficient men who happen to be paid from Corporate Stock instead of annual Budget appropriation.

At the meeting of December 20 I asked that there be considered at that time the question of passing the necessary resolution to issue the remaining \$90,000 of Corporate Stock which, with the \$75,000 previously authorized, would make up the amount recommended by the Comptroller, though at that less than we needed for the work in hand. Objection was made to its consideration at the time, because the matter was not on the printed calendar, though the Borough of Queens appropriation was passed without its having been on the calendar at all. I understand that the Secretary was instructed to have the matter appear on the calendar for the next meeting of the Board on January 10, and I would urge favorable action on our request that the remaining \$90,000 be authorized at that time.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEORGE CROMWELL, President of the Borough.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of \$90,000 (in addition to the amount heretofore authorized), for the use of the Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Richmond, for the purpose of preparing and completing maps of all territory within the said borough.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows: Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 10, 1908, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

"Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of Corporate Stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000), in addition to the amount heretofore authorized, for the use of the Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Richmond, for the purpose of preparing and completing maps of all territory within said borough, and when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen the Comptroller is authorized to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York, in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, to an amount not exceeding ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 62.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment,
Office of the Secretary, No. 277 Broadway,
New York, January 13, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I transmit herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 10, 1908, recommending the establishment of the grade of position of Engineman, with compensation at the rate of \$4.50 per diem, in each and every department or office now having the said position on its payrolls, in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond.

I also inclose copy of communication from the Comptroller submitting report of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, relative thereto, together with form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

December 31, 1907.

To the Honorable, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—As supplemental to a report of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, relative to the increase in the wages of Stationary Enginemen in the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn to the rate of \$4.50 per diem, transmitted by me as Chairman of a Select Committee, I wish to submit a resolution providing for this salary rate for all Enginemen employed by the City in all boroughs.

I offer this resolution because of the fact that the Corporation Counsel has advised this Board that a prevailing rate applies to the City at large, and does not mean one rate for the Borough of Manhattan and different rates for the other boroughs; hence, there would seem to be no reason for the almost endless duplication of the resolution such as the one suggested for the office of the Borough President of Brooklyn to make the accepted prevailing rate apply to the other departments and offices in the City.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) H. A. METZ, Comptroller.

December 17, 1907.

Hon. HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller:

Sir—In regard to a communication from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, requesting the fixing of the salary of the position of Engineman at \$4.50 per diem, which was referred by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen for consideration and report, and by you referred to the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics for examination, I beg to report as follows:

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held on October 4, 1907, the Special Committee appointed to confer with representatives of organized labor submitted a report in which it was agreed that the compensation of Stationary Engineers for 1908 should be \$4.50 per diem.

The President of the Borough of Brooklyn has assured your Examiner that there will be sufficient moneys in the fund of the Bureau of Sewers and the fund of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices to pay the increase of wages of Enginemen there employed from \$4 to \$4.50 per diem.

I recommend that the request of the Borough President be granted, and that the accompanying resolution be adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. S. HERVEY,
Supervising Statistician and Examiner.

Approved:
(Signed) H. A. Metz, Comptroller.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting held January 10, 1908, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the grade of position of Engineman, with compensation at the rate of four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) per diem, in each and every department or office now having the position of Engineman on its payrolls, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond."

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the above resolution and fixes the compensation of said position as set forth therein.

No. 63.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment,
Office of the Secretary, No. 277 Broadway,
New York, January 11, 1908.

Hon. PATRICK F. McGOWAN, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—In accordance with the request contained in the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen at meeting held January 6, 1908, I hereby recertify resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment March 22, 1907, recommending to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the following grades of positions in the Police Department, in addition to those already existing therein, to take effect April 1, 1907:

	Incum- bents.	Per Annum.
First Deputy Police Commissioner	I	\$6,000 00
Second Deputy Police Commissioner	I	5,000 00
Third Deputy Police Commissioner	I	5,000 00
Bookkeeper	I	4,000 00
Private Secretary to Commissioner	I	3,500 00
Assistant Bookkeeper	I	2,700 00
Executive Clerk	I	2,250 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	3	900 00

—and the establishment of the following positions in said Department, to take effect April 1, 1907:

	Incum- bents.	Per Annum.
Building Inspector	I	\$2,100 00
Typewriting Copyist	I	600 00
Law Clerk	I	1,200 00

I also transmit form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting held March 22, 1907, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment of the following grades of positions in the Police Department, in addition to those already existing therein, to take effect April 1, 1907:

	Incum- bents.	Per Annum.
First Deputy Police Commissioner	I	\$6,000 00
Second Deputy Police Commissioner	I	5,000 00
Third Deputy Police Commissioner	I	5,000 00
Bookkeeper	I	4,000 00

Private Secretary to Commissioner	I	3,500 00
Assistant Bookkeeper	I	2,700 00
Executive Clerk	I	2,250 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	3	900 00

—and the establishment of the following positions in said Department, to take effect April 1, 1907:

	Incum- bents.	Per Annum.
Building Inspector	I	\$2,100 00
Typewriting Copyist	I	600 00
Law Clerk	I	1,200 00

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salaries of the above positions as set forth therein, to take effect April 1, 1907.

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

The President laid before the Board the following communications from the Public Administrator:

No. 64.

Bureau of the Public Administrator,
New York, December 31, 1907.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Pursuant to chapter 230, section 30, of the Laws of 1808, the undersigned hereby reports a transcript of such of his accounts as have been closed or finally settled, and of those on which any money has been received by him as part of the proceeds of any estate on which he has administered since the date of his last report.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

A Transcript of Such of His Accounts as Have Been Closed or Finally Settled Since the Date of His Last Report.

Name of Deceased.	Date of Final Decree.	Total Amount Received.	Total Amount Paid for Funeral Expenses, Expenses of Administration and Claims of Creditors.	Commissions Paid into the City Treasury.	Amount Paid to Legatees or Next of Kin.	Amount Paid into City Treasury for Unknown Next of Kin.	Balance Held.
Joseph Levin		\$122 00	\$76 62	\$6 10	\$39 28	.....	.....
Edward B. Preston		8 54	8 11	43	.....	.....	.....
John Phillips		325 39	161 50	16 27	147 62	.....	.....
James H. Donohue		197 04	187 19	9 85	.....	.....	.....
Maria L. Moore		152 34	102 82	7 62	41 90	.....	.....
Adam Planz		288 45	181 47	14 42	92 56	.....	.....
William Ryan		156 00	153 96	2 04	.....	.....	.....
Albert Reuter		168 98	160 53	8 45	.....	.....	.....
August J. Spang	Nov. 27, 1907	4,075 64	631 96	164 39	3,279 29	.....	.....
Lucy Fisher		18 33	17 41	92	.....	.....	.....
Jennie C. Washburn		203 23	.....	.....	.....	\$203 23	.....
James Coyle		40 59	.....	.....	.....	40 59	.....
Mary Morrell		9 85	10	.....	9 75	.....	.....
Mary Lenihan	Dec. 5, 1907	1,116 70	252 06	56 60	808 04	.....	.....
Fredericka E. Charte	Dec. 5, 1907	4,629 98	219 51	178 37	.....	4,232 10	.....
Kate Ward, etc.	Dec. 5, 1907	4,444 56	326 31	173 61	.....	.....	*\$3,944 64
James McCall	Dec. 5, 1907	881 34	245 48	44 07	.....	491 79	100 00
Sarah Dunn	Dec. 5, 1907	747 29	133 22	37 36	.....	536 71	40 00
Marian Jefferies	Dec. 5, 1907	2,303 79	405 01	115 19	.....	1,658 59	125 00
John Whitty	Dec. 5, 1907	895 03	164 66	44 75	.....	635 62	50 00
William McClellan		311 94	229 57	15 60	66 77	.....	.....
Guiseppi Verza	Dec. 9, 1907	4,265 13	399 58	170 35	3,785 20	.....	.....
John Pettit		153 35	145 53	7 82	.....	.....	.....
Fannie M. Tuttle		14 25	.....	.....	.....	14 25	.....
Elise Huhn		279 51	156 84	13 98	108 69	.....	.....
Edward A. Willard		2,092 76	1,988 12	104 64	.....	.....	.....
Edward Blake	Dec. 14, 1907	3,562 45	525 88	151 56	1,923 34	.....	961 67
William Hollweg		168 54	.....	.....	.....	168 54	.....
Wilson Joyner		147 75	140 12	7 63	.....	.....	.....
Paul Casetas		3 58	3 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
John O'Brien No. 1	Dec. 19, 1907	1,448 79	202 72	72 44	.....	1,078 63	95 00
John O'Brien No. 2	Dec. 19, 1907	1,056 39	351 66	51 57	.....	613 16	40 00
Estates received from Coroners, September 10, 1907, as per list attached.		93 72	.....	4 69	.....	89 03	.....
Estates received from Commissioner of Charities, September 5, 1907, as per list attached		55 27	.....	2 76	.....	52 51	.....
Total		\$34,443 50	\$7,481 52	\$1,483 48	\$10,302 44	\$9,814 75	\$5,356 31

* City Chamberlain.

A Statement of the Title of Any Estate on Which Any Money Has Been Received Since the Date of the Last Report.

Name of Deceased.	Total Amount Received.	Name of Deceased.	Total Amount Received.
Barbara Specht	\$884 34	William J. Fagan	5 00
Delia Murray	273 78	Bernard B. Woods	216 09
Katie F. Lynch	93 17	John Green	102 00
James J. McHugh	275 00	Elizabeth St. Bernard	30 00
Geo. A. J. Lee	5 03	John McLaughlin	184 00
Jean Le Bars	40 00	Bernard B. Woods	16 09
Joseph F. Johnson	25 00	Mayer Funk	60
Cassie Young	290 20	Geo. Marcris	16 00
Henry Clausen	19 60	Geo. Marcris	17 00
Karl L. Kern	10	Paul Casetas	3 58
William Davis	14	John Schied	550 00
William C. Root	50	Lucien Vignal	61 60
Michael Fitzpatrick	12 00	Margaret T. Holdsworth	22 40
Stephen George	61 20	Mary Keough	48 57

Name of Deceased.	Total Amount Received.	Name of Deceased.	Total Amount Received.
Gregory S. Martin	411 62	Vincenzo Bollachino	10 00
Hannah J. Riordan	885 12	Henry Holter	65 80
Grace I. Pease	2 64	Martin G. Stahlberg	1,000 00
Geo. A. J. Lee	109 15	Edward Kingston	152 25
John Schied	61 10	Carl G. Stein	524 61
Estates received from Bellevue Hospital, as per list attached	194 23	John V. Baird	452 19
Henry Simons	1 75	Thomas W. Fischer	14 00
Thomas Kavanagh	7 38	Joseph Gerathy	125 00
Delia Murray	2 90	Pauline Fengel	111 00
Julia Tompkins	1 62	G. W. R. Phillips	112 02
Estates received from Coroners, as per list attached	88 52	Fredk. Hay	15 00
F. A. Baumann	30 77	Mary Keough	50
Rowland Malloy	11	John Baird	32
Estates received from Commissioner of Charities, as per list attached	72 76	Interest received from banks on average amount of deposits	265 10
John Gray	119 38	Total	\$8,089 83

Cash Received From Commissioner of Charities, December 5, 1907.

John Kelly	\$1 75
William Kirschner	1 00
Catherine Connolly	20
Thomas Ryan	15 00
Catherine Stilwell	2 00
John O'Hara	3 00
May Zeigler	25
Howard Collins	15 82
Robert Grinnmonds	2 00
Joseph Larkin	97
Frank Briesmeister	5 20
William Oewis	20
Mary Collins	1 75
Mary White	09
Kate Sweeney	6 81
Michael Sullivan	10
Margaret Rogers	1 38
Armeida Dexter	11 49
Samuel Hoffman	1 05
Maria Lafayette	
Isabel Simpson	
Total.	\$72 76

Received From Coroners of Manhattan, November 12, 1907.

William Arnold	\$0 59
Oscar Belkin	25
S. Bermobitz	04
Cosgrove, No. 5 Thompson street.	2 80
Michael J. Doyle	25
George Dustel	36
Frederick Gobel	1 25
Kate Hazel	05
Jeanette Lester	25
Charles Nichols	11
William Pleasant	05
Alfonsi Swanoffi, and sale of coin.	47
Unknown man, No. 105 South street; less expenses, \$1.	15 30
Unknown man, No. 228 South street.	66
Unknown man, Piers 1 and 2.	6 20
Unknown man, Central Park	25
Unknown man, Thirty-third street and Ninth avenue; less expenses, 60 cents	3 76
Unknown man, Pier 5, North river	52
Unknown man, Third street and East river.	85
O. L. Swanson	05
Louis Scanyette	1 00
John Barace	66
John Coma	66
Thomas Doyle	2 48
Rosie Grass	3 94
Anastas Helvanas	50
Alex. Johnson	21
Martin Kuhlman	2 17
John D. Mays	30
John McCann	7 31
Fritz Nichkel	1 02
L. Nemirofsky	01
Sarah Russell	80
Jules Tusaint	2 00
Dominick Verdi	57
Unknown man, Eighteenth street and Tenth avenue; less expenses, 60 cents	14 15
Unknown man, Pier 32, North river	30
Unknown man, No. 10 Chatham Square.	13 50
Stephan Magainsy	05
C. Fovzsky	75
Francisco R. Lopez	70
Total.	\$88 52

Received from Bellevue Hospital, November 14, 1907.

Philip Steinberg	\$0 15
James Torhey	30
Frederic Voelz	4 85
Henry Simon	30
Herman Skinner	7 50
Frank Deeandy	5 66
August Stark	07
Charles McBrierty	25
William Steinberg	09
Annie Zingetti	7 93
Annie Chleeder	5 00
James Dougherty	1 95
Dennis Brennan	23
John H. Anderson	02
Harry Marron	3 17
Stephen Vanni	15
John Dugan	07
William Blackwood	05
Matthew Shapiro	1 30
Miles Kane	05
Sam Caruthers	05
Robert Link	02
Stephen Gerber	10
Thomas Wingate	35
Joseph Delcurarch	1 28
Charles Clark	05
William H. Ceriley	21
John Kunstak	02
Carl Avery	02
Peter Shaughnesy	02
William Glenn	10
Charles Rocco	35
James Leyrin	1 07
Margaret Stevens	2 16
Margaret Boyle	2 00
Mary Hoffman	1 00
James Quinn	10
John McCabe	25
James Dugan	60
John Harrington	60
Richard Price	10
Nichola Boland	1 50
Patrick Matthews	45
Total.	1 13

Julia Ell	4 30
David Brown	70
Annie Miller	10
Petro Fondazzi	1 16
Wm. Zimmerman	45
Robert Gray	10
William Smith	36
John Reilly	05
John Lising	05
Unknown man	37
George Butleins	1 00
John Kopf	3 60
Mike O'Shea	15
Minnie Courtney	25
William Orr	2 00
Unknown man	2 00
Charles Rock	1 00
Chauncey Bostwick	48
Lena Behring	45
Conrad Bendesser	2 58
Charles McMance	2 17
John Hamilton	03
Wm. Melville	10
Edward Meyer	85
George Frost	10
Henry May	36
Max Browitz	1 25
Christina Youlberg	25
Harry Burton	1 83
John Barry	1 49
Thomas Dowel	3 01
Joseph Kelly	20
Margia Mulman	50
Herman Holman	95
Wm. Bradly	15
Oscar Hain	05
Samuel Campbell	30
Charles Gravert	45
Lawrence Cary	14
John C. Riley	42
Cecil Broadbent	09
Martin Ryan	1 78
Charles Schnell	02
Charles Wells	50
John Sturm	01
Franklin Waltemier	1 07
Bernard Wolschfsky	50
James Farrell	69
Jennie Ginsmith	1 02
Kastas Liarvins	35
George Hahn	40
Marie Foster	14
Katie Brown	05
Joseph Brown	3 05
George White	3 85
John Widmer	50
Harry Bland	80
Charles Couteunmache	52
Thomas Wreney	1 26
Mary Chany	23
Rose Bildock	1 25
Blanch Robinson	25
Elsa Oakland	1 78
James Marron	06
Michael Couchy	85
Sam Rosenberg	15
John Sheehan	1 00
Stania Martanan	48
George Prehill	55
John Lavery	06
Patrick Niece	30
John Corello	10 21
Wm. Horstmann	2 66
Margaret Varion	80
Catherine Bassford	75
John Marrell	25
Nellie King	05
Bessie Stork	2 00
Mary Walker	15
Rudolph Beyer	36
Ignato Koskowsky	2 23
Margaret Shoort	05
Kate McBride	24
Peter Bussi	06
Harry Graham	1 32
Nercus Dyamakin	23
John Miller	05
Max Guthmann	2 02
Tom Johnson	1 20
Edward Schotte	25
Joseph Cunningham	02
John Leonard	30
Patrick Reilly	1 00
Nellie King	10
John Heffermann	97
Thomas Anderson	97
Joseph Terrill	50
William McEwen	01
John Barry	65
Thomas Annesley	1 15
Augusta Costa	88
Martin O'Connor	3 18
Miles Smith	1 24
Milton Christopher	40
James Murphy	29
Michael Reilly	3 58
Caroline Shot	26
Fred Sippot	35
Mary McGowan	05
Patrick Reilly	20
Louis Hermann	09
Jefferson Fisger	1 21
John Halbig	4 65
James Clifford	28
Allie Taylor	27
Joseph Hoch	2 25
Daniel Spillane	25
Joseph Connors	40
Herman Till	1 35
John Johnson	34
Bicillio Cherno	72
Mathew Crarby	36
George McQueen	05
Mathew Mercer	2 06
Harry McPlace	26

Charles Mulligan	1 15					
Foley	1 16					
William Rairodina	1 25					
Total	\$194 23					

Received from the Commissioner of Charities September 5, 1907.

Paul Heinrich	\$0 55					
Jesse Rardin	5 00					
Henry Collins	56					
Emil Knell	1 00					
Abraham Weiner	2 63					
Michael O'Shaughnessy	13 00					
Kate Moddy	25					
Charles Styers	1 00					
Robert Crowe	1 11					
Peter Ward	1 00					
Margaret Leckham	1 00					
Daniel Calahan	35					
Richard Tyrrell	07					
Christian Frederick	75					
Matthew Sauer	1 07					
Kate Reilly	7 00					
Robert McIntyre	4 86					
George McGrath	1 13					
Charles G. Peck	1 16					
Angelo Petrozelo	91					
James Powderly	15					
William Murray	3 63					
Dominick Marcus	82					
Charles Willis	7 27					
Total	\$55 27					

Received From the Coroner of Manhattan on September 10, 1907.

Shepan Balitz	\$13 49					
Joes Bello	13					
John Brennan	10					
John Conrad	90					
Albert Crowell	10					
Philip Disbrow	40					
Edward Egan	55					
Simon Fairglass; less expenses, 70 cents.	9 50					
Chas. A. Foster	6 75					
John Gallagher	05					
Edward Higgins	32					
Richard Jones	1 03					
Henry James	2 25					
Rebecca Musky	95					
William Morris	1 27					
C. Mellino	1 30					
Joseph Melo	35					
Anton Manig	09					
William McMahon	60					
Chas. Peterson	01					
W. F. Quirk	27					
William Reid	1 00					
J. Rawser	03					
A. Seebury	15					
Frank Sperry	56					
Traskow Waayl	45					
Fred. Thoms	05					
Charles Waters	80					
Unknown man	1 60					
Unknown man	05					
Unknown man	01					
Unknown man	17 55					
Unknown man; less expenses, \$1.	87					
Unknown man	1 07					
Crispodi	1 57					
William Coulstine	20					
R. H. Combs	30					
John Dempsey	24					
M. Dougherty	20					
Matthew Doyle	15					
James Dooley	33					
John Donovan	10					
Chas. Greenwich	6 65					
John Heins	31					
Carl Kaufman	1 90					
Peter Lyden	2 00					
Michael McAvoy	10					
Herman Phillips	1 58					
Thos. S. Renssler	10					
Patrick Reilly	17					
Chas. Solman	01					
Unknown man	25					
Unknown man	17					
Unknown man	01					
Unknown man	10					
Unknown man	10					
Unknown man	30					
Unknown man	45					
Unknown man	Total	\$93 72				

Which was ordered on file.

No. 65.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907.

Bureau of the Public Administrator,
No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan,
New York, January 1, 1908.

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

Gentlemen—The Public Administrator, pursuant to chapter 230 of the Laws of 1808, section 27 of said act, herewith exhibits to the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York a statement, on oath, of the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he shall have taken charge of and collected any effects, or on which he shall have administered during the year 1907, with the names of the deceased, his or her addition, and the country or place from which he or she came, if the same be known.

Respectfully,

*WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator.

Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.
James McCall, none	New York....	England	\$88 16	\$595 79
Ferdinand Metz, merchant	New York....	Maryland	500 68	1,231 18
Davis Auerbach, sewing machines	New York....	Russia	17 67	136 95
Bertha Eschbacher, cleaner	New York....	Germany	39 17	283 45
Ernst Abrahamson, fisherman	New York....	Sweden	30 40	148 53
Edward Karcher, decorator	New York....	France	56 07	386 51
Mary Murphy, domestic	New York....	Ireland	90 84	622 10
Henry Ahlers, wheelwright	New York....	Saxony	105 76	987 20
William S. Peacock, baker	New York....	England	65 76	337 57
Lawrence Peltier, unknown	New York....	Unknown	24 93	219 00
Marie Androit, housework	New York....	France	2 23	16 85
Joseph Koestter, manufacturer	New York....	Austria	41 90	297 55
Frederick W. Sabokat, tailor	New York....	Germany	34 25	270 09
Julius Mackenroth, waiter	New York....	Germany	62 00	491 42
Abraham M. Brenner, merchant	New York....	Austria	18 90	139 46
Joseph Edwards, seaman	New York....	Norway	91 00	651 01
Rudolph Witteker, cutlery	New York....	Austria	44 40	343 15
Herman Gayruss, peddler	New York....	Russia	32 30	173 95
Eliza Brecht, cleaner	New York....	Germany	35 82	180 97
Thomas F. Booth, painter	New York....	England	47 22	504 75
Robert Kynest, saw filer	New York....	Germany	41 43	301 94
Thomas Brown, sailor	New York....	Ireland	51 37	398 16
Kate Gallagher, cook	New York....	Ireland	32 76	267 06
William Kull, unknown	New York....	Unknown	13 17	112 72
Peter Durkin, soldier	New York....	Ireland	68 85	608 68
Margaret Daly, kept boarders	New York....	Unknown	78 95	642 89
Marie Loeffler, unknown	New York....	Germany	51 80	469 21
Joseph Schwartz, tailor	New York....	Roumania	49 65	471 64
Mary Lenihan, domestic	New York....	Ireland	96 40	907 64
Lucinda O. Ramsey, unknown	New York....	Unknown	69 19	607 66
Kate Beckman, none	New York....	Ireland	4 29	23 98
Isaac Levy, peddler	New York....	Russia	41 33	368 08
John Dunsworth, unknown	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	52 19
Frida Gregor, washing	New York....	Germany	6 37	60 50
Mary M. Gallagher, domestic	New York....	Ireland	124 25	1,237 48
James Haughey, soldier	New York....	Unknown	196 00	1,752 85
Edmond Walsh, soldier	New York....	Unknown	80 57	802 71
Charles Smith, marine	New York....	Unknown	67 10	706 43
Elizabeth Stratford, none	New York....	Unknown	139 55	1,334 48
George A. Sheldon, clerk	New York....	New York.....	.....	25
Annie Spargara, domestic	New York....	Germany	4 68	50 03
Mary Bernard, unknown	New York....	Unknown	232 10	2,342 96
James H. Whitelegge, lawyer	New York....	England	180 50	144 48
Mary Mortill, etc., domestic	New York....	England	782 66	6,841 98
Edward P. Maguire, cook	New York....	Ireland	37 57	479 45
Mary Donohue, domestic	New York....	Ireland	65 00	575 31
Joseph Green, unknown	New York....	Hungary .....	.....	2 05
Edward Braun, soldier	New York....	Unknown	104 20	1,128 83
Nora Meehan, housekeeper	New York....	Unknown	17 36	154 03
Anslum Schloss, none	New York....	Germany	89 05	889 78
Marie Hebert				

Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.	Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.
Catherine Powers, cook.....	New York....	England	25 04	528 72	Marie Ducci, housewife.....	New York....	Italy	5 70	219 68
Celestine Garling, housewife.....	New York....	France	4 40	70 63	Karin Karlin, cook.....	New York....	Sweden	15 60	375 48
Elizabeth Boenon, unknown.....	New York....	France	2 08	64 45	Lizzie J. Evans, dressmaker.....	New York....	United States....	49 48	1,778 63
Theodore Wollkopf, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	16 27	255 46	Adam Tressel, shoemaker.....	New York....	Bavaria	24 95	672 84
Bernard Dooley, horseshoer.....	New York....	Ireland	22 00	302 77	H. H. Frost, none.....	New York....	United States....	.....	55
Anna Typold, domestic.....	New York....	Hungary	7 00	112 99	Nelson Crapser, engineer.....	New York....	United States....	.....	42 10
Henrietta C. Boyd, servant.....	New York....	Ireland	27 40	469 12	H. Klein, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	26 98
Geo. A. Gist, elevatorman.....	New York....	United States....	3 70	41 75	Thomas Roche, farmer.....	New York....	Ireland	171 28	8 73
Marian Jeffries, forewoman.....	New York....	United States...	127 95	1,821 78	Elizabeth E. Haskins, cook.....	New York....	United States....	10 89	354 89
Samuel J. Lynch, liquor dealer.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	11 06	Kate Ward, housekeeper.....	New York....	United States....	188 49	4,209 25
Thomas Miller, none.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	110 00	Johanna Quirk, none.....	New York....	Ireland	52 07	1,746 89
John Harstone, waiter.....	New York....	New Jersey....	3 79	51 87	James Jones, bookkeeper.....	New York....	United States....	20 00	621 59
Marie Demers, none.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	20 60	Alice Walsh, laundress.....	New York....	Ireland	36 50	1,161 72
Joseph Bourcier, mattress maker.....	New York....	France	27 13	499 24	Anna Hanson, laundress.....	New York....	Sweden	63 50	705 95
John Hain, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	35 10	586 88	Annie Fields, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	11 37	376 37
Emma Campion, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	19 50	301 77	Hanna Traband, none.....	New York....	England	4 92	159 90
Mary Mansfield, domestic.....	New York....	Unknown	16 77	296 26	Louisa Johnstone, none.....	New York....	Ireland	16 25	448 19
Frederick Echarta, none.....	New York....	Germany	112 60	4,459 27	Leopold L. Jering, none.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	4 00
Carl F. Muller, unknown.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	58 01	John Brown, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	95	28 95
Isaac Stein, peddler.....	New York....	Russia	4 18	75 77	Emil Gerdon, none.....	New York....	France	9 25	7 65
Max Siebkin, carpenter.....	New York....	New York....	23 52	421 63	Minnie M. Guest, chambermaid.....	New York....	Ireland	4 65	.....
Alonzo Jacobs, janitor.....	New York....	Virginia	18 62	417 65	Wilhelm Hannehann, workman.....	New York....	Germany	45	15 43
William Hollweg, waiter.....	New York....	Hanover	31 70	599 88	Johanna Olson, cook.....	New York....	Sweden .....	.....	75 00
Carl L. A. Stephani, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	893 77	5,247 47	Joseph C. Freville, dishwasher.....	New York....	France	75	23 16
Adam Stickler, shoemaker.....	New York....	Germany	62 32	787 39	Johanna Siket, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	9 50	285 73
Dennis J. Byrne, bricklayer.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	59 95	Charles Newmann, sailor.....	New York....	Sweden	2 00	68 27
Victor Banner, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	1 52	27 46	Ellen Callaghan, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	15 58	601 02
Johanna Welton, soldier.....	New York....	Unknown	38 07	634 56	Joseph Weinhart, groom.....	New York....	Austria .....	.....	34 65
Michael Brady, foreman.....	New York....	Ireland	67 76	1,761 56	Rose Seiter, housework.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	9 85
Ellen Sullivan, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	5 75	94 94	John C. Paul, writer of circulars.....	New York....	England	2 30	2 30
Jennie Schlessinger, unknown.....	New York....	Russia	8 20	177 36	Patrick McGowan, longshoreman.....	New York....	Ireland	11 65	486 87
Otto Engelhardt, waiter.....	New York....	Germany	7 37	160 38	Leon Racanet, cook.....	New York....	France	1,339 87	3 50
Anne Geraghty, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	55 04	1,527 30	Annie Curtis, washing.....	New York....	Ireland	9 50	.....
John Keegan, porter.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	10 60	William Regan, soldier.....	New York....	Ireland	27 39	996 50
John O'Brien, canalboat captain.....	New York....	Ireland	45 40	815 73	K. Makamura, cook.....	New York....	Japan .....	.....	27 95
Estella Mirgabé, milliner.....	New York....	France .....	.....	37 68	Jacob Reiber, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	3 23	117 55
Albert Doninger, bartender.....	New York....	Germany	22 77	262 39	James Legg, sailor.....	New York....	Scotland	2 95	164 89
Catherine Schroeder, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	43 33	1,023 98	Annie Corcoran, hospital work.....	New York....	Ireland	36 91	1,356 07
Margt. Montgomery, boarding house...	New York....	England	265 84	105 00	Louis Schneider, watchman.....	New York....	United States....	1,076 57	1,076 57
Otto Lind, cook.....	New York....	Sweden	39 57	887 44	Harry Dempsey, porter.....	New York....	Ireland	6 18	391 64
Carrie Smith, cook.....	New York....	United States....	23 75	548 17	Franz Schmutter, baker.....	New York....	Germany	12 00	547 32
Mary Brennan, unknown.....	New York....	Ireland	23 10	378 88	Nicholas Hirt, shoemaker.....	New York....	Switzerland	2 84	116 39
August Braun, barber.....	New York....	Germany	6 55	170 20	Moses Levy, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	3 90	633 15
Henry Bloomfield, accountant.....	New York....	Hungary	7 20	48 70	John Dzunk, none.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	2 42
Sarah Garsh, domestic.....	New York....	England	15 06	284 28	Mary Kelly, housewife.....	New York....	England .....	.....	25 50
Emil Jansen, tailor.....	New York....	Sweden	5 65	118 42	Henry Beaumont, worked on pianos....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	14 44
William O. Kelly, clerk.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	15 00	Mary F. Martin, teacher.....	New York....	United States....	.....	657 52
Frank Feilock, ironworker.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	11 70	Niel Lindahl, unknown.....	New York....	Sweden	1,032 14	1,169 15
Catherine Farmer, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	56 35	1,814 50	Alice Tally, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	01	2,038 55
Charles Burghart, storekeeper.....	New York....	Germany	6 92	184 11	Mary Owens, housecleaner.....	New York....	Ireland	27 35	917 73
Nora Scanlon, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	5 06	Mary Madden, scrubwoman.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	33 45
Barbara E. Braham, storekeeper.....	New York....	United States....	.....	100 00	Matthew Eldridge, none.....	New York....	United States....	1 65	63 35
John Whitty, keeper.....	New York....	Ireland	40 42	728 37	John A. Svenson, tailor.....	New York....	Sweden .....	.....	12 20
Herman Schneider, engineer.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	9 65	Lillie Jackson, laundress.....	New York....	United States....	.....	24 69
Matilda Beck, none.....	New York....	Germany	37 74	803 85	Charles Christiansen, waiter.....	New York....	Sweden .....	.....	75
Israel Reiss, tailor.....	New York....	Russia	18	5 40	Mary J. O'Connell, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	6 75	440 26
Jennie Washburn, domestic.....	New York....	Nova Scotia....	.....	27 78	Henry Dohren, hospital work.....	New York....	Denmark	2 80	172 07
Mary Martin, waitress.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	13 23	Anna Rehm, unknown.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	90 20
Frank Geaton, clerk.....	New York....	Maine .....	.....	13 00	Sarah A. Rutherford, dressmaker.....	New York....	Scotland .....	.....	56 29
John Ajootian, moulder.....	New York....	Armenia	47 42	1,463 53	Solomon Rencurrell, cigarmaker.....	New York....	Cuba	3 80	342 11
Jane C. Horn, unknown.....	New York....	Ireland	96 43	2,207 26	Luigi Steffonone, musician.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	92 45
Frank D. Kane, cabman.....	New York....	United States....	210 74	161 03	Catherine Fox, none.....	New York....	Ireland	737 57	2,249 69
Georgiana Cephas, servant.....	New York....	Maryland	2 97	75 39	Anna Connors, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	25 33	1,133 32
Hipolito Sasa, tobacco.....	New York....	Cuba	4 60	119 52	John S. Hueston, messenger.....	New York....	Canada .....	.....	66 95
James L. Gordon, lawyer.....	New York....	Virginia	7 77	37 54	William Williams, porter.....	New York....	United States....	1 90	96 85
Gerolomo Bercolina, painter.....	New York....	Italy	10 12	262 99	Joseph Riccobona, oil dealer.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	2 37
Lizzie Briody, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	7 30	210 84	Bernard Durheim, unknown.....	New York....	United States....	6 00	332 35
Ann Dowd, laundress.....	New York....	Ireland	11 40	295 93	James Williams, waiter.....	New York....	United States....	.....	11 96
Martin Kiehl, bricklayer.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	15 60	Edwin Temple, none.....	New York....	England .....	.....	5 68
Ann R. Maher, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	106 21	3,042 74	Edward Toner, none.....	New York....	Ireland	5 86	249 02
Harriet Gordon, domestic.....	New York....	England	45	11 34	Joseph Meitzineg, laborer.....	New York....	Austria	34	8 48
Michael Chilla, laborer.....	New York....	Italy	1 00	25 40	August Zolvert, none.....	New York....	Germany	6,087 34	694 99
Norman S. Towner, manager.....	New York....	Delaware	164 82	17 00	Josiah D. Evans, none.....	New York....	South Wales....	3 62	164 82
John Dodd, veterinary surgeon.....	New York....	Scotland	110 54	112 44	Hugo Frankfeld, merchant.....	New York....	United States....	1,516 13	1,716 42
Kate S. Tree, domestic.....	New York....	Pennsylvania ...	28	14 09	Ellen Mulhall, none.....	New York....	Ireland	6 21	260 70
Benj. F. de Costa, priest.....	New York....	Unknown	153 15	4,922 72	Charles Glosner, clerk.....	New York....			

Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.	Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.
Joseph Gooparick, wireworker.....	New York....	United States...	.....	10 29	Alexander J. Pope, clerk.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	174 02
Katherine Schultz, none.....	New York....	Germany	4 73	207 48	Charles E. Farrington, clerk.....	New York....	Danish W. Indies	26 51	2,771 83
Jacob Cook, machinist.....	New York....	United States...	5 56	283 61	John Sords, coachman.....	New York....	Ireland	2 84	207 24
Kerl Kral, pocketbook manufacturer..	New York....	Austria .....	.....	13 80	Joseph Audre, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	3 10	3 10
Samuel Bart, tailor.....	New York....	Russia .....	.....	15 86	Edward A. Willard, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	955 34	954 84
George Nicholax, none.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	5 47	Mary Kilroy, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	15 50	27 30
Wm. McGrath, steamfitter.....	New York....	United States...	.....	23 01	Luigi D'Angelo, laborer.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	71 65
Caroline Foster, servant.....	New York....	England .....	.....	1 00	Frederick A. Boyden, treasurer.....	New York....	United States...	1,434 59	.....
Jacob Eidermann, tailor.....	New York....	Russia	5 90	433 01	Frederick A. Boyden, treasurer.....	New York....	United States...	1,550 53	295 58
John O'Dell, caretaker.....	New York....	United States...	.....	2 65	Andrew Anderson, longshoreman.....	New York....	Norway	3 29	270 83
Charles Dilliweg, butcher.....	New York....	Prussia	10 88	620 06	Mary Barry, housemaid.....	New York....	Ireland	1 50	112 83
Charles Belmont, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	7 95	Thomas Gayne, tinsmith.....	New York....	Ireland	1 04	77 66
Enrico Liprandi, tailor.....	New York....	Italy	1 91	73 80	James Pickering, painter.....	New York....	England	13 40	1,206 63
Charles C. Hayden, writer.....	New York....	United States...	.....	49 90	Johann Michaels, promoter.....	New York....	Hungary	5 14	518 59
Matthew Tobin, odd jobs.....	New York....	United States...	.....	5 65	John Reinabaum, bartender.....	New York....	Russia	22 91	21 73
Giovanni Balletto, none.....	New York....	Italy	3 16	175 31	Julia Robinson, cook.....	New York....	United States...	4 97	442 19
Catherine Glass, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	2 24	41 98	Robert Hood, shoemaker.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	61 24
John Coros, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	46 27	Alice Bennett, housekeeper.....	New York....	England	8 56	312 28
John F. Trainor, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	12 75	727 88	James Coyle, laborer.....	New York....	Ireland	12 33	933 46
Maria M. Hayes, match dealer.....	New York....	England .....	.....	94 35	Gustav Isaacson, carpenter.....	New York....	Finland	75 00	75 00
Walter Rainberg, waiter.....	New York....	Sweden .....	.....	6 51	John Macross, laborer.....	New York....	Greece .....	.....	3 70
L. V. Pattangall, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	9 64	Giuseppe Gagliardi, waiter.....	New York....	Italy	4 46	623 70
Thomas J. Canavan, mason.....	New York....	England	1 90	96 89	Ernest Frede, clerk.....	New York....	Germany	16 45	1,955 40
Max Kruger, pocketbook maker.....	New York....	France	2 70	177 13	Agatha Gruser, domestic.....	New York....	Germany	3 60	319 53
Davis Moses, tailor.....	New York....	Russia	8 50	234 83	Kate Brady, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	4 79	550 25
Bridget Cochran, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	82 00	Emma Seeman, housekeeper.....	New York....	Germany	5 86	484 89
Maggie Kelly, housework.....	New York....	United States...	.....	3 44	Henry Hasselman, waiter.....	New York....	Germany	10 10	586 36
William Taylor, waiter.....	New York....	England	1 18	60 07	Ludwig Christiansen, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	11 10	49 73
William F. Perry, promoter.....	New York....	United States...	.....	2 77	Alois Komertzky, barkeeper.....	New York....	Austria	2 73	243 60
Frank Jarefsky, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	20 95	Iver Iverson, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	60 51
Mary J. Symington, caretaker.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	10 96	Margaret Fitzgibbons, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	24 80
Guseppi Nitallo, laborer.....	New York....	Italy	11 00	629 73	James B. Calhoun, salesman.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	29 24
William Hart, minstrel.....	New York....	Halifax .....	.....	97 01	Otto Hagen, manager.....	New York....	Germany	8 56	386 22
Ida Neumier, chambermaid.....	New York....	Finland .....	.....	85 00	Fredk. Geisker, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	26 22
Mary Whitelaw, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	352 40	356 88	Joseph Carpenter, saloon.....	New York....	Ireland	2 80	355 59
Christina Keller, housework.....	New York....	Germany	202 30	227 70	Sarah or Jane Carpenter, domestic....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	7 88
James Mulhern, clerk.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	12 85	Mary Conway, etc., housework.....	New York....	Ireland	6 10	397 97
Giovanni Romano, unknown.....	New York....	Italy	12	12	Thomas A. Payne, expressman.....	New York....	Virginia	6 16	306 32
Louis Faresin, architect.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	1 58	Frank Frost, none.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	33 82
Lydia A. Jenkins, none.....	New York....	United States...	3 79	260 50	Martin Brennan, none.....	New York....	Ireland	269 34	653 39
Frank Kramer, promoter.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	3 33	Ann Brady, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	5 06	395 47
Teresa Rose, cook.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	24 71	Edgar Jones, painter.....	New York....	Unknown	1 52	1 32
Katie Cohen, none.....	New York....	Unknown	2 91	176 27	John Thiessen, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	10	10
Mary Trainor, none.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	10 89	William M. Cox, seaman.....	New York....	Unknown	1 00	330 05
Timothy Kelleher, elevatorman.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	44 50	Julian Stimler, unknown.....	New York....	Hungary .....	.....	1 14
Augusta Gustfson, domestic.....	New York....	Sweden	1 67	133 50	Margt. Smith, employed in City Hospital	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	207 70
Caroline Klose, baker.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	1 00	Mary Sanz, none.....	New York....	United States...	.....	45 06
Eugene Bamberger, musician.....	New York....	Germany	90	30	Michael Duggan, hospital employee....	New York....	Unknown	21 12	78 57
Angelo Uttini, organ grinder.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	18 79	Alcide Beaudet, gardener.....	New York....	France	721 28	724 58
Mary Casey, none.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	2 43	Bridget or Delia McDonald, domestic..	New York....	Ireland	104 56	2,536 62
Melvin Dillett, none.....	New York....	United States...	.....	23 30	Enrico Lipido, laborer.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	77 30
William Andrews, unknown.....	New York....	United States...	.....	7 05	Magdalina Pfeuffer, domestic.....	New York....	Germany	1 70	163 48
Bridget Golden, unknown.....	New York....	Ireland	5 17	284 27	Marian Ajootian, none.....	New York....	Turkey	501 83	501 73
Maria F. Conway, housework.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	30 50	Joseph Wagner, laborer.....	New York....	United States...	.....	42 45
Hugh C. Dennis, none.....	New York....	United States...	3 40	181 69	Erik Johansen, United States Navy....	New York....	Sweden .....	.....	195 18
Martin Keane, railroad conductor..	New York....	Ireland	5 00	253 26	Emma Day, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	136 06
Edward Chrissie, artist.....	New York....	United States...	.....	71 84	Patrick Cheevers, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	1 32
Mary Baker, none.....	New York....	United States...	11 25	574 40	Andrew Cogan, none.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	4 35
Catherine Cosgrove, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	5 60	417 50	Katie Craig, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	2 17	116 57
Simon Wallach, agent.....	New York....	Austria .....	.....	51 39	Henry Clare, Jr., salesman.....	New York....	England	22 23	25 08
Henry Cody, laundry.....	New York....	England	2 97	200 86	James F. Finnegan, watchman.....	New York....	United States...	.....	972 63
Maggie Ahearn or Woods, housekeeper.	New York....	England .....	.....	15	Michael J. Gallagher, actor.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	93 75
Frederick Gruntdt, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	9 73	9 78	Emil Frost, soldier.....	New York....	Austria .....	.....	157 45
James Halle, laborer.....	New York....	Scotland .....	.....	8 19	John Mulry, paver.....	New York....	Ireland	56 68	3,945 39
Michael Strobel, hatter.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	24 65	Martin Mattson, carpenter.....	New York....	Sweden	124 08	298 98
Paul Nocquet, sculptor.....	New York....	Belgium	16 12	978 14	Josephine Baker, housework.....	New York....	United States...	.....	11 75
Rudolph Yanke, porter.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	2 87	Cassie Doyle, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	144 60
Mary E. Gaffney, housekeeper.....	New York....	United States...	4 98	254 62	Mary Anderson, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	58 27
Catherine McGrath, none.....	New York....	Ireland	81 97	4,639 32	William Steudel, waiter.....	New York....	Germany	14 30	349 83
Elford E. Treffry, author.....	New York....	England	7 50	887 93	Henrietta Dombrowsky, janitress.....	New York....	Russia	1 00	53 50
Salini Booshakira, jeweler.....	New York....	Syria .....	.....	241 92	Richard P. Harrison, none.....	New York....	Unknown	2 00	213 33
Thomas B. Norgate, draughtsman..	New York....	England .....	.....	61 05	Antonio Bruoscio, laborer.....	New York....	Italy	529 89	6 20
Bodo von Hodenberg, brewery worker..	New York....	Germany	31 32	2,838 75	Margaret Keating, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	34 72	3,228 70
Bodo von Hodenberg, brewery worker..	New York....	Germany	29 00	29 00	John Weber, none.....	New York....	Ireland	2,475 48	1,581 58
Peter Dale, driver.....	New York....	Ireland	3 50	199 15	Maria L. Moore, jewelry.....	New York....	United States...	152 34	150 77
Rose Dickson, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	92 63	John Schweitzer, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	2 63	154 94
Bosara Conti, housewife.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	3 40	William Ayre, soldier.....	New York....	England	4 18	277 08
Joseph Barr, watchman.....	New York....	Hungary	13 26	818					

Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.	Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.
Otto Tumpelmann, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	5 40	318 48	Antoni Yovich, none.....	New York....	Austria .....	.....	76 30
Thomas Kean, soldier.....	New York....	Ireland	6 50	413 21	Francis Cassidy, unknown.....	New York....	Ireland	90 78	90 68
John Holland, soldier.....	New York....	Ireland	4 67	292 62	Anna Zieger, none.....	New York....	Germany	45	.....
Michael Gallagher, soldier.....	New York....	Ireland	6 75	456 30	Mary A. Fisk, storekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	560 25	191 82
Catherine Bolden, none.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	23 47	Eliza Hayes, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	144 44	6,208 82
Herman Conrad, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	3 23	210 30	Alexander Campbell, porter.....	New York....	Scotland	17 80	17 52
Frederick Snyder, soldier.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	30 33	Maria Basjek, cider maker.....	New York....	Hungary	10 36	141 57
Joseph Hunterwald, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	4 64	313 93	John Hindt, peddler.....	New York....	Bohemia	92	47
Henry Wagner, gardener.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	27 60	Mary Peterson, cook.....	New York....	United States...	329 38	328 56
Julius Falkenstein, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	4 68	308 86	Mary Gallagher, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	127 26	126 56
Carl Fanning, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	2 51	174 80	Malachi McNamara, laborer.....	New York....	Ireland	537 14	148 43
John Mouston, soldier.....	New York....	Unknown	8 70	437 47	Albert Stutz, dyer.....	New York....	Germany	151 68	154 93
Nicoli Lade, etc., captain of float.....	New York....	Austria	40 00	123 81	Frederick Mallard, fruit dealer.....	New York....	United States...	.....	20
Adam Schoeing, butcher.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	6 66	Julius Braunzert, pocketbook maker.....	New York....	Germany	11 19	10 96
Charlotte Alston, laundress.....	New York....	United States...	33 46	460 61	Catherine Small, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	580 94	197 43
Annie McKenna, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	152 04	96 21	John Keller, bookmaker.....	New York....	Ireland	13 30	1,117 93
Josephine Doriat, housework.....	New York....	France	43 50	39 59	Imogene Wheeler, none.....	New York...	United States...	3,175 02	3,174 92
Daisy Young, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	6 37	Annie Matthews, housework.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	1 77
Maurice Quinlan, bricklayer.....	New York....	Ireland	1,020 50	3,431 92	Adam Planz, none.....	New York....	Germany	3 20	282 45
Jeff. Donohue, longshoreman.....	New York....	Ireland	1 86	125 79	W. H. Bassett Powell, salesman.....	New York....	England	537 82	705 87
Martha Kimball, lodging house.....	New York....	United States...	.....	196 40	Mary Harris, laundress.....	New York....	Ireland	2,660 94	2,659 99
Daniel McKay, laborer.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	40 80	Michael Meyers, canal.....	New York....	United States...	4 16	19 00
Michael F. Breckley, bartender.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	140 52	Kate Gaffney, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	688 60	188 83
John H. Mallay, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	1 76	James Dunn, messenger.....	New York....	Ireland	842 41	864 51
Ferdinand Berner, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	10	.....	Charles Ruell, dyer.....	New York....	Germany	278 70	169 40
George Braun, carpenter.....	New York....	Germany	05	.....	Edward O. Robinson, porter.....	New York....	Br. West Indies.	15 00	20 20
Hans Garland, waiter.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	34 41	William McClellan, clerk.....	New York....	Unknown	311 94	311 84
Elise Huhn, housewife.....	New York....	Germany	3 15	123 27	Emma Magher, domestic.....	New York....	Sweden	1,037 75	1,037 98
Catherine Henkell, nurse.....	New York....	Germany	6 05	575 54	Giacomo Serana, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	60 25
John Sinclair, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	06	Julius Bruggman, tailor.....	New York....	Switzerland	46 06	49 36
Max A. Lentin, sailor.....	New York....	Germany	1 85	40 46	Jean Le Bars, French proprietor.....	New York....	France	418 03	517 07
Edward Blake, unknown.....	New York....	England	47 57	2,114 90	Nicholas Kohl, brewer.....	New York....	Germany	52 75	252 15
Mary McInerney, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	10 18	165 36	Ann Mackey, servant.....	New York....	Unknown	433 90	482 40
Frieda Roitsch, cook.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	169 00	Herman Christatler, draughtsman.....	New York....	Germany	76 36	76 26
Stanislaus Poznansky, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	817 75	190 00	Bridget Dempsey, servant.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	68 42
Lizzie Jockers, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	19 58	.....	John Sheridan, coachman.....	New York....	Ireland	1,148 10	1,147 65
Leopold Tauss, waiter.....	New York....	Austria	7 88	.....	Susan Owen, unknown.....	New York....	England .....	.....	119 78
Sarah E. McKeever, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	25 52	Mary G. Brady, none.....	New York....	Ireland	21 61	21 74
James T. Wilbur, commission merchant.	New York....	United States...	3 87	3 67	Younval Young, laundry.....	New York....	Germany	1 15	55
Emma Sloan, unknown.....	New York....	United States...	.....	3 10	Katherine Bollomo, housewife.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	6 30
Catherine Sullivan, hairdresser.....	New York....	United States...	122 67	128 30	Annie Flaherty, dressmaker.....	New York....	United States...	350 24	349 54
Mary Smyth, none.....	New York....	Ireland	787 50	787 30	Mary J. Kearney, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	200 58	199 88
Mary Domasco, unknown.....	New York....	Italy	3 15	10	Jacob Weidemann, none.....	New York....	Germany	7 86	6 66
Paul Geffers, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	5 32	9 23	Lulu B. Grover, writer.....	New York....	United States...	974 34	385 95
Mrs. F. Erie Wharton, dressmaker....	New York....	Canada	1 60	135 57	Chas. B. Henning, nurse.....	New York....	Germany	902 98	254 44
Stephen Basjek, carpenter.....	New York....	Hungary	269 85	50 14	John Woods, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	24 50
Kate Owens, housework.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	26 42	Frank Heider, tinsmith.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	79 91
Ann Fanning, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	7 19	Sarah Keppelman, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	65 00	65 00
Bridget Devlin, washing and scrubbing.	New York....	Ireland	5 45	488 46	Sarah L. Steinbach, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	85 27	85 27
Mary J. Cunningham, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	18 93	Theodore Muller, none.....	New York....	Germany	109 67	109 47
Edward Leonard, bartender.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	23 25	George Whitney, driver.....	New York....	United States...	25 71	25 61
Hyman Horn, laborer.....	New York....	Austria .....	.....	71 90	James Connelly, engineer.....	New York....	Unknown	128 05	129 14
John A. Haller, speculator.....	New York....	United States...	5,623 46	5,827 35	Laura Griffith, servant.....	New York....	United States...	1 90	70
Frederick J. Williams, miner.....	New York....	England	82 51	125 91	Mrs. Goodyear Goodhue, none.....	New York....	United States...	41 41	41 21
Prosper Mercier, none.....	New York....	France	80	.....	William Hoefle, brushmaker.....	New York....	Germany	125 83	154 83
Markar Tastjian, unknown.....	New York....	Armenia	79 35	.....	John Daniels, stonemason.....	New York....	Scotland .....	.....	3 39
Joseph Slovick, farmer.....	New York....	Austria	833 69	161 58	Joseph Heppenheimer, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	10
Domenico Cotroneo, carpenter.....	New York....	Italy	55 05	54 05	Anna La Mond, housecleaner.....	New York....	Ireland	2 09	2 14
Katharina Klein, housework.....	New York....	Germany	13 87	74 26	Thomas Clary, driver.....	New York....	Ireland	35 45	36 95
Jos. F. Johnson, landscape gardener....	New York....	England	84 46	406 01	Mary Jagielsky, housework.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	6 55
Annie Hoffman, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	40 01	37 51	Susan Dunn, housework.....	New York....	England	747 29	707 29
Marie Sali, domestic.....	New York....	Germany	958 70	962 50	Joseph Coffey, laborer.....	New York....	Ireland	11 70	11 70
Elize Csornyei, cook.....	New York....	Hungary	5 80	303 70	Louisa Mann, none.....	New York....	Germany	496 90	140 78
Amelia Kroll, cook.....	New York....	Russia	44 92	573 76	Joseph Kohn, shoemaker.....	New York....	France	12 00	12 00
Hilda Swedorn, housekeeper.....	New York....	Sweden	8,539 55	253 54	Margaret A. Welch, scrubber.....	New York....	Ireland	261 09	261 09
Anders Hanson, tailor.....	New York....	Sweden .....	.....	34 28	Alfred Roland, musician.....	New York....	Germany	95 90	95 90
Winifred Dwyer, none.....	New York....	Ireland	149 00	147 43	Martin Cohn, waiter.....	New York....	Germany	10 05	10 05
John Monahan, laborer.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	19 17	Joseph E. Phelan, none.....	New York....	United States...	1,631 59	286 16
Rudolph Steidtner, unknown.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	100 30	Walter H. Gray, clerk.....	New York....	United States...	70	70
Winifred Dolan, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	302 85	.....	John Brown, peddler.....	New York....	Ireland	1,054 12	54 19
Sarah Callahan, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	93 00	91 43	Salvatore Sperlazzo, unknown.....	New York....	.....	35 30	35 30
Antonio Caruso, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	2 50	Frederick Schmanke, engineer.....	New York....	Germany	6 79	6 79
Delia Flaherty, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	190 86	156 77	August J. Spang, printer.....	New York....	United States...	4,075 64	4,075 64
Bertha Kohler, domestic.....	New York....	Germany	1 18	.....	Emma L. Moore, housekeeper.....	New York....	Canada	286 23	286 23
Karl Helmkampf, peddler.....	New York....	Germany	19 03	.....	Gaetano Riggio, baker.....	New York....	Italy	10	10
August Walters, laborer.....	New York....	Germany	200 00	199 90	Walter Baer, speculator.....	New York....	Switzerland	3,372	

Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.	Name and Occupation.	Place of Residence at the Time of Death.	Country or Place from Which He Came.	Total Amount of Receipts in 1907.	Total Amount of Expenditures in 1907.
Harry White, bartender.....	New York....	United States...	192 75	192 75	Cornelius Eagan, none.....	New York....	Ireland	9 00	9 00
Jennie C. Schenck, housewife.....	New York....	United States...	1,323 65	236 34	Max Jacobs, newsdealer.....	New York....	Russia	35 24	35 24
Isidore Moskowitz, waiter.....	New York....	Roumania	207 42	207 42	Nicola Christa, unknown.....	New York....	Turkey	113 58	113 58
Emil Duhec, butler.....	New York....	France	1,432 05	198 09	Eliza Franckfort, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	30	.....
John Moloney, stableman.....	New York....	Ireland	7 25	7 25	Alexander Reitzer, clerk.....	New York....	Hungary	8 26	1 10
Honora Hogan, unknown.....	New York....	.....	93 40	62 26	Elizabeth Daly, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	58 34	58 97
Margaret Hoffman, housework.....	New York....	Germany	106 52	106 52	John Yetter, laborer.....	New York....	Germany	2 58	2 5
John Fulton, clerk.....	New York....	Ireland	4 26	4 26	James Wilson, shoemaker.....	New York....	Ireland	6 55	70
Thomas Conroy, waiter.....	New York....	United States...	150 00	151 43	Anna L. Kipp, nurse.....	New York....	Germany	436 61	436 61
Karolina Elze, housework.....	New York....	Germany	156 60	156 60	Elizabeth Reynolds, servant.....	New York....	Ireland	3,179 37	275 53
J. Brookhouse Bowler, singer.....	New York....	Unknown	25 17	25 17	Mary Silagye, washerwoman.....	New York....	Hungary	22 20	5 67
Helen Funk, none.....	New York....	England	04	04	Mary Murphy, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	149 23	149 23
Christopher Sansmikat, armory employee	New York....	Germany	147 59	732 47	Thomas Maloney, laborer.....	New York....	Ireland	505 42	505 42
John Foster, unknown.....	New York....	.....	.....	10	Raefle Salerno, liquor dealer.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	1 72
John Koss, cigarmaker.....	New York....	Bohemia	669 01	7 73	Aaron Altschuler, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	459 50	13 27
Ella Bevens, matron, Randall's Island..	New York....	England	2,921 99	164 69	Max Gottschalk, clerk.....	New York....	Germany	8 02	8 02
George Hudson, plasterer.....	New York....	Australia	621 36	150 14	Paul Pruter, baker.....	New York....	United States...	108 15	108 15
Adam Carlson, none.....	New York....	United States...	15 03	15 03	Franz Hodl, unknown.....	New York....	Austria	103 80	103 80
Henry Meinke, unknown.....	New York....	.....	.....	30	Chas. H. Kappler, metal worker.....	New York....	Germany	8 00	8 00
Albert Reuter, salesman.....	New York....	Germany	168 98	168 98	Jane A. Vredenburg, laundress.....	New York....	United States...	382 19	382 19
Arthur O'Shea, veterinary surgeon.....	New York....	Ireland	3,222 26	1,093 29	William H. Ford, speculator.....	New York....	United States...	346 31	326 31
Theodore Kaufmann, bartender.....	New York....	Germany	106 44	106 44	Margaret Linsey, scrubber.....	New York....	Unknown	100 70	100 70
John Matthews, unknown.....	New York....	Holland	8 90	8 90	Gregor Nalehic, unknown.....	New York....	Austria	21 05	21 05
John Rankin, nurse.....	New York....	United States...	11 52	80	Pierre Longmiller, farmer.....	New York....	France	514 66	134 16
Ann or Mary McLaughlin, unknown...	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	10	Charalambs Chouroupsis, peddler.....	New York....	Greece	45 52	45 52
Daniel Morgan, soldier.....	New York....	Unknown	4 26	20	Theresa Milizia, housework.....	New York....	Italy	260 58	111 52
Hazel C. Walsh, actress.....	New York....	United States...	89 78	98 78	Guiseppa Verza, mgr. of newspaper....	New York....	Italy	4,265 13	4,265 13
Louisa Sigmund or Smith, housework..	New York....	Unknown	139 75	139 75	Josef Lewin, preacher.....	New York....	Russia	122 00	122 00
Catherine Duclos, housekeeper.....	New York....	Unknown	415 32	282 68	John Brady, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	4 85	4 85
Mary Connelly, beggar.....	New York....	Ireland	124 36	124 36	John M. Jennings, teamster.....	New York....	United States...	43 01	43 01
Christoph Aspeuleiter, laborer.....	New York....	Germany	242 28	242 28	Carl A. Musterer, peddler.....	New York....	Unknown	3 60	3 60
Mary Grew, none.....	New York....	Ireland	309 27	309 27	John Brown, coachman.....	New York....	United States...	50 47	50 47
William Donaldson, unknown.....	New York....	United States...	163 66	163 66	William A. Kreuter, porter.....	New York....	Germany	131 84	131 84
Frieda Heins, dressmaker.....	New York....	Germany	209 88	209 88	G. F. Ashton, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	60
Rose Fitzpatrick, washerwoman.....	New York....	Canada	6,366 41	479 69	Jennie G. Joy, janitress.....	New York....	Canada	675 09	137 95
Josephine Markey, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	309 61	309 61	Lizzie Starr, laundress.....	New York....	Ireland	222 52	222 52
Hugh Sample, ironworker.....	New York....	Ireland	14 39	90	Michael Fitzpatrick, boatman.....	New York....	Ireland	627 26	219 73
H. R. Cassel, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	10	10	John Knight, none.....	New York....	England	1,464 02	222 41
Mary Ellen Gordon, unknown.....	New York....	England	36 64	36 64	James Armstrong, laborer.....	New York....	United States...	425 58	425 58
Augusta Lindquist, domestic.....	New York....	Sweden	61 00	61 00	James Parlton, gardener.....	New York....	Ireland	200 40	132 92
Michael J. Ford, unknown.....	New York....	Ireland	17 31	17 31	Katie F. Lynch, servant.....	New York....	United States...	93 17	7 82
Julia A. Coyle, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	70 29	70 29	Jacob Widmaier, none.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	10
Christopher Cox, elevatorman.....	New York....	West Indies...	204 16	204 16	George Werner, unknown.....	New York....	United States...	1 20	1 20
Joseph Azthor, inventor.....	New York....	United States...	20	20	Basso Nikovich, laborer.....	New York....	Austria	41 25	.....
Walter Besmoehn, draughtsman.....	New York....	Germany	32 50	32 50	Anastasia Oty, none.....	New York....	Ireland	1,757 24	51 23
Oskar Nyberg, shoemaker.....	New York....	Sweden	10 41	60	Hugo Frauken, cook.....	New York....	Germany	621 45	621 45
George Nitcke, clerk.....	New York....	Germany	14 48	14 48	Agnes Collins, none.....	New York....	United States...	225 30	225 30
Samuel Gordon, unknown.....	New York....	Russia	5 96	5 96	John Durdy, laborer.....	New York....	United States...	672 68	11 76
William Nenus, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	2 09	25	Nicholas L. Campbell, surgeon.....	New York....	United States...	236 80	111 92
Augusta Baroni, unknown.....	New York....	Italy	15 57	15 57	Amanda Langmead, servant.....	New York....	United States...	36 69	36 69
Benjamin H. Poole, clerk.....	New York....	United States...	39 00	39 00	Emil Gordon, none.....	New York....	France	9 25	9 25
Emanuel Frey, policeman.....	New York....	Austria	5 05	5 05	William Fullerton, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	1 38	1 38
Frank Aveline, painter.....	New York....	United States...	18 71	18 71	John Donnelly, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	92	92
Peter Thompson, painter.....	New York....	Denmark	240 20	27 52	August Ratscp, upholsterer.....	New York....	Russia	78 08	78 08
Christopher Decker, shoemaker.....	New York....	Unknown	14 23	14 23	John Matthews, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	59 50	59 50
Michael P. Dumford, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	15 60	15 60	Henrietta P. O'Connell, servant.....	New York....	United States...	91 85	79 16
Elizabeth Roan, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	32 87	32 87	Annie Hita, unknown.....	New York....	Ireland	30	30
Georgen Anderson, architect.....	New York....	Germany	19 45	19 45	Marsaline Saunders, servant.....	New York....	United States...	1 00	1 00
John Soulani, laborer.....	New York....	Moravia	61 75	55 00	Theresa Degnon, none.....	New York....	United States...	4 28	4 28
William Dunker, barber.....	New York....	Germany	37 88	37 88	Greta Wynn, servant.....	New York....	United States...	17 30	17 30
Mary Walsh, housekeeper.....	New York....	Ireland	1,046 92	155 38	Marie Vitous, none.....	New York....	Austria	127 62	127 62
Gilbert Mann, carpenter.....	New York....	Scotland	363 76	7 63	H. D. McIver, soldier.....	New York....	United States...	4 05	1 75
William L. Corpew, porter.....	New York....	United States...	100 00	1 53	Catherine Warner, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	40
Annie Martin, none.....	New York....	Ireland	51 90	51 90	Mary Pickles, none.....	New York....	Ireland	30	30
John Abbott, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	63 97	63 97	George Wadman, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	36 24	36 24
Mary Farrington, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	121 94	121 94	Mary Pickles, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	56 25	56 25
Gertrude Klein, none.....	New York....	Germany	110 20	110 20	Salvatore Niccosis, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	34 16	34 16
William or Curt Hiller, porter.....	New York....	Germany	133 60	133 60	Tomoziro Mashuda, agent.....	New York....	Japan	1,006 00	32 58
Bridget Dowd, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	2,058 40	54 34	Josephine Gray, manicurist.....	New York....	Canada	146 85	110 12
Frederick Schulke, tailor.....	New York....	Germany	484 39	484 39	Sophia J. Baylis, none.....	New York....	United States...	266 70	266 70
Thomas Hallahan, plumber.....	New York....	United States...	145 85	145 85	Lazar Stein, unknown.....	New York....	Hungary	40 00	40 00
Charles Burkey, porter.....	New York....	United States...	97 05	97 05	Roman Denkinger, laborer.....	New York....	Germany	12 89	2 75
Gertrude Looman, none.....	New York....	United States...	34 60	34 60	Hugh C. Martin, salesman.....	New York....	United States...	1,250 02	377 12
Anna Young, none.....	New York....	United States...	99 90	60 95	Alexander Lewinson, none.....	New York....	Russia	59 39	59 39
John Kurz, none.....	New York....	Germany							

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Robert Black, Custom House employee.	New York....	United States...	6,157 92	356 71	Mary Masterson, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	1,371 08	212 92
Paul Helwig, butcher.....	New York....	Germany	10 33	10 33	Peter Strusch, bartender.....	New York....	Germany	6 05	60
Nellie Hall, servant.....	New York....	Canada	78 26	78 26	Wm. E. D. Easton, speculator.....	New York....	England	285 49	159 06
William Skelly, unknown.....	New York....	United States...	11	11	Salvador Castello, commercial traveler..	New York....	Mexico	1,500 02	28 46
Johanna Kavanagh, none.....	New York....	Ireland	366 77	366 77	Mary Overton, newsdealer.....	New York....	Ireland	494 70	173 36
John Hill, show Indian.....	New York....	Canada	60 00	60 00	Otto Selchow, sailor.....	New York....	Germany	102 00	10 36
Lucien Cartier, student.....	New York....	United States...	450 10	450 10	John McLaughlin, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	184 00	10
Rochuf Scholgen, none.....	New York....	Germany	1,348 29	156 28	Franziska Kolb, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	191 31	144 36
Johanna Bruns, longshoreman.....	New York....	Ireland	63 66	63 66	Gustave Furcke, soldier.....	New York....	Prussia	399 41	8 36
Edward Kingston, footman.....	New York....	England	549 31	159 66	Neil Florence, actor.....	New York....	United States...	22 85	.....
Mary Murphy, scrubber.....	New York....	Ireland	4 00	4 00	Emilio Vochini, stonecutter.....	New York....	Unknown	40 75	40 75
Wilson Joyner, laborer.....	New York....	United States...	147 75	147 75	Rene Boullie, music teacher.....	New York....	France	4,273 52	229 62
Michael Anthony, chef.....	New York....	France	33 54	33 54	W. W. McIntyre, house painter.....	New York....	United States...	3 10	3 10
Nicholas Ludwig, kitchen work.....	New York....	Germany	1 64	1 64	Henry Arnold, upholsterer.....	New York....	Germany	105 00	85 96
Ann Boland, none.....	New York....	Ireland	339 42	339 42	John Pettit, shoemaker.....	New York....	England	153 35	153 35
Aid Peterson, none.....	New York....	Sweden	295 60	139 92	Louis Bruschi, waiter.....	New York....	Italy	5 50	30
Leopold Auchisi, laborer.....	New York....	Italy	2,168 77	87 37	Joseph Burnet, manufacturer.....	New York....	France	108 03	108 03
Elida Moles, washing.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	1 42	Benj. Smith, attended to furnaces....	New York....	England	884 62	143 06
Catherine Hart, housework.....	New York....	England	69 80	69 80	Rosa Imbach, housewife.....	New York....	Switzerland	342 55	131 50
James Burke, sea captain.....	New York....	Unknown	1 02	3 17	Thomas Benson, blacksmith.....	New York....	Ireland	502 31	122 20
Philip Walters, none.....	New York....	Germany	45 00	7 42	Maria Briand, hairdresser.....	New York....	France	227 20	135 36
Nils Johnson, sailor.....	New York....	Unknown	17 17	17 17	Cesar Ferrari, waiter.....	New York....	Italy	97 73	8 36
William Rossman, carpenter.....	New York....	United States...	254 14	122 32	Pasquale Tommasino, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	266 36	8 36
Alice Lung or Long, sold newspapers..	New York....	Unknown	28 67	7 95	Michael Denning, none.....	New York....	Ireland	3,327 38	262 90
William Ryan, truck driver.....	New York....	Ireland	156 00	156 00	Max Hazansky, tailor.....	New York....	Russia	3,112 77	139 06
George F. McKay, artist.....	New York....	Prince Edward Island	2 68	2 68	Wm. A. Lowe, translator.....	New York....	Germany	38 07	30 80
Edward T. Kerr, artist.....	New York....	N. Y. City.....	.....	10	Eleanor Lee, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	21 43	20 10
George Sturm, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	630 76	170 12	Tony Doehn, none.....	New York....	Austria	68 11	6 50
David B. Whelan, compositor.....	New York....	Ireland	87 00	87 10	Cassie Young, housekeeper.....	New York....	United States...	1,148 72	171 26
Francisco Gerando, sailor.....	New York....	Italy	9,571 15	136 55	E. C. Quinn, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	51 54	51 54
Mary N. Lloyd, laundress.....	New York....	Unknown	7 90	7 90	Sam Polin, fur worker.....	New York....	Russia	51 00	.....
Patrick Callaghan, peddler.....	New York....	Ireland	1,311 08	154 52	Ida De Voe, none.....	New York....	Unknown	394 13	6 30
Theodore B. Mills, broker.....	New York....	United States...	40 91	17 97	Grace I. Pease, none.....	New York....	United States...	24 39	6 20
William McCracken, salesman.....	New York....	United States...	260 66	150 76	George Masarin, none.....	New York....	Germany	43 40	6 10
Ellen C. Hubbard, laundress.....	New York....	Br. Guiana.....	.....	60	David Peeler, newsdealer.....	New York....	Germany	55 91	6 00
Philip Joseph, tailor.....	New York....	Russia	328 60	114 41	S. A. Stafford, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	70	.....
John J. Gorman, none.....	New York....	United States...	2 58	2 58	Peter Mersinger, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	20	.....
James Gravelding, cook.....	New York....	Germany	52 00	52 00	Alfonso Bigliardi, cook.....	New York....	Italy	1 06	.....
Richard B. Jones, printer.....	New York....	United States...	124 36	124 36	Unknown man, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	2 18	.....
Torwald Jahnsen, sailor.....	New York....	Norway	184 10	7 87	John J. Walsh, sailor.....	New York....	Ireland	724 90	198 42
George Wilson, seaman.....	New York....	Unknown	3,120 24	20 96	Catherine Gardo, dressmaker.....	New York....	United States...	58 45	58 55
Edwin M. Bidwell, artist.....	New York....	United States...	2 02	2 02	Sylvia Grant, none.....	New York....	United States...	163 07	102 26
Marcos Severo, fireman.....	New York....	Roumania	209 48	108 26	Peter McGoldrick, hostler.....	New York....	Ireland	231 30	135 76
Barbara Specht, tailoress.....	New York....	Germany	1,015 45	99 70	Annie Whyte, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	1,157 19	247 26
Frank MacVickars, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	31 36	31 36	James Ferreter, unknown.....	New York....	United States...	93	93
Frank Simons, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	4 05	4 05	Mary Woods, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	295 61	129 30
Eli Grojean, waiter.....	New York....	Germany	1 42	1 42	Fredericka P. Schmidt, none.....	New York....	Germany	1,080 12	401 11
Elizabeth Hass, none.....	New York....	Germany	78 38	56 39	Anton Koutek, shoemaker.....	New York....	Austria .....	.....	1 50
Oscar Roemer, metal worker.....	New York....	Germany	81 82	26 33	John Maurer, clerk.....	New York....	Germany	60	60
Anna Rohling, servant.....	New York....	Hungary	134 90	117 55	Ida C. Hafner, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	740 93	8 16
Ellen Flood, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	1,260 65	27 16	Julia A. Glynn, none.....	New York....	Ireland	105 81	7 50
Mary Clinton, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	139 15	139 15	Carl Berger, none.....	New York....	Germany	9,180 00	198 46
Constance Wahlquist, cook.....	New York....	Sweden	336 19	137 80	Lucy Fisher, cook.....	New York....	United States...	68 33	68 33
John McAdam, none.....	New York....	Unknown	1,078 58	48 22	Thomas J. Handleigh, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	191 55	7 00
John Phillips, sailor.....	New York....	United States...	325 39	325 39	Michael Kennedy, laborer.....	New York....	Ireland	319 78	145 58
Gustav H. Gabrielson, clerk.....	New York....	United States...	43 90	43 90	Joseph B. McShane, none.....	New York....	United States...	47 25	47 25
Joseph Grunzweig, soldier.....	New York....	Germany	20 20	10	Elizabeth Spencer, actress.....	New York....	England	336 88	141 30
Emilo Belare, music teacher.....	New York....	Spain	40 45	40 45	Conrad Riedemann, none.....	New York....	Germany	247 06	106 90
Anton Thunser, carpenter.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	2 10	Robert Hamilton, unknown.....	New York....	Ireland	7 12	7 12
Chris. Christiansen, ironworker.....	New York....	Sweden	40	40	William Black, none.....	New York....	Germany	20 13	.....
Charles Karp, waiter.....	New York....	Germany	219 18	159 56	Johanna Gunsteh, seamstress.....	New York....	Ireland	7 10	7 10
Steffan Lietha, manufacturer.....	New York....	Switzerland	27 20	27 20	Geo. Hossenfore, printer.....	New York....	France	58 30	6 00
Samuel Hanna, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	64 15	50 20	Martin Smith, boatman.....	New York....	United States...	5 00	.....
John Herda, unknown.....	New York....	Bohemia	919 00	919 00	Mathilde Albert, none.....	New York....	United States...	23,457 01	180 00
Louis Tomil, unknown.....	New York....	Italy	25 00	25 00	Johanna Gunsteh, seamstress.....	New York....	Ireland	1 00	1 00
James H. Donohue, truck driver.....	New York....	Ireland	197 04	197 04	Jane Moore, none.....	New York....	Ireland	707 00	14 80
Axel Norbin, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	06	06	Bernard B. Woods, carpenter.....	New York....	Ireland	1,308 17	196 70
Abram Wolkowitz, paperhanger.....	New York....	Unknown	358 25	148 46	Amelia Teich, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	5 00	4 80
Enrico Bisogni, laborer.....	New York....	Italy	89 00	88 30	Levi Orser, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	24 00	24 00
Sigmund Kohn, painter.....	New York....	Austria	165 75	127 86	Agnes H. Garger, actress.....	New York....	Hungary	1 02	2 50
Thomas McGee, porter.....	New York....	Ireland	344 21	2 36	John T. Sheehan, driver.....	New York....	United States...	105 10	105 10
Edward B. Preston, printer.....	New York....	Unknown	8 4	8 54	Jules Tussaint, tailor.....	New York....	France .....	.....	6
Margaret Brady, cook.....	New York....	Ireland	1,211 11	463 12	Joseph Courvoisier, priest.....	New York....	France	5,085 55	210 66
John E. Kirk, etc., caulkier.....	New York....	Ireland	376 19	128 36	William Marshall, truckman.....	New York....	United States...	442 85	6 20
Lawrence J. Cattell, bookkeeper.....	New York....	California	1,529 79	185 87	John M. Elmore, furrier				

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Louisa Colfax, dressmaker.....	New York....	England	301 50	150 15	Mary Burke, none.....	New York....	Ireland	300 72	20
Jane Brown or Brady, none.....	New York....	England	199 65	111 60	Bessie Besnick, nurse.....	New York....	Russia	347 23	4 03
Martin G. Stahlberg, seaman.....	New York....	Russia	1,438 96	13 70	Delia Murray, laundress.....	New York....	Ireland	276 68	151 40
Louise Broniman, servant.....	New York....	Switzerland	343 67	127 20	James J. McHugh, groom.....	New York....	Canada	275 00	156 10
Alice Harris, housework.....	New York....	United States...	1 10	1 10	Bessie Reilly, servant.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	10
William Henneberry, unknown.....	New York....	Ireland	30 52	30 52	Annie McKeon, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland .....	.....	10
John Conrad, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	16 28	6 10	F. A. Bauman, none.....	New York....	United States...	30 77	10
Sophie Heckel, housework.....	New York....	Germany .....	.....	10	Rowland A. Malloy, real estate.....	New York....	Ireland	11	10
Abel Hankoner, watchman.....	New York....	Finland	200 00	6 40	Mary F. Seranties, dressmaker.....	New York....	Cuba .....	.....	70
Waldemar Tschuker, sailor.....	New York....	Russia	412 08	6 55	Elizabeth Russell, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	20
Anna Remi, none.....	New York....	Hungary	233 02	136 40	William Cassidy, plasterer.....	New York....	United States...	.....	20
Mary O'Brien, housework.....	New York....	Ireland	8 00	7 40	Henry Claussen, bartender.....	New York....	Germany	19 60	.....
Michael Lehotzky, machinist.....	New York....	Hungary	102 70	7 00	Karl L. Kern, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown .....	.....	10
Mangles Kine, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	15 29	15 29	William Davis, painter.....	New York....	United States...	14	.....
John Jung, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	21 07	21 07	William C. Rool, promoter.....	New York....	United States...	50	.....
John Krome, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	18 05	18 05	Thomas Kavanagh, waiter.....	New York....	Ireland	7 38	.....
Hugh Cassidy, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	31 09	31 09	Julia Tompkins, nurse.....	New York....	United States...	1 62	.....
Samuel Johnson, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	35 99	35 99	John Gray, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	119 38	119 38
Hannah J. Riordan, laundress.....	New York....	Ireland	894 88	152 80	Elizabeth St. Bernard, housework.....	New York....	Nova Scotia....	30 00	.....
George A. J. Lee, unknown.....	New York....	England	117 65	75 95	William J. Fagan, unknown.....	New York....	United States...	5 00	4 70
John Horbade, none.....	New York....	Germany	25	4 50	Maggie McBee, cook.....	New York....	Virginia .....	.....	10
Mary Rossler, none.....	New York....	Austria	638 13	159 40	Otto Nordmark, tailor.....	New York....	Sweden .....	.....	20
Annie Donnelly, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	518 19	205 95	Blanch H. Tanner, etc., none.....	New York....	United States...	.....	10
Maria Killy, seamstress.....	New York....	Ireland	408 00	157 20	Mayer Turk, glazier.....	New York....	Austria	60	.....
William Ziegler, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	275 16	6 30	George Marceris, tobacco dealer.....	New York....	Greece	33 00	33 00
Jennie Markfeld, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	282 29	6 20	Paul Cavetas, waiter.....	New York....	Greece	3 58	3 58
Charles Gade, none.....	New York....	Germany	8 61	8 61	Henry Holter, boarding stable.....	New York....	Germany	65 80	.....
George Fetterman, labeler.....	New York....	Germany	161 59	55 30	Lucien Vigual, decorator.....	New York....	France	61 60	.....
Herman F. Bucher, laborer.....	New York....	Germany	693 97	123 40	Margaret Holdsworth, none.....	New York....	New York....	22 40	.....
Peter Carroll, laundry.....	New York....	Unknown	24 95	24 95	Mary Keough, unknown.....	New York....	New York....	48 57	.....
John Schied, shoemaker.....	New York....	Germany	619 35	138 90	Vincenzo Boldachino, unknown.....	New York....	Italy	10 00	.....
Patrick J. Fahey, none.....	New York....	Ireland	117 50	6 10	John V. Baird, janitor.....	New York....	United States...	452 19	.....
Augusta Kreth, stewardess.....	New York....	Germany	425 04	6 20	Thomas W. Fischer, janitor.....	New York....	England	14 00	.....
Alice Daly, none.....	New York....	Ireland	2,016 50	704 65	Geo. W. R. Phillips, steward.....	New York....	England	112 02	2 90
Duncan McKenzie, window cleaner....	New York....	Scotland	24 62	24 62	Fredk. Hay, proofreader.....	New York....	England	15 00	.....
Stephen George, etc., watchman.....	New York....	Greece	87 20	6 20					
Patrick King, watchman.....	New York....	Ireland	44 41	7 00					
Lillian Todhunter, actress.....	New York....	United States...	188 00	188 00					
William Hollsworth, unknown.....	New York....	England	80	30					
Lozos Weber, cook.....	New York....	Austria	65	65					
Emanuel Fries, dentist.....	New York....	Denmark	127 40	127 40					
Wilhelm Busch, waiter.....	New York....	Germany	435 75	166 10					
Frederick Henning, waiter.....	New York....	Germany	105 65	105 65					
John Wood, fireman on steamer.....	New York....	England	7 23	6 00					
James S. Knowles, commercial traveler.	New York....	Massachusetts ..	8 15	8 15					
Ellen M. Perkins, none.....	New York....	Mississippi	6 00	6 10					
William Trimble, salesman.....	New York....	Ireland	10 10	7 20					
Charles A. Palmer, butler.....	New York....	Jamaica	6 45	6 10					
Michael Conlon, plasterer.....	New York....	Unknown	266 67	6 20					
Charles Barrett, none.....	New York....	England	499 96	243 50					
Josephine Hill, school teacher.....	New York....	United States...	71	71					
Abraham Cohen, etc., tailor.....	New York....	Russia	3 80	3 80					
Charles Wable, agent.....	New York....	United States...	20	20					
Ferdinand Schuchard, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	69 60	80					
Joseph Gerathy, coachman.....	New York....	Ireland	125 00	10					
Carl G. Stein, seaman.....	New York....	Sweden	524 61	35					
Pauline M. Sanford, housekeeper.....	New York....	United States...	393 96	10					
Charles Schoenstall, janitor.....	New York....	Germany	46 61	46 61					
Gottlob Meier, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	22 00	.....				
William Weimer, none.....	New York....	United States...	4 52	4 52					
Mary Morrell, domestic.....	New York....	Ireland	9 85	9 85					
Fritz Rogge, worked in bowling alley..	New York....	Germany	88 01	1 85					
Barney Friedman, peddler.....	New York....	Hungary	23 81	20					
Charles J. Hurdle, bartender.....	New York....	England	4 00	.....				
Margaret Hill, cook.....	New York....	England	8 78	90					
Otto Zeimer, unknown.....	New York....	Germany	75	63					
John Green, cook.....	New York....	United States...	102 00	69 10					
Charles Kiefer, cook.....	New York....	Germany	1 03	1 90					
Charles Bass, tailor.....	New York....	Germany	60 85	51 20					
Rene Harris, unknown.....	New York....	Unknown	1 20	1 20					
Melchora Moran, nurse.....	New York....	Panama .....	.....	1 45					
Cecil A. Coler, unknown.....	New York....	United States...	853 90	181 50					
Samuel H. Klingfield, teacher.....	New York....	Russia	4 04	20					
Alfred D'Honat, salesman.....	New York....	Belgium .....	.....	10					
Paulina Flugel, cook.....	New York....	Germany	111 00	10					
Polidoro Massano, peddler.....	New York....	Italy .....	.....	40					
Giovanni B. Molinari, bricklayer.....	New York....	Italy	100 00	88 40					
Henry Simons, unknown.....	New York....	England	16 25	.....				

Report of moneys unclaimed by next of kin and paid into the City Treasury, under a decree of the Surrogate:

Thomas F. Booth.....	\$442 94
Johanna Quick	1,572 43
Mary Martin	1 28
Michael Brady	1,757 32
Jennie Washburn	27 78
Anna Connors	148 87
Patrick Durkin	555 81
Thomas Brown	347 47
Robert Franklin	457 50
Charles Smith	648 19
Alonzo Jacobs	362 33
Frank Gaudin	2,229 75
Patrick Mullen	565 89
John Stuck	340 67
Elizabeth E. Haskins	307 72
Edward Karcher	325 91
Isaac Levy	322 36
Edward P. Maguire	434 32
Edmond Walsh	740 15
Mary F. Martin	54 73
Mary Mansfield	260 82
Joseph Bourcier	446 52
Mary Bernard	2,183 65
Mary Conway	341 14
Ann C. England	773 40
Henrietta C. Boyd	395 42
Otto Englehart	122 91
Ann Brady	315 95
Ellen Callaghan	440 26
Louisa Johnston	380 13

Patrick McGowan	141 98	Angelo Uttini	15 21
Ferdinand Motz	1,145 29	Maria P. Conway	28 60
Joseph Edwards	584 54	Edward Crissie	50 12
John Mouston	476 75	James Halli	6 33
Mary Murphy	545 30	Rose Dickson	84 10
Bridget Devlin	273 93	Rosara Cotti	3 20
Adam Stickler	303 04	Michael Strober	21 27
Fred'k Domeyer	10 71	Mary Kilroy	25 72
Ellen Miley	1,749 25	John Raimbaum	20 58
Margaret A. Walsh	21 15	Robert Hood	57 71
Mary Donohue	482 64	Margaret Fitzgibbons	23 55
Fredericka Echarte	4,232 10	Frank Frost	26 22
James McCall	491 79	Juliana Stemler	10
Sarah Dunn	536 71	Enrico Lepido	62 30
Marian Jefferies	1,658 59	Cassie Doyle	20 22
John Whitty	635 62	Mary Anderson	8 14
William Hollweg	168 54	William Ayre	262 85
John O'Brien, No. 1	1,078 63	Martin Blachall	195 32
John O'Brien, No. 2	613 16	John Collins	234 57
Total	\$6,879 86	Herman Conrad	199 41
		Carl Fanniger	165 68
		Josephine Doviat	37 41
		Jeff Donohue	119 11
		Martha Kimball	28 97
		Mary J. Cunningham	17 98
		Winifred Dwyer	26 78
		Carl Halmkampf	8 82
		Michael O. Dumford	14 82
		William Fullerton	1 31
		Emil Gordon	7 19
		John Donnelly	87
		Sarah Garsh	219 68
		Harold Halmel	75
		Joseph Himterwold	207 85
		Julius Falkenstein	293 04
		Winifred Dolan	280 14
		John Holland	300 19
		John Fulton	53
		Margaret Smith	137 53
		Eunice Murphy	155 17
		William Frees	123 06
		Eliza Figeley	107 89
		Mary McConnell	85 98
		Thomas McGowan	77 33
		Mary Vincent	71 24
		Jane McMennomy	84 05
		John Bidobayle	60 98
		Mary Reilly	42 72
		Ernst Spiller	38 75
		Jacob Klopf	35 75
		Thomas McDowell	30 46
		James Dyer	28 19
		Mary Crooker	27 53
		Mary Hones	27 28
		Thomas Bernish	27 78
		Otto Shaw	26 57
		Mary Taylor	24 89
		Rose McKeon	23 83
		Henry Albers	21 01
		Patrick McMahon	21 37
		Ruth Batchelor	19 32
		Tamer Woods	18 32
		Charles Deviney	17 84
		Ernst Aleilhu	17 24
		Ann C. Pierce	18 01
		George Smith	17 19
		Ann Weller	15 78
		Dennis Donovan	15 41
		Isaac Frith	12 93
		Samuel Deveaux	12 78
		James Tenpenny	13 21
		John Witman	12 33
		William Brush	11 40
		Margaret Downes	10 82
		Daniel McKay	38 75
		Luigi Steffenone	87 47
		Sarah McKeever	7 34
		Anna Connors	148 87
		Alice Bennett	275 64
		Louise Sigmund	26 86
		John Abbott	53 24
		William Hiller	119 39
		Alfred Roland	21 42
		William S. Peacock	274 35
		Margaret Kelly	99 93
		Dominico Rotronero	2 08
		William Cox	195 46
		Theo Willkopp	230 17
		William Donaldson	148 68
		Chain Oschenhorn	66 21
		Mary G. Grady	12 17
		Ellen Sullivan	83 86
		Emil Jensen	107 33
		Lizzie Jockers	13 62
		Francis Cassidy	5 34
		Mary Casey	2 31
		Anders Hanson	17 16
		Edward Cartwright	116 34
		Martin Cohn	2 95
		Sarah Garsh	4 26
		Justine Kolbe	305 84
		Iver Iverson	49 34
		Emil Frost	148 19
		Richard D. Harrison	116 08
		John Switzer	146 81
		Otto Trumpleman	302 17
		Fred Snyder	28 43
		Aam Shoeing	6 20
		Emma Sloan	2 94
		Evie Wharton	123 29
		Richard Meyers	17 97
		Elizabeth Roan	31 23
		Simon Wallach	6 00
		Thomas Roach	162 55
		Mary Gallagher	23 20
		August Walters	43 90
		John C. Paul	1 68
		H. Klein	25 63
		John Andre	2 94
		Catherine Power	310 60
		Luigi D. Anado	67 98
		Kate Gallagher	238 42
		Mangles Kine	14 53
		John Jung	20 02

John Krome	17 15	Annie Simmons	4 50
Hugh Cassidy	29 54	Robert McIntyre	1 32
Samuel Johnson	34 19	Gustav Stendel	60
Edward Jones	1 24	Edward Smith	05
Mary Greeo	4 61	James Mulligan	20
Ann Mackey	175 22	W. H. J. Murphy	1 00
Henrietta Freeant	134 33	Jacob Simon	6 00
Marie Bajsek	128 05	Annie Duffy	62
Mary Farrington	25 51	Nellie Carlon	56
William Hoepel	26 11	John Adler	48
Isidor Moskowitz	30 42	Daniel Moore	05
Mary J. Kearney	29 07	James Henry	20 25
Helen Funk	04	Frederick Leisch	9 00
Daisy Young	6 05	John Quirk	1 60
John H. Malloy	1 67	Charitan Peterson	5 00
Anna Hoffman	35 46	John W. Scott	2 03
Edward Mattenash	2 90	Thomas Murphy	56
Julius Braumert	10 38	Vaclav Lieac	52
John Hindt	43	Rosie Wilson	06
Gommel Young	49	Marcus B. Cowie	05
Jacob Weidman	6 27	Herman Wellenbrock	10 65
George Whitney	24 32	Theresa Aberle	3 25
Mrs. Goodyear	36 89	Robert McGill	2 00
Anna La Mond	2 03	Chas. E. Hanley	1 17
Catherine Sullivan	96 67	Robert Radler	3 00
James Gravelding	14 40	Lucy Mulson	1 00
Albert Stutz	24 48	Michael Ivory	2 00
Agnes Collins	14 49	Paul Bonitz	3 50
Lizzie J. Evans	31 88	Daniel Dowling	4 00
Mary Peterson	114 02	Anthony Franchi	1 00
E. C. Quinn	48 96	James D. Wilson	32 50
Adam Carlson	14 18	John Jedrill	4 53
Emma L. Moore	128 55	Johann Hess	2 40
Antoni Yovick	72 47	William Heintz	7 80
Frank Avelin	17 67	Mary Schmidt	1 65
William Andrews	6 65	John Janssens	2 75
Davis Moses	194 88	John Reed	55
James Connelly	4 95	Unknown	25
Kate Edwards	6 36	Mary Carreyer	05
Caroline Elze	27 69	Fred. Stihel	02
Chris Decker	13 52	Anna Smith	10
Frank Muller	15 00	Paul Leopold	20
Mary Connally	60 51	Jacob Ahearns	18
J. B. Bowler	23 91	Margaret Leacher	03
Chas. Berkley	07	Annie Williams	15
Joseph Koutler	266 52	Unknown man	03
C. Chouroups	2 44	Charles Johnson	45
William A. Kruter	23 28	Peter Olsen	05
Lizzie Curtis	3 39	John Liddell	02
Nicola Christa	7 80	William Fields	55
Joseph Carpenter	27 75	Unknown	1 10
Elie Grosjean	1 25	Marcus Sullivan	03
John J. Gorman	2 25	William Wolf	55
Paul Hellwig	9 61	Charles Klement	02
G. H. Gabrickson	6 50	Joseph Vanbuskirk	20
Annie Hita	28	William J. Smith	1 00
Nicholas Ludwig	1 36	Frank Huhe	1 92
Gertrude Looman	32 27	Lewis Weitner	02
W. W. McIntyre	2 64	Jacob Powell	50
Michael J. Ford	15 94	John Redmond	1 00
Carl A. Musterer	3 22	Joseph Poloaskio	5 00
John Matthews	4 52	Lettia Burnett	05
Salvator Nicoses	32 44	Carrie Otterstead	01
Stephen Lielha	6 73	Simon Eigner	6 00
Johanna Kavanagh	229 41	Hyman Wesserman	3 00
William Fanning	6 83	Nate Langhorn	36
Total	\$17,767 75	Geo. W. Toper	45

The following estates were received during the year from the Commissioner of Public Charities, the total amount being paid into the City Treasury:

Gottlieb Doum	\$6 00	Giuseppe Nuccio	70
Joseph Wall	75	Michael Giordena	60
John Barrett	75	Charles Deichen	5 00
Marco Tolich	6 01	Adam Carlson	7 50
John I. Keenan	25	James Scullion	10 00
Oscar Ackerstrom	16	Joseph Lallone	2 00
James Farmen	2 00	Anna Smith	2 08
Annie Silverman	65	Catherine Conroy	25
Morris Wiltsky	4 00	Joseph Goldstein	11 25
Patrick Clark	1 45	John A. Donnelly	51
Stephen Paich	35	Patrick Connolly	15 00
Mary Lennon	02	William Pallister	30
Richard Bonany	4 00	Catherine Nichols	56
Wm. J. Cook	2 48	Gilda Grenson	1 82
John Bunstar	02	George Green	13
Thomas Jennings	57	Martin Flynn	5 94
Patrick Cronin	25	Abram Harris	1 82
George Clark	10	Annie Hammill	50
Nellie Unsworth	1 00	Annie Meehan	03
John Lansing	50	James Maloney	1 20
Mary Melville	1 07	Philip Duffy	38
Joseph Peone	1 00	Joseph Urer	16 00
Felix Schaefer	55	Peter Barnston	5 00
John Joyce	4 75	John Mulligan	2 26
Sveno Vesters	1 90	Albert Rudin	1 00
Rizzie Trifone	3 00	John D. Kelly	1 06
John J. O'Neil	17 30	Patrick Murray	2 00
Joseph Buckley	45	Maggie Keane	08
Charles Dougherty	1 00	Gottlieb Fuchs	4 05
Mary Shimock	1 25	Adolph Mohl	1 00
John Winkelhoffer	12 00	Edward Regan	4 00
Abraham Zucker	1 43	Johanna Kavanagh	77
Hattie McCants	44	John Casey	1 85
James Dougherty	1 50	William Flood	1 00
Thomas Hunt	20	James Carmody	54
Patrick Sharkey	40	Lena Smith	70
James Johnson	4 46	Paul Zapf	7 00
Solomon Fink	1 40	Charles Stocker	12
Holmar Skoges	4 00	William Henlien	45
Ferdinand Crisculo	35	John J. Murphy	60
Dennis Noonan	30	Anthony Korach	16
Thos. F. Poindexter	04	Henry Lloyd	1 10
Charles Gassman	05	James McCarron	40
Nicholas Wortchuk	85	John Quigg	30
Antonio Desemoni	4 00	Robert Swanson	5 00
Gon Chee	4 24	Henry Laventhal	78
Samuel Johnson	16	James Devlin	85
Alexander Kish	2 00	Joseph Lobb	2 00
Michael Farrell	04	Louis Gillette	50
John Faney	04	Kate Thomas	38
Michael Collins	56	Pattie Walkins	20
Albert Sebastian	1 39	Michael Hynes	1 00
Mary McIntyre	5 00	Edward H. Smith	1 79
	04	Henry Koster	1 20
	56	Ellen Curran	97
	5 00	Serofine Moroscalpi	75
	45	Dennis Kennedy	1 15

Julia Kane	5 00	Fritz Maas (or Mass)	02
James O'Neill	03	Joseph Rosenberg	23
Frank Anderson	1 00	Patrick Banks	20
John J. Stanley	37	Unknown	20
Patrick Darcy	4 00	Joseph Inson	20
Converse Clement	4 00	Engelhardt C. Diefenbach	05
John Stokes	25	Joseph Becker	55
Edward King	1 50	John Smith	24
Sam Kantor	1 57	George Bernaner	27 00
John Gerry	9 25	Estate of August Goggerle	30
Harry Hunt	15	Estate of Leopold Anchesi	05
Caroline Peyman	3 00	James McAtee	1 00
Charles Schwartz	05	James Carpenter	01
Henry Raymond	2 25	Mary Caroyer	14
Henry Brown	15 00	Matthew Feggan	01
Ike Melskofsky	1 18	Catherine Greiss	05
Morris Malbeze	07	Charles Gussa	07
Edward Alberson	2 05	William J. Healey	10
Patrick Cavanagh	3 05	Florence Kieffer	01
George Heatherington	80	Anna M. Kinnin	1 84
Joseph Hickey	1 21	Johanna Linyefleve	01
Joseph Dolan	1 00	Mary Lyman	01
Fritz Walter	1 00	Mary Miller	53
Frank Gerard	3 00	Anne Williams	1 36
Joseph Murphy	25	Unknown (loose in box)	1 75
Edmond Griffin	36	Samuel Goodkind	09
Thomas Moore	07	Maria Diamond	10
George F. Knowles	2 10	Adolph Butchka	06
John Weiss	55	Frank Hein	50
Lillie Thomas	03	Thomas Foley	13
Charles Biermann	4 00	William Tiernan	38
Frank Valenti	38	James McBride	2 00
Max Noswitz	1 50	Otto Steinbrunner	1 00
Gertrude Lehman	1 00	Nelson Jenkins	4 00
Joseph Marley	1 30	Angelo Capogna	4 25
Bernard McArdle	2 00	Hannah Johnson	3 75
Frederick Page	78	Owen McGowan	6 23
John Kurz	1 24	William Flynn	5 00
Christian Heinsohn	35	Charles Ward	50
Michael C. Lynch	6 59	Henry Selby	1 00
Georgianna Christie	75	Henry Keil	2 25
John Bogylz	2 00	Lawrence Morrison	1 05
Henry Williams	1 19	Thomas Hines	1 91
John Simpson	1 02	Sarah Harrison (or) Addison	75
Antonio Reano	50	Mary Korlas	2 01
Joseph Donlan	15		
George Washington	6 00	Total	\$737 61
Peter H. Lamb	53		
Lydia Weinberg	1 07	Proceeds of sale of effects received during the year from the Commissioner of	
Don Solinin	99	Public Charities, the amount realized being paid into the City Treasury:	
Chu Gong	2 00	Henry Hilderbrandt	\$1 85
Dominick Segrud	50	Frank Lappilgea	2 07
Francisco Randiri	2 07	Ettine Tambriel	1 62
Kate Guy	2 00	Angelina Blumbria	92
Chas. B. Beck	75	Dora Kneip	92
Newton C. Lucas	42	Albert Logan	92
Patrick Conway	39	Joseph Conson	1 62
Robert Parr	1 00	Henry Bell	1 40
Frank Williams	6 19	Alice Coughlin	70
William Gibson	05	Edward Hanlon	23
Bernard Campbell	2 27	Angelo Gallo	8 55
Paul Heinrich	55	James Burns	74
Jesse Rardin	5 00	John Kutzelmann	2 07
Henry Collins	56	Charles Kilmer	92
Emil Knoll	1 00	San Reilly	1 02
Abraham Weiner	2 63	Annie Dunn	1 40
Michael O'Shaughnessy	13 00	Catherine Kurz	3 00
Kate Moody	25	Mary Chamberlain	46
Charles Styers	1 00	Bridget Brady	65
Robert Crowe	1 11	Helene Cottmann	70
Peter Ward	1 00	Mary Costello	46
Margaret Leckham	1 00	Francesca Barbaccea	55
Daniel Calahan	35	Barbara Weinget	1 74
Richard Tyrrell	07	Mary Reilly	1 85
Christian Frederick	75	John Coroglie	40
Matthew Sauer	1 07	Henry Nelson	1 15
Kate Reilly	2 27	Lattosio Guisappo	1 20
Robt. McIntyre	1 00	Alabama Hopkins	1 31
George McGrath	13 00	Augustino Ross	1 16
Chas. G. Peck	25	William Weaver	23
Angelo Petrozelo	1 16	Katherine Brown	1 85
James Powderly	91	Michael White	92
Wm. Murray	3 63	Herman Willenbrock	70
Dominick Marcus	82	Paul Bonitz	2 75
Charles Willis	7 27	Regina P. Bengal	46
George Foote (or Fork)	2 76	Christian Peterson	3 01
Katie Fraedhardt	5 00	Mary McDonald	1 03
John Mulcahy	3 00	Simon Yigner	1 83
Maggie Hayes	15	Emma Brownwell	42
George Egle	5 00	Louis Weitzner	1 20
Hannah Drusk	13 42	Joseph Polenakes	28
Peter J. McIntyre	95	William Pallister	2 54
Jennie Freidman	1 08	Annie Zimmerman	33
Rosie Daville	2 00	William J. Cook	28
Michael Reynolds	25	Henry Selby	33
William Kistner	25	Gottlieb Fuchs	83
Joseph Turak	88	Mary Smith	1 00
Israel Duhenke	2 25	Salvatore Pistaccio	23
Charles Dobson	1 64	Maggie Keane	46
Annie Smith	03	James Maloney	28
Karl Zuna	8 00	Peter Barnston	1 00
Edwin Johnson	00	Mary Sheid	1 31
Louis Knolhoff	08	Charles F. Mesereau	26
Salvatore Ermano	1 00	Lizzie Burrows	59
Dominico Papalia	1 10	Margaret Felter	68
Mamie Gardner	55	Mary McIntyre	1 85
Nora Tannian	1 04	Ferdinand Crisculo	59
Robert McKey	1 00	Jacob Newstone	1 48
Linji Jambar	04	Nathan Robinovitch	1 31
Charles Lingsweiller	1 40	Rudolph Schonherr	59
Matthew Gray	80	Edward Dody	70
Jane Rooney	53	Jennie Sterizions	1 12
Felix Fagan	5 00	Mary Keeley	2 78
Frada Wolf	50	Annie Olsen	1 31
Louis Bella	1 00	Albert Lyon	46
James H. Brennan	2 00	Harriet Carpenter	1 20
Frieda Langer	45	Abraham Tobias	15
James Spurham	2 00	Mary McConnell	1 85
Frank Mastashnick	76	Jennie Trembel	1 20
Unknown	08	Mary Dunheiser	23
Barbara Renz	10	Johannah Deuer	47
Ada Robert	15	Jane Bume	92
Patrick Kelly	40	Marie Gracia	2 07
Bridget Brink	40	Martin Blinderman	24

M. Hivet	1 17	Christian Alsmussen	54
Essie Armatage	2 07	Isaac Klein	54
Frederick Blenker	28	John Deibert	54
Unknown	28	William Lesch	84
Annie Mylen	58	Antonio Parelo	56
Louis Meno	93	George Kuhl	47
Alfred Coembe	28	Joseph Smith	56
Loughlin McKenna	37	John Kearney	75
Unknown man	33	Clara Cole	47
Anele Astoni	70	Elizabeth Sprague	37
Albert Rogers	2 78	George W. Whittaker	94
Louisa McDonald	2 30	Hannah Morrissey	94
Minnie Sphar	1 02	Thomas Murphy	94
Charles L. Gorman	56	John Brown	42
William Johnston	2 55	Mary Cohen	37
Paul Decen	1 62	Unknown	47
John Mulhall	92	W. Diehl	37
Mary F. Henry	1 85	Ann Tierce	94
Rosa Coman	50	Annie Williams	2 67
Annie Bonner	1 55	Meyer Ziegler	1 03
Andrew Orlander	46	Lizzie Schroeder	2 06
Henry Leach	74	Eliza Jackson	94
Annie Anderson	46	Timothy Purcell	86
August Lamdner	46	Frank Freeman	1 22
Emilia Carbonero	65	Rosalid Cohen	85
George Porter	1 20	Michael Condon	66
Fanny Vunich	1 11	John Happy	94
Alex. F. Walker	46	Mary Callahan	56
Carrie Noble	56	John McGuinness	47
Thomas Britnmorn	2 04	Giovanni Casnilli	1 40
Marsella Howell	3 61	Thomas Halle	10
Peter Henry Hayden	92	Frank Kohler	1 13
Ella Kaufman	25	Paul Kubela	94
Rose Bernstein	2 13	Francis H. Lerrandoucky	1 60
William Schriber	1 20	John T. Martin	94
Frank O'Neill	36	Richard Hare	1 40
Mary Alexander	2 75	Frank Hughes	85
Mary Poit	2 55	Daniel Kling	70
Yetta Suchman	25	James H. B. Brewer	85
William D. Garling	10	James D. Wilson	1 40
Thomas Williams	83	Joseph Mayer	94
Ida Cohen	46	William Jeffrey	47
Frank Hoffman	46	Edward Clark	66
John Conover	92	Lizzie Sweeney	14
Ellen Feeley	46	Daniel Cody	94
Augusta Sarle	56	William Goldrich	47
Donald Egebert	2 48	Conrad Robker	1 97
August George Nolton	65	John Cavanagh	1 13
Augustus Link	56	Florence Keiffer	94
Barbara Dowd	7 40	Hans Christensen	70
John Mellowitch	30	Henry Sundell	70
Mary Dumphrey	37	John Sullivan	47
Henrietta Mierdierick	2 09	Fred Hummel	47
Isaac Goldberg	33	John Schellenbeck	1 31
Joseph Hammond	33 30	Frank Schandler	1 92
Frederick Plutten	37	August Eberhard	70
Charles Maddot	54	Daniel Sadler	1 08
Eliza Hargatan	92	Hannah Broderick	47
Susannah Reiff	1 11	Daniel Reilly	33
Louis Moore	1 16	Louis Nusbaum	94
Monella Steinbeker	54	Henry Lane	54
Lizzie Church	92	Richard Hare	3 27
Nathan Adler	48	James Hennessey	3 04
August Funetti	3 24	Ellen Dempsey	94
John Walsh	92	Frank Scheft	94
William Ludwig	2 09	Alexander McDonough	47
Catherine Levine	1 94	John Downey	23
Emma Rentemon	33	Bridget Barden	1 17
William Benzant	2 78	Caroline Brown	2 80
Margaret O'Connor	46	Margaret Barry	65
William Keys	24	Robert Woods	23
Rebecca Gordon	1 16	Kittie Lee	1 40
Barbara Renz	33	Emily Roelle	75
C. J. Langdon	33	Kate Maher	94
Bridget Geraghty	1 30	Unknown	57
Frank Smith	24	Marie Kleegahn	66
Jacob Micholas	74	Franz Hoever	47
Daniel H. Boone	2 70	John Liddell	84
Mary Crolk	46	Benjamin Wolff	47
John Harris	1 83	Elizabeth Barry	52
Unknown man, Central Park and East Eighty-first street	1 40	Daniel Darson	28
August Geithaas	1 85	George Clark	1 22
Jesse Weinstein	1 16	Cecilio Valiant	17
Mairo Caghore	2 09	Bertha Corlon	1 78
James Howes	92	Mary Collins	85
Stephen Iverson	1 40	Benjamin Gunzenhauser	47
Nicholas Suschinsky	1 16	Tony Rate	47
Emil Gordon	40	Theresa De Marco	28
Salvatore Vizzinni	1 16	Unknown	57
Henry Mithate	46	Anthony Kruger	47
Isadore Moskowitz	92	Aleibradus L. Odi	28
Harry Kietel	1 40	Mary Ann Davis	38
J. Meyer	85	Andreas Eckel	94
David Morris	1 16	Kate Doyle	2 15
Sarah Sweet	65	Peter Wagner	42
John Morgan	65	Bella Ivers	47
Julius Wilkens	74	Charles G. Lang	1 40
Frank McGuiness	65	Fred Benson	28
Dominico Scarangelli	63	Frank Freeman	75
William Bloomfield	74	Maggie Magown	1 96
Marvellino Lione	1 30	Baryseine	94
William Watson	1 48	Margaret Bentley	47
William Watson	2 56	Louis Greenfield	47
Neil Olsen	1 40	William Wolfe	47
Neil Olsen	1 81	Robert Chochrane	14
Fred Higgins	1 85	Gearhardt Nichelhoff	1 50
Thomas Gearity	2 30	Frederick Kruger	1 40
Thomas Gearity	4 86	Rosina Bannbauer	56
Jos. Nightingale	65	Adolph Rapp	28
Margaret O'Grath	65	Charlotte Fitzgerald	94
John Wilson	83	Mathew Sheridan	1 60
John Spellman	83	William Lightfoot	10
John Hafti	1 85	Timothy Sullivan	85
Nellie Yunney	1 85	Unknown	1 87
Charles A. Hartline	1 85	Christina Werner	2 34
Charles A. Hartline	56	James Eiely	94
John McGlynn	1 76	Louis Vertein	1 03
Charles Heather	6 48	Rosie Morgan	75
Charles Williams	3 25	Charles Berdan	75
Pacho Pazamai	1 96	Louis Wohlenberg	85
Catherine Kessler	2 80	John Reed	66
Unknown	37	Michael Sherry	66
James Westfield	70	John Brown	66
John Long	94	Elizabeth Simpson	1 03

Charles F. Bates	
Sarah White	
Barbara Wost	
Margaret Colussi	
Ernestine Frank	
August Schepfener	
Bernard Belefanti	
Mary Gallagher	
Sarah Schwartz	
Mary Francis Henderson	
John Clarkson	
Mary Caroyer	
Unknown or Bisco	
Charles Thompson	
Susan Simon	
Bridget Ellard, or Ellert	
Samuel H. Blackwell	
Maria Contant	
David Sobol	
John Bicrum	
Newton C. Lucas	
Bettina Senialdi	
Annie O'Connor	
Morris Rigmunt	
Guiseppi Maginay	
Anthony Karach	
Frank Williams	
Robert Robinson	
John Bell	
Ann Davies	
Henry B. Brett	
Leopold Herschhauer	
Bridget King	
Mary Fay	
Lizzie Heuter	
Catherine Russell	
John McCutchen	
Unknown man, No. 935 Third avenue	
Henry Jackson	
James Black	
John J. Van Houten	
Annie Silverman	
Annie Silverman	
Richard Noonan	
John Barrett	
James Puncherella	
Mary A. Cleary	
Neil Florence	
Unknown woman	
John Howley	
Unknown male child	
Total	\$455 56

The following estates were received from the Coroners during the year, the total amount being paid into the City Treasury:

Edward Burns	
William Brown	
Joseph Brazie	
John Cousin	
John Carroll	
T. Crotty	
H. B. Lucas	
John Morris	
John Ross	
A. Salfre	
Julia Scott	
Franz Weiviarski	
Jean Collen	
Unknown man, No. 161 Norfolk street; less expenses, \$1.	
Unknown woman, Dover street and East river	
Unknown man, No. 3 Ludlow street	
Unknown man, Ninety-fifth street and East river	
Unknown man, Eighteenth street and North river	
Unknown man, Pier 27, North river	
Unknown man, North river, Cortlandt street; less expenses, \$1.20	
Unknown man, North river and Forty-ninth street	
Unknown man (black) Thirty-third street tunnel and First avenue	
Kane Buckfelder	
Chas. Edwards	
D. Guiseppe	
Hart	
Rogers Hartley	
Robert R. Henderson	
Ign. Saladuce	
Angelo Pocinici	
Kate Bushendorf	
Unknown man, One Hundred and Twenty-second street and Third avenue	
Unknown man, Pier 23, North river	
Unknown man (Ritter) Central Park ramble	
Unknown man, Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue, subway	
Unknown man, No. 84 Third avenue	
Unknown man, Fifty-first street, North river	
Unknown woman, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street and High Bridge	
W. Elliott	
Thos. Abby	
Michael Butler	
James J. Barnett	
Wm. J. Cunnien	
Samuel Collins	
Thomas Calwell	
Peter Duffy	
Harry Goldlus	
John Lynch	
John O'Neil	
James Peters	
Geo. B. Ponton	
Wm. Schaeffer	
Geo. Uhlman	
Dan Unkovish	
Winfield Woods	
Unknown man	
Unknown man, East river, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets	
Unknown man	
Unknown man, Pier 11, North river	
Unknown man, No. 782 Washington street	
Unknown man	
John McAvoy	
Alfs Albine	
J. Bloomthal	
John Duncan	
Frank Freinino	
Michael Higgins	
Taylor Hutchins	
Charles Miller	

3 04	Louis Markin	22
94	John McLoughlin	45
50	Leo Supalenn	2 00
1 40	John Sewall	15
1 40	Seth R. Williams	4 00
56	Unknown man, Seventy-ninth street and North river	1 46
4 91	Unknown man, Pier 28, North river	15
1 60	Unknown man, Forty-sixth street and East river	31
1 32	Unknown man	76
23	Gregor Zaczinski	7 30
10	Benjamin Smith	05
5 85	Unknown man, Pier 28, North river	17
75	William Bloomfield	11 74
51	Patrick Conroy	2 60
94	William Cummings	03
66	August Gogerie	5 78
1 50	Michael King	58
47	Marcelline Lime	45
3 82	Henry Mitigate	04
28	C. Meyer	15
1 13	David Morris; less expenses, \$1	13 38
47	Scarangelli Dominico	1 17
23	Unknown man, Ninety-seventh street and Park avenue	69
94	Unknown man, No. 567 Ninth avenue	1 35
33	Isaac Scherer	1 00
33	Anton Anderson	1 35
2 34	Leo Anchosi	4 91
2 31	John Donnelly	53
27	Antonio Spenello	45
1 46	Morris Jugenson	1 00
65	William Mullins	20
1 15	Anton Pilat	1 00
73	Charles Sellers	1 15
92	Edward Smith	05
55	William Watson	15
1 20	Unknown man, No. 146 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street; less expenses, 70 cents	3 30
3 26	Unknown man, Broadway and Thirteenth street	01
55	Unknown man, No. 106 Bowery	15
3 93	Michael Patti	3 00
47	Frank S. Birch	10
47	Dennis Coogan	10
65	Margaret Cohn	40
54	John Doyle	7 70
47	John Feitel	05
46	Charles R. Fletcher	1 00
54	Charles Heather	49
3 20	Patrick Kane	06
27	Ligato Nunciatio	12 45
5 55	Mrs. McNabb	08
56	Thomas McCormick	35
	Jacob Rudeke	08
	Harry Shapiro	20
	Raphael Twar	10
	Salvatore Vola	4 23
	Robert Wilson	60
\$0 40	Unknown man, Thirty-first street and East river	52
1 29	Unknown man, foot of Rutgers slip	5 80
1 15	Unknown man, East Eighty-first street, Central Park	61
05	Unknown woman, No. 540 East Eighty-fourth street	70
62	Unknown man, Eighteenth street and East river	59
1 91	Unknown woman, No. 1173 Second avenue	32
10	Unknown man, No. 6 Chatham square	30
1 25	Unknown man, No. 642 Hudson street	37
05	Unknown man, Twenty-ninth street and East river	2 60
50	Unknown man, No. 27 Mulberry street	06
30	Unknown man, subway, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue	02
2 43	Unknown man, Seventh avenue and Twentieth street	30
15	Frank Becker	21
3 04	C. Calvert	56
20	Michael Fitzpatrick	01
15	Barbara Friedman	23
2 10	Unknown man	20
1 87	John Greismer	25
62	John Hawley	05
3 80	Patrick Hayes	20
30	James Hawes	2 10
05	John Halti	26
1 13	Frank G. Hub (or) Hull, less ex. 20 cents	4 80
52	Salvatore Juliano	7 11
1 90	Rolly Johnson	15
35	James Kelly	11
1 62	Nicholas Ludwig	01
40	John McLoughlin	52
15	John McGlynn	30
3 90	Pacho Pizamai	25
22	Michael Kelly	2 15
25	Wm. Williams	2 40
25	Charles Williams	15
06	John Wilson	30
95	Unknown man, No. 556 Pearl street	07
1 00	Unknown man, Thirty-third street and East river	3 33
90	Unknown man, First street and Bowery	2 67
08	Unknown woman, No. 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street	1 15
15	Est. Louis M. Ginegan	49
2 00	Unknown man (Doran), Twenty-second street and First avenue	40
1 00	James E. Langdon	13
03	Unknown man, No. 276 Third avenue	28
42	James Breen	6 10
4 21	Sarah Nelson	64
75	Frederick Peterson	58
15	William J. Reid	25
05	Frank Reseto	3 74
01	Henry Smith	1 15
2 00	William Senken	60
25	E. J. Stellhost	2 45
40	Unknown man, (on way to Bellevue Hospital, January 2, 1907)	4 38
41	Matthew Anderson	35
20 00	Joseph Burns	65
37	Alex. Cuoco	10
05	Otinio Castagozzi	4 60
1 33	John C. Hughes	85
05	Jacob Hartman	06
1 20	Charles King	05
26	Joseph Maginis	02
21	Minnie Madden	19
78	Philip McNally	10
2 14	Geo. Nolan	25
10	Edward O'Rourke	04
4 07	Thomas O'Keefe	05
32	John Pfhuler	47
17	Michael Skelly	14
25	Unknown man, No. 187 Greenwich street	4 38
3 73	Unknown man, No. 312 East Twenty-third street	41

Ernest Nick	1 00	Mary Dugan	05
Mary Mahoney	30	Charles Williams	07
Thomas Glennon	2 05	Patrick Gaul	14
William Phillips	25	James J. Vischer	20
Christina Ingle	2 00	Anna Woods	45
Antonio Columbo	35	Catherine Lowery	12
Ferdinand Seokofsky	90	Richard Perry	65
Hymen Lebano	10	George Hogan	78
Harry White	11	Joe Murphy	07
Tripp Strichick	30	Matthew Skelly	04
Edward Smith	02	Frank Kehoe; less expenses, 50 cents.	3 05
Michael Carroll	32	Edw. McCormack	18
James Roher	01	Margaret Claverly	12
Katherine Downing	1 00	Patrick Connolly	10
Rosie Dehan	05	Gustave Pape	85
Percy Williams	2 00	William Heiser	1 00
Daniel Healy	50	Charles Sarosy	1 18
William Hayden	19	James Brennan	05
Bruno Dechant	1 64	Frank Mozelsky	1 55
William Travers	02	Sally Davis	32
Margaret McGlone	1 00	Nellie Thompson	01
Philip McGuire	05	Jennie Curran	31
Charles Sparmen	50	Julia Lawrence	2
Daniel Heveney	1 64	Andrew Shad	1 85
Daniel White	02	Charles F. Miller	30
Samuel Hutchins	1 00	Lyall A. Brown	07
Jacob Hasteieter	05	Edmund Maternach	41
Thomas Hurley	79	Thomas Higgins; less expenses, 50 cents.	9 50
John Briensi	29	William Raynor	29
Thomas Murray	54	Clara Smith	06
Thomas O'Keefe	93	Joseph Barry	2 65
James Brennan	30	William McDevitt	2 68
Henry Keinzing	1 30	Charles Mirach	1 74
Orn A. Lenz	25	Carl Stunbia	43
William J. Romke	03	Joseph Zielbaum	1 25
Sarah McDermott	10	Frank Herzog	1 00
Morris Shipiro	14	Isador Schudowitz	1 88
Theodore Felden	20	Abraham Quinn	10
George McCoy	65	John Brennan	05
Guisippe Algonva	50	Henry Huff	5 17
Michael Small	60	Timothy Stack	13
Michael Grady	50	Annie Rice	09
Charles Thompson	10	Thomas Leonard	10
John Fallon	05	Theresa Butler	28
Caroline Berg	1 85	Louis Meyer	40
Rocco Rochello	1 83	Charles Foster	30
Nicholas Risongrio	15	Annie Muller	10
James Strahn	09	Hartridge Herbert	4 30
Henry McIntyre	36	George Conroy	20
Michael O'Brien	10	Unknown man	01
Minnie Madden	10	Charles Fritz	31
Andrew Fowler	10	Thomas Murphy	10
Henry Reisel	05	Thomas Finnian	05
Henry Schell	16	George Radney	1 45
Dennis Sarty	1 00	Edward Hiller	05
Hyman Daureck	18	George Kately	11
Moy Lay	1 42	Frederic Clarkson	05
Maggie Carroll	1 00	David Roberts	08
Michael Rogers	60	John Foley	26
Harry Weiland	65	Samuel Duncan	4 68
James Hannenberry	20	Henry Speelman	95
Alphonso Caprito	1 06	John McConville	60
Adam Bling	1 37	James Wings	25
Charles Cherry	25	Duncan Trainer	31
Michael McCabe	1 35	James Prime	21
John Gleason	41	John Gray	38
Patrick Shanley	21	George Simmons	01
Benjamin Morrissey	10	John Fox	1 00
Mary Eldrige	17	Felicia Craig	50
Kate Keyle	10	William Taylor	1 00
Henry Simmons	12	Patrick Lynch	02
James McKeon	42	Unknown man	05
William Dwyer	4 00	Thomas Butler	1 53
Paulino Goslen	04	Theresa Palmer	05
Geatano Gross	45	Harry Henry	63
Joseph Grasso	5 22	Unknown man	05
Peter Gunderson	30	Mary Ledwith	1 00
E. A. Emmons	2 72	Peter Murphy	77
Frank Kennedy	25	Thomas Burke	2 50
John Sullivan	15	Ida Leisler	4 12
Michael McKenna	04	Isaac Benmann	36
John Grogan	05	Harry Kennedy	60
Calino Brown	15	James Griffin	15
John Donnelly	33	Hugh McCann	09
Philip Haacki	76	Frank Miller	50
John Kelly	26	George Beatty	50
William Mason	2 60	Edward A. Renny	1 65
James Grady	40	Clifford La Mont	2 00
Thomas Crares	12	John Donohue	05
Thomas Boyce	1 00	Frank Williams	37
Charles Obig	85	Frederick Hoagland	85
Patrick Akins	05	Leonard Williams	25
Nicolas Corash	03	Emil Hesler	30
Jamel Pavla	1 00	William Tom	35
John Mack	01	Edward Dillon	61
Patrick Shandley	25	George Rosenthal	01
John Wren	71	Frank Brown	09
Edward Neary	30	Mary Maher	35
George Kohn	18	Michael Coyle	1 45
Elida Moles	1 58	Simon Silberstein	44
Jane Miller	1 25	Peter Adams	61
J. Zeeman	71	Joseph Kelly; less expenses, 20 cents.	6 80
Alexander Milk	05	James Gormann	50
Unknown man	10 00	Thomas Kelly	23
Henry Weingarten	20	Emil Keisler	01
Reginald X. Buller	1 87	Anthony Arban	71
Thomas Kelly	50	Michael Teaster	15
George A. Somers	28	Anthony Thomas	1 00
George A. Somers	28	Herman Laucher	08
Walter Robinson	54	William Delaney	10
Hyman Feder	06	Margaret Garland	25
James Vaughan	55	Bridget Kelly	27
Joseph Tuttle	55	Andrew Lafferty	05
Angelo Cacciano	23	Richard Bell	05
Thomas Murtha	2 60	Louis Kenneberg	1 17
Joseph Weider	80	Robert Kellogg	1 07
Joseph Miller	13	Fred Nelson	3 76
Denis Flynn	50	Rayfield Descardon	2 03
Joseph Finn	25	Felix Reilly	1 50
William Paff	10	John Bouney	1 00
Thomas McDonald	1 02	Kate Joyce	10
Morris Woltz	50	Vera Allen	31
Patrick Devine	50	Kate Williams	3 00
Unknown man	72	Louis Hermann	1 55

James Reilly	26	Dave Cohen	01
Richard Burlop	12	Katie Brodt	13
Martin Nallmelus	73	Eliza Colbert	05
Kate Alcott	5 11	Frederick Kirby	8 91
Charles Stanton	02	Unknown man	46
James Walsh	60	James Tully	5 00
Andrew Christiansen	21	Peter Reiley	25
Thomas Day	4 72	Unknown man	05
William Jones	38	Mary Pelcher	37
Gustave Daushutz	05	Carrie Topp	28
Felice Bellows	02	Lizzie Page	05
Peter Lonan	25	Joseph James	1 72
Herman Lebowitz	1 70	Luigi Carafi	2 00
Fritz Hurtzig	60	Dominico Malone	8 00
Ed. Peterson	25	Michael J. Coffee	03
James Williams	2 25	Anthony Wittmann	1 50
Edward Clark	27	William Connelly	09
Patrick Cunningham	2 00	Daird McMullen	50
Margaret Lennon	25	Andrew Barber	57
Josephine Gallo	45	George Mais	20
Harry Gass	75	Marjory Gogone	70
Ellen Henley	03	Patrick Devine	10
Thomas Graham; less counterfeit, 10 cents	5 96	Morris Kopatopky	31
James Kuberg	02	Wilhelmina Peapak	05
Charles Burton	1 05	Thomas Sharp	32
Thomas Boyle	1 75	David Leach	2 40
Stanislaus Zalinsky	40	James Ellis	02
Andrew Gissner	25	Hugo Priven	17
James Campbell	40	William Scholeiner	21
Mark Callahan	13	Gustav Kammerer	30
John Lenahan	1 10	Alexander Fox	05
Joseph Burns	1 70	Petero Pezas	60
A. Kramer	41	William Griffin	2 84
Carl Fisher	25	Joseph Walker	26
John Kirkland	12	Michael Burns	6 25
William Burker	79	Patrick Burke	50
John Heffron	2 05	Charles Defreano	56
Jacob Gable	05	Richard Matakom	31
Joseph Mezyck	01	Phillip Morrell	75
Patrick O'Donnell	40	Katherine Morton	1 54
Michael McCormick	45	John Powers	55
Thomas McCormick	37	Jack Bruno	8 00
Mary Becker	70	Josia Bussbraum	32
May Webb	66	Percy Artoitel	87
Margaret Gould	59	Richard Nichols	2 89
Rose McGuick	01	Joseph Zeller	67
Henry Winter	4 11	George Black	20
Margaret Schalmer	82	Camille Megg	1 00
George Jordan	05	Lawrence Rooney	37
Henry Deidrick	1 18	John Andrean	70
Thomas Sullivan	10	John McCormick	95
John Shaffer	35	Thomas Quinn	20
Frances McKenna	02	Joseph La Barbara	72
Joe Bafundae	20	Rudolph Lumprison	1 20
Henry Bacques	10	Edward Johnston	12
Harry Hurzec	05	Barbara Hunt	03
Archangle Langena	1 00	James Brown	3 44
William Werfelmann	6 16	Lena Murphy	01
Charles Fister	50	John Allen	60
Charles James	53	Charles Donney	1 27
Francis Aills	1 17	James Harrington	25
Frank Calhoun	50	Fred Johnson	10
Abraham Simon	53	John Banks	02
Nat Dews	1 17	Napoleon Lee	31
Fred Wadeland	95	A. Kalmann	20
John King (or Kurz)	5 00	Julia Maher	25
William McGuire	14	Rosanna Halett	10
Michael Ferry	36	Lula Bennett	30
Eugene Murphy	2 05	Paul Miller	25
Owen O'Rourke	01	Frank Walters	1 00
James Wilson	2 00	James McCormack	05
James Leonard	25	David Foley	34
Alex. Mitchell	10	Emma Flood	85
Edward Reilly	35	Joseph Keogh	2 50
Owen O'Keefe	10	Oswald Ligoli	05
Mary Burden	15	Edward Broderick	34
Ada Martin	21	Thomas Brennan	1 00
Sadie Sweeney	1 00	John Hoffmann	40
Alice Begonio	1 17	Hugh Williams	07
John Lyons	11	Frank Pacfua	1 63
Edward Stewart	47	John Spinella	40
Nicholas Petrosky	30	Henry Chester	1 00
Edward Roche	05	Christian Miller	3 94
Mrs. Green	13 01	Henry Petz	15
Barney Brown	1 98	James Gibson	10
Andrew Oppmann	13 00	James Semple	08
Patrick Kelly	07	Fritz Meyer	05
James Callahan	06	August Kehnel	4 40
Rudolph Reston	26	John Raffle	1 33
Lawrence McDermott	10	Charles Mullen	35
Chester Clark	01	Henry Gillam	05
Martha Miller	25	Samuel Meedes	70
Josephine Beldelanick	57	William Howard	1 90
Frank McElroy	15	John McGaffney	1 17
Joseph Carroll, less expense, 50 cents	12 78	Elias Kosmann	1 18
Andrew Leiter	06	John Draddy	1 00
Maxin Richard	4 37	Pat. Roach	80
George Keber	15	Edward F. Holahan	05
Joseph O'Brien	12	Charles Fanchere	1 00
James Mulholland	15	Abraham Weismann	12
Ellen Murray	85	Charles Groll	9 60
Flora Kennedy	25	Peter Quass	1 25
Mary Jane Dickson	1 41	Alfred Hoffman	13
James W. Porter	1 30	John Mullen	75
James Stines	10	Edward Murphy	2 00
Abraham Coady	45	Patrick Giniain	44
Frank McIntyre	2 35	Henry Rottcher	04
Nicholas Dickmann	50	Patrick Kelleher	35
William Cole	1 48	Isidore Goldman	50
Meyer Kramp	68	Joseph Bleising	10
Peter McAvoy	59	Patrick Curran	16
Frank Steef	21	Patrick Woods	05
William Cook	1 23	John Brazler	89
Unknown man	41	William Jones	25
Charles Hankin	10	Lizzie Nubber	13 15
John Lawrence	42	Alma Krehel	1 00
Peter Rauts, less expense, 70 cents	21 12	Sarah Steels, or Stork	1 71
Charles Elbne	05	Richard Maxley	05
Patrick O'Donald	70	Frank Earley	02
Katherine Harnish	1 85	Hymann Thominsky	22
Alice Kellogg	7 55	Mario Belouner	2 00
Maria Madden	55	Patrick Henry	90
Conrad Ulrich	51	John Burke, or Dunham	01
Thomas Glen	1 06	Anton Mullner	3 45
Louis Pfous	49	Anna Casey	32

Patrick Mankin	25
Jeannette Stafford	05
Thomas Golgan	2 05
Zuchina Serafino	01
Mary Raymond	80
William Brooms	20
John Doe	2 27
Alex. Johnson	44
Tony Shorish	25
Alex. Black	08
Carrini Cattozzo	40
Thomas Cotter	05
William J. Crawford	06
Theodore Schiffer	20
John Mansfield	1 00
James Kelly	30
Vincenzo Litanalgia	1 12
Fred McCoy	14
Fletcher Phillips	5 21
Dora Morton	14
James Daly	1 06
Joseph Reilly	35
Joseph Dupreen	16
Maurice Norton	20
James McDermott	50
Alfred Simmel	65
Michael Syadenshi	45
Philip Adler	1 00
James Crane	40
Thomas Kenny	50
Frank Ruhl	30
James Johnson	02
Daniel Sullivan	40
Paul Planosky	54
John Fitzmire	1 15
John Coyle	1 33
Emma Arnold	1 05
Dennis Hussey	71
Abraham Pracher	04
Patrick Hopkins	15
Patrick Byrnes	1 17
William Wachsmith	1 01
Hugh Henry	25
Cornelius Bagley	02
James Baird	03
Philip Novedt	30
Andrew Cippolo	30
Total	\$598 70

Proceeds of sale of effects received during the year from Bellevue Hospital, the total amount realized being paid into the City Treasury:

Rocca Rochello	\$1 62
Fred. McKenzie	46
John Fitzmire	47
Morris Shipiro	92
Angeline Battina	47
Rose Warden	2 31
Nicholas Risongrio	70
Maggie Danderano	46
Jennie De Castro	92
Mary Brink	47
Emma Arnold	1 15
William Busse	8 30
Mary Foley	46
John Coyle	70
Marie Gouley	2 31
William Wachsmith	2 31
Catherine O'Keefe	1 40
Nettie Stewart	46
Jennie Jolair	46
Maggie Murray	2 31
Julia Cahill	1 40
Kate Quinn	46
Annie Schneider	8 30
Sigmund Geller	46
Emil Kellar	70
John Waters	28
Bojena Heitzmann	28
Catherine McCabe	92
Mary Woodell	23
Josephine Sylvester	23
Fannie Zinger	47
Marie Caro	83
Nettie McKenna	46
Arthur Blein	92
Seth R. Williams	46
Dora Ratner	46
Julia Goldberg	23
Bruno Dechant	23
Eliza Scheffer	1 85
Margaret Hack	1 28
Margaret White	47
Harriet Pugsley	92
Jacob Haller	1 63
Victoria Morgan	1 15
Peter Jamisca	55
Kate Keating	1 15
Josephine Holden	1 40
Thomas Marcos	1 00
Caroline Coffee	1 40
Mary Norman	70
Bridget Brunk	55
Johanna Hass	47
Barbara Beyer	1 54
Lucinda McNevin	47
Estate of unknown	47
Thomas McAlpine	1 40
James Kenny	1 85
Annie McCoyb	47
Unknown man, Fulton Market	47
Thomas Hayden	70
Estate of unknown	46
George Ulrick	70
Herman Papperschlay	92
George Stewart	1 85
Sarah Conway	92
Michael Foley	1 40
Annie Casey	2 55
John White	1 15
Judal Sendersusky	46
Henry Meyer	74
Estate of unknown	92
Estate of unknown	92

Estate of unknown	92
Estate of unknown	46
John Doe	1 40
Estate of unknown	92
Elizabeth Wilson	92
Bertha Hatch	92
Edward O'Connell	46
George Pierce	1 20
Kate Armstrong	64
William H. Seilbert	1 40
Anton Buckert	46
Annie Jones	23
Patrick Connolly	46
Eliza Roundout	1 94
Estate of unknown	1 40
Annie Powers	64
Isaac Schwartz	74
Gustav Lorence	1 85
Mary Glynn	92
Francis Valliant	46
Mary Skippington	23
Barbara Rechevi	09
Nellia Sloane	1 85
Jacob Frey	2 55
Julia Black	2 55
Henry Richart	23
Mary Dunheison	1 40
Patrick Rundles	15 25
Bridget McNamara	1 85
John Smith	55
Albert Martenborrough	14 80
John Burmmets	23
Christian Craspa	92
Mary Ninger	65
Ernest Schudeman	23
Peter Hollis	92
Morgan Campbell	28
Gustav Janson	47
George F. Bedford	1 15
Julia Shay	28
Michael Capp	2 55
Unknown	92

Coroners.

Maurice Quinlan	1 63
Henry Egman	3 00
Geo. Marchene	1 63
John Meyer	1 63
Nicholas Petrosky	23
Maliron Ola	14
Emil Kessler	1 87
Jennie Jacobs	1 22
Elizabeth Massop	56
Rosa Guco Giranzo	70
A. Willett	56
Annie Manterbaum	47
Eva Mills	47
Catherine Wollmann	56
Luigi Dimans	75
Michael McCormick	28
Margaret Moorehouse	33
Robert Johnson	52
James Campbell	1 40
Mary O'Brien	1 60
Fortunato de Salve	42
Jusuke Malda	47
George Jordan	38
Becky Zevicble	94
Unknown man	37
Amelia Brevel	1 39
Theodore Felden	46
William Tavers	37
August Mintzer	83
Annie Rubenstork	46
Anna Goldstein	1 85
Mrs. S. Hoffman, or Eva Telten	3 24
Reginald C. E. Biller	56
Alexander Milk	65
Lilly Stolzenberg	1 20
John Welstead	60
Edmund Maternack	28
William McDevitt	28
Tony Shorish	1 38
Annie Baria	2 31
Sarah Dunn	3 70
Henry Sievers	1 16
Percy Artrich	1 40
Augustus Wright	1 77
Margaret O'Connell	2 32
Bridget McHugh	1 20
Maxin Richard	3 25
Mrs. Greene	2 51
Eaton Bowser	6 28
Elizabeth Baer	1 03
G. Farbes	2 79
Total	\$207 19

The following estates were received during the year from the Board of Health, the total amount being paid into the City Treasury:

Archie Bannon	\$0 07
Ida Lindholm, less expenses 10 cents	1 90
Annale Summetti	55
Janos Boris (or) Peter Berg	03
Julia Walton	06
Ida Bebitksi	01
John Anderson	06
Edward Nelson	22

Total

Proceeds of sale of effects received during the year from the Board of Health, the total amount realized being paid into the City Treasury:	\$2 90
Ester Kaufman	\$0 46
Grazia Mangolini	46
Kate Kaminsky	46
Tobia Brongdalone	05
Ester Gussone	23
Maria Kilis	23
Marie Sanogyi	28
Paula Zavadsky	10
Lucy Smith	46
Rose Kurys	37
Ida Bebitksi	28

Bessie Elkin	23	Unknown man, Central Park Ramble	46
Lillie Alyamesa	28	Unknown man	24
Guiseppi Merci	33		
Seire Medler	10	Total	\$17 50
Sarah Greenberg	10		
Gertrude Metowsky	10		
Esther Schloss	28	The following estates were received during the year from the Department of	
Ingwald Keype	2	Correction, the total amount being paid into the City Treasury:	
Michelina De Liro	56	John Murphy	\$4 39
Harry Simon	1	Anthony Ryan	3 00
Teresa Ceirita	02	M. E. Murphy	1 90
Frida Kreamer	10	Peter Fleming	82
Rosie Wild	23	William Stobough	66
Ida Meyers	10	Thomas Stephens	35
Alice Herman	10	William Ferris	22
Rose Griffin	10	Guiseppi Ferer, less expenses, 20 cents	4 68
Minnie Nodowski	10	Lawrence Maher	18
Rosa Kurys	10	Thomas Bailey	55
Liebe Shapiro	35	Samuel Neurtler	9 19
Annie Casey	14	John McManus	70
Ester Marentz	10	John Cody	65
Ida Baum	10	Guiseppi Forer	57
Adelina Rotondom	10	William Canavan	24
Chia Kasserman	10	Total	\$28 10
Peter Berger	46		
Tony Rato	37	Cash Account for the Year 1907.	
Rose Kohen	60	January 1, 1907, balance	\$365,962 21
Caroline Peyman	1 50	Total amount of cash received during the year	333,050 74
Fortuna Hanraran	1 30		
Thomas Taylor	46	Total amount of cash disbursed during the year	\$699,012 95
Peter Strausch	2 23		349,699 34
Max Noswitz	32	Balance January 1, 1908	\$349,313 61
Fritz Walter	1 58		
Annie Brady	1 86	Depositories—	
Sarah Harrison	46	National Park Bank	\$21,079 40
William Thopsey	37	United States Trust Company	67,828 33
Total	\$22 05	Bankers Trust Company	52,901 35

The following estates were received during the year from House of Relief, the total amount being paid into the City Treasury.

Nicholas Coles	\$0 28	Empire Trust Company	55,443 41
Richard Engler	1 12	Fourteenth Street Bank	40,549 79
Robert Bell	37	Total amount paid into the City Treasury during the year for account	
David Nelson	05	of intestate estates	\$81,368 98
Michael Flanagan	1 57	Total amount paid into the City Treasury during the year for account of	
John Howard	12	commissions	14,776 59
Thomas Reardon	40	Total amount	\$96,145 57
Martin Burke	1 30		
Tim Sullivan	13	City and County of New York, ss.:	
James Connolly	02	William M. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, being duly	
Thomas McDonald	06	sworn, deposes and says that, according to his best knowledge, information and be-	
Antonio Nucci	30	lief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the total amount of his	
John Smith	05	receipts and expenditures in each case in which he shall have taken charge of and	
John Tillman	15	collected any effects or on which the Public Administrator shall have administered	
Patrick Noonan	10	during the year 1907, with the name of the deceased, his or her addition and the	
Jeremiah Farron	1 05	country or place from which he or she came, if the same be known.	
Michael Kennedy	20	WILLIAM M. HOES.	
John Collins; less care fare, 10 cents	5 20	Sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1908.	
Ginatino Salvato	57	Owen A. Keegan, Notary Public, New York County.	
Geo. Stewenger; less care fare, 10 cents	3 96	Which were ordered on file.	
John Behrenetto	08		
Stephen Johnson	50	MOTIONS, ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.	
Unknown man	45		
Geo. Cassness	01	Alderman B. W. B. Brown asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce	
Eugene Leiman	17	the following:	
Michael Calabress	05	No. 66.	
Frank Patterson	12	Explanation—Matter in <i>italics</i> is new; matter in parentheses () is old law to be	
Arthur Kelly	75	omitted.	
Michael Delaney	40	CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.	
John Newburg	2 13	General Enacting Ordinance.	
John Barry	10	Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:	
John Noeson	05	That all ordinances of The City of New York which were in force on January 1,	
Dominick Sagedastro	16	1908, be and they are hereby repealed;	
J. Stewart	33	Be its further Ordained, That the ordinances of The City of New York which are	
Arthur Denman	25	herewith presented as the existing ordinances of said City up to the date of	
W. H. Cann	03	January 1, 1908, and all ordinances recommended for enactment as part of said	
Thomas Sworts	30	ordinances, with the corrections and additions as therein designated, be and they	
Frank Longmore	10	hereby are adopted and enacted as ordinances of The City of New York.	
Edward Van Vesterfelt	1 05	Be it further Ordained, That this ordinance shall not be construed to affect or	
John Kishbaum	37	impair any right, interest, privilege or power which has accrued or been conferred	
Geo. Cassidy	01	heretofore, or any penalty, obligation, liability, forfeiture or assessment heretofore in-	
Edward Brady	16	curred, or any action or proceeding now pending; and any right, interest or privilege	
John Cristall	35	which, by the terms of any ordinance in force at the time of the adoption of this or-	
Thomas Daly	17	division continues during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen, shall not be hereby	
Thomas Doyle	1 05	terminated. Nor shall any ordinance or resolution creating an existing commission be	
Thomas Dwyer	10	hereby repealed. <i>Nor shall this ordinance be construed as in any manner affecting any</i>	
James Donnelly	35	<i>ordinance or resolution adopted subsequent to the date of January 1, 1908.</i>	
Edwin Hamblin	1 00		
Mary Moran	7 16	DIVISION ONE—PART I.	
John Harmond	25	GENERAL ORDINANCES AND ORDINANCES OF A GENERAL CHARACTER.	
Guiseppi Morello	05	Chapter 1—The Executive Department.	
James Shea	05	Article 1—The Mayor.	
John Merskall	26	Section 1. The Mayor may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, issue his procla-	
William Johnson	16	mation for the apprehension of any person who may have committed a crime within	
William Mooney	55	The City of New York, and may, in such proclamation, offer a reward not exceeding	
James Djelasdes	70	five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the City Treasury upon the certificate of the	
Mathew Quinlan	08	Mayor that the service required has been performed.	
Paul Majthan	20	Article 2—The City Clerk.	
Manuel Aliprantes	10	Sec. 2. The seal heretofore in use as the corporate seal of the corporation known	
Raymond Bush	02	as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York, and in the cus-	
Frank Davis	35	tomody of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of said City, shall be the seal of The City	
Frank Sposats	40	of New York, to be kept and used by the City Clerk of said City, as provided by law.	
John Konas	17	Chapter 2—The Legislative Department.	
Louis Davis	12	Article 1—The Board of Aldermen.	
Total	\$22 62	Sec. 3. A Committee of the Board of Aldermen in reporting upon a subject re-	

Proceeds of sale of effects received during the year from the House of Relief, the total amount realized being paid into the City Treasury:	
Charles Holz	\$2 07
James Mumford	55
John Marris	2 80
Unknown man, Pier 27, North river	55
Unknown man, No. 782 Washington street	46
Rachel (woman)	70
Franz Newioski	1 57
Unknown man	1 15
Charles Edwards	55
Winfield Woods	73
Unknown man, foot of East Twenty-sixth street	46
George Uhlman	65
Richard A. Wild	2 07
Mary Williams	1 40

Unknown man, Central Park Ramble

Unknown man

Total

The following estates were received during the year from the Department of

Correction, the total amount being paid into the City Treasury:

John Murphy

Anthony Ryan

M. E. Murphy

Peter Fleming

William Stobough

Thomas Stephens

William Ferris

Guiseppi Ferer, less expenses, 20 cents

Lawrence Maher

Thomas Bailey

Samuel Neurtler

John McManus

John Cody

Guiseppi Forer

William Canavan

Total

Cash Account for the Year 1907.

January 1, 1907, balance

Total amount of cash received during the year

Total amount of cash disbursed during the year

Balance January 1, 1908

Depositories—

National Park Bank

United States Trust Company

Bankers Trust Company

Phenix National Bank

Empire Trust Company

Fourteenth Street Bank

Total amount paid into the City Treasury during the year for account

of intestate estates

Total amount paid into the City Treasury during the year for account of

commissions

Total amount

City and County of New York, ss.:

William M. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, being duly

sworn, deposes and says that, according to his best knowledge, information and be-

lief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the total amount of his

receipts and expenditures in each case in which he shall have taken charge of and

collected any effects or on which the Public Administrator shall have administered

during the year 1907, with the name of the deceased, his or her addition and the

country or place from which he or she came, if the same be known.

WILLIAM M. HOES.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1908.

Owen A. Keegan, Notary Public, New York County.

Which were ordered on file.

MOTIONS, ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman B. W. B. Brown asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce

the following:

No. 66.

Explanation—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in parentheses () is old law to be

omitted.

CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

papers on which the same were founded. The Clerk shall not deliver to the Mayor any resolution which is a request addressed to the Governor, Legislature or any other body, or to any head of a department or other federal, State or municipal officer for action on the request of the Board of Aldermen, but he shall, without delay, deliver a copy of all such resolutions to the official or Board of whom the request is made by the Board of Aldermen. No resolution which refuses the prayer of any petition shall be delivered to the Mayor, but all such resolutions shall be filed.

Sec. 7. He shall on the day succeeding the approval by the Mayor of any ordinance or resolution, or on the day succeeding its return by the Mayor without approval or objection, deliver to the head of the appropriate department a certified copy of the same.

Chapter 3—The Law Department.

Article 1—The Corporation Counsel.

Sec. 8. The Corporation Counsel shall draw such ordinances as may be required of him by the Board of Aldermen, or by any Committee thereof.

Sec. 9. He shall, when required by the Board of Aldermen, prepare the draft of any bill to be presented by the Corporation of the City to the Legislature for passage, with a proper memorial for the passage thereof.

Sec. 10. He shall draw the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the Finance Department, and all contracts for any of the other departments of the Corporation, when so required by the head of the department.

Sec. 11. When he shall recover a debt due to the Corporation which may have been placed in his hands for collection, he shall forthwith render an account thereof, under oath, to the Comptroller, stating the nature of the debt, the person against whom it was recovered, and the amount and time of the recovery, and shall immediately thereupon pay over the amount so received to the Chamberlain. He shall also thereupon receive from the Chamberlain a voucher for the payment thereof, which he shall forthwith, on the same day, exhibit to the Comptroller, and shall at the same time leave with him a copy thereof.

Sec. 12. He shall keep in proper books to be provided for that purpose a register of all actions prosecuted or defended by him, and all proceedings had therein.

Sec. 13. Upon the expiration of his term of office, or his resignation thereof, or removal therefrom, the Corporation Counsel shall forthwith, on demand, deliver to his successor in office all deeds, leases, contracts, and other papers in his hands belonging to the Corporation, or delivered to him by the Corporation or any of its officers, and all papers in actions prosecuted or defended by him, then pending and undetermined, together with his register thereof, and of the proceedings therein, and a written consent of substitution of his successor, in all such actions then pending and undetermined.

Article 2—The Public Administrator.

Sec. 14. The Public Administrator shall furnish the Comptroller with copies of all letters of administration which shall be granted to him within three days after the granting thereof.

Sec. 15. He shall, on the twentieth day of December, in each year, report to the Board of Aldermen the titles of all actions prosecuted by or against him, and then pending and undetermined, with such other information in respect thereto as he may deem necessary or proper.

Sec. 16. He shall report to the Comptroller, on the first Thursday of each month, and oftener if required, the amount of money received by him since his last return on account of any estate upon which he shall have administered.

Sec. 17. He shall at the same time report to the Board of Aldermen a transcript of such of his accounts as have been closed or finally settled, and of those on which any money has been received by him as part of the proceeds of any estates on which he has administered; he shall deposit all moneys by him collected and received, as required by law, in such bank as the Corporation Counsel shall select from the designated depositaries of the city's moneys.

Sec. 18. He shall, whenever required, exhibit to the Comptroller the bank book showing his deposits, and all other vouchers and documents relating to his office.

Sec. 19. The Comptroller, before signing any check for money deposited, shall examine the bank book showing the deposits, and the vouchers on which the check is required to be drawn, and shall satisfy himself fully as to the correctness thereof, and, in case of doubt or difficulty, he shall report the case to the Board of Aldermen for their direction.

Sec. 20. The Comptroller may distribute and pay any balance of an intestate's estate remaining in the City Treasury to the persons legally entitled thereto, whenever he and the Public Administrator shall be satisfied that the person claiming the same is legally entitled thereto; but, if they be not satisfied thereof they shall report the case to the Board of Aldermen for their direction.

Chapter 4—The Department of Finance.

Article 1—The Comptroller.

Sec. 21. The Comptroller shall superintend all the real estate of the Corporation and report to the Board of Aldermen all encroachments thereon.

Sec. 22. He shall keep and file in his office all title deeds, leases, bonds, mortgages or other assurances of title, and all evidences of debts, contracts, bonds of indemnity, official bonds and all certificates of stocks belonging to the Sinking Fund, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere.

Sec. 23. He shall cause all grants, leases and counterparts of leases or deeds executed by the Corporation to be recorded in proper books to be kept in his office.

Sec. 24. He shall cause a proper map or survey of all lands or premises ceded, granted, conveyed or leased to the Corporation to be annexed to the cession, grant, deed or lease thereof, and to be therein referred to before execution or acceptance thereof. He shall direct and superintend the collection of all rents or other moneys due to the Corporation.

Sec. 25. He shall report to the Board of Aldermen within thirty days after their organization in each year a statement of all contracts made by the Corporation or directed or authorized by the Board of Aldermen and not performed or completed or upon which any moneys remain unpaid, with the amount of money so remaining unpaid on each.

Sec. 26. He shall direct legal proceedings to be taken when necessary to enforce payment of rents or other debts due to the Corporation, or to obtain possession of premises to which the Corporation is entitled.

Sec. 27. He shall, as often as the state of the Sinking Fund shall render it necessary, advertise and sell at auction or private sale, as in his judgment may be most expedient, the water lot quit-rents belonging to the Corporation in such parcels and on such terms as the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may prescribe, and cause proper conveyances to be executed to the purchasers, the avails of which shall be deposited in the treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

Sec. 28. He may consent, in the name and on behalf of the Corporation, that the lessee or assignee of a lease made by the Corporation may assign the same or underlet the demised premises, whether or not provision is made by the lease that it shall not be assigned or the premises underlet without the consent of the Corporation; but he shall not so consent unless all arrears of rents and all taxes and assessments upon the premises be paid in full.

Sec. 29. When several lots or parcels of land belonging to different persons are assessed for taxes in one parcel the Comptroller may make the proper apportionment of the tax among the different owners.

Sec. 30. The Comptroller shall preserve, in a book to be kept in his office for that purpose, to be called the record of quit-rents, maps of all grants of land now or hereafter made by the Corporation on which quit-rents are payable showing the original grants and the subdivisions of the same as near as they can be ascertained.

Sec. 31. He shall enter in the record of quit-rents immediately following each map the names of the owners of the different lots described thereon, with the portion of the quit-rent to which each is subject; and he may receive the sums proportionably due from each owner in payment of his portion of the moneys payable under the original grant, as the same shall from time to time become payable.

Sec. 32. He shall cause to be inserted in all grants of land subject to a quit-rent a covenant requiring the grantee or his legal representatives, when he or they shall sell the whole or a portion of the land granted, to give to the Comptroller a written notice of the sale within thirty days after it is made, specifying therein the name of the

purchaser, the quantity and location of the land sold, the amount of quit-rent to be paid thereon and the day of the sale.

Sec. 33. He shall, on receiving written notice from the grantee of the Corporation, or his assignee, of the sale of any portion of land subject to quit-rent, enter in the record of quit-rents the name of the purchaser, with the date of the sale and the portion of the land sold; and he may thereafter receive the sum proportionably due from such purchaser, in payment of his portion of the moneys payable under the original grant, as the same shall, from time to time, become payable.

Sec. 34. Upon receiving the notice mentioned in the last section the Comptroller shall enter the same in the record of quit-rents, and from that time he may receive from the owner of the lot or parcel mentioned in the notice, or his legal representatives, the sum proportionably due from him in payment of his proportion of the moneys payable under the original grant.

Sec. 35. When land heretofore granted by the Corporation subject to a quit-rent, portions of which have been assigned by the grantee, shall be re-entered by the Corporation for non-payment of the quit-rent, the Comptroller may grant releases in severally to such of the assignees of portions of the land granted as shall, within six months from the re-entry, pay their respective apportionments of commutation money, and the expenses of re-entry and conveyance, with such portions of the rent as may be justly due from the respective assignees for the land held by them, and which shall be apportioned by the Comptroller.

Sec. 36. The releases and apportionments mentioned in the last section shall not, however, be granted or made, unless the assignee requiring the same, or his legal representatives, shall comply with the terms and conditions prescribed in that section within thirty days after notice from the Comptroller requiring such compliance.

Sec. 37. The Comptroller may, from time to time, borrow on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, such sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole the amount of such revenues as may be necessary to meet expenditures under appropriations for the current year.

Sec. 38. Every loan to be effected, as authorized by the last section, shall be secured by the bonds of the Corporation, payable in not exceeding one year, in such sums as the Comptroller may deem proper, which shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor and sealed with the common seal.

Sec. 39. No payment shall be made by the Comptroller for work done or supplies furnished except upon proper vouchers rendered by the head of the appropriate department, or other proper officer, board or commission, for whom such work was done or supplies furnished. Such vouchers shall be made out in duplicate, and shall contain the certificates of such subordinate officers as the head of the department may require, and of such form and purport as he shall prescribe, and also a certificate of the head of the department. One of the duplicate vouchers shall be retained in the department or office by which the vouchers are rendered, and the other shall be transmitted to the Department of Finance for payment. A receipt for the amount paid shall be taken by the Comptroller.

Article 2—The Disposition of Real Estate.

Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to take charge of all the real estate belonging to the Corporation, and to prevent all encroachments thereon.

Sec. 41. It shall be the duty of said Comptroller to superintend the collection of all rents, interest and demands due the Sinking Fund, and to direct all necessary measures to compel the payment of them and report the condition of the same to the Board of Aldermen quarterly.

Sec. 42. It shall be the duty of said Comptroller, under the sanction of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to appoint appraisers on behalf of the Corporation to settle the rent on renewal of any leases, or the value of the building, to be paid for on the expiration of any lease, in which the Corporation is or shall be interested, whenever, by the provisions of such lease, the appointment of such appraisers is required.

Sec. 43. The said Comptroller is hereby authorized, with the sanction of the said Board of Commissioners, to assign any bond or mortgage held by the said Board to any person or persons who may elect to take such assignment, upon the payment in full of the principal and interest due on said bond and mortgage; and the Mayor and City Clerk are hereby authorized and directed to execute, under their hands and seal of the City, any such assignment, upon evidence being exhibited to them, showing that the principal and interest of such bond and mortgage have been paid into the Treasury of said City to the credit of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sec. 44. Upon the payment of any bond and mortgage in full, it shall be the duty of the said Comptroller to prepare and cause to be executed a proper satisfaction of such bond and mortgage; and the said Mayor and City Clerk (of the Board of Aldermen) are hereby authorized to execute the same, upon the production of evidence that the same has been paid, as provided in the preceding section of this article. But no release of any part of the premises contained in such mortgage from the lien created by such mortgage thereon shall be made or executed by them.

Sec. 45. Whenever any person or persons may desire to commute any quit-rent due the Corporation, it shall be the duty of the said Comptroller to calculate such commutation at the rate of six per cent; and upon the production of evidence that the same and all arrears of rent have been paid into the Treasury of said City to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and City Clerk to execute a release of such quit-rent.

Sec. 46. Whenever any property belonging to the Corporation is unproductive, or the term for which it may have been leased or let shall have expired or be about expiring, it shall be the duty of the said Comptroller to report the same to the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and if, in his judgment, it will be beneficial to the public interest to lease property belonging to the Corporation, it shall be his duty to communicate the same, with his reasons therefor, to the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and if they concur with him, they are hereby authorized and empowered to lease the same in such manner as they may deem most fit for the interest of the City, conforming in the leasing to the provisions of the Greater New York Charter, and upon the production of a certificate, signed by a majority of said Commissioners, of whom the Comptroller shall be one, it shall be the duty of the said Mayor and City Clerk to execute such leases under their hands and seal of the City.

Sec. 47. In all cases of grants hereafter to be made of land under water on the shores of the island of New York, or on the shores of Long Island and within the limits of the various charters of The City of New York, or within the limits of the former municipalities now constituting The City of New York, and in all cases of extensions of grants previously made, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller and the President of the Borough in which such grant or extension is to be made, to report to the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund what sum of money shall, in their judgment, be charged as consideration for such grant; and if the said Board, or a majority of their number, shall agree to the terms reported by the said Comptroller and Borough President, then the said Comptroller shall be and is hereby authorized to cause such grants to be issued to the parties who may be legally entitled to the same.

Sec. 48. The preceding section shall not apply to grants to be made on the North or Hudson river, between West Eleventh and Thirtieth streets, Borough of Manhattan, so far as the consideration money is concerned; but the rates to be charged for grants between said West Eleventh and Thirtieth streets shall be as follows:

For each running foot along the exterior lines of the present grants (excluding the width of streets) and along the westerly line of the Eleventh avenue (excluding the width of streets), when not granted, viz.:

For grants between West Eleventh and Bank streets.....	\$20 00
For grants between Bank and Bethune streets.....	19 00
For grants between Bethune and West Twelfth streets.....	18 00
For grants between West Twelfth and Jane streets.....	17 00
For grants between Jane and Horatio streets.....	16 00
For grants between Horatio and Gansevoort streets.....	15 00
For grants between Gansevoort and Twelfth streets.....	14 00
For grants between Twelfth street and the centre of the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.....	13 00
For grants between Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Nineteenth streets.....	10 00
For grants between Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth streets.....	12 00
For grants between Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth streets, west of the Eleventh avenue	10 00

Sec. 49. No grant shall be made by virtue of these ordinances except for a specific consideration to be paid in cash, or in five annual installments secured by bond and mortgage on the premises granted, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; the first installment to be paid on the issuing of the grants.

Sec. 50. All grants made by virtue of these ordinances shall contain the usual covenants, including those in relation to streets or avenues passing through them, and also in relation to bulkheads and wharfage.

Sec. 51. No grant made by virtue of this article shall authorize the grantee to construct bulkheads or piers or make land in conformity thereto, without permission so to do is first had and obtained from the Department of Docks; and the grantees shall be bound to make land, piers or bulkheads at such time and in such manner as the Department of Docks shall direct under penalty of forfeiture of such grant for non-compliance with such directions of the said Department.

Sec. 52. Nothing contained in the two next preceding sections shall be construed as applying to water grants to be made on the shores of Long Island.

Article 3—The Sinking Fund of The City of New York.

Sec. 53. All moneys heretofore received and hereafter to be received from the following sources are hereby pledged and appropriated to and constitute and form a fund called the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt, until the whole of the stocks of The City of New York shall be finally and fully redeemed, namely:

1. For commutation of quit-rents on grants.
2. For quit-rents arising from such grants as were issued prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and four.
3. The net proceeds of all sales of real estate belonging to the Corporation when sold.
4. The net proceeds of all bonds and mortgages payable to the Corporation when collected.
5. For licenses to pawnbrokers and dealers in the purchase or sale of second-hand furniture, metals or clothes.
6. For hackney-coach licenses and street vaults.
7. For licenses within the stoop lines, and under the steps of the elevated railroads.
8. For exclusive occupation of private wharves, basins and piers.
9. For market fees and market rents.
10. The proceeds of all bonds and mortgages which may have or shall become the property of the Corporation, in pursuance of the ordinance creating the Fire Loan Stock of The City of New York.

11. The buildings included in the establishment called the Almshouse, at Bellevue, together with the lots of land and water rights attached thereto when sold, and the rents when leased.

12. Such portions thereof of the annual taxes levied in The City and County of New York as may be collected for the redemption of the Floating Debt Stock of The City of New York and the Fire Indemnity Stock of The City of New York.

13. All such other sources of revenue or sums of money as the said Corporation shall hereafter think proper to appropriate to said fund.

Sec. 54. All moneys hereafter to be received from the following sources are pledged, appropriated and are to be applied to and constitute and form a fund to be called the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Payment of the Interest Accruing and to Accrue Upon the Stocks of The City of New York until the same shall be fully and finally redeemed, namely:

1. For interest on all bonds and mortgages owned by the Corporation.
2. For commutation of alien passengers.
3. For mayoralty fees.
4. For fines and penalties.
5. For fees and fines collected by the clerks of the courts, for the Corporation.
6. For rents from all sources not already pledged.
7. For tavern and excise licenses.
8. For sales of all property of the Corporation other than real estate.
9. Such portion of the annual taxes levied in the water district of The City of New York as may be collected to supply the deficiency of interest accruing on the water stocks of The City of New York.

10. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to impair or affect any pledge heretofore made and now existing of any property or its proceeds embraced in this chapter or in the ordinances relating to the City debt.

Sec. 55. The Mayor, Comptroller, Chamberlain, President of the Board of Aldermen and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen for the time being shall constitute and be denominated the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of The City of New York.

Sec. 56. Any four or more of the persons named in the preceding section of this article, of whom the Comptroller shall be one, shall be and are hereby authorized to discharge the trusts and duties vested in them by this article.

Sec. 57. All purchases to be made of the City stocks shall be made by or under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as herein and hereby constituted.

Sec. 58. The said Board shall, from time to time, invest the moneys which shall constitute the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, or as much as they can, in the purchase of stocks created by the Corporation of The City of New York, at the market price, not exceeding the par value thereof; and if, at any time, such investments cannot be made at par, then the said Board shall be authorized to invest the said moneys, or such part thereof as they may see fit, either in the purchase of the said stock or the stock of the State of New York, or the stock or bonds of the United States, notwithstanding such stock or bonds may be above the par value thereof.

Sec. 59. The powers conferred on the said Board of Commissioners in the preceding section of this article shall be so construed as to render it imperative on the said Board, at all times to give preference to the purchase of City stock, if the same can be procured at a reasonable rate.

Sec. 60. Whenever the said Board of Commissioners shall have invested any part of the said fund in the purchase of the (stocks) securities of the State or of the United States, and shall at any time thereafter be enabled to purchase any of the City stocks at such prices as they may judge best for the public interest, they shall forthwith sell and dispose of the same, and invest (the said stocks of the State or of the United States, or) the net proceeds thereof in the City stock, if, in their opinion, such disposition would be beneficial to the public interest.

Sec. 61. Whenever the said Board of Commissioners shall have invested any part of the said fund in the purchase of City stock, and shall at any time thereafter be enabled to purchase any of the City stock, which shall be by its terms redeemable at an earlier day, they may forthwith sell the same and invest the net proceeds in such other City stock, if in their opinion such exchange shall be desirable and beneficial to the public interest.

Sec. 62. Whenever any of the moneys constituting the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt shall be required for any such purchases or investments as are in this chapter before mentioned, or for the redemption of any of the City stocks at their maturity, the amount of money respectively required shall be paid from the treasury, by warrant, signed by the said Board of Commissioners, or any four of them, the Comptroller being one.

Sec. 63. All stocks and (sureties) securities which shall be purchased by the said Board of Commissioners shall be transferred to the said Commissioners, and all transfers thereof, when disposed of pursuant to the provisions of this article, shall be made by the said Commissioners, or any four of them, of whom the Comptroller shall be one.

Sec. 64. The City stock which shall be purchased by the Board of Commissioners shall not be cancelled by them until the final redemption of the said stock, and all interest accruing thereon shall regularly be carried to the said Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Sec. 65. The revenues herein assigned for the redemption of the City debt shall be kept distinct from all other revenues belonging to the said Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 66. All moneys constituting the fund for the Payment of the Interest on the City Debt, whenever required to meet such interest, shall be drawn from the Treasury in the same manner prescribed above.

Sec. 67. Nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to prevent the said Board of Commissioners from temporarily investing the unemployed moneys belonging to the Sinking Fund in the temporary bonds of the Corporation.

Sec. 68. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the said Board of Commissioners, to be verified by any four of them, himself being one; and once in each year, or oftener if required, to render unto the Board of Aldermen a full and detailed report of the proceedings of the said Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 69. The said report shall specify the disbursements, purchases, exchanges and sales made by the said Board of Commissioners, the prices at which and the parties from whom such purchases, with whom such exchanges, and to whom such sales shall have been made; the amounts and descriptions of the stocks of this City purchased by the said Board; the amounts and descriptions of the stocks of this State and of the United States then held by them; the amounts paid for interest on the City stocks, with a detailed statement of the receipts and the unemployed moneys in the City Treasury to the credit of each division of the Sinking Fund.

Sec. 70. The terms "City debt" and "City stock" used in this article shall be construed to mean any stock or fund created by the Corporation of The City of New York

Sec. 71. The Board of Commissioners of "the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt" are hereby authorized, as provided by the Greater New York Charter, by concurrent resolution, to direct that the bonds and stocks of The City of New York, hereafter issued, pursuant to law, shall be exempt from taxation by said City, and by the County of New York, but not from taxation for State purposes, and all bonds and stocks issued pursuant to such authority shall be exempt from taxation accordingly, provided that said bonds and stocks shall not bear interest exceeding the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Article 4—The Sale of Real Estate Belonging to the Sinking Fund.

Sec. 72. The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of all real estate belonging to the Corporation and not in use for or reserved for public purposes at public auction or by sealed bids, at such times and on such terms as they may deem most advantageous for the public interest, in conformity with the provisions of the statute (in this article) before referred to; provided, however, that no property shall be disposed of for a smaller sum than that affixed to the description of said property under this article, and at least thirty days' previous notice of the time and place of such sale, including a description of the property to be sold, be published in the CITY RECORD.

Sec. 73. Real estate under lease, without covenants of renewal, shall not be sold for a less sum than the same may be appraised at by the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, at a meeting to be held and on an appraisement made within one month prior to the date of the sale.

Sec. 74. Real estate under lease, with covenant of renewal, shall not be sold for a less sum than an amount equal to a commutation on the present rents reserved, calculated at six per cent.

Sec. 75. Real estate not embraced in the last two preceding sections shall not be sold for a less sum than the same may be so appraised at.

Sec. 76. Whenever any real estate shall have been sold pursuant to the preceding sections of this article, it shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, to give a certificate, under their hands, that the same has been sold pursuant to the provisions of this article, and upon the production of such certificate and the evidence that the proceeds of such sale have been paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, it shall be the duty of the Mayor (of the City) and the City Clerk (of the Board of Aldermen) to execute proper conveyances of such real estate under their hands and the seal of the City Corporation.

Article 5—The Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

Sec. 77. There shall be paid to and collected by the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, for the benefit of the City Treasury, on his furnishing a bill of arrears or making searches upon a requisition for searches on each lot or piece of property mentioned or referred to therein, in respect to Croton water rents, 50 cents; in respect to taxes, 50 cents; in respect to assessments, 50 cents; and for his certificate upon any such bill or search, when requested, 10 cents.

Article 6—The Bureau of City Revenue and Markets.

Sec. 78. The Collector of City Revenue and the Superintendent of Markets is charged with the duty of superintending the public markets, the inspection, regulation and management thereof, and of the transferring and other regulation of the stalls and stands therein.

Sec. 79. The Comptroller may appoint proper persons to remove dirt and filth from the public markets, and to perform such other services about the public markets as are necessary to cleanse the same, at a specified compensation; and may, at any time, remove them, or appoint others in their stead.

Sec. 80. No transfer or assignment of any stall or stand in any of the public markets shall be made without the written permission of the Comptroller, and such transfer shall be duly entered upon the register or list of stands, and notice of the transfer, when made, shall be given to the Comptroller.

Sec. 81. The following places are hereby severally designated and declared to be the public markets of The City of New York, to wit: Clinton Market, Essex Market, Franklin Market, Fulton Market, Jefferson Market, Tompkins Market, Washington Market, West Washington Market, Gouverneur slip and the Farmer's Market, bounded by Little Twelfth street, Gansevoort street, Washington street and West street and Tenth avenue.

Sec. 82. So much of the lands as are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Parcel No. 1, bounded on the north by the southerly side of the approach to the Williamsburg Bridge, on the east by the westerly side of Attorney street, on the south by the southerly clearance line of the Williamsburg Bridge, and on the west by a line parallel with Attorney street, and distant 160 feet from the west side of Attorney street, said parcel being 160 feet in length by 31 feet 9 inches in width. Parcel No. 2, bounded on the north by the southerly side of the approach to the Williamsburg Bridge, on the east by the westerly side of Ridge street, on the south by the southerly clearance line of Williamsburg Bridge property, and on the west by the easterly side of Attorney street; said parcel being about 200 feet in length by 31 feet 9 inches in width; is hereby declared to be a temporary public market place for hucksters and peddlers using pushcarts, pending the completion of the bridge, the Commissioner of Bridges to determine the date of said completion.

Said hucksters and peddlers are hereby authorized to stand in the said market place, as soon as the same shall be in proper condition, and there to exhibit their wares and to vend the same; subject to such rules and regulations concerning fees, the hours of doing business and the general management of said market as may be made by the Comptroller of The City of New York.

Article 7.

Sec. 83. Every cart, wagon or other vehicle in which articles shall be brought to market, or which shall come within the limits of any market, shall be removed therefrom at or before seven o'clock in the morning of each day between the first day of May and the first day of October, and at or before eight o'clock in the morning of each day during the remainder of the year, under the penalty of five dollars for each offense, to be paid by the owner or person having charge thereof.

Sec. 84. Every cart, wagon or other vehicle in which any garden produce or other thing shall be brought to market shall be unloaded immediately on its arrival at the said market and forthwith removed from said market or the limits thereof, under the penalty of ten dollars for every refusal or neglect to remove the same, to be recovered from the owner or owners, or person or persons having charge thereof, severally and respectively.

Sec. 85. All carts, wagons or other vehicles, and all boxes, baskets or other things, and all market produce or other articles whatsoever which shall not be removed as directed by the Superintendent of Markets shall be removed by him to the corporation yard, and such part thereof as will pay the penalty imposed by this article shall be forthwith sold, and the said penalty, when thus received, shall be paid over by the said Superintendent to the Chamberlain of the City.

Sec. 86. The said Superintendent shall also sell so much of the said article or thing as will pay the expense of removal, and the remainder thereof shall continue in the place to which it was removed until the owner thereof shall pay to the said Superintendent, for the use of The City of New York, the sum of six cents for every cart or wagon load thereof for every day the same shall have remained in the said place of removal.

Sec. 87. The owner of every cart or other vehicle used for the purpose of bringing meat, garden produce or other thing to any of the public markets to be sold shall cause his or her name to be painted in a plain manner and on a conspicuous part of such cart or other vehicle, under the penalty of five dollars for every time the same shall be used or driven in The City of New York without such name, to be recovered from the owner or driver thereof, severally and respectively.

Sec. 88. The last preceding section shall not be construed to apply to the carts used by licensed cartmen of this City nor to wagons, carts or other vehicles owned by countrymen and bringing such countrymen's produce to market.

Chapter 5—Miscellaneous Ordinances Upon Finance.

Article 1—Contracts for Supplies and Work for the City.

Sec. 89. All supplies to be furnished or work to be done for The City of New York, whether they are to be paid for out of the City Treasury or out of trust moneys under the control of or to be assessed or collected by The City of New York, shall be furnished or performed by contract, except where otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 90. The several departments and officers empowered by law to make contracts on the part of the City shall issue proposals for estimates therefor, and advertise the same, as provided by law. There shall be kept by each of said departments an appropriate box, to be designated "Estimate Box," with a proper opening in the top thereof to receive estimates for which proposals have been issued. Such box shall be kept locked, except at such times as it may be necessary to open the same to examine and decide upon said estimates, and the key thereof shall be retained by the head of the department. It shall be the duty of the head of the department to deposit in said box all estimates duly presented to him for work to be done under the direction of the department immediately on the receipt thereof by him.

Sec. 91. The proposals for estimates shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the department making the same, and shall contain the following particulars:

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

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

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

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

5. They shall state, briefly, the several matters required by the next four sections to be contained in or to accompany the estimates.

Sec. 92. Each estimate shall contain—

1. The name and place of residence of the person making the same.

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

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

4. That no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of The City of New York, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or the work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

Sec. 93. The estimate shall be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Sec. 94. The estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as surety, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they or it will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they or it will pay to The City of New York any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion and that which The City of New York may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested.

Sec. 95. The consent mentioned in the last section shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in The City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, and stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities, as bail, surety or otherwise, and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith, and with an intention to execute the bond required by law; and like affidavit as to sufficiency shall be required of an officer of any company so consenting.

Sec. 96. The sealed envelope containing the estimate shall be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and a statement of the work to which it relates; and no estimate shall be taken from the "Estimate Box," or the sealed envelope thereof, opened by any one, except at the time and in the manner herein designated for deciding on such estimates. At the time and place appointed for that purpose in the proposals as prescribed in this article, the head of the Department, or other officers empowered to make the contract, in the presence of the Comptroller, and such of the parties making them as may desire to be present, shall then and there open the said estimate box; and the estimates to be examined at that time, as may appear from the indorsements thereon, shall be taken from said box. The said head of Department shall then and there publicly open and read all estimates which he may have received for the contract mentioned in such proposals, and shall reject all estimates not furnished in conformity with the law and the ordinances relating thereto and the requirements thereof. The award of the contract shall be made according to law.

Sec. 97. When proposals are issued for a contract to furnish any article of which a sample can conveniently be furnished, the head of the Department issuing the same may require that such sample be delivered at his office or at the office of the head of the appropriate bureau in his Department, within such time before the opening of the estimates as he may prescribe; and if it be not so furnished, or does not conform to the quality required by the proposals, the estimate delivered by the person furnishing or omitting to furnish the same, as the case may be, shall be rejected.

Sec. 98. In all contracts for work for The City of New York where provision is made for the payment of the contract price by installments, a provision shall be inserted that the contractor shall allow ten per cent. of the contract price of the work actually done to remain as security till the whole work shall be completed according to the contract.

Sec. 99. In all contracts for the work for The City of New York upon any public building, or in any public street or place, in the performance of which accidents or injuries may happen to the person or property of another, a provision shall be inserted that the contractor shall place proper guards for the prevention of accidents, and shall put up and keep at nights suitable and sufficient lights during the performance of the work; and that he will indemnify The City of New York for damages or costs to which the City may be put by reason of injury to person or property of another resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work.

Sec. 100. Every contract for supplies or work by The City of New York shall be executed by the contractor or contractors to whom the same may be awarded, and shall be accompanied by a bond in the penalties mentioned in the proposals therefor, executed by the persons or company consenting to become bound as sureties, or by such other persons or company as shall be substituted therefor, with the consent of the head of the department making such contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract and every provision therein contained, and which bond shall be accompanied by the oath, in writing, of the person signing the same, that each is a householder or freeholder in The City of New York, and of the person or any officer of such company, that he or it is worth the amount of the security required for the

completion of the contract and stated in the proposals, as hereinbefore prescribed. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to require such sureties to be further examined before himself or an officer authorized to administer oaths deputed by him, in respect to the items and details of their property, before approving the adequacy and sufficiency of such sureties. And the several departments of the City government and officers aforesaid, by which every and each contract for work to be done for The City of New York shall be made in pursuance of these ordinances, shall have power and it shall be their duty to require and enforce the faithful execution of each and every contract so made by them; and in case the contractor or contractors shall fail in any respect to perform the work which he or they have contracted to render or perform within the time limited for the performance of the same, then it shall be the duty of such departments or officers aforesaid having charge of such work to do and complete the same in the manner provided for the performance of the same, in the contract, and the cost of the same shall be a charge against such delinquent contractor or contractors; provided, however, that the head of any department or officers aforesaid, by whom any such contract shall be made, may, on good and sufficient cause, extend for a reasonable time the period fixed for the completion thereof.

Sec. 101. Whenever any contract shall be made hereafter by any of the departments or officers aforesaid of The City of New York, the amount whereof is to be afterward collected by assessment from the property benefited by the work to be done under said contract, it shall be the duty of the head of department or officers aforesaid making such contracts to cause to be inserted therein a clause that, as the work progresses, payments will be made to the contractors by monthly installments of 70 per cent. on the work performed, provided the amount of work done on each installment shall amount to \$1,500; and the head of department making such contracts shall forthwith file a copy thereof with the Comptroller.

Sec. 102. Whenever any payment shall become due upon any contract, according to the provisions thereof or in accordance with any of the provisions of these ordinances, it shall be the duty of the head of department or officer aforesaid having such work in charge to furnish to the person or persons entitled to such payments a certificate, in writing, specifying the contract upon which such payment is due and the amount due upon such contract.

Sec. 103. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller, on the presentation of such certificate being made to him, to pay the amount thereof and indorse such payment upon the contract upon which said payment is made; but no payment shall be made upon such contract beyond the amount thereof, and the final payment thereon shall not be made until the head of department or officer aforesaid having such work in charge shall furnish the Comptroller, who shall file the same in his office, a certificate signed by the head of such department or officer aforesaid, that the work mentioned in such contract has been completed according to the terms of said contract, and to the satisfaction of the head of department giving such certificate.

Sec. 104. The Comptroller shall keep an account of all bonds so issued, specifying the particular work on account of which the same may be issued; and all moneys collected on account of any work for the payment of which said bonds were issued shall be faithfully applied as aforesaid.

Sec. 105. Each and every contractor shall be required to have an affidavit from the surveyor, setting forth the amount of work done, of every description, that may be charged in each bill or assessment list of said contract; and said affidavit shall be attached to said assessment list. The inspector shall also furnish an affidavit attached to each contract that the work is done according to the plans and specifications, said affidavit to be attached to each assessment list before presented for confirmation.

Sec. 106. In all cases of delinquency in the payment of any assessment for work done under a contract made by any contractor with The City of New York in respect to any street or road, and in respect to the building of wharves, piers, slips and sewers in this City, and in all such like contracts on a final settlement with every such contractor, there shall be allowed and paid to such contractor all interest money which shall have been collected on his account or contract, first deducting the collector's commissions on so much of the said interest as shall have been collected and received by him.

Sec. 107. In all contracts for work done at the expense of and by The City of New York for the more speedy execution of any by-laws, ordinances, orders or directions of The City of New York, and which by any law The City of New York is authorized to collect by assessment or otherwise from the owners or occupants, lessees or parties interested in any property deemed benefited thereby, provisions shall be made for the payment of the amount of said contract, on the completion of the work, to the satisfaction of the department making such contract.

Sec. 108. It shall be lawful for the department making any contract of the character mentioned in the preceding section of this article to make provision for the payment to any contractor of installments on account of such work, as the same progresses, reserving thirty per cent. of the contract price of the work actually done, to remain as security till the whole work be completed according to contract.

Article 2—Official Bonds.

Sec. 109. Each and every officer or employee of The City of New York, whose office or duties correspond to those formerly exercised by officers or employees of the former Corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York, except the Comptroller, elected or appointed, shall, upon entering upon the duties of his office or employment, give a bond with sureties to The City of New York for the faithful performance of his duties in a corresponding form and in the same amount as bonds were required to be given by the corresponding officers or employees of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York by the Revised Ordinances of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York of 1897, the said bonds to be approved by the Comptroller of the said City of New York.

Sec. 110. The Comptroller of The City of New York shall give a bond in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) with a surety company or two or more sufficient sureties to justify in double the amount under oath before a Judge of the Supreme Court on notice to the Corporation Counsel, except that any bond hereinafter given by the Comptroller elected at the election of 1897, and approved as hereinbefore required by a Justice of the Supreme Court, shall be taken to be a sufficient bond to comply with this ordinance, provided that the same shall be immediately filed with the City Clerk by the said Comptroller.

Sec. 111. Each Deputy Comptroller shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the City, with one or more sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 112. Before entering upon the duties of his office the City Clerk shall execute a bond to the City, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of (\$1,000), \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 113. The Corporation Counsel shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the Corporation, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller and filed in the office of the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$5,000 conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 114. The Supervisor of the City Record hereafter appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the City, with one or more sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$5,000, conditioned upon the safe keeping of the money of the City in his charge and upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office and the Deputy Supervisor of the City Record shall, after his appointment, and before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the City, with one or more sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$5,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 115. Each Commissioner of Public Works, before entering on the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller and filed in the office of the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 116. The Water Register, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$15,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 117. The Collector of Assessments and Arrears, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City, with at least two sureties to be

approved by the Comptroller, and filed in his office, in the penal sum of \$20,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 118. The Collector of City Revenue and the Superintendent of Markets shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the City, with one or more sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$15,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 119. The Deputy Collectors of City Revenue shall, respectively, before entering upon the duties of their office, execute a bond to the City, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$2,000.

Sec. 120. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the Clerk to the Collector of City Revenue and the Superintendent of Markets shall execute a bond to the City, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Article 3—Sale of Waste Material.

Sec. 121. All old and waste material under the care of any department shall be sold from time to time as it may be deemed best for the public interest so to do, in accordance with the provisions of law as so provided, the sale of such material to be under the immediate supervision of the head of the bureau having charge of such material, the proceeds therefor to be collected by said head of bureau and transmitted within twenty-four hours by him to the head of the department for deposit in the City treasury, except as otherwise specially provided.

Article 4—Payment of Jurors.

Sec. 122. In pursuance of section 3314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is hereby directed that the sum of \$2 be allowed to each trial juror for each day's necessary attendance by him as such a juror at a term of any court of record of civil or criminal jurisdiction held within The City of New York; provided, however, that no such juror shall be so paid for attendance on any day on which he shall be excused from service at his own request.

Chapter 6—The Borough Presidents.

Article 1—Contracts and General Powers.

Sec. 123. All contracts for work, materials or supplies relating to any of the matters under the cognizance of the respective Borough Presidents, shall be made by the said Borough Presidents, and bonds, to be approved by the Comptroller, shall be taken for the faithful performance thereof; all such contracts shall be executed in triplicate by the said Borough Presidents on the part of the Corporation, and by the contractor; one original copy so executed shall be kept and filed in the office of the Borough President, one shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller, and the third shall be given to the contractor.

Sec. 124. No payment shall be made on any work or job done by contract, for any extra work thereon not specified in the contract, unless such extra work shall have been done by the written order of the Borough President directing the same, and stating that such work is not included in the contract. And no such expenditure shall in any case be made, the total amount of which on any one work shall exceed \$1,000, unless the same shall be authorized by the Board of Aldermen.

Sec. 125. All moneys payable by the Corporation for work done, or supplies furnished by contract or otherwise, under the Borough Presidents, shall be paid by the Comptroller, by warrant drawn in favor of the person or persons to whom payments are due, except as otherwise provided in these ordinances, and except that in the case of a payroll for labor performed under the supervision of the Borough Presidents, the Comptroller may draw a warrant for the total amount of such payroll, in favor of the Chamberlain, who shall make the payments therein specified.

Sec. 126. No payments shall be made for any work or supplies within the cognizance of the Borough Presidents, except upon the requisition of the Borough President, upon a voucher duly certified. A receipt shall be taken upon each of such vouchers at the time of payment, which shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller.

Sec. 127. The respective Borough Presidents shall, when required by the Board of Aldermen, inquire into and report upon any of the matters within their cognizance, and shall, from time to time, communicate to the Board of Aldermen any information or suggestion which he may deem important in relation thereto.

Sec. 128. Each Borough President shall issue proposals and advertise for bids for all contracts exceeding \$1,000 connected with his Department; and whenever a survey or plans shall be necessary for any work duly authorized, or for the purpose of reporting any necessary information, he shall cause such survey or plans to be made by a competent surveyor, architect or Engineer, as the nature of the work may require.

Sec. 129. He shall control and direct all expenditures to be made by his Department, shall countersign and draw his requisition upon the Comptroller for the payment of all bills and accounts therefor which in his judgment are correct, and which may be duly certified by the Department under whose supervision the expenditure was incurred; and no requisition shall be drawn by any Borough President for the payment of any bills or accounts until the same shall have been duly certified as aforesaid, except that the bills and accounts for expenditures for the removal of incumbrances or for the other expenditures authorized by ordinance, but not under the immediate supervision of any Department, shall be certified by the Borough President.

Sec. 130. The President of each Borough shall present and report to the Corporation Counsel all encroachments on the streets or avenues in The City of New York which may be brought to his notice, or take such other action thereon as may be prescribed by ordinance in relation thereto. He shall appoint a competent inspector of contract work connected with his Department, in all cases where he may deem the public service requires such inspector. In all cases where an assessment shall be levied for any improvements the amount paid for inspection on any contract work connected therewith shall be assessed and collected with the other expenses of such improvement, except where the inspector's wages are legally chargeable to the contractor.

Sec. 131. In all cases where provision is made by ordinance that the consent of any Borough President may be obtained to authorize any act to be done, he may grant permits therefor, subject to the restriction of the ordinances in relation thereto.

Sec. 132. He shall cause to be entered in books to be provided for that purpose and kept in his office, open at all convenient times to public inspection, the names of all persons from whom he may receive money for the Corporation, on trust account or otherwise; the amounts received, on what account, and when paid; and shall render a certified account thereof, under oath, item by item, to the Comptroller, on Thursday of each week, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the Chamberlain. He shall thereupon receive from the Chamberlain duplicate vouchers for the payment thereof, one of which he shall, on the same day, file in the office of the Comptroller.

(Sec. 94. He may direct the removal of any article or thing whatsoever which may encumber or obstruct a street or avenue in The City of New York, under the penalties prescribed by law.)

Sec. 133. The President of the Borough is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it proper, to order any step stone used for entering carriages, any railing or fence, any sign, sign post or other post, any area, bay window or any other window, porch, cellar door, platform, stoop or step, or any other thing, which may encumber or obstruct any street, to be altered or removed therefrom within such time as shall be limited by the said President of the Borough.

Sec. 134. Each Borough President shall keep separate accounts with the two appropriations, one for the removal of incumbrances, and the other for the contingencies of his Department, and the several drafts shall be made upon the Comptroller, charging each appropriation with the respective drafts, and the Comptroller shall draw his warrant in each case in favor of the Borough President for the amounts thereof.

Sec. 135. All articles removed as provided in this article may be redeemed by the owner upon his paying to the Borough President, for the use of the Corporation, the necessary expenses of removal, together with six cents per day for every cart-load thereof during the time it shall remain unclaimed.

Sec. 136. Each Borough President shall enter in a book, to be provided for that purpose, a list of all articles so removed, with the time of removal and the expenses thereof; and when the same shall be redeemed he shall likewise enter therein the name of the person redeeming the same and the amount received therefor, and shall render a certified account thereof to the Comptroller on Thursday of each week, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the Chamberlain. He shall also thereupon

receive from the Chamberlain duplicate vouchers for the payment thereof, one of which he shall, on the same day, file in the office of the Comptroller.

Sec. 137. He shall between the first and tenth days of February, May, August and November, and at any other time he may designate, in each year, advertise and sell, at public auction, all such articles so removed as shall have been in the public yard, or other suitable place, one month prior to the time of advertising; and he shall, immediately after such sale, account for and pay the proceeds thereof into the City Treasury in the manner provided in the last section.

Sec. 138. The jurisdiction over the Corporation yards, except such as are or shall be established by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, is vested in the Borough Presidents; provided, however, that in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, the Borough Presidents shall have full jurisdiction of said yards.

Sec. 139. The Presidents of the boroughs of The City of New York, be and they are each of them hereby authorized to close temporarily to traffic any street, avenue or public highway, or a portion thereof, when in their judgment travel in the said street, avenue or public highway is deemed to be dangerous to life in consequence of there being carried on in said street, avenue or public highway, building operations, repairs to street pavements, or blasting for the purpose of removing rock from abutting property.

Sec. 140. The Borough Presidents shall have power to grant permits to builders to occupy not to exceed one-third of the carriageway of any street or avenue with building material, provided in (his) their opinion the public interests and convenience will not suffer thereby. Such permits shall provide expressly that they are given upon condition that the sidewalks and gutters shall at all times be kept clear and unobstructed, and that all dirt and rubbish shall be promptly removed from time to time by the party obtaining such permit, and all such permits may be revoked (by him) at pleasure. No such permit shall be granted to any builder or builders unless such builder or builders shall at the time said permit is granted have on deposit with the Borough President, the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), as a guarantee that he or they will promptly comply with the conditions of all permits which may be so granted, including the prompt removal of all dirt and rubbish placed upon the street from time to time, and also for the prompt removal after the expiration or revocation of any such permit, of any building material placed upon any street or avenue thereunder.

The Borough Presidents (is) are hereby authorized and empowered to use so much of the moneys so deposited as may be required to effect the prompt removal of such dirt or rubbish as may be from time to time left upon the streets by the party making said deposit, and also for the purpose of removing any building material which may remain thereon after the expiration or revocation of any permit under which it was so placed.

In case any such deposit shall become impaired or exhausted by its use by said Borough Presidents in the removal of dirt, rubbish or building material, the amount shall be made up immediately to the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), on notice from said Borough Presidents, and in default thereof, all permits theretofore issued to the builder or builders failing to comply with such notice shall be revoked, and no permit shall be thereafter granted him or them until such deposit be made good.

Any builder or builders may at any time withdraw his or their said deposit provided said builder or builders hold no unexpired permits and have fully complied with all the conditions of all permits theretofore issued, otherwise said builder or builders shall be only entitled to withdraw and receive as much of said deposit as may remain unexpired after the provisions of this section relative to the use of said money for the removal of dirt, rubbish or building material, as the case may be, have been carried into effect.

Sec. 141. Whenever any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, shall leave any building materials, telegraph poles or other obstructions on any public street or place, or shall make any excavations therein under the authority of any law, ordinance or permit, suitable lights shall be placed thereon in the night time to indicate such obstructions or excavations. Any such person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be liable to pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each and every offense; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the construction or excavation of any street or place except as the same is authorized or provided by law or ordinance.

Sec. 142. No person shall place or cause to be placed any dirt, stone, timber, lumber or other materials for building in or upon any highways, streets, avenues (and) or public (squares) property in (that section of) The City of New York (formerly known as the Village of Far Rockaway), without (a) such written permission (for that purpose first obtained) from the President of the Borough, under a penalty of (\$10) \$25 for each (and every forty-eight hours during which the articles or materials aforesaid shall be or remain in any such highway, street, avenue or public square without permission as aforesaid, after notice from the President of the Borough.) offence; nor shall any person dig up or remove any such materials from any such place, without such permission under a like penalty for each offence.

Article 2—Numbering Streets and Buildings.

Sec. 143. It shall be the duty of any Borough President, in numbering and renumbering streets, to leave sufficient numbers on each block, so that, under any circumstances, there would be but one block where a change would be required in case of renumbering at any subsequent time.

Sec. 144. Whenever any street north of Ninth street inclusive, in the Borough of Manhattan, shall be directed to be numbered or renumbered, the President of said borough shall cause the numbers to commence at the Fifth avenue, numbering east and west, beginning with No. 1 on the west side of Fifth avenue; No. 100 on the west side of Sixth avenue; No. 200 on the west side of Seventh avenue, and so on east and west of the Fifth avenue through the whole series of streets north of Ninth street, and including Ninth street; and said streets shall hereafter be called and known as East Ninth street and West Ninth street, and so on; the dividing line to be the Fifth avenue.

Sec. 145. Whenever any street shall have been numbered, or renumbered, as the case may be, in pursuance of these ordinances, such numbers shall not be changed or altered without the consent of the President of the Borough, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each offense, to be sued for and collected of the person or persons so violating these ordinances.

Sec. 146. In all cases where a street shall have been numbered or renumbered, in pursuance of these ordinances, it shall be the duty of the Borough President thereafter to adjust and renumber such street as the same may be required from time to time.

Sec. 147. The owner of every building in the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, upon a street to which street numbers have been assigned, shall cause the street number of the same to be plainly and legibly displayed in such manner that the same may be seen and read from the sidewalk in front thereof.

Sec. 148. Any person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of \$25, to be recovered in an action which shall be brought by the Corporation Counsel after giving thirty days' written notice to the owner of the building to comply with the ordinance. Such notice shall be given by depositing the same, together with a copy of this ordinance, in a postpaid wrapper in the New York Post Office, addressed to the owner of the building at the building.

Sec. 149. It shall be the duty of the Police Department to report to the Corporation Counsel all violations of this ordinance forthwith. The Corporation Counsel shall furnish the Police Department with duplicates of all notices sent to the owners of buildings, and it shall be the duty of the Police Department, immediately after the expiration of thirty days from the date of said notice, to report to the Corporation Counsel each instance of non-compliance with the ordinance.

Sec. 150. Whenever any house or lot in any street in (the) any Borough of (Manhattan), The City of New York, shall have been numbered or renumbered, according to law or the provisions of these ordinances, it shall be the duty of the President of the Borough to cause to be served upon the owner of the house so numbered or renumbered, or upon his agent, or upon the sole lessee (if any) of such house, either personally or by leaving at the residence of said owner, agent or lessee a copy of the resolution or ordinance so numbering or renumbering such house, together with a notice designating the numbering or renumbering of the same, directed to such owner, agent or lessee. If such owner, agent or lessee shall fail, within ten days after such service, to number or renumber in a conspicuous manner the house so numbered or renumbered, as aforesaid, the one or such of them so notified, and failing as aforesaid, shall be jointly and severally liable to a penalty of \$1 for each day after the expiration of said ten days, until said resolution or ordinance shall have been complied with. Provided, however, that the penalty above provided for shall not be

recoverable in either of the following cases: First, as against the agent if he offer satisfactory proof that compliance with the resolution or ordinance is not within the scope of his authority; second, as against the lessee, if he offer satisfactory proof that his control of the demised house does not extend to numbering or renumbering the same; third, as against any defendant who shall prove that the house in question has been numbered or renumbered within the two years last preceding the date of the beginning of the action for such penalty. A copy of this section shall be indorsed upon each notice so served as aforesaid.

Sec. 151. No person or persons shall cover up or remove any of the monument stones for designating the avenues and streets in The City of New York, without giving (three) ten days' notice in writing of his intention so to do to the President of the Borough in which such monument stone is situated.

Sec. 152. It shall be the duty of the Borough President receiving such notice forthwith to cause one of the City Surveyors or an Engineer in his Department to take the necessary measures to raise or lower such monument to the proper grade of the (City) street, and to cause such alteration to be noticed on maps to be kept in his office for that purpose.

Sec. 153. It shall be the duty of each of the Borough Presidents above mentioned in all contracts hereafter made by him for regulating any of the streets or avenues in which monuments are placed to insert therein a covenant on the part of the contractors to give the notice above required and to replace such stones, under the direction of the said Borough President.

Sec. 154. No excavation or embankment shall be made, or any pavement or flagging laid or moved by any person or persons within two feet of any monument or bolt, which has been set by proper authority or designated on any official map as a landmark to denote street lines within The City of New York unless a license therefor has been obtained from the President of the Borough in which such monument or bolt is situated.

Sec. 155. Whenever it may be necessary to make any excavation or embankment, or to lay or remove any pavement or flagging within two feet of any street monument or bolt, as aforesaid, any person or persons intending to do such work shall make written application to the Borough President having jurisdiction as aforesaid for a license, which application shall set forth the nature of the work proposed and the location of the monument affected thereby.

The said Borough President shall thereupon cause one of the City Surveyors or an Engineer in his Department to take such measurements and field notes as may be necessary to restore such monuments to their correct position after the completion of the contemplated work, and when such measurements and field notes have been taken, but not before, may issue a license as desired.

Sec. 156. Whenever any of the Borough Presidents above mentioned shall ascertain that any monument stone has been removed, he shall forthwith cause the same to be placed in its proper position, and shall note the same on the map in the manner before stated.

Sec. 157. The expenses attending the same shall be paid by the Comptroller on the certificate of the Borough President, causing such work to be done.

Sec. 158. If any person or persons shall make any excavation or embankment or lay or take up any pavement or flagging within two feet of any street monument, or shall in any way remove, injure or deface any such monument, without having first obtained a license as aforesaid, such person or persons shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each offense, to be imposed by any City Magistrate or Justice either on his own view or on testimony taken in a summary manner, and in default of payment of any fine so imposed, such City Magistrate or Justice shall commit such offender to the City prison for a period not to exceed thirty days, unless such fine is sooner paid.

Article 3—Flagging, Curbing and Repairing Sidewalks.

Sec. 159. All streets in The City of New York 22 feet in width and upward shall have sidewalks on each side thereof laid with granite, bluestone, granolithic, cement, concrete or flagging not less than 3 inches thick, and not less than 2 feet wide, and containing a superficial area of at least 8 square feet.

Sec. 160. Except as provided in section 117, in all streets of The City of New York of the width of 40 feet and upward, which ("are") shall hereafter be paved or repaved, the sidewalks or footpaths between the lines of the streets and ("kennels") curbs shall be of the following widths, that is to say:

1. In all streets 40 feet wide, 10 feet.
2. In all streets 50 feet wide, 13 feet.
3. In all streets 60 feet wide, 15 feet.
4. In all streets between 66 feet and 70 feet wide, 18 feet.
5. In all streets 75 feet wide, 18 feet 6 inches.
6. In all streets 80 feet wide, 19 feet.
7. In all streets above 80 feet and not exceeding 100 feet, 20 feet.
8. In all streets of more than 100 feet, 22 feet and no more.

Sec. 161. Except as provided in section 117, in all streets less than 40 feet in width such proportion thereof as may be directed by the President of the Borough in which such streets are located shall be used and flagged for sidewalks and footpaths.

Sec. 162. The provisions of sections 115 and 116 shall not apply to any street or sidewalk, which shall hereafter be paved or repaved, upon which street or sidewalk there has heretofore been erected any monument or object of historical interest, or upon which there is now growing a row of ten or more shade trees, or which has been improved by the direction of the proper City officials; or upon which there is now an existing line of railway or other permanent public improvement. All such streets and sidewalks shall be of such width and proportion as may be directed by the Borough President, or, in cases where such shade trees are growing, by the Park Commissioner of the respective borough in which such streets and sidewalks are located.

Sec. 163. All sidewalks in the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York shall be raised from the curbstone in the proportion of 2 inches on 10 feet, under the penalty of \$10, to be sued for and recovered from the persons laying and fixing the same and the owner or owners of the lot fronting on the sidewalk, severally and respectively.

Sec. 164. No person shall extend the sidewalk before his lot beyond that of his neighbor, in any street where the same is not yet extended to the width allowed by law under the penalty of \$10 for each offense, to be sued for and recovered from the person or persons so violating, and the owner or owners of the lots fronting on such sidewalks, severally and respectively.

Sec. 165. The last preceding section of this article shall not be construed to prevent the extending of any such sidewalks when a majority of the owners of property on the same side of the street and between the two nearest corners, by and with the permission of the President of the Borough in which such street is located, agree to and do extend the sidewalks in front of their respective lots of ground in like manner.

Sec. 166. No sidewalk (or any part of a sidewalk laid with brick or flagging) pavement shall hereafter be taken up, or such pavement (the brick or flagging) removed (therefrom), for any purpose whatever, in The City of New York, without the written permission of the President of the Borough in which the same is situated, under the penalty of \$25 for every such offense; but the provisions of this section, unless such work should come within the limits of an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, shall not apply to any person engaged in the necessary repairs of any such sidewalk, the resetting, when necessary, of any curb or gutter-stones that may have become displaced, broken or sunken, or the necessary repair or alteration of any coal slide under any such sidewalk, nor shall a permit for any such purpose be necessary.

Sec. 167. All private cartways, crossing any of the sidewalks of the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, and all sidewalks whatever shall be paved with granite, granolithic, cement, concrete or bluestone, not less in size than eight superficial feet, hewn and laid closely together, and not with brick or with round or cobble stones, under the penalty of \$10 upon the owner (and occupant) of the lot in front of which such cart-way or sidewalk shall be. (severally and respectively).

Sec. 168. In case any part of such private cart-way or any part of such sidewalk shall not be paved, repaved or repaired according to the provisions of the last section, it shall be lawful for the said Borough President to order, in writing, the same to be done within a time mentioned in such order, at the expiration of which time the same may be done under the direction of the said Borough President, and the expense

thereof collected of the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of the lot fronting thereon.

Sec. 169. All curbstones which shall hereafter be laid for the purpose of supporting the sidewalks shall not be less than three feet in length, 5 inches thick, 20 inches wide throughout, and shall be of the best bluestone or gray granite, and cut, prepared and laid in the following manner, that is to say: 10 inches of the stone shall be laid below the (kennel) curb and 10 inches above it, except where the length of curbstone to be laid or relaid shall be less than the space between the streets crossing that in which it is to be laid, in which case, if the curbstone in front of the lots adjoining shall be put 8 inches above the gutter-stone, the curb to be laid or relaid as aforesaid shall not be placed more than 8 inches above the gutter-stone unless the person or persons laying or relaying the same shall, by permission of the owner or owners of the lots adjoining, at his, her or their own expense, raise the adjoining sidewalk or sidewalks, and replace the same in a proper manner for a space of at least 5 feet in width, so as to prevent any abrupt irregularity in the pavement of the sidewalk; the top of the stone shall be cut to a bevel of 1 inch; the front to be cut smooth and to a fair line to the depth of 14 inches; the ends from top to bottom to be truly squared so as to form close and even joints, and the front so laid as to present a fair and unbroken line, under the penalty of \$10 for each or any violation of either of the provisions of this section, to be sued for and recovered from the persons laying and fixing the same, and the owner or owners of the lot fronting on the sidewalk so fixed, severally and respectively; but in all cases where streets are repaved and curbs are reset at the public expense, the President of the Borough in which the same are located may lay curb not exceeding 8 inches in width and not less than 12 inches in depth, with a foundation of concrete of not less than 5 inches in depth.

Sec. 170. All gutter-stones which shall hereafter be laid in this city shall be of the best hard blue stone or granite, at least 30 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 6 inches thick, and shall be cut to a fair and level surface without windings, with true and parallel sides, and the ends square so as to form tight and close joints, under the penalty of \$10, to be sued for and recovered from the person or persons laying the same and the owner or owners of the lot fronting on the sidewalk or street, severally and respectively.

Sec. 171. If any street, when paved, shall not exactly range, the gutter or outside of the footpath or sidewalk shall be laid out and made as nearly in a straight line as the street will permit; and the ascent and descent of the same shall be regulated by the President of the Borough in which the same is located, and a profile thereof, with the regulations distinctly marked thereon, shall be deposited and kept in the office of the Borough President regulating the same.

Sec. 172. When any carriageway shall have been paved, and a majority of owners of lots on the same block shall have regulated and paved their sidewalks, the President of the Borough in which the same is located, shall give notice to the owner or owners, or occupant or occupants, on any lots in front of which the sidewalks shall not be paved, to regulate and pave the same within a certain time to be designated in such notice.

Sec. 173. In case of any neglect or refusal to comply with the requisitions contained in the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, shall forfeit the penalty of \$25 for each neglect or refusal, severally and respectively.

Sec. 174. The owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of any house or other building or vacant lots fronting on any street or avenue, shall at his, her or their charge and expense, well and sufficiently pave, according to the ordinances, and keep and maintain in good repair the sidewalks and curb and gutter of such street or avenue in front of any such house or other building or vacant lot.

Article 4—Paving, Repaving and Repairing Carriageways.

Sec. 175. All the streets in The City of New York of 22 feet in width and upward shall be laid or paved in the middle, which part shall remain as a cartway, and shall have a gutter or (kennel) curb on each side next adjoining the footpath, and shall be paved with sufficient paving stone, and arched in such a manner as the Borough Presidents shall direct.

Sec. 176. Whenever the carriageway of any of the streets in The City of New York, or part of the same, not less than the space or distance between and including the intersection of two streets, shall be repaired or newly paved, and the crosswalks laid, and the sidewalks extended to the width required by law, at the expense of the individual owners of the lots in the same, and the work approved by the proper City authorities, said carriageways in such streets or parts of streets shall forever thereafter be paved, repaired and repaved at the expense of the Corporation. (But this section shall not be construed to apply to sidewalks, but to the pavement or carriageway of streets only, and nothing in this section contained shall be construed to apply to any wooden pavement in said City.)

Sec. 177. Any citizen or number of citizens shall be allowed to pave the street opposite to his or their property where the same shall extend from the intersection of one cross street to the intersection of another; provided the same be done in conformity to the regulations of the President of the Borough in which such street is located.

Sec. 178. All pavements hereafter to be laid in any of the streets or lanes of this City by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, or contractors for the construction of sewers, or for the laying of any water, gas or other pipes, shall, after the pavement is laid (or driven down) and rammed, have covered over them 1 inch in thickness of (pure sand) clean sand free from loam, clay or cinders.

Sec. 179. Any and all persons or City officials (other than the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity) who may hereafter pave or cause to be paved, any street, lane or other thoroughfare, or portion thereof, in this City, shall have the sand, dirt and rubbish cleaned off said street, lane or thoroughfare, or any part thereof, within twelve days after any such pavement shall be completed. This section shall be so construed as to apply to the removal of all sand, dirt or rubbish collected in any part of any and all streets, lanes and thoroughfares covered by any pavement so done or laid, or excavation that may have been made, or other work done in pursuance thereof; and no contract for paving, in pursuance of this section, shall be accepted as completed unless the City official making the contract shall certify that this section has been fully complied with.

Sec. 180. Any person or persons or City officials (excepting the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity), neglecting or refusing to remove the dirt, sand or rubbish mentioned herein within the time specified therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$25 for each offense; and, in addition thereto, the President of the Borough in which such work has been done shall cause the same to be removed at the expense of the party so neglecting or refusing, who shall be liable to repay and refund the same, and which sum shall be collected and paid into the City Treasury.

Sec. 181. It shall not be lawful for any (of the gas companies of this City) person or persons, company or companies, to break up, dig, remove or disturb any of the pavements of this City without the permission of the President of the Borough in which such work is to be done; and such consent shall not be given until the party applying therefor shall enter into a stipulation satisfactory to the said Borough President to repair and replace the said pavement to the satisfaction of the said Borough President, at his and their own expense, by a day to be named in such permit; and if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to repair and replace the same in accordance with such stipulation and permit, they shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of \$50, and, in addition thereto, shall be liable to pay the expense of repairing and replacing such pavement, which shall be done by and under the direction of the said Borough President.

Sec. 182. It shall be lawful for the persons employed to pave or repave any street in The City of New York, to place proper obstructions across such street or cartway for the purpose of preserving the pavement then newly made or to be made, until the same shall be fit for use, leaving at all times a sufficient passage for foot passengers.

Sec. 183. No person or persons shall, without the consent of the Borough President having jurisdiction of the street in which such obstruction is placed, in writing, or without the consent of the person superintending said paving, throw down, displace or remove any such obstruction mentioned in the last preceding section, under the penalty of \$15 for every such offense.

Sec. 184. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to authorize any person or persons to stop up or obstruct more than the space of one block and one intersection, at the same time, in any one street, or to keep the same so stopped up for more than two days after the (cartway) roadway is finished.

Sec. 185. Whenever any person or persons shall have authority under any contract with the Corporation or any officer thereof, or under any permit authorizing the same, to remove the pavement from, or to excavate, or to occupy or use any part of the public streets and avenues, in the city, so as to obstruct the travel in any streets or avenues, and to prevent the same from being used for the time being for the purposes of travel, such person or persons shall erect, or cause to be erected, in conspicuous positions, at the several points of intersection of such street or avenue so obstructed, with the cross streets nearest to such obstruction, a suitable notice of such obstructions, which notice shall be in such manner and form as the Borough President having jurisdiction of such street may at any time direct.

Sec. 186. Every person who shall violate the preceding section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10, to be sued for and recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 187. No pavement in any street in The City of New York which has been accepted by the Corporation, to be kept in repair at the public expense, shall hereafter be taken up, or the paving stones removed therefrom, for any purpose whatever, without the authority of the Borough President having charge thereof, under the penalty of \$100 for every offense.

Sec. 188. Whenever any pavement in any such street, or any part or portion thereof, has been or shall be taken up, or the paving stones in any such street or part of a street have been or shall be removed therefrom, or from the place or position in which they have been put in such pavement, in violation of the preceding sections, it shall be the duty of the President of the Borough in which such work has been done, forthwith to restore such pavement to its former condition and replace the same, and restore the paving stones so removed as aforesaid to their place in the said pavement, so as to restore said pavement, as nearly as may be practicable, to the condition in which it was before such taking or removal as aforesaid.

Sec. 189. Whenever any wood, timber, stone, iron or any other metal has been or shall be put or placed in or upon any such pavement so as to hinder or obstruct or be in the way of the restoration of said pavement, as mentioned in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Borough President having charge of the street or pavement forthwith to cause such wood, timber, stone, iron or other metal to be taken up and removed from said street or pavement, so that they shall not incumber or obstruct said street and the free use of the pavement therein and all parts thereof.

Sec. 190. Whenever, hereafter, any person or association or body of persons, or any incorporated company, shall attempt to take up any such pavement mentioned in this article, or remove the paving stones, or any of them, therefrom, it shall be the duty of the Borough President having charge thereof forthwith to prevent the same, and generally to prevent the pavement in the street aforesaid, and every part thereof, from being taken up, removed, incumbered or obstructed.

Sec. 191. It is hereby made the duty of the Borough Presidents, each in their respective jurisdiction, whenever granting a permit for any excavation, opening or disturbance of the pavement of the carriageway of any street, avenue or public place in The City of New York, or sidewalk thereof, except in cases where such opening, excavation or disturbance shall be directly authorized by law, to require of the person or persons by whom or for whose benefit any excavation or opening is to be made, for any purpose whatever, a deposit of such sum as shall be deemed sufficient to cover and pay all the expenses on the part of the Department granting the permit, as the case may be, of furnishing such material, doing such work, and taking such means as shall be required to properly restore and secure against sinkage the street and sidewalk, pavement, curb and flagging necessary to be replaced in consequence of making such excavation, opening or disturbance; which deposit shall be a full discharge of all liability and claim against the person or persons making such deposit and payment for the work herein provided for and required of the Departments aforesaid.

Sec. 192. The said Borough Presidents shall deposit weekly with the City Chamberlain all moneys received under the last preceding section, an account of which moneys shall be kept separate and distinct from all other funds and accounts whatsoever by the said Borough Presidents, and the City Chamberlain, who shall receive the same as a "Special Fund" in respect to each Department separately, which is hereby created and established subject to such payments as herein provided for.

Sec. 193. Whenever any pavement, sidewalk, curb or gutter in any street, avenue or public place shall be taken up, it shall be the duty of the Borough President, within whose jurisdiction said street or avenue is, to restore such pavement, sidewalk, curb or gutter to its proper condition as soon thereafter as is practicable, requiring the person or persons by whom or for whose benefit the same is removed to deposit the material composing the superstructure without breaking or injuring the same, and in a manner which will occasion the least inconvenience to the public, and to fill in any excavation made, and to leave the same properly packed, rammed and repaired for the repaving required. And the said Borough Presidents are hereby authorized to establish such rules and regulations as in their judgment shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 194. In all cases where the sidewalk or carriageway of a street shall be encumbered or obstructed by the caving in or falling off of any dirt, earth, rubbish or anything whatever, from any lot adjoining such sidewalks or carriageway, it shall be the duty of the owner, owners or occupant of such lot to cause the said dirt, earth, rubbish or other thing to be removed and cleaned from such sidewalk or carriageway within twenty days after a written or printed notice shall have been served by the Borough President or other person in his name, on such owner or owners, or either of them personally, or shall have been left at the place of residence of such owner or owners, or either of them, in this city, or if such owner or owners or any of them do not reside in this city, and such notice shall not be personally served, then within twenty days after such notice shall be sent by mail, addressed to such owner or owners at his place of residence, or when such residence is unknown to the said Borough President, posted in a conspicuous place on said premises.

Sec. 195. If such owner, occupant or agent does not remove such dirt, rubbish or anything whatsoever from the sidewalk or thoroughfare fronting his premises within the time specified in the foregoing section after notice thereof, it shall be the duty of the Borough President to cause the same to be removed at the expense of said owner or owners, his or their occupant or agent, and such expense shall be sued for and recovered in the name of The City of New York, in addition to the penalty imposed by the preceding section. The Corporation Counsel shall cause a statement of such cost and expense, together with the description of such premises, to be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the respective Counties in which said premises may be located.

Sec. 196. Such sums as shall be certified by the said Borough Presidents to have been necessarily expended by him or them for any repaving done pursuant to this ordinance, shall be paid from the Special Fund hereby created, upon the requisition of the said Borough Presidents, as the case may be, after examination, audit and allowance of accounts by the Finance Department, in the same manner that payments are or shall be required by law to be made from the City Treasury provided that the amount so certified and paid shall not exceed the aggregate amount of such Special Fund.

Article 5—Sewers and Drains.

Sec. 196. All sewers and drains in any of the streets, avenues or public places in the City shall be under the charge of the President of the Borough in which the same are situated, and said Borough Presidents in their respective territories shall keep the same in good order and condition, and clean and free from obstructions, and shall cause such repairs to be made to them and to the receiving basins, culverts and openings connected therewith, as may from time to time become necessary. (Such sewer culverts shall be cleaned at night and not in the day time.)

Sec. 197. The said Borough Presidents shall prescribe the mode of piercing or opening any of the sewers or drains in their respective territories, and the form, size and material of which connections therewith shall be composed, and shall have authority to grant permission to make lateral connections with said sewers.

Sec. 198. Each of the said Borough Presidents shall keep a record of all permits granted for connection with sewers or drains, in which he shall enter the names of all persons from whom he may receive money for such permits, with the amount received from each person and the time when it was received. He shall render an account thereof, under oath, item by item, to the Comptroller, on Thursday of each week, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the Chamberlain; an account of which moneys shall be kept separate and distinct from all other funds and accounts whatsoever by the said Borough Presidents, and the City

Chamberlain, who shall receive the same as a "Special Fund" in respect to each borough separately, which is hereby created and established subject to such payments as are herein provided for. He shall also thereupon receive from the Chamberlain a voucher for the payment thereof, which he shall forthwith on the same day exhibit to the Comptroller, and shall at the same time leave with him a copy thereof.

Sec. 199. No connection shall be made with any sewer or drain without the written permission of the Borough President having jurisdiction as aforesaid; and any connection or opening made into any sewer or drain without such permission, or in a manner different from the mode prescribed for such opening by said Borough President, shall subject the person making the same and the owner of the premises directing it, respectively, to a penalty of \$50.

Sec. 200. All openings into any sewers or drains, for the purpose of making connection therewith, from any house, cellar, vault, yard or other premises, shall be made by persons to be licensed by the several Borough Presidents, in writing, to perform such work; and the said persons, before being so licensed, shall execute a bond to the City in the sum of \$1,000, with one or more sureties to be approved by the Borough President issuing such license, conditioned that they will carefully make the openings into any sewers or drains in the manner prescribed by the Borough President having jurisdiction to permit such openings to be made, without injuring them, leave no obstructions of any description whatever in them, and properly close up, the sewer or drain around the connection made by them and make no opening into the arch of any sewer or drain; that they will faithfully comply with the ordinances relating to opening and excavating streets; be responsible for any damages or injuries that may accrue to persons, animals or property, by reason of any opening in any street, lane or avenue made by him or those in his employment; and that they will properly refill and ram the earth, and suitably restore the pavement taken up for excavating, and repave the same, should it settle or become out of order within six months thereafter; and in case any person so licensed shall neglect to repair the pavement aforesaid within twenty-four hours after being notified, the Borough President in whose territory the same is located may cause the same to be done and charge the expense thereof to the person so neglecting.

Sec. 201. Ten dollars shall be paid to the Borough President granting a permit for a connection for each house, store or building and lot on which same is built, with any sewer or drain when the area of such lot is not greater than 25 x 100 feet. No permit shall be issued for less than \$10. But any building, not a dwelling or apartment house, covering more area than 70 per cent, if an inside lot, or 85 per cent, if a corner lot, shall be charged at the rate of 8 mills per square foot of area. Manufactories, breweries, distilleries, garages and the like, for permission to connect with sewers or drains, for the purpose of carrying off water or fluids that will not deposit sediment or obstruction, shall pay such sums as shall be fixed and determined by said Borough President. And any manufacturer, brewer, distiller, garage proprietor, or the like, permitting any substance to flow into any sewer, drain or receiving basin, which shall form a deposit that tends to fill said sewer, drain or basin, shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each offense.

Sec. 202. All plumbing contractors performing work on any Municipal or public buildings (in the Borough of The Bronx), in The City of New York, shall be exempt from charge of fees by the Borough President or Commissioner of Public Works for connecting into any public sewer or sewers in any street, alley or highway, except a nominal charge of \$10 for each such Municipal or public building owned by The City of New York, provided, however, that this (resolution) ordinance shall not affect any existing contract.

Sec. 203. No connection with or opening into any sewer or drain in The City of New York, either public or private, shall be used for the conveyance or discharge, directly or indirectly, into said sewer or drain, of any volatile inflammable liquid, gas or vapor, it being noted that a volatile inflammable liquid is any liquid that will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below one hundred and sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. 204. Every occupant of any premises which may be connected with a sewer or drain, public or private, who shall use or permit or allow to be used said sewer or drain for such purposes as hereinbefore specified in the preceding section (1), and every owner of any premises who shall use, permit or allow the use of such sewer or drain for such purposes shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this ordinance and be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine of fifty dollars (\$50), or imprisonment for thirty (30) days.

Sec. 205. All connections with sewers or drains, used for the purpose of carrying off animal refuse from water closets, or otherwise, and slops of kitchens, shall have fixtures for a sufficiency of (Croton) running water, to be so applied as to properly carry off such matters, under the penalty of \$5 for each day the same are permitted to remain without such fixtures for supplying said water.

Sec. 206. No butcher's offal or garbage, dead animals or obstructions of any kind whatsoever shall be placed, thrown or deposited in any receiving basin or sewer; and any person so offending or causing any such obstruction or substance to be placed so as to be carried into such basin or sewer shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each offense; and any person injuring, breaking or removing any portion of any receiving basin, covering, flag, manhole, vent, or any part of any sewer or drain, or obstructing the mouth of any sewer or drain, shall be subject to a penalty of \$20 for each offense; nor shall any quantity of marble or other stone, iron, lead, timber or any other substance exceeding one ton in weight be placed or deposited upon any wharf or bulkhead through which any sewer or drain may run; nor upon or over any sewer or drain where the same shall be within 3 feet of the surface of the street, under the penalty of \$50 for each offense, to be recovered of the person or persons causing or permitting the same.

Sec. 207. It shall be the duty of the policemen to be vigilant in the enforcement of the provisions of this (chapter) article, and report any violations thereof to the Corporation Counsel and Borough President. The captains of the several police precincts shall, on observing or being informed of the opening or excavating in any street or avenue, require the person making such opening or excavation to exhibit to him the authority or permission for such opening; and if none have been given by the proper officer, or if the exhibition thereof be refused, said Captain of Police shall, without delay, make complaint to the Corporation Counsel and report the same to the President of the Borough in which such violations occur.

Sec. 208. It shall be the duty of every person having charge of the sweeping and cleaning of the streets (in the several wards) to see that the gutters are properly scraped out before the water is suffered to flow from any hydrant for the purpose of washing the same, in order that no substance or obstruction be carried into any of the receiving basins; every person violating this section to be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each offense.

Sec. 209. Whenever any sewer, culvert, water mains or pipes are to be constructed, altered or repaired in any street in The City of New York in which the gas pipes of gaslight companies are laid, or whenever any such street shall be regulated or graded, it shall be the duty of the contractor or contractors thereof to give notice, in writing, of the same to the said companies, or to the one whose pipes are laid in the street about being disturbed by the construction, alteration or repairing of such sewer, culvert, water mains or pipes, or by the regulating or grading thereof, at least twenty-four hours before breaking ground therefor.

Sec. 210. It shall be the duty of the said gas companies, or the one whose pipes are about to be disturbed by the construction, alteration or repairing of any sewer, culvert, water main or pipe, or the regulating or grading of any street, on the receipt of the notice provided for in the preceding section, to remove or otherwise protect and replace the main and service pipes, lamp-posts and lamps, where necessary, under the direction of the Borough President of the Borough in which the work is to be done. The company notified in accordance with the preceding section shall comply with such notice by causing the pipes, lamp-posts and lamps to be protected and replaced, where necessary, during the progress of the work.

Sec. 211. The preceding provisions shall be made part of every contract hereafter made for constructing, altering or repairing any sewer or culvert, water mains or pipes in any street of this City in which the pipes of gaslight companies shall be laid at the time of making such contract, or for the regulating or grading of any such street.

Sec. 212. It shall be the duty of the person or persons by whom or for whose benefit any excavation is to be made for constructing, altering or repairing a vault, waste pipe or drain in any street of this City, to give notice, in writing, thereof to the company whose pipes are laid in the street about to be disturbed by the construction, alteration or repairing of such vault, waste pipe or drain, at least twenty-four hours before commencing the same; and such person or persons shall, at his or their expense, sustain, secure and protect said pipes from injury, and replace and pack the

earth wherever the same shall have been removed, loosened or disturbed, under or around them, so that such pipes shall be well and substantially supported; and if such person or persons shall fail to sustain, secure and protect said pipes from injury, or to replace and pack the earth under or around them, as by the provisions of this section required, then the same may be done by the company to whom the same may belong, and the cost thereof, and all damages sustained by either of said companies thereby, shall be paid by said person or persons to said company; and the said company may, in default thereof, maintain an action against him or them therefor.

Sec. 213. The provisions of the last preceding section shall be made part and a condition of every permit that shall hereafter be granted to any person or persons for making any excavation for the construction, alteration or repairing any vault, waste pipe or drain in any street in which the pipes of either of the said companies shall be laid at the time of granting said permits; provided said company or either of them provide such permits or pay a just proportion therefor.

Sec. 214. No connection with or opening into any sewer or drain shall be used for the conveyance or discharge into said sewer or drain of steam or hot water above one hundred degrees Fahrenheit from any boiler or engine, or from any manufactory or building in which steam is either used or generated, or to discharge or permit to escape into any sewer or drain, or into any public street, steam from any stop cock, valve or other opening in any steam pipe or main, under the penalty of \$50 for each and every day during any part of which such connection or opening may have been used for that purpose; and the Borough President having jurisdiction of said street or sewer is hereby authorized and directed, upon the expiration of five days after notice to discontinue the discharge of steam or hot water from any connection to cancel the permit, and to close up and remove the same if such discharge of steam or hot water from such connection shall not have been discontinued. This penalty shall be imposed upon and recovered from the owner and occupants severally and respectively of such manufactory or building, or from any corporation having mains for the conveyance of steam or hot water in the streets, avenues or public places.

Article 6—Vaults, Cisterns and Areas.

Sec. 215. The Presidents of the respective boroughs, on application for that purpose, are empowered to give permission to construct any vaults or cisterns in the streets within their respective territories, provided, in the opinion of the Borough President granting such permit, no injury will come to the public thereby.

Sec. 216. No person shall construct or cause or procure any vault or cistern to be constructed or made in any of the streets of The City of New York, without the written permission of the Borough President, or Commissioner of Health, having jurisdiction thereof, under the penalty of \$100. (to be sued for and recovered from such person and the master builder or person who made the same, severally and respectively.)

Sec. 217. Every application for permission to erect such vault or cistern shall be in writing, signed by the person making the same, and shall state the number of square feet of ground which is required for the same, and the intended length and width of the same, *including the walls*.

Sec. 218. (After) At the time of obtaining permission to construct or make such vault or cistern, and previous to the commencement thereof, the person so applying shall forthwith pay to the Borough President granting the permit therefor such sum as he shall certify in the said permission to be a just compensation to the City for such privilege, calculated at the rate of not less than 30 cents, nor more than \$2 per foot, for each square foot of ground mentioned as required for such vault or cistern, under the penalty of \$100.

Sec. 219. No person shall erect or build, or cause or permit any vault or cistern to be made which shall extend further than the line of the sidewalk or curbstone of any street under the penalty of \$100.

Sec. 220. It shall be the duty of every person for whom any vault or cistern may be in process of construction to procure the same to be measured by one of the City Surveyors, and to deliver to the Borough President granting the permit therefor a certificate of the said measurement, signed by such Surveyor, before the (arching) completion of such vault or cistern (shall be commenced) under the penalty of \$100.

Sec. 221. If it shall appear by such certificate or otherwise that such vault or cistern occupies a greater number of square feet than shall have been paid for as aforesaid, the owner of such vault or cistern, and the master builder by whom or under whose direction such vault or cistern shall be constructed, shall in addition to the penalty imposed by this article, severally and respectively forfeit and pay twice the sum previously paid for each square foot of ground occupied by such vault or cistern over and above the number of square feet paid as aforesaid.

Sec. 222. All vaults or cisterns shall be constructed of brick (or stone) *stone or concrete*, and the outward side of the grating or opening into the street shall be either within 12 inches of the outside of the curbstone of the sidewalk or within 12 inches of the coping of the area in front of the house to which such vault shall belong, under the penalty of \$100, to be paid by the owner or person making or causing the same to be made. During the construction of a vault or excavation for any other such purpose, it shall be lawful to erect and maintain a foot-bridge over such vault, the same not to exceed five feet in height above the sidewalk and not less than ten feet in width, extending over the entire length thereof and provided with guard or hand rails. The steps leading from such foot-bridge may rest upon the sidewalk of the adjoining premises.

Sec. 223. All grates of vaults shall be made of iron, the bars whereof shall be three-fourths of an inch wide and one-half of an inch thick, and not more than three-quarters of an inch apart, under the penalty of \$25, to be paid by the owner of the vault or occupant of the house to which the same shall belong, severally and respectively.

Sec. 224. Every owner or occupant of any house or lot of ground within the paved parts of The City of New York, before which any vault, pit, hole, cistern or well shall be made, and every person making or having charge of such vault, pit, hole, cistern or well, shall, during the whole of every night while such vault, pit, hole, cistern or well shall be opened or uncovered, cause a lighted lamp or lantern to be placed and kept at some convenient spot, so as to cast its light upon such vault, pit, hole, cistern or well, under penalty of \$10.

Sec. 225. All vaults and cisterns shall be completed and the ground closed over them within three weeks after they are commenced, under the penalty of \$5 for every day thereafter during which the same shall remain uninclosed, to be recovered from the owner or builder of the same, severally and respectively.

Sec. 226. No area in the front of any building in The City of New York shall extend more than one-fifteenth part of the width of any street, nor in any case more than 5 feet, measuring from the inner wall of such area to the building; nor shall the railing of such area be placed more than 6 inches from the inside of the coping on the wall of such area, under the penalty of \$100, to be recovered from the owner and builder thereof, severally and respectively.

Sec. 227. No areas, steps, courtyards or other projections, except show windows, not exceeding 18 inches in width, and signs not projecting more than 12 inches from the house line, shall hereafter be built, erected or made upon Broadway, to the south of Fifty-ninth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and (that) all buildings hereafter erected shall conform to and be upon the street line of such street.

Sec. 228. Any person or persons who shall hereafter make, build or erect any area, steps, stoop, courtyard or other projection, in contravention of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall in addition thereto, be liable for a penalty of \$10 for such offense and for \$10 for each and every day that such offense shall continue.

Sec. 229. (That) No areas, steps, courtyards or other projections, except show windows not exceeding 18 inches in width, and signs not projecting more than 12 inches from the house line, shall hereafter be built, erected or made upon Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan.

Sec. 230. (That) Any person or persons who shall hereafter make, build or erect any area, steps, stoop, courtyard or other projection, in contravention of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, in addition thereto, be liable for a penalty of \$10 for such offense, and for \$10 for each and every day that such offense shall continue.

Sec. 231. Every area shall be inclosed with a railing, the gates of which shall be so constructed as to open inwardly, under the penalty of \$100 for each offense, to be recovered from the owner or builder thereof, severally and respectively.

Sec. 232. Every description of opening below the surface of the street in front of any shop, store, house or other building, if covered over, shall be considered and

held to be a vault or cistern within the meaning of this article; and the master builder or owner, or person for whom the same shall be made or built, shall be liable to the provisions, payments and penalties of this article severally and respectively.

Sec. 233. The last preceding section of this chapter shall not be construed to refer to those openings which are used exclusively as places for descending to the cellar floor of any building or buildings by means of steps.

Sec. 234. No person shall remove or insecurely fix, or cause, or procure, or suffer, or permit to be removed or to be insecurely fixed, so that the same can be moved in its bed, any grate or covering or aperture of any vault or chute under any street or avenue, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner or occupant of the building with which such shall be connected, from removing such grate or covering for the proper purpose of such vault or chute, providing he inclose such opening or aperture, and keep the same inclosed while such grate or covering shall be removed, with a strong box or curb at least 12 inches high firmly and securely made, and provided that openings of more than two square feet of superficial area shall be inclosed at such times with strong railings not less than 3 feet high, to be approved by the Borough President, and provided further that such grates or coverings shall not be removed until after sunrise of any day and shall be replaced before one-half-hour after sunset, under the penalty of \$20, to be sued for and recovered from the owner and occupant of the house to which such vault shall belong, severally and respectively.

Sec. 235. The Commissioner of Police is hereby directed to report to the President of the Borough in which the same is situated the owners or occupants of any store, dwelling or other buildings having vaults under the sidewalks in front thereof, with covering over the opening thereto presenting a smooth surface, and the said Borough President is hereby directed, immediately after receiving such report, to notify such owners or occupants to remove such coverings, and substitute therefor coverings presenting a rough surface, and affording a secure footing for pedestrians. Should any such owner or occupant neglect or refuse to comply with the directions contained in such notification for a period of six months, he shall suffer a penalty of \$5 for every twenty-four hours in excess of said six months that such neglect or refusal shall continue; and it is hereby made the duty of the said Borough President to cause to be reported every violation of the provision of this ordinance to the Corporation Counsel for prosecution.

Sec. 236. In all cases where the owners of property shall, in the erection of dwellings, set the same back from the line of the streets or avenues a distance of 3 feet and upward, for the purpose of ornamental court yards, they shall be permitted to inclose for such purpose, with a neat railing, in addition to the space receded from, so much of the sidewalk in front as is allowed by ordinance for stoops, the gates of such inclosure to be so constructed as to open inwardly, under the penalty of \$100 for each offense.

Sec. 237. No person or persons shall construct or continue any cellar door which shall extend more than one-twelfth part of any street, or more than 5 feet into any street, under the penalty of \$100 for each offense.

Sec. 238. Every entrance or flight of steps projecting beyond the line of the street and descending into any cellar or basement story or any house or other building where such entrance or flight of steps shall not be covered, shall be inclosed with a railing on each side, permanently put up, from 3 to 3½ feet high, with a gate to open inwardly, or with two iron chains across the front of the entrance-way, one near the top and one in the centre of the railing, to be closed during the night, unless there be a burning light over the steps, to prevent accidents, under the penalty of \$20 for every offense, to be recovered from the owner, assigns or lessee thereof, severally and respectively.

Article 7—Walks and Bridges Over Gutters.

Sec. 239. It shall be lawful for any person who so desires to place and keep a bridge over the gutter in front of any building other than those used as private residences, except on Broadway, Fifth avenue and Madison avenue, on the following conditions: First—Application must be made to the (Bureau of Licenses) *President of the Borough having jurisdiction*, and the sum of one dollar per annum, dating from the granting of such permit, paid for the privilege. Second—Every such bridge shall be constructed under the supervision and subject to the direction of the President of the Borough in which the same shall be constructed. Third—Every such bridge shall be so constructed that it can be easily moved, and (it shall be the duty of every person to whom such privilege may be granted, and to all persons now enjoying a like privilege, to clean thoroughly, or cause to be so cleaned, the gutter underneath every such bridge on Wednesday of each week, between the hours of sunrise and 9 o'clock a. m. The Mayor may, for any violation of this ordinance, or on the complaint of any citizen, or for any cause that he may deem sufficient, revoke any such permit so granted, or like privilege now enjoyed without a permit.)

A person or persons owning or occupying premises in front of which the gutter has been bridged to facilitate the passage of vehicles, shall keep the gutter under such bridge free from obstructions, and in default of their so doing in any case, the Borough President is authorized to remove said bridge, clean the gutter thereunder and, in his discretion, to replace said bridge or restore said street to its original condition, all of said work to be done at the cost of the said person or persons so owning or occupying the said premises, to be recovered by an action to be brought by the Corporation Counsel for that purpose.

Article 8—Public Baths and Comfort Stations.

Sec. 240. The President of the Borough in which the same are situated is authorized to perfect and promulgate all suitable rules and regulations governing the use of the free floating baths, permanent public baths and comfort stations of the City, and breaches of said rules and regulations shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5 for one offense or by imprisonment not exceeding one day.

Article 9—The Erection of Barriers to Prevent Accidents.

Sec. 241. It shall be the duty of every person or persons engaged in digging down any road or street, in paving any street, building any sewer or drain, trench for water-pipes, or digging and building a well in any of the public roads, streets or avenues, under contract with the Corporation of this City, made through either or any of the Departments of the said Corporation, or by virtue of any permission which may have been granted to them by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or either of the said Departments or either of them, where such work, if left exposed, would be dangerous to passengers, to erect a fence or railing at such excavations or work in such a manner as to prevent danger to passengers who may be traveling such streets, roads or avenues, and to continue and uphold the said railing or fence until the work shall be completed or the obstruction or danger removed. And it shall also be the duty of such persons to place upon such railing or fence at twilight in the evening suitable and sufficient lights, and keep them burning through the night during the performance of said work, under the penalty of \$100 for every neglect.

Sec. 242. The provisions of the preceding section shall apply to every person engaged in building any vault or constructing any lateral drain from any cellar to any public sewer, or who shall do or perform any work causing obstructions in the public streets by virtue of any permit from any Executive Department, and also to all public or Corporation officers engaged in performing any work in behalf of the Corporation whereby obstructions or excavations shall be made in the public streets.

Sec. 243. The extent to which such railing or fence shall be built in the several cases is hereby defined as follows, to wit:

1. In digging down any street or road by placing the same along the upper bank of such excavation, or by extending the fence so far across the street or road as to prevent persons from traveling on such portion as would be dangerous.

2. In paving any street or avenue, or if but a portion of the width of such carriageway be obstructed across such portion, in which case the obstruction shall be so arranged as to leave a passageway through, as nearly as may be, of uniform width.

3. In building a sewer by placing it across the carriageway at the ends of such excavation as shall be made.

4. In the building of a well by inclosing the same and the obstructions connected therewith on one or more sides.

5. In building vaults by inclosing the ground taken from the vaults.

6. In placing building materials in the streets, the said material shall be so placed as to occupy not more than one-third of the width of the carriageway of the street or avenue. In streets or avenues where railroads occur, said materials shall not be

placed nearer to the track than 2 feet. In all cases sufficient lights shall be placed upon such building materials, and kept burning through the night as provided in the preceding sections. (It shall be lawful for persons who desire to erect large buildings to erect and maintain a bridge, not to exceed 7 feet in height above the sidewalk and 6 feet in width, extending the whole length of the proposed building; the steps leading to the same to rest upon the sidewalk of the adjoining premises.)

Sec. 244. In all cases where any person or persons shall perform any of the work mentioned in the preceding sections, either under contracts with the Corporation or by virtue of permission obtained from the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or either of Departments, such persons shall be answerable for any and every damage which may be occasioned to persons, animals or property by reason of carelessness in any manner connected with the said work.

Sec. 245. It shall be the duty of the *Police Department and of the Borough President* having charge of the particular class of improvements to see that the requirements contained in this article in regard to the erection of fencing and placing lights, in all cases be complied with severally, under the penalty of \$50 for each and every neglect.

Sec. 246. It shall be the duty of the said Borough President, when any of the work referred to in any of the preceding sections shall be performed, whether for digging down streets or roads, paving streets, building sewers and building wells, or digging trenches for water pipes, by persons under contract with the Corporation, or for building vaults or placing building materials in streets, or constructing drains, or any other work for forming an obstruction to the said street, by virtue of permission duly obtained, to see that the requirements of this chapter, in regard to erecting the necessary fences and placing the necessary lights, be complied with, and to make the necessary complaint to the Corporation Counsel for any omission on the part of the person referred to, under the penalty of \$50 for every neglect.

Sec. 247. In all contracts for paving streets, constructing sewers, and building wells and pumps, or for doing any other work whereby accidents or injuries may happen in consequence of any neglect or carelessness during the performance thereof, it shall be the duty of the Departments by whom such contracts are made to insert a covenant requiring the contractor or contractors to place proper guards for the prevention of accidents, and to put up and keep suitable and sufficient lights burning at night during the performance of the work; and that they will keep the Corporation harmless and indemnified against all loss and damage which may be occasioned by reason of any unskillfulness or carelessness in any manner connected with the execution and completion of the work.

Sec. 248. In all contracts for digging down any road or street, where such digging, if left exposed, would be dangerous to passengers, the heads of the proper Department shall insert a covenant whereby the contractors shall be bound, at their own expense, to erect a fence or railing along or across the street, in such a manner as to prevent danger to passengers, and so to continue and uphold the said fence or railing until the street is completed.

Sec. 249. A like fence or railing shall be put up and upheld in all cases in which a road or street is dug out at the cost of the Corporation.

Sec. 250. In all contracts for the work for the Corporation upon any public building, or in any public street or place, in the performance of which accidents or injuries may happen to the person or property of another, a provision shall be inserted that the contractor shall place proper guards for the prevention of accidents, and shall put up and keep at nights suitable and sufficient lights during the performance of the work; and that he will indemnify the Corporation for damages or costs to which they may be put by reason of injury to person or property of another resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work.

Article 10—The Bureau of Incumbrances.

1. Incumbering the Streets.

Sec. 251. No person shall incumber or obstruct any street, roadway or sidewalk which has been opened, regulated or graded, according to law, in The City of New York, with any article or thing whatsoever, except as (provided in section 262 of) in these ordinances provided, without first having obtained permission from the President of the Borough in which such street, roadway or sidewalk is situated, under the penalty of \$5 for each offense, and a further penalty of \$5 for each day or part of a day such obstruction or encumbrance shall continue.

Sec. 252. No post shall be erected or put up in any of the streets, roads, lanes or highways in The City of New York, unless under the direction of the President of the Borough in which such post is to be erected, under the penalty of \$5 for every such post.

Sec. 253. The order of direction mentioned in the last preceding section shall be in writing, and shall be served personally or by leaving it at the house or place of business of the owner, occupant or person having charge of the house or lot in front of which step-stone or other incumbrance or obstruction may be, or by posting the said notice or order upon such step-stone or other incumbrance or obstruction.

Sec. 254. If any owner, occupant, or person having charge of any such house or lot in The City of New York shall refuse or neglect to obey or comply with such notice or order, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$10, and the further sum of \$5 for each and every day, from and after the time limited and appointed in said order, until the same shall have been complied with.

2. Bay and Show Windows.

Sec. 255. The Borough Presidents and the Park Commissioners having jurisdiction, shall issue permits for the erection of bay windows projecting beyond the building line, provided in the opinion of the officer having jurisdiction no injury will come to the public thereby. Permits for the erection of bay windows lying within any park, square or public place, or within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof, shall be issued by the Park Commissioner having jurisdiction, as provided in section 612 of the Charter, as amended by section 1, chapter 723 of the Laws of 1901. Permits for the erection of all other bay windows shall be issued by the Borough President having jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this ordinance a "bay window" shall be taken to mean and include all projections on the face of a building in the nature of windows, such as are commonly called bay windows, show windows, oriel windows and bow windows, without regard to the material of which they are constructed or to the purposes for which they are to be used.

Sec. 256. Before the erection of any bay window projecting beyond the building line shall have been commenced, the owner or his duly authorized agent shall make application in writing to the officer having jurisdiction, on suitable blanks furnished by him, and shall state the length and width of the proposed bay window, the number of stories through which it is intended to be carried, and the number of square feet of area covered by that portion of the bay window projecting beyond the building line. Drawings showing the size of and area covered by the bay window, the number of stories through which it is proposed to be carried and its location in reference to the lot and building lines shall be submitted with each application, and for the purpose of computing the area covered by a bay window projecting beyond the building line the outside face of the bay, exclusive of cornices, pilasters, trims, etc., shall be the line taken as a basis of computation.

Each application for the erection of a bay window projecting more than one foot beyond the building line shall have indorsed thereon the consent of all the adjoining property owners within a distance of 50 feet from the centre of the bay window, on the same side of the street; meaning, thereby, so much of the side of a street as is unintercepted by any other street on which it is proposed to be erected.

Each application shall be accompanied by the amount of the compensation due the City for the privilege of erecting said bay window, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 257. Each application for the erection of a bay window projecting more than one foot beyond the building line shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the last assessed valuation of the property on which said bay window is to be erected, which appears upon the books of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Except as hereinafter provided, the amount that shall be paid as a compensation to the City for the privilege of erecting each bay window shall be at the rate of 10 per cent. of the assessed value per square foot of the property on which the said bay window is to be erected, for each and every square foot, or fraction thereof, of area covered by said bay window beyond the building line for each and every story through which it is carried.

If the projection of a bay window does not exceed one foot beyond the building line, and it is not carried higher than the sill of the second-story windows, the rate

throughout The City of New York shall be 10 cents for each square foot or fraction thereof of horizontal area covered by said bay windows beyond the building line.

Sec. 258. Bay windows may be hereafter erected with a projection of not more than 3 feet beyond the building line, provided that when the projection exceeds 1 foot beyond the building line the total number of feet in width occupied by all the bay windows on the same frontage of the same building shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the width of the frontage of the building on which they are located. When the total number of feet to width occupied by all the bay windows on the same frontage of the same building exceeds 75 per cent. of the width of the frontage of the building on which they are located, the projection shall not exceed 1 foot beyond the building line, nor shall the bay window be carried higher than the sill course of the second-story windows.

Sec. 259. Permits for the erection of bay windows shall be issued in duplicate, one of which shall be retained by the applicant and kept at the building during the erection of the window, and the other shall be filed by him, with the plans for the construction of the window, in the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. If it shall appear, upon completion, that the bay window occupies a greater number of square feet, or has been carried through a greater number of stories than shall have been paid for, the applicant shall pay twice the sum previously paid for each square foot of area occupied by said bay window over and above the number of square feet paid for originally.

Sec. 260. Permits granted pursuant to the provisions of (this) these ordinances are revocable permits, and shall have the following clause printed thereon, viz.: "This permit is issued subject to revocation thereof at any time hereafter by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, upon the recommendation of the officer having jurisdiction, when the space occupied by said bay, or any portion thereof, may be required for any public improvement, or, upon any violation of any of the terms or conditions upon which this permit is issued." A permit for the erection of a bay window shall be deemed to have expired when the bay window is taken down, and the space formerly occupied thereby shall no longer be used for the purpose for which the permit was issued, unless a permit for its reconstruction shall have been granted, as provided in section (7) 261 of (this) these ordinances. In case it is thereafter desired to erect a bay window on the said property, the applicant shall comply with all the provisions of (this) these ordinances.

Sec. 261. Permits for the reconstruction of now existing bay windows as defined by (this) these ordinances, and for the reconstruction of all bay windows which shall be hereafter erected under the provisions of (this) these ordinances, shall be issued by the officer having jurisdiction, without the applicant's obtaining the consent of adjoining property owners, as provided in section (2) 256 of (this) these ordinances; provided that the bay window, when reconstructed, shall have no greater projection or width, nor be carried through a greater number of stories, nor cover a greater area, than the window as originally constructed. And, further, provided that no fee shall be charged for the reconstruction of bay windows which have been erected under the provisions of (this) these ordinances, or for which a fee has been paid for the privilege of erecting the same under the provisions of the laws in force at the time of the erection of the said bay window. The restrictions specified under section (4) 258 of (this) these ordinances shall not apply to the reconstruction of now existing bay windows; but permits issued for the reconstruction of now existing bay windows, for which no fee has heretofore been paid, shall be paid for as provided in section (3) 257 of (this) these ordinances.

Sec. 262. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to conflict with the provisions of the Building Code, and all bay windows for which permits are issued, under the provisions of (this) these ordinances, shall be erected in accordance with all the provisions of said Code in regard to the kind and quality of materials used. No plans for the construction of a bay window as defined in (this) these ordinances shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings until the permit is filed, as provided by section (5) 259 of (this) these ordinances.

Sec. 263. A permit for the continuance of any now existing bay window which projects beyond the building line may be issued by the officer who, according to section (1) 255 of (this) these ordinances, has jurisdiction over the erection of bay windows at the same place. Application for such permit must be in writing, and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the last assessed valuation of the property on which such bay window stands, which appears upon the books of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and must also be accompanied by a survey showing the dimensions of such bay window and the number of stories through which it is carried. The application shall be accompanied by the amount of the compensation due the City for the privilege of continuing the bay window, calculated in the same manner and at the same rate as are provided in sections (2) 256 and (3) 257 of (this) these ordinances. Permits shall be issued under this section without consent of adjoining property owners. Permits issued under this section shall be subject to all of the provisions of section (6) 260 of (this) these ordinances, in like manner as are permits for the erection of bay windows. Permits issued under this section shall be issued in duplicate, and one of such duplicates shall be filed in the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. All fees received under this section shall be accounted for and paid over as provided in section (9) 264 of (this) these ordinances. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to revoke any permit or authority heretofore lawfully issued or given.

Sec. 264. All fees received by the Borough Presidents or the Park Commissioners for the issuing of permits for the erection of bay windows shall be accounted for in proper books kept for that purpose, and shall be turned over by them to the City Chamberlain and credited to the (General) Sinking Fund.

Sec. 265. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of (this) these ordinances relating to bay and show windows, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars (\$10) for each offense, and one dollar (\$1) for each and every day that such offense shall continue, which shall be duly sued for and collected.

3. Ornamental Projections.

Sec. 266. The Borough Presidents and the Park Commissioners having jurisdiction shall, subject to the restrictions of this ordinance, issue permits for the construction of ornamental projections which project beyond the building line, provided, in the opinion of the officer having jurisdiction, no injury will come to the public thereby. Permits for the construction of such projections, lying within any park, square or public place, or within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof, shall be issued by the Park Commissioner having jurisdiction, as provided in section 612 of the Charter as amended by section 1, chapter 723, of the Laws of 1901. Permits for the erection of all other ornamental projections shall be issued by the Borough President having jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this ordinance, "an ornamental projection" shall be taken to mean and include all decorative projections on the face of a building beyond the building line, in the nature of porches, arches, porticos, pedestals, free-standing statuary, columns and pillars, which are erected purely for the enhancement of the beauty of the building from an artistic standpoint.

Sec. 267. Before the erection of any such ornamental projections shall be commenced the owner of the building or his duly authorized agent shall make application in writing to the said Borough President or Park Commissioner having jurisdiction, on suitable blanks furnished by him, for the permit herein provided for, and shall file a plan and drawings showing the nature of the proposed ornament, with the dimensions thereof, the number of stories through which it is intended to be carried, and the number of square feet of area covered by that portion of the ornamentation projecting beyond the building line.

Each application shall be accompanied by the amount of compensation due the City for the privilege of erecting said ornamentation, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 268. Each application for the erection of an ornamental projection which projects more than 1 foot beyond the building line, shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the last assessed valuation of the property on which said ornamental projection is to be erected, which appears upon the books of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Except as hereinafter provided, the amount that shall be paid as a compensation to the City for the privilege of erecting each ornamental projection, shall be, for each and every square foot or fraction thereof of area extending more than 1 foot beyond the building line, at the rate of 10 per cent. per square foot of the assessed value of the property on which the said ornamental projection is to be erected.

Sec. 269. Ornamental projections which shall extend not more than 2 feet beyond the building line may hereafter be erected on buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, situated on Broadway to the south of Fifty-ninth street; on Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue; on Twenty-third street, between Third and Sixth avenues; on Thirty-fourth street, between Third and Ninth avenues; on Fifty-ninth street, between Third and Ninth avenues, and on Fifth avenue, between Fourteenth street and Fifty-ninth street, and on all other streets in The City of New York ornamental projections may be erected, provided they shall extend not more than one-fifteenth part of the width of the street they are upon, nor in any case more than 5 feet beyond the building line.

Sec. 270. The permits mentioned herein shall be issued in duplicate, one of which will be retained by the applicant and kept at the building during the erection of the projection, and the other shall be filed by him with the plans for the building in the Bureau of Buildings. If it shall appear upon completion that the ornamental projection occupies a greater number of square feet than shall have been paid for, the applicant shall pay twice the sum previously paid for each square foot of area occupied by said projection over and above the number of square feet paid for originally, but in no case shall said ornamental projection exceed the limit allowed by law.

Sec. 271. Permits granted pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance are revocable permits, and shall have the following clause printed thereon, viz.: "This permit is issued subject to revocation thereof, at any time hereafter by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, upon the recommendation of the officer having jurisdiction, when the space occupied by said ornamental projection or any portion thereof may be required for any public improvement, or upon any violation of any of the terms or conditions upon which this permit is issued." A permit for the erection of an ornamental projection shall be deemed to have expired when such projection is taken down, and the space formerly occupied thereby shall no longer be used for the purpose for which the permit was issued, unless a permit for its reconstruction shall have been granted, as provided in section (8) 272 of this ordinance. In case it is thereafter desired to erect an ornamental projection on the said property, the applicant shall comply with all of the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 272. Permits as hereinbefore described, and subject to the conditions therein attached, may be issued to the owners of all buildings having ornamental projections, which buildings have been erected or are being erected, and have ornamental projections thereon beyond the building line, without any authorization therefor.

Sec. 273. No fees shall be charged for granting a permit to reconstruct an ornamental projection within the limitations imposed by an original permit therefor.

Sec. 274. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to conflict with the provisions of the Building Code. No plans for the construction of a building having ornamental projections thereon, beyond the building line, as defined in this ordinance, shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings until the permit therefor is filed, as provided by section (5) 270 of this ordinance.

Sec. 275. All fees received by the Borough Presidents or Park Commissioners for the issuing of permits provided by this ordinance shall be accounted for in proper books kept for that purpose and shall be turned over by them to the City Chamberlain and credited to the (General) Sinking Fund.

Sec. 276. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall in addition thereto be liable to a penalty of \$10 for each offence and \$10 for each and every day that such offence shall continue.

4. Porches, Platforms and Stoops.

Sec. 277. No person or persons shall hereafter construct any porch over a cellar door, under the penalty of \$100.

Sec. 278. No person or persons shall construct or continue any platform, stoop or step in any street in The City of New York which shall extend more than one-tenth part of the width of the street, nor more than seven feet, nor with any other than open backs or sides or railings, nor of greater width than is necessary for the purpose of a convenient passageway into the house or building, nor any stoop or step which shall exceed 5 feet in height, under the penalty of \$100.

Sec. 279. Nothing contained in the preceding sections of this article shall be deemed to prohibit the continuance of any porches, doors, stoops, platforms or steps, which were heretofore erected, unless the same shall be complained of to the Board of Aldermen, who may direct their removal or alteration within a reasonable time.

5. Balustrades and Awnings.

Sec. 280. All persons who wish hereafter to erect balustrades beyond the street line shall first obtain permission from the Board of Aldermen.

Sec. 281. No balustrade shall hereafter be erected, excepting from the second story of any house; nor shall it project more than one-twentieth of the width of the street wherein it may be erected, nor more than three feet in any case whatever.

Sec. 282. None but iron braces and railings shall be used for balustrades; the strength and firmness shall be tested by the superintendent of buildings; and in case he objects to the strength of the same, it shall be made as he shall direct or be removed, under the penalty of \$5 per day.

Sec. 283. Awnings of (tin) glass and metal, or (other) of light metal or canvas may be erected across the sidewalk of any of the streets of the Borough of Manhattan except Broadway, Fifth avenue, Madison avenue and the Bowery, and those parts of Lexington avenue which are distant 200 feet from any intersecting cross street upon which a surface car is operated, provided any and every awning shall not be higher than the floor of the second story of the building, the first floor being the ground floor, but in no case to be covered with wood; and every such awning that may be built on Lexington avenue shall be constructed of steel with glass roof, and every awning or water shed of any kind covering one-half, or more than one-half, or less than the full width of the sidewalk shall have connected therewith a gutter and leader of material and size sufficient for conducting the water from the same to the outer line of the curbstone; a penalty of \$5 for each day such awning or water shed shall remain without such appurtenances to be imposed.

Sec. 284. All awnings erected hereunder, or under and pursuant to this section, shall be erected only with the consent and subject to the supervision of the President of the Borough wherein such awnings are to be erected.

Sec. 285. Any person, firm or corporation erecting any awning hereunder shall be liable for all loss or damage that may happen or come by reason of the erection and maintenance of such awning.

Sec. 286. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the revocation by the Board of Aldermen of the license to erect any awning hereunder.

Sec. 287. Iron posts for awnings erected in any street in this City shall be well and securely braced from the building with wrought iron rails or rods at least one inch in diameter, in the proportion of one brace for every post.

Sec. 288. All posts fixed in any street for the purpose of supporting any awning shall be of iron not exceeding six inches in diameter, and the rail crossing the same shall also be of iron; the said posts shall be placed next to and along the inside of the curbstone, and the cross rail, which is intended to support the awning, shall not be less than eight nor more than ten feet in height above the sidewalk, and the said cross-rail shall be strongly secured to the upright posts. No portion or part of any canvas or cloth, or tin, or other light metal used as an awning, shall hang loosely or project upward or downward from the same over any sidewalk or footpath, under a penalty of \$10 for each day's offence.

Sec. 289. It shall be the duty of the President of the Borough in which the same is erected to order and direct any awning post, bracket, or awning which may be erected in any street in The City of New York, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, to be forthwith removed; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with such direction and order shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of \$10.

Sec. 290. Any awning, watershed or curtain attached thereto, heretofore erected or constructed according to the provisions of any ordinance or resolution in force at the time shall not be affected by the provisions of the foregoing ordinances.

6. Signs and Showbills.

Sec. 291. Signs, showbills and showboards may be placed on the fronts of buildings, with the consent of the owner thereof, and shall be securely fastened, and shall not project more than one foot from the house wall, except that signs may be hung or attached at right angles to any building and extend not to exceed 3 feet therefrom in the space between the second floor (the ground floor being considered the first floor) and a point 8 feet in the clear above the level of the sidewalk in front of such

building. Signs may be attached to the sides of stoops, but not to extend above the railing or beyond the stoop line of any stoop. No sign, showbill or showboard shall be placed, hung or maintained except as in this section prescribed, under penalty of \$10 for each offence, and a further penalty of \$10 for each day or part of a day the same shall continue.

7. Exposing Goods for Sale.

Sec. 292. No goods, wares, merchandise, or manufacture of any description, shall be placed or exposed to show or for sale upon any balustrade that now is or hereafter may be erected in this City, under the penalty of \$10 for each offence.

Sec. 293. No person shall hang or place any goods, wares or merchandise, or suffer, maintain or permit the same to be hung or placed at any greater distance than 3 feet in front of his or her house, store or other building, and not to a greater height than 5 feet above the level of the sidewalk, except goods, wares or merchandise in process of loading, unloading, shipment or being received from shipment; but at all times there shall be maintained a free passageway for pedestrians in the centre of the sidewalk. The penalty for a violation of this ordinance shall be five dollars for each day's offence.

8. Showcases, Barber Poles, Illuminated Signs, Ornamental Lamps, Drop Awnings, Storm Doors, Stairways and Hoistways.

Sec. 294. Showcases may be placed in areas or on the sidewalk within the stoop line, in front of any building, by or with the consent of the occupant of the ground floor thereof, but not beyond 5 feet from the house line or wall of any building where the stoop line extends, further and provided, also, that no such showcase shall be more than 5 feet in height, 3 feet in length, and 2 feet in width, nor shall be so placed as to interfere with the free access to the adjoining premises, and all such showcases shall be freely movable, under a penalty of \$10 for each offence.

Sec. 295. Any electric letter, word, model, sign, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction erected at right angles to any building shall be deemed to be an electric sign.

(1) Electric signs may be hung or attached at right angles to buildings, and extend not to exceed 6 feet therefrom in said space, and to be 10 feet in the clear above the level of the sidewalk in front of such building, unpon the payment of an annual license fee of 10 cents for each square foot of sign space or part of square foot of such sign space, to be collected by the City Clerk of The City of New York. The square feet of sign space on one side of an electric sign, however, shall be deemed to be the entire number of square feet of sign space for the purpose of computing the license fee herein referred to and required to be paid.

All electric signs shall be constructed entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for the same, properly and firmly attached to the building, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous.

Before any permit is issued by the City Clerk plans and statements of the proposed sign and method of attachment to the building must be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, as provided in part 2, section 4, of the Building Code, and his certificate of approval be obtained as to the sufficiency of the construction and method of attachment to the building. A certificate must also be obtained from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity certifying that the proposed electric wiring and electric appliances are in conformity with the rules and regulations of that Department.

(2) No certificate shall be given by the Superintendent of Buildings, and no permit shall be issued by the City Clerk, for the erection of electric sign or signs on any building when such building adjoins a building occupied exclusively as a private residence, unless the written consent of the owner or owners of said private residence for the erection of such electric sign be first obtained.

(3) No electric sign shall be placed, hung or maintained, except as in this ordinance provided, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence, and a further penalty of ten dollars for each day or part of a day the same shall continue.

Sec. 296. Barber-poles not exceeding 5 feet in height, and other emblematic signs may be placed within the stoop-lines, or fastened to the railing of any stoop, under the same conditions as to dimensions, consent, etc., as hereinabove provided for showcases.

Sec. 297. Ornamental lamps and illuminated signs may be placed on the stoop of any building by the owner of such building, and upon or within the stoop-line by the occupant of the ground floor of any premises.

Sec. 298. Drop-awnings, without vertical supports, are permitted within the stoop-lines, but in no case to extend beyond 6 feet from the house-line, and to be at least 6 feet in the clear above the sidewalk.

Sec. 299. Storm-doors not exceeding 10 feet in height, nor more than 2 feet wider than the doorway or entrance of any building, may be temporarily erected within the stoop-lines, but in no case to extend more than 6 feet outside the house-line. No structure under the name of "storm-door" shall be lawful which shall practically be an extension of the building front or house front within the stoop-line, or an enlargement of the ground floor of any premises; nor shall the space within such structure be used for business purposes, other than that of entrance and egress.

Sec. 300. Stairways may be constructed, but not at a greater distance than 4 feet from the house-wall of any building.

Sec. 301. Hoistways may be placed within the stoop-lines, but in no case to extend beyond 5 feet from the house-line, and shall be guarded by iron railings or rods to prevent accidents to passers by. No person or persons in the City, whether agent, owner or employee, shall suffer or permit any cask, bale, bundle, box or any other goods, wares or merchandise, or any boards, planks, joists or other timber, or anything whatsoever to be raised from any street, on the outside of any building, into any loft, store or room, or to be lowered, from the same, on the outside of any building, by means of any rope, pulley, tackle or windlass, except by permission of the President of the Borough, under the penalty of \$25, to be recovered by an action, from such person, agent, owner or employer.

Sec. 302. All privileges which may be exercised under the provisions of the last six preceding sections shall be without expenses or charge to the City, and are conferred only during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen, who may at any time alter, amend or repeal said sections. The penalty for a violation of any of the provisions of said last six preceding sections shall be not to exceed \$10 for each and every day such violation shall continue.

9. Obstructing and Injuring Walks.

Sec. 303. No person shall lead, drive or ride any horse, or horse and cart, or drag any wheel or hand barrow, or saw any wood, upon any footpath or sidewalk, under the penalty of \$5 for each offence.

Sec. 304. No owner or occupant of any store or house shall permit or suffer any cart or other wheel carriage to be driven or otherwise to pass or go over or upon the footpath or sidewalk opposite to such house or store, for the purpose of loading or unloading such cart or other wheel carriage, or for any other purpose whatever, under the penalty of \$5 for each offence.

Sec. 305. If any cartman or other person shall break or otherwise injure any footpath or sidewalk, he or they shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, cause the same to be well and sufficiently repaired and mended, under the penalty of \$10.

Sec. 306. No person shall obstruct the walks laid across the public streets or at the head of the public slips in The City of New York, by placing or stopping his horse, cart or other carriage upon or across any of the said walks, or by placing or putting any other obstruction or other thing across or on the same, under the penalty of \$5 for each offence.

10. Moving Buildings.

Sec. 307. The Borough President in each borough shall and hereby is authorized to grant permits for moving buildings through and across the public highways, taking in each case a proper bond to secure The City of New York against loss or damage incident to said moving.

"Such permit of the President of said borough may be granted or refused by him in his discretion.

"No person shall remove or cause or permit to be removed, or shall aid or assist in removing, any building into, along or across any street, avenue, lane, alley or public place in The City of New York without the permit of the President of the Borough in which such street, avenue, lane, alley or public place may be situated, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence."

II. Protecting Street Pavement.

Sec. 308. In no case shall building material be placed upon, or mortar, cement or other material mixed upon the pavement of a street paved with asphalt, asphalt block or wood, except a permit be issued by the Borough President having jurisdiction, which permit shall contain a provision that such pavement be protected by first laying planks thereon.

Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a minor offense, and upon conviction thereof by any Magistrate, whether upon confession of the party or competent testimony, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10 for each offense, and in default of payment of such fine by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

It shall be the duty of the President of the Borough or Park Commissioner, as the case may be, when issuing permits to builders and others to use the streets, to insert in said permits a provision requiring compliance with this ordinance.

Article 12—Surveyors.

Sec. 309. There shall be so many Surveyors appointed for this City as the Board of Aldermen shall from time to time think proper.

Sec. 310. The City Surveyors so to be appointed, before they respectively enter upon the (execution) *duties* of said office, shall take an oath well and truly to (execute) *perform* the same.

Sec. 311. Whenever in the proper administration of the duties of his office, the President of any borough in this City may require the services of a City Surveyor in laying out and regulating streets and roads in said City, making maps and surveys for street opening proceedings, laying out and surveying grounds for the purpose of building thereupon, and to advise and direct concerning the same, he shall have the authority to employ such one of the City Surveyors as he may designate for that purpose.

Sec. 312. The City Surveyors employed by any Borough President shall receive compensation for their services as follows: and no Surveyor's bill shall be paid unless the same be first certified by the Borough President employing him:

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

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

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

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

For setting curb and gutter alone, four cents per linear foot along the line of the work done.

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

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

For fencing, including preliminary survey, five cents per linear foot.

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

For establishing a new grade line, one and one-half cents per linear foot, measuring along the line.

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

A Surveyor employed by one of the Borough Presidents to make a survey, the compensation for which is not otherwise provided, shall receive such compensation as shall be agreed upon in writing between the Surveyor and said Borough President, before the survey or work be undertaken, and after the completion of the said survey or work the Surveyor's bill shall be certified by the Borough President in accordance with the terms of such agreement.

Sec. 313. In all cases of street improvements, when the same is required, a projection or profile and such drawing and calculations shall be furnished to the said Borough President as may be required by him, without extra compensation.

A Surveyor shall be entitled to receive payment for a preliminary survey, on the completion of the same to the satisfaction of the Borough President employing him. He shall receive payment for all services on the completion of the work and its acceptance by the Borough President.

Sec. 314. The amount paid for any of the services mentioned above, whenever the same shall have been rendered in relation to any improvement or work for which an assessment may afterward be made, shall be included in such assessment.

Sec. 315. A Surveyor shall be entitled to receive \$15 for every certificate for payment to a contractor on any work done by contract made upon public advertisement and letting, which shall be paid by the Borough President making the contract, and except as herein otherwise provided, no surveyor shall be entitled to any payment for a certificate to a contractor.

The amount so paid for a certificate shall be deducted from the payment to be made to the contractor on account of the work certified to be done.

Chapter 7—The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Article 1—The Water Register.

Sec. 316. The Water Register shall, on each day, except Sunday of each week, render to the Comptroller an account, under oath, item by item, of all moneys received by him, containing the names of the persons from whom they were received, the amounts received and on what account, and when paid, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the Chamberlain.

Article 2—Water Rents.

Sec. 317. The minimum annual rents and the special charges to be collected by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall be as follows, to wit:

Front Width.	One Story.	Two Stories.	Three Stories.	Four Stories.	Five Stories.
16 feet and under.....	\$4 00	\$5 00	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$8 00
16 to 18 feet.....	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00
18 to 20 feet.....	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00
20 to 22½ feet.....	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00
22½ to 25 feet.....	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	12 00
25 to 30 feet.....	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00
30 to 37½ feet.....	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00
37½ to 50 feet.....	14 00	15 00	16 00	17 00	18 00

The apportionment of the regular frontage rates upon dwelling houses is on the basis that but one family is to occupy the same, and for each additional family \$1 per year shall be charged.

Building Purposes—10 cents per 1,000 brick. All masonry at the same rate, 500 brick being equal to 1 cubic yard.

Plastering—40 cents per 100 square yards, openings not included.

Baths—All baths, \$3 per annum.

Water closets and urinals of every description, \$2 per annum.

One water closet and one bath in each house supplied free of charge.

Steam lighters and tugboats, H. P., per year.....	\$90 00
Steam lighters and tugboats, L. P., per year.....	45 00
Pile drivers and hoisting engines, per month.....	5 00
Steam yachts, per month.....	5 00
All others, per month.....	5 00
Water boats supplying shipping, per month.....	25 00

Meter Rates.

Water meters shall be placed, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, for all stores, workshops, hotels, manufactories, office buildings, public edifices, on wharves, ferry houses, and in all places where water is furnished for business consumption, except private dwellings; the charge for water measured by meter to be 10 cents per 100 cubic feet.

All charges not herein mentioned or fixed (are reserved for special contract by and with the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity) shall be regulated by the Board of Aldermen.

Sec. 318. All rents for the use of the water shall be paid in advance at the time of applying for the water and before any permit is issued; to be calculated up to the first day of May succeeding; and all rents shall continue to be collected in advance on the first day of May annually, so long as the contract exists; and no contract for the supply of water shall be binding for a longer period than until the second succeeding first day of May after such contract is entered into.

Sec. 319. The supply of water shall be cut off in all cases where the rent is behind and unpaid ten days.

Article 3—The (Croton) City Aqueduct.

Sec. 320. If any person shall bathe in, or go into the (Croton) City water at any of the reservoirs, or any part of the (Croton) City aqueduct, or shall throw any stones, chips or dirt, or any other material, substance or thing whatever, into the reservoirs or into the water or gate-houses, or into the ventilators, or aqueduct or fountain basins, or shall in any manner injure or disfigure any part of the (Croton) City aqueduct works, he shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$50, to be imposed by any City Magistrate, either on his view or in a summary manner; and in default of payment of any fine so imposed, such City Magistrate shall commit such offender to the City prison for a period not to exceed thirty days, unless such fine is sooner paid.

Sec. 321. In case any person shall trespass on any part of the embankment of the (Croton aqueduct) City reservoirs, or go or remain on the same without permission of the proper persons having charge of the same; or in case any person does not comply with the regulations of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, as to the times they shall leave the embankment of said reservoirs, or the grounds or buildings attached to said reservoirs, such person shall be subject to a fine of \$25, to be levied and collected in the manner prescribed in the last section; and, in default of payment, imprisonment, as in like manner, not to exceed twenty days, in the City prison.

Sec. 322. No person or persons, except the Mayor and Aldermen of the respective districts and the Engineers or Foremen of the Fire Department shall, without previous permission, in writing from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, unscrew or open any hydrant belonging or attached to the (Croton) City aqueduct works, erected for the extinguishment of fires; nor shall leave said fire hydrant open for a longer time than shall be limited in said permission; nor shall use the water for other purposes than may be mentioned in said permission, under the penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense, in the discretion of the Magistrate before whom the complaint shall be made.

Article 4—Use of Water.

Sec. 323. All persons contracting for a supply of water shall pay the cost of the materials and labor used and expended on the streets necessary to make the connection with the conduit pipes, (or) and pay such annual (interest) fees thereon as required by the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. (No street shall be opened or pipes bored, or connections made, unless under the direction of the said Commissioner, under the penalty of \$50 for each offense.) No streets shall be opened unless a permit has been granted by the President of the Borough, nor shall pipes be laid, bored, or connections made, unless under the direction of the said Commissioner, under the penalty of \$50 for each offense.

Sec. 324. No person or persons, except such as may be licensed by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to sell water to shipping, shall take the water from any hydrant or water connection erected or to be erected in The City of New York, and attached to the water pipes, for the purpose of using the same on any boat, vessel, barge or pile-driver, or for the purpose of selling or offering the same for sale to the owner of any boat, vessel, barge or pile-driver, without first having obtained permission in writing from the said Commissioner, under penalty of \$25 for each offense, to be recovered against such person or persons or such owner or owners of any such boat, vessel, barge or pile-driver in an action to be prosecuted by the Corporation Counsel.

Sec. 325. All applications for public wells and pumps in any part of the City of New York shall be made to the Borough President having jurisdiction, but no wells shall be built in any of the avenues or streets of the city, under the penalty of \$50, and the President of the Borough in which the same is located shall cause the same, in all cases, to be filled up.

Sec. 326. Public wells may hereafter be built by order of the Borough Presidents of the respective boroughs in which said wells are to be located; and the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall cause said wells, when so constructed, to be regularly examined and inspected, and the cost of such construction shall be paid for by said Borough Presidents in the usual manner, on receiving from the said Commissioner a certificate of his approval of the work, and that the same is built in conformity to law; the said work to be done in accordance with the provisions of law and ordinances relating to work done for said City.

Sec. 327. No person or persons shall take the water from any public well, pump or (cistern) reservoir in The City of New York for the purpose of selling or offering the same for sale, under the penalty of \$25 for each offense.

Sec. 328. No person shall take or use the water from any public (cistern) reservoir or hydrant (except in case of fire and for the purpose of extinguishing the same) unless duly authorized so to do by the proper official, having jurisdiction, under the penalty of \$25 for each offense.

Sec. 329. No person shall wilfully do, or cause or suffer to be done, any damage to any of the public pumps in The City of New York, under the penalty of \$25 for each offense.

Sec. 330. Every person who shall place, or assist in placing, or cause or procure to be placed, any hogshead, barrel, tub or other vessel of greater capacity than 10 gallons, in any street of The City of New York, within 25 feet of any public well or pump, for the purpose of filling the same with water from any such well or pump, or who shall put, or cause to be put, into any such vessel any water from such well or pump, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$10 for each offense.

Sec. 331. The last preceding section shall not be construed to prevent the immediate filling of any vessel therein mentioned, provided the same shall be forthwith removed.

Sec. 332. (If any person, except one of the engineers or foremen of the fire companies) No person other than one who is duly authorized by law shall unscrew any of the hydrants belonging or attached to the Corporation water works erected for the extinguishment of fires, or interfere with the same, or any part of the works belonging to the said establishment, whereby the said establishment, or any or either of the pipes, hydrants, stop cocks, or any part of the works may be injured, or the water taken therefrom or wasted, they shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense.

Sec. 333. No person shall wash, or cause or procure, or permit to be washed, any horse or (carriage) vehicle within 25 feet of any *public pump or hydrant* in any street, *avenue, or public place* in The City of New York, under the penalty of \$10 for every such offense.

Sec. 334. No person shall water, or suffer or permit any horse or other animal to drink or be watered at or within 10 feet of any pump, *hydrant* or well, *except watering troughs established for watering animals*, in any street, *avenue or public place* of The City of New York, under the penalty of \$5 for each offense, to be paid by the owner or person watering or permitting such (horse) animal to be watered, severally and respectively.

Sec. 335. The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is instructed to cause the hydrants to be kept closed, and report all violations of the laws to the Corporation Counsel.

Sec. 336. The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall at all times when the general supply of water is not thereby endangered, permit the hydrants to be used for cleaning the streets, under the regulation of said Commissioner.

Sec. 337. No person or persons shall use the (Croton) *City water* for washing streets, sidewalks, steps or buildings from May 1 to November 1 following in each year, after 8 a. m., and from November 1 to May 1 following, after 9 a. m., under the penalty of \$5 for each offense.

Sec. 338. Any person or persons who shall obstruct the access to the different stopcocks connected with the water pipes by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt, or any other materials, or who shall permit any such materials to be placed thereon by those in his or their employ, shall be subject to the penalty of \$50 for each offense, with an additional sum of \$25 for each day the same shall be continued after notice of removal shall have been served.

Sec. 339. The penalties prescribed in this article shall be imposed on the offender in like manner as above provided in respect to the penalty for bathing in (the Croton) *any of the City aqueducts*, and in default of the payment the offender shall be subject to like punishment by imprisonment, as in the said section prescribed.

Article 5—Lamps.

Sec. 340. No person, without permission of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, shall take up, remove or carry away any public lamp-post in The City of New York, under the penalty of \$10 for each offense.

Sec. 341. No person shall remove, or cause or permit to be removed, any public lamp-post now or hereafter to be placed in front of their premises for the purpose of constructing a vault or otherwise without the permission of the President of the Borough; and the owner or owners of such vault shall cause the lamp-post so removed to be reset at their own expense immediately upon the completion of the vault, under the penalty of \$25 for each offense.

Sec. 342. No ornamental lamp-post shall hereafter be erected in any of the streets, avenues or public places in The City of New York, which shall exceed in dimensions at the base more than 18 inches in diameter, if circular in form, and if upon a square base, no side thereof shall exceed 18 inches.

Chapter 8.

Title 1—Bureau of Licenses.

Sec. 343. There shall be a Bureau of Licenses in and for The City of New York attached to the Mayor's office, with a principal office in the City Hall in the Borough of Manhattan, and a branch office in such other boroughs as may be deemed necessary and be designated by the Mayor of said City, for the purpose of issuing and recording all licenses authorized by resolution or ordinance of the Board of Aldermen or now in force in any part of said City.

Sec. 344. The Bureau of Licenses shall consist of a Chief of said Bureau, with such Deputies and Assistants as may be found necessary for properly carrying on the work of the Bureau, to be appointed and removed at pleasure by the Mayor of said City, and paid such compensation as shall be fixed and established by said Mayor.

Sec. 345. All licenses issued by the Bureau of Licenses shall be according to an established form, printed with corresponding stub and regularly numbered, with suitable blank spaces for writing in the name and residence of the licensee, kind and class of license, location and privileges allowed, and amount of fee paid, all properly bound in book form. All such licenses shall be duly classified and recorded in suitable registers and fully indexed.

Sec. 346. All licenses issued by the Bureau of Licenses shall be granted by the Mayor and duly issued upon regular application to the Bureau of Licenses. The registers of licenses shall be public records, and extracts may be certified by the Chief of the Bureau or the Deputy or Assistant in charge of a branch office, for use as evidence.

Sec. 347. There shall be kept in the principal office of said Bureau and each and every branch office thereof a book recording consecutively each license as issued, showing its kind and class, whether new or renewed, name of licensee, regular number of blank form, and amount of fee received, day by day. A daily report showing all of above details shall be made by each branch office to the principal office. All moneys received each day shall be duly deposited in a designated City depository the following day. There shall also be kept in the principal office of said Bureau a book showing a statement of all licenses issued and fees received by said Bureau and its branches, tabulated by days, months and quarters of the year, and compiled annually.

Title 2—The Granting and Regulation of Licenses.

Article 1—Business Requiring a License.

Sec. 348. The following businesses must be duly licensed as herein provided, namely, public cartmen, truckmen, hackmen, cabmen, *chauffeurs*, expressmen, drivers, junk dealers, dealers in second-hand articles, hawkers, peddlers, venders, ticket speculators, *pawnbrokers*, coal scalpers, *street musicians*, common shows (shooting galleries), bowling alleys, billiard or pool tables, dirt carts, exterior hoists and stands within stoop lines and under the stairs of the elevated railroad stations.

Sec. 349. No person shall engage in or carry on any such business without a license therefor under a (penalty) fine of not less than \$2, nor more than \$25 for each offense, and for the purposes of this ordinance the term person shall include any human being or lawful association of such beings.

Article 2—Licenses and License Fees.

Sec. 350. All licenses shall be granted by (authority of) the Mayor and issued by the Bureau of Licenses for a term of one year from the date thereof, unless sooner suspended or revoked by the Mayor; and no person shall be licensed except a citizen of the United States or one who has regularly declared intention to become a citizen.

The Mayor shall have power to suspend or revoke any license or permit issued under the provisions of this ordinance. The Mayor shall also have power to impose a fine of not more than \$5 or less than \$1 for any violation of the regulations herein provided, and to suspend the license pending payment of such fine, which, when collected, shall be paid into the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Mayor may deputize the Chief or Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Licenses to hear complaints against licensees, and to report to him the facts, and such recommendations with respect thereto, as they, or either of them, may deem advisable.

Sec. 351. The annual license fees shall be as below enumerated:

For each public cart or truck.....	\$2 00
For each public hack or automobile hack coach having not more than four seats for passengers.....	3 00
For each public hack cab or automobile hack cab, having not more than two seats for passengers.....	2 00
For each special hack coach or automobile coach, having not more than four seats for passengers.....	5 00
For each special hack cab or automobile hack, having not more than two seats for passengers.....	3 00
For each public automobile having more than four seats for passengers, for each seat thereon.....	1 00
For each express wagon.....	5 00
For each junk shop or dealer, <i>retail or wholesale</i>	20 00
For each dealer in second-hand articles.....	25 00
For each junk cart or boat.....	5 00

For each peddler using horse and wagon.....	8 00
For each peddler using push cart.....	4 00
For each peddler carrying merchandise.....	2 00
For each ticket speculator.....	50 00
For each street musician, or hand organ grinder.....	10 00
For each coal scalper.....	250 00
For each pawnbroker.....	500 00
For each common show.....	25 00
(For each public shooting gallery.....	5 00)
For each public bowling alley.....	5 00
For each public billiard or pool table.....	3 00
For each dirt cart.....	1 00
For each general hoisting.....	25 00
For each special hoisting.....	1 00
For each fruit or soda water stand, or both.....	10 00
For each newspaper or periodical stand, or both, and in addition also fruit or soda water, or both.....	15 00
For each movable newspaper stand.....	1 00
For each newspaper and periodical stand, or both.....	5 00
For each chair of a bootblack stand.....	5 00
For each stand under elevated railroad stations.....	10 00
For each driver of any licensed vehicle.....	50

Sec. 352. *Except where otherwise provided by the laws of this State*, any license, before its expiration or within thirty days thereafter, may be renewed for another term, upon payment of one-half the license fee above designated therefor.

All licenses in force when this ordinance takes effect for any business enumerated above may be renewed under the foregoing provisions regulating renewals of licenses hereunder issued.

Article 3—Special Regulations and Rates.

1.—Public Carts and Cartmen.

Sec. 353. Every vehicle, of whatever construction, drawn by animal power or propelled by other motive power, which shall be kept for hire or used to carry merchandise, household furniture or other bulky articles within The City of New York for pay, shall be deemed a public cart, and the owner thereof shall be deemed a public cartman.

Sec. 354. Every public cart shall show on each outside thereof the words "Public Cart" or the letters "P. C." together with the figures of its official number.

Sec. 355. The amount to be charged for loading, transporting or transmitting and unloading, may be agreed upon in advance, and such a contract shall regulate and control the employment.

Sec. 356. The legal rates for moving household furniture, unless otherwise mutually agreed, shall be as follows:

For a single truck load, within two miles.....	\$2 00
For every additional mile or part thereof.....	50
For loading, unloading and housing to ground floor.....	50
For each flight of stairs, up or down.....	25
For a double truck load, within two miles.....	3 00
For every additional mile or part thereof.....	1 00
For loading, unloading and housing to ground floor.....	50
For every flight of stairs, up or down.....	50

Sec. 357. Every public cartman shall be entitled to be paid the legal rate of compensation herein provided immediately after the transportation and before actual delivery, and in default of such payment to retain a load or part thereof sufficient to secure charges, and convey the same promptly to the Property Clerk of the Police Department, or to a convenient storage warehouse, where the same may be left on storage, subject to all charges incurred, including cartage to place of deposit. A notice, in writing, with a brief statement of particulars, shall be sent at once by the cartman to the Bureau of Licenses.

2. Drivers of Licensed Vehicles.

Sec. 358. Every person driving a licensed hack or express, other than the person named in the license therefor, shall be licensed as such driver, and every application for such a license shall be indorsed, in writing, by two reputable residents of The City of New York certifying to the competence of the applicant.

3. Public Hacks, Automobiles, Hackmen and Hack Stands.

Sec. 359. Any coach or cab kept for hire shall be deemed a public hack and a vehicle intended to seat two persons inside shall be deemed a cab, and a vehicle intended to seat four persons inside shall be deemed a coach, and the term hackman shall be deemed to include owner or driver, or both.

Sec. 360. None but licensed hacks as specified in the foregoing section shall use the designated public hack stands in the City. The owner of any hack not intended to use the public stands and having the written consent of the owner or lessee of the premises, in the discretion of the Mayor or the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, may be specially licensed and permitted to use temporarily a portion of the street in front of said premises as a stand, and shall be confined to carrying passengers from said premises.

Sec. 361. No hackney coach, carriage or cab, which shall be specially licensed by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance shall make use or come upon any stand that is now or may be hereafter designated as a hackney coach stand, or at any other place in The City of New York, except in front of or adjacent to any hotel or hotels, or at any other place which may be designated by the Mayor, and which may be used as a stand, with the approval and consent of the persons occupying the premises in front of which said coaches, carriages or cabs are to be permitted and allowed by the authority of the Mayor, as aforesaid, provided that the owner or driver of any such coach, carriage or cab shall not solicit nor take any passenger or passengers on the streets, but shall confine themselves solely to and for the use of the guests of said hotel or hotels.

Sec. 362. The legal rates of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses and carried by every licensed hackman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Cabs—

For one mile or any part thereof.....	\$0 50
For each additional half mile or part thereof.....	25
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	25

Coaches—

For one mile or any part thereof.....	1 00
For each additional half mile or any part thereof.....	50
For every stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	40

Hourly rates—These hourly rates, except by special agreement, are to apply only to shopping or calling and shall not include park or road driving, nor driving for more than three miles from the starting point:

Cabs—

For one hour or any part thereof.....	\$1 00
For each additional half hour or part thereof.....	50

Coaches—

For one hour or any part thereof.....	1 50
For each additional half hour or any part thereof.....	75

For driving around Central Park the charge shall be \$3, where the starting point is between Twenty-third street and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street; if the starting point is below Twenty-third street, or north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, an additional charge of 50 cents, for each mile or fraction thereof, shall be paid.

For driving around Central Park and Riverside drive, where the starting point is between Twenty-third street and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, the charge shall be \$4; if the starting point is below Twenty-third street or north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, an additional charge of 50 cents for each mile or fraction thereof shall be paid.

On all park drives one-half hour shall be allowed for sight seeing, without extra compensation.

Sec. 363. Ferriage and bridge tolls in all cases to be paid by the parties using the vehicles.

Sec. 364. Twenty blocks north and south to constitute a mile; seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues will be deemed a mile, as from Avenue B to Sixth avenue or from Second avenue to Ninth avenue.

Sec. 365. Every hack shall be provided with a suitable lamp on each side and shall have securely fastened across the middle of the outside of each lamp a metal band not less than two inches in width, out of which the official number of the license shall be cut after the manner of a stencil plate, the component figures of such number to be not less than one and one-half inches in height, and the style of the whole to be approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses. Every licensed hack shall have the official number of the license legibly engraved or embossed upon a metal plate and affixed inside, as designated and approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and no licensed hack shall carry or have affixed to it, inside or outside, any number except the official number as aforesaid.

Sec. 366. Every licensed hackman, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof, and in addition a written notice, with brief particulars and description of the property, must be forwarded at once to the Bureau of Licenses.

Sec. 367. Every licensed hackman shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no licensed hackman shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons upon request anywhere in the City unless previously engaged or unable to do so. No licensed hackman shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

Sec. 368. All disputes as to the lawful rate of fare, where no agreement has been made, and all refusals to pay the agreed amount where an agreement is claimed, shall be determined by the police officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where such dispute is had, and, except in the case of a freeholder or householder in The City of New York, failure to comply with such determination shall subject the offending party to a charge of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$10, or in default thereof imprisonment for not more than ten days.

Public Hack Stands.

Sec. 369. Any duly licensed hackney coach or cab shall stand while waiting for employment at any of the following places and for the periods of time hereafter provided:

Stand No. 1—South ferry, foot of Whitehall street, along the park.

Stand No. 2—Broadway, around Bowling Green.

Stand No. 3—In Barclay street, west of Washington street.

Stand No. 4—In Murray street, between Washington and West streets.

Stand No. 5—In Broad street, from Stock Exchange to Beaver street; one line in centre of street.

Stand No. 6—At Fulton ferry, along the market side, south and east.

Stand No. 7—Broadway, from north side of Beekman street to Chambers street, and Chambers street, from Broadway to west side of new Court house, park side.

Stand No. 8—In Canal street, west of Washington street.

Stand No. 9—In Chatham square.

Stand No. 10—North, west and south sides of Union square.

Stand No. 11—North, west and south sides of Madison square.

Stand No. 12—The vacant square, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets.

Stand No. 13—On Fourth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, each side of the cut to the tunnel.

Stand No. 14—At the junction of Broadway and Seventh avenue on the squares, Forty-third to Forty-seventh street.

Stand No. 15—On the north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-second streets, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.

Stand No. 16—On Fifty-ninth street, north side from Fifth avenue to a point 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

Stand No. 17—At all ferries.

Stand No. 18—At all passenger steamboat landings, fifteen minutes before the usual time of arrival of such passenger steamboats.

Stand No. 19—At all theatres and other places of public amusement fifteen minutes before the conclusion of the performance.

Stand No. 20—At all railroad depots, five minutes prior to the arrival of passenger trains, licensed owners and drivers may solicit passengers without their vehicles, except that at the Grand Central Depot such hackmen shall not stand on the sidewalk more than three feet within the curb.

Stand No. 21—Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, from 5 p. m., until sunrise.

Stand No. 22—On all street corners, from 10 p. m., until sunrise.

Stand No. 23—South side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, between Ninth and Manhattan avenues.

Stand No. 24—North side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, from the corner of Eighth avenue 300 feet east.

Stand No. 25—North side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, to extend a distance of 100 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Stand No. 26—North side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, from the corner of Eighth avenue 300 feet east.

Stand No. 27—West side of Third avenue, near the Fordham Station of the New York and Harlem Railroad, extending southerly about 100 feet from the southerly intersection of Pelham avenue.

Stand No. 28—Every elevated railroad station in The City of New York shall be deemed a public cab stand, and public cabs and coaches shall be and are hereby authorized to stand on the street corners at such places.

Stand No. 29—Park avenue, from Sixtieth street to Sixty-first street, and Seventy-second to Seventy-third street, on west side of tunnel.

Stand No. 30—Fifth avenue, Sixtieth to Sixty-second street, on west side of avenue, and Seventy-first to Seventy-second and Seventy-second to Seventy-third street, on west side of avenue.

Stand No. 31—Fifth avenue, Eighty-first to Eighty-second street, and from Ninety-first to Ninety-first street, on west side of avenue.

Stand No. 32—Sixty-third street, from Broadway to Columbus avenue, north side.

Stand No. 33—From Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth street, on Broadway, west side.

Stand No. 34—Sixty-sixth street, between Broadway and Columbus avenue, south side.

Stand No. 35—Sixty-fifth to Sixty-sixth street, on Broadway, east side; Amsterdam avenue, Seventy-second to Seventy-third street, on west side.

Stand No. 36—South side of Seventy-third street, between Broadway and Amsterdam avenue.

Stand No. 37—From Seventy-ninth to Eighty-first street, on Columbus avenue, east side.

Stand No. 38—On Eighty-first street, from Columbus avenue to a point 100 feet east of Columbus avenue.

Stand No. 39—Sherman square, north side of Seventieth street, from Amsterdam avenue to Broadway.

Stand No. 40—West side of Broadway, from Seventieth street to Seventy-first street.

Stand No. 41—Amsterdam avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-first street, east side.

Stand No. 42—All subway stations.

Stand No. 43—Northwest side of Plaza, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Sec. 370. That not more than two cabs or coaches shall stand at any such station (meaning thereby the uptown or downtown station), and they shall not impede or obstruct proper access to and from the stairways at such stations.

Sec. 371. That the following streets and places in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens are hereby fixed as the places at which hacks and stages may stand waiting for hire, viz.: At Flushing, Broadway, from Lawrence to Prince street, and (a) at Main street, from Bradford avenue to Locust street; at Bayside, on Bell avenue, from Pleasant avenue to 300 feet north of Long Island Railroad track, and at Whitestone, on Sixteenth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.

Sec. 372. Any person violating any of the provisions hereof, except those of article 1, section (11) 349, upon conviction thereof by the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, or Deputy Chief, either upon confession of the party or by competent testimony, may be fined for such offense any sum not more than \$10, or be subject to the suspension or revocation of his license in the discretion of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, or Deputy Chief, with the approval of the Mayor.

Automobiles.

Sec. 373. *The Mayor of The City of New York shall, from time to time, issue licenses, under his hand and seal, to so many and such persons as he shall think proper, to keep for hire in the said City, automobile coaches, carriages and cabs, not seating more than four passengers, excluding the driver or chauffeur, in all, designed for propulsion by electricity, gasoline, or other similar motive power (supplied by an electric storage battery or batteries), and may revoke any and all of said licenses for cause.*

The provisions and penalties of the ordinances of said City of New York relating to the licensing of hackney coaches or cabs and of drivers thereof, and to rates and prices of fares, so far as the same may be consistent, shall apply to coaches, carriages and cabs to be licensed hereunder, and to the owners and drivers thereof.

Every such automobile coach, carriage or cab shall be equipped with a bell or horn to be used to signal its approach to pedestrians and to other vehicles.

Sec. 374. *No automobile, carrying more than four passengers for hire, including sight-seeing automobiles and power vehicles of every description, shall take up or carry any persons for hire, unless duly licensed so to do. The fee for such license shall be estimated upon the basis of the seating capacity of such automobile, as provided in section 351 of these ordinances. The Mayor shall also issue an annual license to the driver or chauffeur of any such automobile, the amount of which shall be one-quarter of the license fee for such automobile; but in no event shall the amount paid for such chauffeur's license be less than \$10 annually.*

Article 4—Public Porters.

Sec. 375. The Mayor shall license and appoint as many and such persons as he may think expedient to be public porters of The City of New York, and revoke or suspend any or all of such licenses at his pleasure; and it shall not be lawful for any person to use any wheelbarrow or handcart to carry, transport or convey baggage, goods, or other things from place to place within said City for hire, wages or pay for such conveyance, or to be at any hotel, boarding-house, ferry, steamboat landing, railroad station or depot, and solicit of strangers, travelers, citizens, or other persons, or accept the conveyance of baggage or other articles, without being licensed as aforesaid by the Mayor. This section shall not be construed to prevent any person employed in any hotel or boarding-house from conveying any baggage or other articles to or from such hotel or boarding-house, and using a handcart or wheelbarrow therefor; provided the name of the hotel or boarding-house, and the keeper thereof, be painted distinctly on both sides of such wheelbarrow or handcart, and on a badge worn on the front of his hat or cap, so as to be easily and distinctly seen.

Sec. 376. All licenses to public porters, granted as aforesaid, shall run one year from the date thereof, and may be renewed by the Mayor at any time within the said year for a succeeding year.

Sec. 377. Every person receiving a license to be a public porter as aforesaid, shall pay to the Mayor, for the use of the City, \$1; and the further sum of 25 cents upon the renewal of every such license.

Sec. 378. Every public porter shall wear, in a conspicuous place about his person, so as to be easily seen, a brass plate or badge, on which shall be engraved his name, the words "public porter," and the number of his license; and it shall be unlawful for any other person to wear or exhibit any badge purporting to be, resembling or similar to the badge of a public porter, and no public porter shall permit any other person to wear his badge or use his name in any way whatever in the transportation or conveyance of anything.

Sec. 379. Public porters shall be entitled to charge and receive, for the carrying or conveyance of any article any distance within half a mile, 25 cents if carried by hand, and 50 cents if carried on a wheelbarrow or handcart; if the distance exceeds half a mile, one-half of the above rates in addition thereto, and in the same proportion for any greater distance.

Sec. 380. No public porter or handcartman shall be entitled to recover or receive any pay or fare from any person for the transportation of any article or articles unless his name and number of license and the rates shall be fixed, and the badge worn, agreeably to this article.

Sec. 381. Upon the trial of any cause commenced for the recovery of any of the aforesaid prices or rates, it shall be incumbent on the plaintiff in such action to prove that the badge was worn and the prices fixed, agreeably to the last preceding section, at the time the services were rendered for which the suit was brought.

Sec. 382. No public porter or handcartman shall neglect or refuse to transport any article or articles when required so to do, unless he shall then be actually and otherwise employed, or unless the distance he shall be required to go shall be more than two miles, under the penalty of \$5 for each offense.

Sec. 383. No public porter or handcartman shall suffer or permit any other person than himself to carry any article or articles in his wheel or hand barrow, or handcart, or to wear his badge, under the penalty of \$5 for every such offense.

Sec. 384. If any public porter shall ask or demand any greater rate of pay or compensation for the carrying or conveyance of any articles than is herein provided, he shall not be entitled to any pay for the said service, and to so ask, demand, or receive any greater pay or compensation shall be deemed a violation of this article.

Sec. 385. It shall not be lawful for any person to represent himself as, or to wear or exhibit any badge, inscription, card, or device, purporting or implying that he is employed or authorized by the keeper, proprietor, agent or officer of any hotel, boarding-house, vessel, steamboat or railroad company, to solicit, receive or convey persons, baggage, or other things to or from any such hotel, boarding-house, vessel, steamboat or railroad company's station or depot, without being actually and duly authorized by such keeper, proprietor, officer or agent so to do, under the penalty of \$25 for every offense.

Article 5—Expresses and Expressmen.

Sec. 386. Every vehicle of whatever construction kept or used for the conveyance of baggage, packages, parcels and other articles within or through The City of New York for pay, shall be deemed a public express, and the owner thereof shall be deemed a public expressman, and the term expressman shall be deemed to include any common carrier of baggage, packages, parcels or other articles within or through The City of New York.

Sec. 387. Every public express shall show on each outside thereof the word "Express," or the letters "Exp," together with the figures of its official number.

Sec. 388. Every owner of a public express shall give a bond to The City of New York for each and every vehicle licensed in a penal sum of \$100, with sufficient surety, approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, conditioned for the safe and prompt delivery of all baggage, packages, parcels and other articles or things entrusted to the owner or driver of any such licensed express.

Sec. 389. The legal rates for regular deliveries, unless otherwise mutually agreed, shall be as follows in the City:

Between points within any borough—	
Not more than 5 miles apart, each piece.....	\$ 40
Not more than 10 miles apart, each piece.....	55
Not more than 15 miles apart, each piece.....	75

Between points in different boroughs: One-half the above rates in addition. Special deliveries at rates to be mutually agreed upon.

Article 6—Junk Dealers.

Sec. 390. Any one dealing in the purchase and sale of junk, old rope, old iron brass, copper, tin or lead, rags, slush or empty bottles shall be deemed to be a junk dealer and the place of business a junk shop, and every such junk dealer shall give a bond to The City of New York with sufficient surety, approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, in the penal sum of \$250, conditioned for the due observance of all Municipal ordinances.

Sec. 391. Every junk dealer, wholesale or retail, shall keep a book in which shall be legibly written, at the time of every purchase, a description of every article so purchased, the name and residence of the person from whom such purchase was made and the day and hour of such purchase, and such book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the Mayor, Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, any Police officer or Magistrate of The City of New York, or any person duly authorized, in writing, for such purpose by any of said authorities and who shall exhibit such written authority to such dealer.

Sec. 392. No junk dealer shall carry on business at any other place than the one designated in the license therefor, or shall continue to carry on business after such license is suspended or revoked or expired.

Sec. 393. No junk dealer shall purchase any goods, article or thing whatsoever from any minor, apprentice or servant, knowing or having reason to believe the seller to be such, or from any person or persons whatsoever, between the setting of the sun and the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning.

Sec. 394. If any goods, article or thing whatsoever shall be advertised in any newspaper printed in The City of New York as having been lost or stolen, and if the same, or any answering to the description advertised, or any part or portion thereof, shall be or come in the possession of any junk dealer, such dealer shall give information thereof in writing, to the Chief of Police and state from whom the same was received, and every junk dealer who shall have or receive any goods, article or thing lost or stolen, or alleged or supposed to have been lost or stolen, shall exhibit the same on demand to the Mayor, Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, any Police officer or Magistrate of The City of New York, or any person duly authorized, in writing, by any of said authorities, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such dealer.

Sec. 395. No junk dealer while licensed as such shall be licensed as pawnbroker or dealer in second-hand articles in The City of New York.

Sec. 396. Any vehicle in the streets or any vessel in the waters of The City of New York, used for the purpose of collecting junk, rags, old rope, paper, bagging, old iron, brass, copper, tin, empty bottles, slush or lead, shall be deemed respectively a junk cart or junk boat, and every junk cart or junk boat shall show on each outside thereof the words "junk cart" or "junk boat," together with the figures of its official number, and no person shall do such collecting in any other way or manner than as aforesaid.

Article 7—Dealers in Second-Hand Articles.

Sec. 397. Any one dealing in the purchase and sale of second-hand furniture, metal, clothes or other articles shall be deemed to be a dealer in second-hand articles, and every such dealer in second-hand articles shall give a bond to The City of New York with sufficient surety, approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, in the penal sum of \$100, conditioned for the due observance of all Municipal ordinances.

Sec. 398. Every dealer in second-hand articles shall keep a book in which shall be legibly written, at the time of every purchase, a description of every article so purchased, the name and residence of the person from whom such purchase was made and the day and hour of such purchase, and such book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the Mayor, Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, any Police officer or Magistrate of The City of New York, or any person duly authorized, in writing, for such purpose by any of said authorities, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such dealer.

Sec. 399. No dealer in second-hand articles shall carry on business at any other place than the one designated in the license therefor or shall continue to carry on business after such license is suspended or revoked or expired.

Sec. 400. No dealer in second-hand articles shall purchase any goods, articles or thing whatsoever from any minor, apprentice or servant, knowing or having reason to believe the seller to be such, or from any person or persons whatsoever, between the setting of the sun and the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning.

Sec. 401. No article or thing, except wooden furniture, stoves and kitchen utensils purchased in the way of business, shall be sold or disposed of by any dealer in second-hand articles until the expiration of one month after such purchase, and no such dealer shall receive any article by way of pledge or pawn.

Sec. 402. If any goods, article or thing whatsoever shall be advertised in any newspaper printed in The City of New York as having been lost or stolen, and if the same, or any answering to the description advertised, or any part or portion thereof, shall be or come in the possession of any dealer in second-hand articles, such dealer shall give information thereof, in writing, to the (Chief) Commissioner of Police and state from whom the same was received, and every dealer in second-hand articles who shall have or receive any goods, article or thing lost or stolen, or alleged or supposed to have been lost or stolen, shall exhibit the same, on demand, to the Mayor, Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, any police officer or Magistrate of The City of New York, or any person duly authorized, in writing, by any of said authorities, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such dealer.

Sec. 403. No dealer in second-hand articles, while licensed as such, shall be licensed as pawnbroker or junk dealer in The City of New York.

Article 8—Peddlers.

Sec. 404. Any person hawking, peddling, vending or selling merchandise in the streets of The City of New York shall be deemed to be a peddler, and shall be classified as follows: A peddler using a horse and wagon, a peddler using a push cart, and a peddler carrying merchandise in business; but the selling of newspapers or periodicals in the street is not hereby regulated in any way.

Sec. 405. Any vehicle used in peddling shall show on each outside thereof the words "Licensed Peddler," together with the figures of its official number, and any peddler duly licensed to use a horse and wagon may employ two persons and no more to assist in selling and delivering the wares, but such persons shall so act only while accompanying a licensed peddler.

Sec. 406. Any person owning or operating a farm in The City of New York and selling in the streets of said City produce raised on such farm shall not be deemed a peddler within the meaning of (this ordinance) the preceding section. Any such person may make application to the Bureau of Licenses upon affidavit setting forth sufficient facts to entitle him to this exemption, and thereupon shall receive a certificate thereof.

Sec. 407. No licensed peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall permit any cart, wagon or vehicle, owned or controlled by him or her, to stop, remain upon or otherwise incumber any street, avenue or highway for a longer period than thirty minutes at one time on any one block. Nor shall any such peddler, vender, hawker or huckster stand in front of any premises, the owner (of) or (the) lessee of the ground floor (thereof) of which object(ing)s thereto. At the expiration of the thirty minutes aforesaid, any vender, with or without a basket, cart, wagon, or vehicle must be removed to a point at least one block distant.

Sec. 408. No licensed peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall permit his or her cart, wagon or vehicle to stand on any street, avenue or highway within 25 feet of any corner of the curb, nor within 10 feet of any other peddler, vender, hawker or huckster.

Sec. 409. No licensed peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall use any part of a sidewalk or crosswalk for conducting his or her business, and shall not cast or throw any thing or article of any kind or character upon the street, nor interfere with or prevent to any degree the Street Cleaning Department or Borough President from sweeping or cleaning, or from gathering street sweepings, etc., from the streets or avenues.

Sec. 410. No licensed peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall cry or sell his or her wares or merchandise on Sunday, nor after 9 o'clock p. m., nor cry his or her wares before 8 o'clock in the morning of any day except Saturdays, when they shall be allowed to cry or sell their wares or merchandise until 11:30 o'clock p. m. None of the provisions of this section shall be construed as regulating the crying or hawking of newspapers (in the territory comprised within the Borough of Manhattan).

Sec. 411. (No licensed peddler, vender, hawker, or huckster shall be allowed to cry his or her wares within 250 feet of any school, court house, church or hospital between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on school days; or stop or) *No licensed peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall cry his or her wares, on school days between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., within 250 feet of any school; or on any day within 250 feet of any court house, church or other building in which religious services are held, or hospital; or shall stop or remain in any of the following sections of the Borough of Manhattan, to wit: in Nassau street, between Spruce and Wall streets; or in Chambers street, between Broadway and Centre street; or in Fulton street, between Broadway and Pearl street; or in Avenue B, from Houston street to Fourteenth street; or in Avenue C, from Houston street to Fourteenth street; or in Avenue A, between Houston and Seventh streets; Park row, from New Chambers to Ann street; Centre street, from New Chambers street to Park row; and Nassau street, from Park row to Ann street, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. None of the provisions of this section shall be construed as regulating the crying or hawking of newspapers.*

Sec. 412. All licensed peddlers, venders, hawkers or hucksters who shall locate on any street or avenue under the provisions of this ordinance, with intention to remain thirty minutes or part thereof, shall use the east and north sides of streets and avenues up to noon, and the west and south sides after noon of any day when so using them. This section shall not apply to such venders who are moving along the streets, avenues or highways, without intention to locate at any one point for thirty minutes, or who may be called on by the resident of any building for the purpose of making a purchase.

Sec. 413. The violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance, or any part thereof, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the offender shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed \$10, or in default thereof, shall be imprisoned not to exceed 10 days (or imprisoned, or both, as provided by section 85 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882).

Article 9—Ticket Speculators.

Sec. 414. Any person selling or offering to sell in any street of The City of New York any ticket of admission to any public place of amusement for any price shall be deemed a ticket speculator, and no ticket speculator shall sell or offer for sale nor shall any tickets of admission be sold on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to any place of amusement.

Sec. 415. No ticket speculator shall deceive any purchaser by misstating or misrepresenting what is secured to the purchaser by the ticket sold, under a penalty of not less than \$2 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

Article 10—Coal Scalpers.

Sec. 416. Any person who shall sell, peddle or vend any order or permit in relation to the freighting of coal by canal boat within The City of New York, or offer so to do, shall be deemed to be a coal scalper, and shall give a bond to The City of New York, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, in the penal sum of \$2,500, conditioned for faithful compliance with municipal ordinances.

Article 11—Common Shows.

Sec. 417. A common show shall be deemed to include a carousel, Ferris wheel, gravity steeplechase, chute, scenic cave, bicycle carousel, scenic railway, striking machines, switchback, merry-go-round, roller or ice skating rink, puppet show, ball game, and all other shows of like character, but not to include games of baseball, or to authorize gambling or any games of chance.

Article 12—Street Musicians.

Sec. 418. Licenses to carry on the occupation of street musician shall be granted by the Mayor to such persons who apply therefor, provided that the person or persons applying shall have been residents of the City for at least one year prior to such application, and shall pay for such license the sum of \$10, said license to be renewed from year to year upon the annual payment of said license fee. The term of residence required by this ordinance shall be proved by affidavit of the person applying for such license and of two other persons residents of said City, which affidavits shall state the different places of residence in said City occupied by said applicant during the year preceding such application.

No person shall use or perform upon any hand organ except such organ shall be licensed as hereinafter ordained. Upon the payment of a license fee of \$10 per annum, the Mayor may license such number of organs as he may deem proper, not to exceed, however, the total number of 300. Such license must be conspicuously displayed upon the front of said organ. No person using or performing upon any hand organ licensed as hereinbefore recited, shall solicit, ask or request any money for such use or performance in any way, shape or manner, directly or indirectly. Any violation of this ordinance or any part thereof shall be a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days for each offense.

Article 13—Bowling Alleys.

Sec. 419. Any bowling alley in a place open to the public and not otherwise licensed shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this ordinance, and every keeper of a public bowling alley shall maintain good order and allow no person under sixteen years of age to bowl therein.

Article 14—Billiard Tables.

Sec. 420. Any pool or billiard table in a place open to the public and not otherwise licensed shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this ordinance, and every keeper of a public place where there are pool or billiard tables shall maintain good order and allow no person under sixteen years of age to play therein.

Article 15—Dirt Carts and Cartmen.

Sec. 421. Every vehicle of whatever description, excepting such as shall have painted thereon, on each side, the name and address of the owner thereof in plain letters and figures of at least 3 inches in length, used in carting or transporting dirt, sand, gravel, clay, paving stones, ashes, garbage or building rubbish within The City of New York shall be deemed a dirt cart. Every such vehicle of whatever description, whether or not described as a dirt cart, shall be furnished with a good and tight box, whereof the sides, forepart and tailboard shall be at least 18 inches high, and of sufficient capacity to contain not less than 12 cubic feet, and shall be securely covered when loaded, so as to prevent the contents from being scattered upon the streets.

Sec. 422. Every dirt cart shall show on each outside thereof the words "Dirt Cart" or the letters "D. C." together with the figures of its official number.

Article 16—Exterior Hoists.

Sec. 423. No person shall hoist anything whatsoever on the outside of a building from the street into any loft or lower anything on the outside thereof by any means without a license or permit therefor, and giving an indemnity bond to The City of New York, with sufficient surety, approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses.

Sec. 424. Any one generally engaged in such a business shall take out a general license or permit, and any one so hoisting in front of certain premises only shall take out a special license or permit therefor.

Sec. 425. It shall be the duty of any person, while engaged in such hoisting or lowering over any sidewalk, roadway or public place, to give warning thereof by two conspicuous signs displaying the word "Danger," in letters at least 6 inches long.

Article 17—Stands Within the Stoop Lines and Under Elevated Railroad Stations.

Sec. 426—No person shall have or use any boothstand outside of any building in The City of New York, and there shall be no booth or stand erected or maintained within the stoop lines of any building or under the stairs of the elevated railroad stations in The City of New York without first procuring a license therefor, as hereinabove provided; and any person so doing shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any Magistrate shall be fined by said Magistrate not less than \$2 or more than \$10 for each offense, and in default of payment of such fine may be committed to prison by such Magistrate until the same be paid; but such imprisonment shall not exceed 10 days.

Sec. 427. All licenses for bootblacks and stands within stoop lines or under the stairs of the elevated railroad stations in The City of New York shall be granted by authority of the Mayor, and issued by the Bureau of Licenses, for a term of one year from the date thereof, unless sooner suspended or revoked by the Mayor or the Chief of said Bureau, with the approval of the Mayor; and no person shall be licensed except a citizen of the United States or one who has regularly declared intention to become such citizen and the time to obtain such full citizenship has not yet elapsed.

Sec. 428. Stands within stoop lines may be permitted and licensed, with the consent of the owner of the premises and the consent of the Alderman of the district in which said stand is to be located, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruits and soda water and the blacking of boots, and no bootblack stand shall be provided with more than three chairs. All such stands shall be classified, and the annual license fees therefor shall be fixed and collected as specified in the schedule following: Stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals or both, \$5; stands for the sale of fruits or soda water or both, \$10; stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals or both, and in addition also fruits or soda water or both, \$15; bootblack stands, each chair, \$5.

Sec. 429. Every such stand must be strictly within the stoop line and shall not be an obstruction to the free use of the sidewalk by the public, and shall not exceed the space of 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, except that in the case of bootblack stands a space not more than 3 feet wide and 4 feet long may be occupied by each chair of such stand. The construction and erection of all stands permitted by this ordinance shall be at the expense of the applicant and under the direction of the President of the Borough in which said stand is located. No person shall be permitted to sleep in any portion of the structure or hold more than one license. The Mayor, or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, shall have power to transfer a permit or license to another location for the period of its unexpired term; provided, however, that the application for such transfer shall be accompanied by the written revocation of the owner's consent previously given therefor, by the consent of the owner of the premises to which the proposed transfer is to be made and by the consent of the Alderman of the district in which said premises are located.

Sec. 430. Any person desiring to erect a stand or booth underneath the stairs of any of the elevated railroad stations in The City of New York for the sale of newspapers and periodicals shall file in the Bureau of Licenses an application, having indorsed thereon the consent of the Alderman or of the Local Board of Improvements of the district in which said stand or booth is located, in which the applicant shall specify the location desired for such stand, and no such stand or booth or any projection therefrom shall be erected which is wider than the width of the stairs under which it is placed or which extends along the sidewalk a greater distance than to a point where the under surface of the stairs is not over 7 feet from the level of the sidewalk; and said stand shall be constructed, erected and maintained at the expense of the applicant and under the direction of the President of the Borough in which such stand is located, upon plans to be approved by the Chief Engineer of the elevated railroad company affected, so as to permit a ready removal of so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the said company, its agents or employees, to get convenient access to any part of the said stairways for the inspection, painting or repairing thereof, and shall be painted the same color as the stairs of the elevated railroad, and no advertisement shall be painted or displayed thereon.

Sec. 431. Every license granted pursuant to the foregoing section shall contain the following reservation: "It is expressly agreed and understood that this permit is given subject to the right of the elevated railway company affected, its agents, employees, successors or assigns, or the owner of said stairway, at any time properly to inspect, paint, repair, renew, reconstruct or remove said stairway or any portion thereof, and without claim on the part of said licensee as against said company, its agents, employees, successors or assigns, or the owner of said stairway, for damages to or interference with said booth or stand, or the business therein conducted, occasioned by such inspection, painting, repair, renewal, reconstruction or removal."

Sec. 432. The official license for any stand or booth must be displayed thereon, so as to be easily visible at all times.

Sec. 433. In the event of a refusal by any Alderman of the consent required by the foregoing sections (363, 364) and (365) the applicant for license or transfer may present his application to the Board of Local Improvements of the district in which the proposed stand is to be located, and by vote of a majority of the members elected, the consent of the said Board may be substituted for that of the Alderman. In case an Alderman fails to give his consent as aforesaid within ten days after he has received the application for license or transfer, such failure shall be deemed to be a refusal within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 434. The Chief of the Bureau of Licenses shall have the power to hear and determine complaints against any of the licensees hereunder, and impose a fine of \$2 for any violation of the regulations herein provided, and, subject to the approval of the Mayor, shall have power to suspend the license pending payment of such fine. All such fines when collected shall be paid into the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Sec. 435. The Chief of the Bureau of Licenses of The City of New York shall furnish to the Police (Board) Department of said City a list of unexpired licenses and permits, such list to contain the names of the persons to whom licenses were issued, the place and business for which issued, and the date of expiration of such license or permit, and thereafter, during the first week of each month, the (said) Police (Board) Commissioner shall send to the Captains of Police of the various precincts of The City of New York a list of licenses and permits granted affecting their respective precincts, with the names of persons to whom granted, location of stand or business, and date of expiration of such permit or license, and also a list of all licenses or permits expiring the month for which the report is sent.

Sec. 436. Upon a written revocation by the owner or owners in front of or adjoining whose property any such booth or stand shall have been erected, of any consent which shall have been given therefor, signed by such owner or owners and filed in the office of the Mayor, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to revoke the license or permit for such booth or stand and the same shall thereupon cease, determine and become null and void.

Title 3—General Regulations and Complaints.

Article 1.

Sec. 437. All license fees received by the Bureau of Licenses shall be regularly paid over to the City Treasury, except the license fees received from hackmen, dealers in junk and second-hand articles, and for stands within stoop-lines, which shall be paid into the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Sec. 438. The Mayor shall have power to appoint Inspectors in the Bureau of Licenses to see that the provisions of this ordinance are fully and properly complied with; and all licensed vehicles and places of business shall be regularly inspected, and the result of such inspection shall be indorsed on the official license therefor, together with the date of inspection and the signature of the Inspector, and all inspections shall be regularly reported to the Bureau of Licenses.

Sec. 439. Every licensee shall have the official license and exhibit the same upon the demand of any person; and shall report within three days to the Bureau of Licenses any change of residence or place of business; and shall at all times perform the public duties of the business licensed when called upon so to do, if not actually unable.

Sec. 440. All words, letters and numbers hereinbefore prescribed for licensed vehicles shall be shown permanently and conspicuously on each outside thereof in colors contrasting strongly with background, and not less than 2 inches high, as directed and approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and shall be kept legible and plainly visible at all times during the term of the license; and shall be obliterated or erased upon change of ownership or expiration of the license; and no person shall have or use any vehicle with words, letters or numbers thereon like those herein prescribed for licensed vehicles without being duly licensed therefor.

Sec. 441. Every licensed hackman or *chauffeur*, whenever with a hack or automobile, or waiting for employment anywhere in The City of New York; every licensed peddler while peddling; every person while using a licensed junk cart or boat, and every licensed ticket speculator while acting as such, shall wear conspicuously on the left breast of the outer coat a metal badge, of a shape, size and style approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and furnished by said Bureau, having engraved or embossed thereon the official designation and number of the license, together with the words "New York City."

Chapter 9—Special Licenses for Certain Callings.

Article 1—Licenses for Auctioneers.

Sec. 442. No person, persons, corporation or association shall hereafter carry on the business of auctioneer in The City of New York, without having first obtained from the City Clerk a license authorizing such person, persons, corporation or association to carry on the business of auctioneer under a penalty for each offense of \$100; and no person, corporation or association whose license has been revoked for cause shall again be licensed to carry on the business of auctioneer.

Article 2—Sales at Auction in the Public Streets.

Sec. 443. No auctioneer, or his agent or servant or any other person, shall sell at auction or expose for sale or lay or place any goods, wares, merchandise or other thing in any street, road, lane, highway or public place in the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York unless such person shall first obtain the consent or permission, in writing, of the occupant of the lot or building before which such articles or any part thereof shall be placed or exposed for sale, under the penalty of \$10 for every such offense, to be sued for and recovered from the seller, auctioneer or his agent, severally and respectively.

Sec. 444. No person shall sell or expose for sale or lay or place in any street, lane, road, highway or public place, at any time between the first day of June and the first day of November in each year, any salted beef or pork, dried or pickled fish, blubber, hides, cotton or wool, under the penalty of \$10 for each offense, to be sued for and recovered from the seller, auctioneer or his agent, severally and respectively.

Every article exposed for sale at public auction, or sold in any public place, street, lane, road or highway in the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York shall be removed from the same by the setting of the sun of the day of selling or exposing for sale, under the penalty of \$10 for each offense, to be sued for and recovered from the auctioneer, his agent or the purchaser thereof, severally and respectively.

Sec. 445. Auctioneers shall not use any means for attracting the attention of passers-by to their sales other than a sign or flag, and shall in all respects comply with the Ordinances regulating nuisances and noise, under a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

Sec. 446. No auctioneer or other person shall sell or expose for sale at public auction or vendue, any dry goods, hardware, woodenware or tinware, by retail or in small parcels or pieces in any public street, lane, highway or public place in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York (articles of household furniture at the places and as hereinbefore provided alone excepted), under the penalty of \$10 for each offense, to be sued for and recovered from the seller, auctioneer or his agent, severally and respectively.

Sec. 447. No auctioneer or his agent or servant shall sell or expose for sale at public auction any goods, wares, merchandise or other thing whatsoever, to any person or persons who at the time of bidding for the same, or whilst examining the same, shall be on the sidewalk or carriageway of any of the streets of The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, under the penalty of \$10 for every such offense.

Sec. 448. No auctioneer or his agent or servant, or any other person, shall lay or place, or sell or expose for sale, any article of household furniture in any street or public place in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, other than such as is hereinbefore designated or mentioned, under the penalty of \$20 for every such offense, to be sued for and recovered from the seller, auctioneer or his agent or servant, severally and respectively.

Article 3—Public Worship in the Streets.

Sec. 449. No person shall be concerned or instrumental in collecting or promoting any assemblage of persons under the pretense of or for public worship or exhortation in the Battery or any of the markets or streets or parks or any public place in The City of New York laid out and appointed for the common use of the citizens, under the penalty of \$25 for each offense.

Sec. 450. It shall be the duty of all Police Officers of The City of New York to prevent all such assemblies and to prosecute, apprehend and report to the Corporation Counsel all persons concerned or instrumental in promoting the same.

Sec. 451. Every Police Officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform his duty in the premises shall for every such neglect forfeit and pay the sum of \$5.

Sec. 452. Nothing contained in the three preceding sections of this article shall be construed to prevent any clergyman or minister of any denomination or any person responsible to or regularly associated with any church, missionary association or incorporated missionary society located in or working for New York City, or lay-preacher or lay-reader, from preaching in any specified place or places in The City of New York, providing that such person shall have obtained the written permission of either the Mayor, Commissioner of Police or (one of the Aldermen of the City thereof. Provided, also, that such written permission shall have indorsed upon it the approval or consent of) the Alderman of the district in which any place specified in said written permission shall be located.

Sec. 453. This ordinance shall not be construed to prevent any ministers or people of any church, usually called Baptists, from assembling in proper places in The City of New York for the purpose of performing the rites of baptism according to the ceremonies of such church.

Sec. 454. No person shall disturb, molest or interrupt any clergyman, minister, missionary, lay-preacher or lay-reader who shall be preaching and have obtained permission according to this ordinance, or any minister or people who shall be performing the rites of baptism as permitted by this ordinance, nor shall any person commit any riot or disorder in any such assembly, under the penalty of \$25 for each offense.

Chapter 10—Nuisances.

Article 1—Prohibition of Nuisances.

1. Bathing.

Sec. 455. No person shall swim or bathe in the waters of or abounding The City of New York, at any time, without being decently clothed so as to prevent any indecent exposure of the body; nor shall any person dress or undress in any place in said City exposed to view under a penalty of \$5 for each offense.

2. Street Noises.

Sec. 456. Except as hereinbefore provided, no person shall beat or play upon any musical instrument, or shall utter any cry or make any noise for the purpose of attracting the attention of pedestrians or the residents in any street or public place of the City to any street show or performance, or for the purpose of calling attention to wares or merchandise; or to give notice of the approach of any cart, wagon or other vehicle, in order to sell merchandise therefrom.

Sec. 457. Any person or persons who shall make, aid, countenance, encourage or assist in making any unusual or improper noise, riot or disturbance in the streets or elsewhere, or who shall loiter or congregate on any of the highways, streets, lanes, corners or public places in The City of New York, to the annoyance or inconvenience of travelers, or of persons residing adjacent thereto, and all persons who shall use any profane, obscene or vulgar language or be intoxicated in any such highway, street, lane or public place, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$20 for each offense, or in lieu thereof to imprisonment for not more than ten days.

Sec. 458. All rails, pillars and columns of iron, steel or other material, which are being transported over and along the streets of The City of New York upon carts, drays, cars, or in any other manner, shall be so loaded as to avoid causing loud noises or disturbing the peace and quiet of such streets, under penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

3. Musicians.

Sec. 459. No person shall engage in the business of a street musician playing for hire or voluntary contributions from door to door, or otherwise, without having first obtained a license therefor. Licenses shall be granted for such purpose by the Mayor upon the terms and conditions provided in the General License Ordinance. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to itinerant musicians, and shall not be construed so as to affect any band of music or organized musical or religious societies engaged in any military or civic parade, or to any musical performance conducted under a license from municipal authority.

Sec. 460. No person shall use or perform with any instrument, including a hand organ, in any of the streets or public places of The City of New York before the hour of 9 a. m. or after the hour of 7 p. m. of each day, nor during any part of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, nor within a distance of 500 feet of any school house or house of public worship during school hours or hours of public worship, respectively, nor within like distance of any hospital, asylum or other institution, nor within a distance of 250 feet of any dwelling house or other building (where) when directed or requested by an occupant thereof not to so perform.

Sec. 461. It shall not be lawful to exhibit on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to the public, in any building, garden, grounds, concert room or other room or place within The City of New York, the performance of any tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, wrestling, boxing with or without gloves, sparring contest, trial of strength or any part or parts therein or any circus, equestrian or dramatic performance or exercise or any performance or exercise of jugglers, acrobats, club performances or rope dancers. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit at any such place or places on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, sacred or educational, vocal or instrumental concerts, lectures, addresses, recitations and singing, provided that such above mentioned entertainments shall be given in such a manner as not to disturb the public peace, or amount to a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community. Any person wilfully offending against the provisions of this section, and every person knowingly aiding in such exhibitions, except as herein provided, by advertisements or otherwise, and every owner or lessee of any building, part of a building, grounds, garden or concert room or other room or place, who shall lease or let out the same for the purpose of any such exhibition or performance, except as herein provided, or assent that the same be used for any such purpose, shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, which penalty the Corporation Counsel of said City is hereby authorized, in the name of The City of New York, to prosecute, sue for and recover; and on the recovery of a judgment for the penalty herein provided for against any manager, proprietor, owner or lessee, consenting to or causing or allowing, or letting any part of the building for the purpose of any exhibition or performance prohibited by this ordinance, the license which shall have been previously obtained by such manager, proprietor, owner or lessee, is of itself vacated and annulled.

Sec. 462. Any person violating any of the provisions of these ordinances shall be liable for a penalty of \$10 for each and every offense, where a fine or penalty is not otherwise specified.

4. Shooting Galleries and Billiard Rooms.

Sec. 463. Every keeper of a public shooting gallery, pool or billiard room, shall maintain good order and shall not allow any person under sixteen (16) years of age to shoot or play therein.

5. Shows and Show Windows.

Sec. 464. No person within The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York shall from any window or open space situated in any story of a house above the street floor, which window or open space is visible from the street, or from the sidewalk on the opposite side of the street, exhibit to the public upon said street, or upon the opposite sidewalk, any pantomime performance of puppet or other figures, ballet or other dancing, comedy, farce, show with moving figures, play or other entertainment of the stage or dramatic performance, or of that nature, under a penalty of \$10 for each such offense.

6. Immoral Pictures.

Sec. 465. No person shall post, paste, print, nail, maintain or display upon any billboard, fence, building, frame or structure, and in any manner expose to public view, as an advertisement of any show, play or performance, any indecent print, or any picture or cut, tending to represent the doing of a criminal act or representing indecently the limbs or any part of the human body, or the position of persons in relation to each other, tending to deprave the morals of individuals, or shocking to the sense of decency, or tending to incite the mind to acts of immorality or crime, or to familiarize and accustom the minds of young persons with the same. Any person offending against any of the (foregoing provisions of this ordinance) provisions hereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days; each day such violation shall be wilfully maintained or continued shall be deemed to constitute a separate offense and render the offender liable to additional arrest and prosecution.

7. Advertising Trucks.

Sec. 466. No advertising trucks, vans or wagons or animals bearing advertising signs shall be allowed in the streets of The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, under a penalty of \$10 for each offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the putting of business notices upon ordinary business wagons, so long as such wagons are engaged in the usual business or regular work of the owner, and not used merely or mainly for advertising.

8. Flower Pots on Window Sills.

Sec. 467. It shall not be lawful for any person to place or keep on any window sill, railing of balcony, top of porch or any other projection from any house or other building in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, any earthen flower pots, wooden box or other article or thing whatever for the cultivation or retention of flowers, shrubs, vines or other article or thing whatever, unless every flower pot, box or other article is securely and firmly fastened or protected by iron railings, so fastened as to render it impossible for any such pot, box or other article to fall into the street, under a penalty of \$10 for every offense, to be recovered in the manner now specified by law for the collection of fines imposed for violations of ordinances of the said (borough) City.

9. Gambling.

Sec. 468. No person shall deal, play or engage in faro, roulette or other device or game of chance, hazard, or address either as banker, player, dealer, or otherwise, for the purpose of gambling.

10. Throwing Missiles.

Sec. 469. No person shall throw or cast any stone or other missile in, from or to any street, lane, public place or unenclosed ground, nor shall any bean-shooter or other such instrument be used in said City by any person, for throwing bullets, stones or other missiles, or carried (in said borough) by any person, with the intention of being so used, under a (penalty) fine of not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) for each and every offense.

Sec. 470. No person shall raise or fly, or attempt to raise or fly, any kite in any street or avenue, or use or throw any ball or similar plaything thereon, or build any bonfire, or burn any materials in any such street or avenue, under a (penalty) fine not exceeding \$10 for each violation, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

11. False Alarm of Fire.

Sec. 471. No person shall raise or assist in raising a false alarm of fire, or shall make a cry of fire without any apparent cause therefor, for the purpose of an alarm.

12. Bill Posting and Hand Bills.

Sec. 472. Except as in these Ordinances otherwise provided, no person shall paste, post, paint, print or nail upon any of the curb, gutter or flagstones, houses, fences, trees, lamp-posts, awning posts, horse posts, telegraph poles, barrels, boxes and hydrants in any of the public streets or avenues of this (borough) City any handbill, poster, notice, sign or advertisement, under a penalty of \$10 for each and every offense.

13. Injuring Street Signs.

Sec. 473. It shall not be lawful for any person to injure, deface, obliterate, mar, remove, take down, loosen, destroy or in any other manner interfere with or disturb any of the signboards containing the names of the public roads, avenues, streets or places, whether such signboards are now or may hereafter be erected or put up, or whether they may be upon public or private property, under a penalty of \$10 for each and every offense.

14. Dog Snatching.

Sec. 474. Any person who shall remove, or cause to be removed, the collar to which is attached the license tag or either of them from the neck of any dog, or shall entice any properly licensed dog into any inclosure for the purpose of taking off its collar or license tag or either of them, or shall for such purpose decoy or entice any animal out of the inclosure or house of its owner or possessor, or shall seize or molest any dog while held or led by any person, or while properly muzzled, or while wearing a collar with a proper license tag attached, or shall bring any dog into The (Borough of Brooklyn) City of New York for the purpose of taking up and killing or selling the same, shall (forfeit) be subject to a penalty of \$20.

15. Defacing Sidewalks.

Sec. 475. No person shall deface any sidewalk in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York by printing thereon any advertisement or other matter (without the consent of the owner thereof), under a penalty of \$5 for each offense.

16. Ice Wagons.

Sec. 476. It shall not be lawful for the owner or driver of any wagon used for the sale of ice in any of the streets, avenues or public places in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, to permit or allow the scale thereon, or the beam to which it may be attached, or other implements for handling ice, to project or hang outside or beyond the side or end of such wagon when in motion, under the penalty (prescribed by section 85 of the New York Consolidation Act) of \$10 for each offense.

17. To Prevent Injury to Hose at Fires.

Sec. 477. The driver of any vehicle who shall drive any such vehicle over or across any hose in use, or about to be used, or while lying in the carriage-way after being used in any street, avenue or public place in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York by any portion of the Fire Department, for extinguishing any fire that may occur within the limits of said (borough) City, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, before any City Magistrate, shall pay a fine of \$10, or in default of the payment of such fine, by imprisonment, provided such imprisonment does not exceed ten days.

Sec. 478. The provisions of the last preceding section shall not apply to drivers of wagons, carrying the United States mail, to drivers of ambulances, when conveying any patient or injured person to any hospital, or when proceeding to the scene of any accident by which any person or persons have been injured; or to any driver of any vehicle who may be permitted to drive over or across any such hose by the officer of the Fire Department in command of the force operating at any such fire, and under his direction.

18. Protection from Fire.

Sec. 479. No person shall take or use in any barn or stable within The City of New York any lighted candle, oil or fluid lamp, or any burning light of any kind whatsoever unless the same be inclosed and secured in a good glass, horn or other lantern.

Sec. 480. No person shall, within the said City, deposit ashes on the wooden floor of any building or in any barrel, or box, or other wooden vessel standing on any such floor, or place any such barrel, box, or other vessel containing ashes upon any such floor.

19. Prohibiting the Throwing of Fruit Skins, etc., on Walks.

Sec. 481. Any person who shall cast, throw or deposit on any sidewalk or crosswalk in any street, avenue or public place within the corporate limits of The City of New York, any part or portion of any fruit or vegetable or other substances which, when stepped upon by any person, is liable to cause, or does cause, him or her to slip or fall, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof before any Magistrate, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5, or in default of the payment of such fine, by imprisonment not less than one day nor more than ten days, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 482. The proprietor of every store, stand or other place where fruit, vegetable or other substances mentioned in the foregoing section (1) of this ordinance are sold, shall keep suspended therein or posted thereon, in some conspicuous place, constantly, a copy of this ordinance printed in large type, so that persons purchasing any such fruit, vegetable or other substances may become aware of its provisions; and every such proprietor or agent refusing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of \$5 for such neglect, or, in default of payment thereof, by imprisonment not to exceed ten days, at the discretion of the Court. The Police Commissioner(s) (of) (are) hereby required to enforce rigidly the provisions of this ordinance.

Article 2—Abatement of Noises.

Hospital Streets.

Sec. 483. The several Borough Presidents are hereby authorized to erect, within their discretion, on lamp-posts, or, in the absence of lamp-posts, on such posts as they may find occasion to erect, at corners of intersecting streets, avenues or thoroughfares on which may be located a hospital, lying-in asylum, sanatorium or other institution reserved for the treatment of the sick, a sign or signs displaying the words "Notice—Hospital Street," and such other warning or admonition to pedestrians and drivers to refrain from making any or such noises or fast driving as may tend to disturb the peace and quietude of any or all of the inmates of any such institution.

Any person guilty of making any unnecessary noise or a failure to drive at a speed not faster than a walk on any of the streets, avenues or thoroughfares which have hereunder been designated as "hospital streets," and for which such warning signs as described in the preceding section have been erected, shall, upon conviction thereof by a City Magistrate or upon a confession of guilt, be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars (\$10), and upon a failure to pay such fine, to imprisonment in the City prison for a term not to exceed ten days.

(13.) Use of Tan-Bark on Streets.

Sec. 484. The Mayor or any Alderman, the Department of Health, the Commissioner of Police, the Inspector or Police Captain assigned to the precinct in which said premises are situated, upon application, shall grant permission to lay tan-bark in the carriage-way in front of any premises occupied by any sick or convalescent person or persons, to the extent of 500 feet in any direction from said premises, providing all expenses of placing and removing the bark be paid for by the person making such application. The bark so placed in any street shall be removed upon the order of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning within five days after the recovery or death of such sick or convalescent person, and upon failure or neglect to comply with such order, then it shall be removed by the said Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who shall, if necessary, sue for and recover the cost of such removal in the manner now provided for the collection of fines for violation of the ordinances of the City.

Chapter 11—Weights and Measures.

Title 1—Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Article 1—Creation of Bureau and Duties.

Sec. 485. There shall be a Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures in The City of New York in charge of an Inspector of Weights and Measures, to be known as the Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, who shall be appointed by the Mayor from a list to be furnished by the Municipal Board of Civil Service. The Mayor shall also appoint, in like manner, deputies, to be known as Sealer-Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Sec. 486. The standards of weights and measures now in possession of the Bureau of Weights and Measures shall be the standards of this city. Such standards shall be used only as comparatives, and all the working standards used by Sealer-Inspectors shall be compared with the set of comparatives now in said Bureau. It shall be the duty of the Chief of said Bureau to cause to be compared the working

standards used by the said Sealer-Inspectors with the set of comparative standards at least once each year, and any standard found by him to be in need of adjustment shall be adjusted and made to conform to the State standard, and any such standard which cannot be so adjusted to conform to the State standard shall be condemned, and all such condemned standards shall be replaced by new ones, and for the purpose of carrying out the further provisions of this ordinance, the Chief of said Bureau of Weights and Measures shall annually embody in his estimates for the year a sum sufficient to insure the proper equipment of each Sealer-Inspector and the incidental expenses of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and he shall also provide a proper and safe place to keep said standards entrusted to his care.

Sec. 487. The present Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures shall continue to hold office as Sealer-Inspectors of Weights and Measures. Any vacancy which hereafter occurs shall be filled by appointment from a Civil Service list.

Sec. 488. It shall be the duty of the (Deputy Inspectors) Sealer-Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and each of them is hereby authorized, to inspect, examine, test and seal, at least once in each year, and as much oftener as the (Inspector) Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures may deem proper, the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used in (The City of New York in weighing and measuring as aforesaid) their respective districts and to test, examine, reweigh or remeasure any bottles, package, crate or box, barrel or any other container of any commodity sold or offered for sale in The City of New York, as often as may be necessary for the proper performance of their respective duties in enforcing the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 489. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures to furnish suitable seals, stamps and standards and all necessary equipment to the Sealer-Inspectors connected with the said Bureau of Weights and Measures, and said Sealer-Inspectors shall, upon finding any instrument which shall not conform to the State standard, cause the same to be stamped or marked by him with the official stamp containing the words "Condemned, Bureau of Weights and Measures," and such seal of condemnation shall be so placed upon such instrument, scale or other unit of measure, if possible, so that the use of such instrument or other implement for measuring may be prevented until such stamp or seal is officially removed. Any person or persons who shall wilfully destroy or in any manner erase any stamp or seal of inspection or condemnation from any scale, weight or measure or other instrument for such purpose intended shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than \$100 and not to exceed \$300.

Sec. 490. All weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments for weighing or measuring, to be inspected or sealed by a (Deputy) Sealer-Inspector of Weights and Measures in The City of New York, shall be made to conform to the standard of the State at the owners' expense and shall be marked by a Sealer-Inspector with a device to be designated by said Bureau.

Sec. 491. Upon the written request of any resident of The City of New York, the (Inspector) Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures shall test or cause to be tested, within a reasonable time after the receipt of such request, the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or other instruments used in buying or selling by the person, firm or corporation designated in such request.

Sec. 492. All weights, scale beam, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing shall be inspected and sealed at the stores and places where the same may be used; but in case they or any of them shall be found not to conform to the standard of this State, they or it shall be condemned, the owner thereof shall, within ten days, at his expense, have the same so altered and repaired as to conform it to the said standard of the State, and any Sealer-Inspector at any time after the expiration of the time aforesaid, and in case such alteration or repairs are not made as herein provided, may seize and destroy any and all such; any violation of the provisions of this section by any dealer shall subject him to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25.

Sec. 493. It shall be the duty of each of the said (Inspectors) Sealer-Inspectors to make a record and certificate as hereinafter provided of all the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing and measuring inspected by him, in which he shall state the names of the owners of the same, and whether they are conforming to the standard of the State.

Sec. 494. It shall be the duty of the Sealer-Inspectors of Weights and Measures to report promptly to the Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, who shall promptly report the same to the Corporation Counsel, the names of all persons whose weights, measures and other instruments for weighing and measuring shall be found to be incorrect, and also to report the finding of any package or container of any merchandise or any other commodity whatsoever sold or offered for sale which shall be found to be short of weight or measure, with the names of any person who in his judgment is responsible for the violation of these ordinances, and it is further provided that said Sealer-Inspector shall file with the Chief of said Bureau a monthly report of all the cases of short weight and measurements together with the names of the persons above specified and to make such other and further reports and to keep such records as may be from time to time required by said Chief.

Sec. 495. It shall not be lawful for the said (Inspector or Deputy) Chief or a Sealer-Inspector to vend any weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or other instruments to be used for weighing or measuring, or to offer or expose the same for sale in The City of New York, under the penalty of \$50 for every such offense.

Sec. 496. Each (Deputy Inspector) Sealer-Inspector shall give a certificate to the owner of the weights or measures inspected, and shall keep a record of such certificate given on a corresponding stub. The certificates and corresponding stubs shall be numbered consecutively. The books containing the stubs, after the corresponding certificates have been given out, shall become a public record. The (Inspector) Chief shall be authorized, when required, to certify extracts from these records, and other records on file in his office.

Sec. 497. All complaints against (Deputy) Sealer-Inspectors of Weights and Measures shall be lodged with the (Inspector) Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and by him reported, with his recommendation thereon, to the Mayor for his final action.

Sec. 498. The (Deputy) Sealer-Inspectors shall be assigned for service by the Inspector to such district as he may deem proper. Whenever any (Deputy) Sealer-Inspector shall resign or be removed from office, it shall be his duty to deliver at the office of the (Inspector) Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures all the standard weights and measures and other official property in his possession; and in case of the loss or failure to deliver any such instruments, as aforesaid, such Sealer-Inspector shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.

Sec. 499. Any weights or scales found by a (Deputy) Sealer-Inspector in use in any market or in the public streets, which upon being tested are found to be short in weight by one-quarter of a pound or upwards, may be summarily confiscated and destroyed.

Sec. 500. Any instrument used as dry or liquid measure which shall be found by any Sealer-Inspector, upon being tested to be fraudulent or deficient or defective in measure or capacity and all tin measures found in any use by any Sealer-Inspector for measuring dry commodities and any balance, weight or other instruments found to be out of balance or incorrect and misleading including defective instruments or scales that purport to indicate the weight and price of the commodity or article sold thereby shall be confiscated or destroyed by said Sealer-Inspectors, and the possession of any such weights, measurements, dry measures, or other unit of enumeration, by any hawkers, vendors, and merchants shall be admitted *prima facie* evidence of intent to defraud, and the person, firm or corporation found violating this section shall for each offense be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

Sec. 501. The (Inspector) said Chief shall cause to be kept a record of the name of each person, firm or corporation whose weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or other instruments have been inspected, together with the number and size of same, and what of each was approved and what condemned, with the date of inspection, and such record shall be opened to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times.

Sec. 502. The Bureau of Weights and Measures is hereby authorized and empowered to make and establish rules and regulations to designate and specify the avoirdupois weight, lineal or cubic units, liquid units of measure of standard size of any package for any given commodity, article of merchandise, vegetable or food products and also regarding the method to be employed by merchants and dealers in the sale of such commodities or articles by heaped measure, loose measure, by

pints, quarts or other dry or liquid measure or by bottles, boxes, barrels, crates, baskets, bags or any other form of package and the tolerance or variance from said standard units of measure that shall be allowed in each such case and also regarding taut or unstretched measure of dry goods, carpets and other such commodities and regarding the marks and labels to be placed upon any such weights, measures or units of enumeration, provided, however, that no such regulations of such Bureau shall take effect, until the same shall have been published in the City Record and a duly certified copy thereof filed with the City Clerk; but the power hereby granted shall not be construed to convey power to make or enact ordinances with reference to any matters or subjects specifically covered by these ordinances or to grant any greater or further power than that of determining such standards or methods of weighing and measuring such articles or things as are not in these ordinances specifically designated.

Article 2—General Penalty for Fraud.

Sec. 503. Any person or corporation who shall practice deceit or fraud of any kind whatsoever in the sale of any commodity or article of merchandise of any kind whatsoever, whether sold by dry measurement or linear measurement, or superficial measurement, or cubic measurement or by weight, or by any unit of enumeration used in determining or measuring any quantity, by selling or offering for sale any commodity or article of merchandise of any kind whatsoever or by using any instrument or device or measure or package that shall not comply with the requirements of these ordinances and that the rules and regulations established by the said Bureau of Weights and Measures, so that such sale shall be in quantities of less weight or measure or enumeration than the weight or measure of enumeration represented by the vendor or his agent or employee upon such sale or offer of sale, or who shall sell or offer for sale any commodity on any receptacle containing a less quantity than it is represented at the time of such offer or sale to contain, or any article measured by dry measure that shall not be a heaped up measure in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or who shall sell, or offer for sale any article of any measurement in other than a legal dry measure, or in any measure which has not been inspected and sealed by a Sealer-Inspector of Weights and Measures in accordance with and pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall, except as in this chapter otherwise specifically provided, for each such offense be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

Article 3—Special Rules, Covering Certain Sales.

Article 1, "Coal and Coke."

Sec. 504. No person shall sell or supply any coal (or coke) or oven coke within the limits of The City of New York, unless there shall be delivered to the person in charge of the wagon or conveyance used in such delivery a certificate in duplicate duly signed by the person so selling or supplying such fuel, showing the weight of the fuel proposed to be delivered, the weight of the wagon or conveyance used in such delivery, the total weight of fuel and conveyance and the name of the purchaser.

Sec. 505. No person in charge of a wagon or conveyance used in delivering coal, or oven coke, to whom the certificate mentioned in the previous section has been given, shall neglect or refuse to exhibit such certificate to the Chief or any Sealer-Inspector of Weights and Measures or to any person designated by either of them or to the purchaser or intending purchaser of the fuel being delivered; and when the said officer or person so designated, or the intending purchaser, shall demand that the weight shown by such certificate be verified, it shall be the duty of the person delivering such fuel to convey the same forthwith to some public scale in the district or to any private scale, the owner whereof shall consent to such use, and to permit the verification of the weights shown, and shall after the delivery of such fuel return forthwith with the wagon or conveyance used to the same scale and verify the weight of said wagon or conveyance.

Sec. 506. One hundred pounds of coal or of oven coke shall constitute a hundred-weight, and twenty such hundred-weight shall constitute a ton: and no coal or oven coke shall be sold except by avoirdupois weight.

Sec. 507. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of these ordinances, relating to the sale of coal, or oven coke, or who shall deliver or attempt to deliver to any purchaser a less quantity than 2,000 pounds of such coal or coke, for each ton purchased, (or a proportionate amount for any part of a ton), or who shall practice any fraud or deceit in the sale or delivery of any coal, purchased to be delivered in The City of New York, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

Sec. 508. Retort coke may be sold either by weight or by measure. If sold by weight the provisions of the two preceding sections shall apply to each sale; if sold by measure, one chaldron, containing 36 bushels, shall constitute a load, and a certificate in duplicate shall be made out and delivered to the intending purchaser and to the driver of the wagon or conveyance, in the same manner as is provided by section (390) 504 in respect to coal; provided, however, that if the intending purchaser requests verification of such measurement the same shall be verified by measuring the contents of each such load in bushel baskets stamped with the official seal of said Bureau of Weights and Measures, as being of standard capacity, and for a violation of any of the provisions hereof the person or persons so offending shall be subject to a penalty of \$100 for each such offense.

2. Ice, Milk, Bread and General Commodities.

Sec. 509. The following commodities, foods or articles of merchandise shall be sold as herein provided, to wit: all ice shall be sold only by avoirdupois weight; all small fruit shall be sold by even measure; all milk or cream, that shall be sold in bottles, shall be sold only in half pint, one pint and one quart bottles; all meats, lard and dried fish, excepting shanks, offal, heads and plucks or wild game, shall be sold by avoirdupois weight; loaves of bread shall be sold by avoirdupois weight, and shall not be sold except in $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 1 pound and 2 pound loaves, provided, however, that bread composed in chief part of rye or maize may be sold in whole, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound loaves; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to rolls or fancy bread stuffs weighing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound. No dealer in any commodities or articles of merchandise aforesaid shall refuse upon the request of an intending purchaser to weigh the commodity or article in such a manner that such purchaser may verify said weight. Any violation of the provisions of these ordinances shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100.

3. Firewood, Hay and Straw.

Sec. 510. No firewood shall be sold otherwise than according to the following regulations, that is to say: The stanchions of each cart or sled which shall be employed in the carrying of such wood shall be 5 feet 4 inches high from the floor of the cart or sled, and no higher; and the breadth of such cart or sled between the two foremost stanchions shall be 2 feet 5 inches, and between the two hindmost stanchions 2 feet 9 inches, and no more; in which space between the two stanchions every cartman who shall cart any wood shall stow as much and as close together as can conveniently be put or as much of it as will amount to 37 feet 10 inches and two-thirds of an inch cubic measure, which shall constitute and be deemed a load, and shall and may be bought and sold accordingly.

Sec. 511. No person or persons shall buy or sell any firewood contrary to the above regulations; and no cartman shall cart any firewood brought to the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York for sale except in carts made and constructed as by law directed and loaded as above mentioned under the penalty of \$5 for each offense.

Sec. 512. No crooked wood shall be stowed in any cart or sled constructed in manner aforesaid with other wood, but the same may be sold or disposed of as refuse wood, not subject to the above regulations; and if any cartman who shall cart firewood shall put, or suffer to be put, in his cart any such crooked wood as will prevent his cart from containing a full load between the stanchions thereof, he shall for every load so carted forfeit the sum of \$1.

Sec. 513. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or offer for sale, within the limits of the (Borough of Manhattan) City any hay or straw by the bale, unless the exact gross and net weight shall be legibly and distinctly marked on every such bale of hay or straw, under a penalty of \$10 for each bale of hay or straw so sold or offered for sale in contravention of the provisions of this ordinance.

4. Sawdust.

Sec. 514. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or offer for sale in any of the streets, avenues or public places within the limits of the (Borough of

Manhattan) City any sawdust, except in bags of standard sizes, securely tied, which shall neither be filled nor emptied, nor the contents thereof permitted to be scattered or blown about in any such street, avenue or public place, under a penalty of \$25 for every violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

Article 4—Public Weighers.

Sec. 515. Any person engaged in the business of weighing goods or merchandise for hire or employed as a weigher upon any scale where the goods or merchandise of more than one owner or vendor are weighed shall be deemed a public weigher.

Any person who may apply therefor to the Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures and any person herein specified as a public weigher may obtain from said Chief a certificate licensing him as such public weigher upon his filing a bond with the City Clerk in the sum of \$500 to insure the faithful performance of his duties as such public weigher, which said bond shall be subject to the approval of said City Clerk. The Chief shall charge for the issuance of each of said certificates the sum of \$3, and all licenses so granted by said Chief shall be subject to the condition that they may be revoked at any time when in the opinion of said Chief there has been any violation on the part of said licensee of these ordinances, or of any of the rules and regulations of said Bureau. No person who falls within the classification of a public weigher as above defined shall weigh any goods or merchandise until he shall have obtained such license, under a penalty of \$50 for each offense.

Sec. 516. No person, except (those to whom the Mayor shall grant a license under section 111 of the New York City Consolidation Act) a public weigher, shall erect or have any scale or apparatus for weighing (hay) on any avenue or public place in the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, under a penalty of (\$25) \$50.

1. The (Mayor) Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures shall designate in all licenses granted by him the location at which (the persons licensed) such public weighers shall erect their respective scales for weighing (hay), and such licenses shall convey an authority and permission to erect at such location, under the direction of the President of the Borough, a scale for weighing (hay) (in the mode previously in use in the former City of New York).

2. The fee charged on granting licenses for any public place shall be \$25 a year, payable to the City Clerk.

3. In case of weighing bale-hay, the licensed weighers shall designate in the certificate given by them the amount of tare on each bale, and shall legibly mark the amount of said tare on each bale, as well as the gross weight, under a penalty of \$10 for each omission to mark the said tare.

4. No weigher of hay shall charge any person applying for his services as such weigher, and for a certificate of the weight of any hay, more than 6 cents on each bale for weighing and marking the same, and for a certificate thereof.

Article 5—Duties of Persons Using Weights and Measures.

Sec. 517. All persons using weights and measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or any other instrument in weighing or measuring any article intended to be purchased or sold in The City of New York, shall cause the same to be sealed and marked by a (Deputy) Sealer-Inspector of Weights and Measures of said City.

Sec. 518. Any person who shall, in weighing or measuring any article for purchase or sale within The City of New York, use any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard or other instrument not sealed and marked as herein required, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$50 for each and every offense.

Sec. 519. No person shall refuse to exhibit any weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or other instruments to any of said (Inspectors) Sealer-Inspectors for the purpose of being so inspected and examined, under the penalty of \$25 for every such offense.

Sec. 519. No person shall in any way or manner obstruct, hinder or molest any Sealer-Inspector of Weights and Measures in the performance of his duties as hereby imposed upon him, or refuse to weigh or measure or exhibit, and to permit said Sealer-Inspector to weigh with said person's scales any article of merchandise or any commodity whatsoever in order that the said Sealer-Inspector may ascertain the weight or measure of any article of merchandise or any other commodity whatsoever which may be sold or offered for sale; any such person failing in the performance hereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$300 for each such offense.

Chapter 12—Cleaning Streets and Sidewalks.

Sec. 520. No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay, or direct, suffer or permit any servant, agent or employee to throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth or rubbish of any kind whatsoever in any street in The City of New York, either upon the roadway or sidewalk thereof, except that in the morning before 8 o'clock or before the first sweeping of the roadway by the Department of Street Cleaning, in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx, or the Bureau of Street Cleaning in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, dust from the sidewalk may be swept into the gutter, if there piled but not otherwise, and at no other time.

The wilful violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$10, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than five days.

Sec. 521. No persons other than an authorized employee or agent of the Department of Street Cleaning, or the Bureau of Street Cleaning in the boroughs of Queens or Richmond, shall disturb or remove any ashes, garbage or light refuse or rubbish placed by householders, or their tenants, or by occupants or their servants, within the stoop or area line, or in front of houses or lots, for removal, unless requested by residents of (house) such house.

Sec. 522. All persons and corporations engaged in sprinkling the streets, lanes or highways of The City of New York shall be required to contract with the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for the purchase and sale of the water necessary therefor, and obtain the approval of the President of the Borough to such contract, but in no case shall there be contracted for or used more water than shall be sufficient to thoroughly lay the dust on such streets, lanes and highways.

Every street railroad corporation in the boroughs of Richmond and Queens shall sprinkle the pavement between its tracks and rails when and as often as directed so to do by the Superintendent of Highways. Water shall be furnished for this purpose free of charge by The City of New York.

Sec. 523. No one being the owner, driver, manager or conductor of any cart or other vehicle, or of any receptacle, shall scatter, drop or spill, or permit to be scattered, dropped or spilled, any dirt, sand, gravel, clay, loam, stone or building rubbish, or hay, straw, oats, sawdust, shavings or other light materials of any sort, or manufacturing, trade or household waste, refuse, rubbish of any sort, or ashes or manure, garbage or other organic refuse or other offensive matter therefrom, or permit the same to be blown off therefrom by the wind, in or upon any street, avenue or public place.

Sec. 524. No person shall throw, cast or distribute in or upon any of the streets, avenues or public places, or in front yards or stoops, any hand bills, circulars, cards or other advertising matter whatsoever. Nor shall such hand bills, or other matter described herein be hung on the outside of buildings, on posts, railings, or in any place where the same is intended to or may be taken by persons passing, thereby causing the streets to become littered with such hand bills, circulars, cards, or other advertising matter.

Sec. 525. Every owner, lessee, tenant occupant, or person having charge of any building or lot (the word lot meaning 25 feet frontage or a fraction thereof on any street or public place) of ground in The City of New York, where a sidewalk has been graded, shall, except as hereinabove provided, within four hours after the fall of any snow or the forming of any ice on the sidewalk or in the gutter in front of any such building or lot, remove or cause the same to be removed, from such sidewalk or gutter under a penalty of three dollars for every such neglect, to be paid by the said owner, lessee, tenant, occupant or person having charge of such premises severally and respectively: provided, however, that where said snow falls or ice forms, between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. it shall be deemed a compliance with this Ordinance if said snow or ice be removed by 8 a. m. of the following morning, and provided, also, that where any such owner or lessee or other occupant shall have charge and control of vacant premises extending along the line on any street or avenue for a distance

of five hundred feet or more, where such sidewalk exists, it shall be deemed a compliance with this Ordinance if such person shall have begun to remove the snow and ice as aforesaid before the expiration of the four hours aforesaid and shall continue such removal with all possible diligence and speed.

Sec. 526. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupant or person having charge of any building or lot (the word lot meaning 25 feet frontage or a fraction thereof on any street or public place) of ground in The City of New York shall, except as hereinabove provided, within two hours after any deposit of dirt, refuse, vegetable matter or other material upon the sidewalk in front of such lot, cause the same to be removed and such sidewalk thoroughly cleaned; provided, however, that where such sidewalk becomes littered with any such material between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. it shall be deemed a compliance with this Ordinance if such materials are removed from said sidewalk by 8 o'clock of the morning of the following day, and it is further provided, that this section shall not apply to cases where permission has been granted by the Borough President, or other official having jurisdiction, to take up or remove said sidewalk or gutter or to store building materials thereon, or adjacent thereto during the building or making of any building or repairs, where a proper and safe foot path shall be maintained for the use of pedestrians during the period of such building or repairs.

Sec. 527. Any and all contractors, or any other person or persons, no matter how termed, are hereby forbidden, restrained and are never to be permitted to dump, throw, empty, convey or cause to be conveyed for the purpose of dumping, any snow, ice or water in a vacant lot or tract of land, if such lot or tract of land be within a radius of 300 feet of a dwelling, factory, school, any public building or any place of business.

Sec. 528. No person shall throw, place or pile, or assist others in throwing, placing or piling any snow, ice or other impediment or obstruction to the running of the cars of any City railroad company, upon the tracks of such company, or in the space between the rails thereof, or in the space between the tracks, and a line distant 3 feet outside of such rails, under a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

Sec. 529. Every person who shall throw, expose or place, or who shall cause or procure to be thrown, exposed or placed in or upon any street, highway or public place, except upon the curves, crossings or switches of railroad tracks, any salt, saltpetre or other substance for the purpose of dissolving any snow or ice which may have fallen or been deposited thereon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It shall not be lawful for any person to throw or place upon the curves, crossings or switches of railroad tracks any salt, saltpetre or other substance for the purpose of dissolving snow or ice unless permission therefor be first obtained from the respective Borough Presidents.

Sec. 530. Whenever any owner, lessee, tenant, occupant or other person having charge of any building or lot of ground abutting upon any street or public place where the sidewalk is paved shall fail to comply with the provision of any ordinance of the City for the removal of snow and ice, dirt, or other material from the sidewalk and gutter in the street, on the side of the street on which such building or lot abuts, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning or the Borough President of Queens or Richmond may cause such removal to be made, meeting such expense from any suitable street cleaning or highway fund and thereafter the expense of such removal as to each particular lot of ground shall be ascertained and certified by the said Commissioner of Street Cleaning or by the President of the boroughs of Queens or Richmond to the Comptroller of the City, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may authorize such additional expenditures as may be required for the said removal of such ice and snow, dirt, or other material, to be repaid to the fund from which the payments were made, or instead, in the boroughs of Queens or Richmond, to the special fund Restoring and Repaving in said boroughs, if the Presidents of these boroughs so elect, with proceeds from the issue and sale of Revenue Bonds which shall be sold by the Comptroller, as provided by law.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning or Borough Presidents of Queens or Richmond shall, as soon as possible, after the work is done, certify to the Corporation Counsel the amount of the expense chargeable against each piece of property.

The Corporation Counsel is hereby directed and authorized to sue for and recover the amount of this expense, together with three (3) dollars penalty for each offense, and when so recovered the amount shall be turned over to the City Chamberlain to be deposited to the credit of the General Fund of The City of New York for the redemption of taxation.

Sec. 531. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and the Borough Presidents of Queens and Richmond, immediately after every snowfall or the formation of ice on the crosswalks or in the culverts or paved streets, avenues or public places, forthwith to cause the removal of said snow and ice from the said crosswalks and culverts, and to keep the crosswalks and culverts aforesaid clean and free from obstruction.

Sec. 532. Every street railroad corporation shall remove all the snow and ice from its tracks and the spaces between, and shall not throw the same on either side thereof, and shall immediately carry away and dispose of the same under the direction of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, or the Borough Presidents of Queens or Richmond under a fine of \$100 for every City block in length in which the said corporation shall fail to so remove and dispose of the same, as aforesaid; provided, however, that for the more speedy and effective removal of snow and ice from the paved streets, avenues and public places of the City, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and the Borough Presidents of Queens and Richmond shall have power and authority in their respective boroughs to enter into agreements for the entire winter season, or part thereof, with any street surface railroad or other railroad having tracks in the City for the removal of snow and ice for the entire width of the street, avenue or public place, from house-line to house-line, at any part of the route of the said railroad, provided that nothing in said agreements shall be inconsistent with any law of the State of New York or with any right of The City of New York.

Sec. 533. Whenever platforms or stations are placed in any of the streets, highways or public places for the accommodation of the passengers of any railroad company, such company shall, at its own expense, keep the entire street between the platform and the curb in a cleanly and passable condition, under a penalty of \$100 for each offense.

Sec. 534. It shall not be lawful for any surface railroad company or other company, or any corporation or person whatever, or the officers, agents or servants thereof, to cause or allow any snow plow, sweeping machine or other similar instrument to pass over the tracks or lines used by them within the limits of the City unless by the written permit of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning or the Borough President of Queens or Richmond; any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 for each such offense.

No such permit or renewal thereof shall be granted except upon the condition and agreement upon the part of the company applying for such permit or renewal that the party to whom the said permit has been granted shall and will, at his or their own expense, promptly remove and carry away the snow thrown up by such plow or machine, and that such snow plow, sweeping machine or other instrument shall be so constructed as not to throw any slush or snow upon the sidewalks or buildings, under a penalty of \$10 for every house or sidewalk in front thereof upon which slush or snow shall be thrown.

No such permit or renewal shall be granted unless the party to whom granted shall expressly covenant, stipulate and agree that in case of its failure, neglect or omission to promptly remove and carry away the snow and ice thrown up by such snow plow or other instrument, then the same may be removed under the direction of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning or the Borough President of Queens or Richmond, and the expense of removing the same shall be paid by the said party to the said Commissioner or the Borough President of Queens or Richmond, on demand, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may authorize that the amount or amounts of money so paid shall be credited to the appropriation for Street Cleaning, in the respective Boroughs, for the removal of snow and ice; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit said Commissioner or Borough Presidents from demanding, before issuing said permit, and as a condition thereof, the deposit of such sum of money or other security as in their judgment may be necessary to pay the cost of properly performing the work above mentioned, together with the expense of the inspection thereof.

In case of neglect or refusal or omission of the party to whom such permit may be granted promptly to remove and to carry away the snow and ice thrown up by such plow or other instrument, then the Commissioner of Street Cleaning or the Borough President of Queens or Richmond may forthwith cause the same to be removed at the public expense, and all expenditures made or incurred therefor shall be chargeable upon the party so neglecting, refusing or omitting to perform its agreement, and shall

be recoverable by an action at law on behalf of The City of New York, and when so recovered shall be placed to the credit of the Department of Street Cleaning or the Bureau of Street Cleaning in the Boroughs of Queens or Richmond, as the case may be, to supply the deficiency occasioned by such additional expenditure.

Sec. 535. Any person violating any provision or regulation hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any magistrate, either upon confession of the party or competent testimony, may be fined for such offense any sum not less than \$1 and not exceeding \$3, except as herein otherwise provided; and in default of payment of such fine may be committed to prison by such magistrate until the same be paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed one day.

Chapter 13—Rules of the Road.

Article 1—Method of Driving Vehicles.

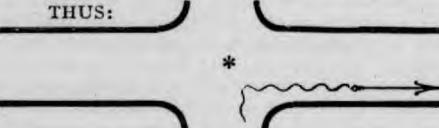
Sec. 536. Vehicles Keeping to the Right—Vehicles shall keep to the right, and as near the right hand curb as possible.

Sec. 537. Vehicles Meeting—Vehicles meeting shall pass each other to the right.

Sec. 538. Vehicles Overtaking Others—Vehicles overtaking others shall, in passing, keep to the left.

Sec. 539. Turning and Starting—The driver or person having charge of any vehicle, before turning the corner of any street, or turning out or starting from or stopping at the curb line of any street, shall first see that there is sufficient space free from other vehicles, so that such turn, stop or start may be safely made, and shall then give a plainly visible or audible signal.

Sec. 540. Turning to the Right Into Another Street—A vehicle turning to the right into another street shall turn the corner as near to the curb as practicable.



Sec. 541. Turning to the Left Into Another Street—A vehicle turning to the left into another street shall pass to the right of and beyond the centre of the street intersection before turning.



Sec. 542. Crossing Streets—A vehicle crossing from one side of the street to the other shall do so by turning to the left so as to head in the same direction as the traffic on that side of the street.

THUS:



Sec. 543. Stopping at Curb—No vehicle shall stop with its left side to the curb.

Sec. 544. Driving, Backing, etc., on Sidewalks—It shall not be lawful for any public cartman, or for any person driving or having charge of any public cart, wagon or other vehicle, to drive or back any such public cart or any other cart, wagon or other vehicle, onto the sidewalk of any of the streets of said City, except as hereinafter provided, or to stop any such cart, or any other vehicle, on any of the crosswalks or intersections of streets so as to obstruct or hinder the travel along such crosswalks or intersections of streets, or to place any such carts or other vehicles crosswise of any streets of said City, except to load thereon or unload therefrom; but in no case shall it be lawful for any person to permit such cart or other vehicle to remain so crosswise of any street for a longer period than may be actually necessary for such purpose; but it shall be lawful for the owner or occupant of any store, warehouse or building in any street or avenue in which the rails of any railroad company are laid so close to the curbstones as to prevent the owners or occupant from keeping any such cart or other vehicle in the carriageway in front of his place of business without interference with the passing cars of any such railroad company to occupy with such cart or other vehicle during business hours so much of the sidewalk as may be necessary for such cart or other vehicle provided that sufficient space be retained for the passage of pedestrians between the cart or other vehicle so permitted to occupy such portion of the sidewalk and the stoop or front of every such store, warehouse or other building. In no case shall it be lawful to place any such carts, wagons or other vehicles, crosswise of the carriageway on Broadway or Fifth avenue, south of Fifty-ninth street, or on Park row, nor shall any such cart, wagon or other vehicle be permitted to remain in front of any premises on said Broadway or Fifth avenue, south of Fifty-ninth street, or on Park row, unless placed in close proximity to the curb, with the side of such cart, wagon or other vehicle parallel therewith.

Sec. 545. In no case shall a vehicle remain backed up to the curb excepting when actually loading or unloading.

Sec. 546. Stopping Close to Curb Line—Unless in an emergency or to allow another vehicle (as provided in sections 449, 450 and 451) or pedestrian to cross its path, no vehicle shall stop in any public street or highway of this City, except close to the curb line.

Sec. 547. Obstructing Crossings—No vehicle shall stop, for the purpose of taking or setting down a passenger or loading or unloading freight, or for any other purpose except in case of accident or other emergency, or when directed to stop by the Police, in such a way as to obstruct any street or crossing.

Sec. 548. Stopping Near Corners—No vehicle shall stop or stand within the intersection of any street, nor within 10 feet of a street corner.

Sec. 549. Surface Cars Taking On or Discharging Passengers—Surface cars shall stop on the far side of the street, at the crosswalk, to discharge or take on passengers; provided, however, that where such cars are required by these rules to come to a full stop before crossing intersecting tracks such cars shall stop both on the near and far side of the street to discharge and take on passengers; and provided further, that in the case of blocks exceeding in length 300 feet, there shall be a stopping place located in the middle thereof and indicated by a sign (bearing the words "Trolley Station"). All such cars must be brought to a full stop before crossing the following or white mark across the tracks.

Sec. 550. Right of Way—On all public streets and highways of the City, all vehicles going in a northerly or southerly direction shall have the right of way over any vehicle going in an easterly or westerly direction.

Rules of the Road.

Sec. 551. All surface railroad cars operating in The City of New York shall be brought to a full stop before crossing any street or avenue where an engine or hook and ladder company house is located on the adjacent block. Said cars shall also, during school hours, be brought to a full stop before crossing any street on which a school is located on the adjoining block; but such stoppages shall not be for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers. Where an engine or hook and ladder company or schoolhouse is located on a street or avenue through which a street surface railroad line is operated, such cars shall be brought to a full stop before reaching a point 100 feet distant from said engine or hook and ladder company house, or, during school hours, such schoolhouse. The companies operating such lines shall, where practicable, place a stop sign or mark at each point where cars are required by this ordinance to be brought to a full stop.

Any motorman found violating this ordinance, on conviction, shall be subject to a fine of \$5 for the first offense, \$10 for the second offense, \$25 or ten days' imprisonment for the third offense, and thirty days' imprisonment for each additional offense beyond the third offense, and it shall be the duty of the police to arrest any motorman violating the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 552. Right of Way of Certain Vehicles—The officers and men of the Fire Department and Fire Patrol, with their fire apparatus of all kinds, when going to, or

on duty at, or returning from a fire, and all ambulances, whether of public or private character, and all other vehicles when employed in carrying sick or injured persons to hospitals or other places for relief or treatment, and the officers and men and vehicles of the Police Department, and all physicians who have a Police permit (as hereinafter provided), shall have the right of way in any street and through any procession, except over vehicles carrying the United States mail. The Police Department is hereby empowered to issue, upon application therefor, a permit for such right of way to any duly registered physician, which permit shall not be transferable.

Sec. 553. Right of Way of Cars—Subject to the preceding section of this article, surface cars running on tracks laid in the streets especially for their use shall have the right of way along such tracks, between cross streets, over all vehicles moving in the same direction at a less rate of speed than 10 miles an hour; and the driver of any vehicle proceeding upon the track in front of a surface car shall turn out as soon as possible upon signal by the motorman or driver of the car.

Sec. 554. Signal in Slowing Up or Stopping—In slowing up or stopping, a signal shall always be given to those behind by raising the whip or hand vertically.

Sec. 555. Signal for Automobile—Every person driving an automobile or motor vehicle shall, at the request or signal by putting up the hand, from a person driving or riding a restive horse or horses, or driving domestic animals, cause the automobile to immediately stop, and to remain stationary as long as may be necessary to allow said horses or domestic animals to pass. Every automobile or motor vehicle shall come to a full stop before crossing an intersecting street or avenue on which a street surface railroad is operated.

Sec. 556. Slowly Moving Vehicles—Vehicles moving slowly shall keep as close as possible to the curb line on the right, so as to allow faster moving vehicles free passage on the left.

Article 2—Speed.

Sec. 557. Speed of Vehicles—The following rates of speed through the streets of the City shall not be exceeded, that is:

Eight miles an hour by bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and motor vehicles, however propelled, or by passenger and other vehicles drawn by horses or other animals, except that in portions of the City not built up, where the buildings are at least 100 feet apart, a speed of 15 miles an hour may be maintained.

Sec. 558. Exceptions—Nothing in this article shall apply to the apparatus and wagons of the Fire and Police Departments, the Fire Patrol, ambulances, emergency repair wagons of street railroads, and vehicles carrying the United States mail.

Hillside Avenue Speedway.

Sec. 559. The thoroughfare known as Hillside avenue, from Ackroyd avenue, Jamaica, easterly to Flushing avenue, Hollis, in the Borough of Queens, is hereby designated as a Speedway, and the driving of horses thereon at any rate of speed is hereby allowed between the hours of 2 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock p. m.

Sec. 560. Excessive Speed Prohibited—No person riding, driving or in charge of any vehicle on any street, avenue, pathway or driveway in the City shall drive the same at a speed greater than reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic and use of the highways, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person.

Sec. 561. No person shall run or race any horse in any public street, road or avenue in the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, nor shall consent to or suffer such racing, under the penalty of \$50 to be recovered from the person or persons who shall so race, or suffer or permit such racing, and the owner, rider and the person having charge of any animal which shall so race and run, severally and respectively.

Sec. 562. The last preceding section of this article shall be construed to prevent and punish the running, racing or trotting of any horse or horses, for any trial of speed, or for the purpose of passing any other horse or horses, whether the same be founded upon any stake, bet or otherwise.

Sec. 563. Speed in Crossing Streets and Turning—No vehicle shall cross any street or avenue running north and south, or make any turn at a speed rate exceeding one-half its legal speed limit.

Sec. 564. Any person violating any provisions of the foregoing sections, relating to speed of vehicles, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any City Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$250 or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to both.

Article 3—Lights.

Sec. 565. Lights—Each and every vehicle using the public streets or highways of this City, except vehicles of licensed truckmen, shall show, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, a light or lights so placed as to be seen from the front and each side; if dash lantern is carried, it shall be placed on the left-hand side; such light or lights to be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of 200 feet; said light or lights shall show white in front, but may be colored on the sides, excepting licensed truckmen. Every automobile shall exhibit during the same period two lamps showing white lights visible at a distance of 300 feet in the direction toward which the automobile is proceeding, and shall also exhibit a red light, visible in the reverse direction. The lamps shall be so placed as to be free from obstruction to light from other parts of said automobile. In the Borough of The Bronx, excepting south of Tremont avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, east of Jerome avenue and west of the Bronx river, and in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, and in the Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, every car or other vehicle between said hours, while moving on, along or standing upon the portion of streets in said borough or parts of boroughs, shall also carry a light or lights of such illuminating power as to be plainly visible 200 feet, both ahead and behind said car or vehicle.

Sec. 566. Exceptions—But this section shall not apply to any equestrian, or to any animal led or driven, not attached to any vehicle nor to the rider of a bicycle, tricycle or similar vehicle, whose light has become extinguished, or who is necessarily absent from his home, without a light, when going at a pace not exceeding 6 miles an hour, when clearly audible signal is given as often as 30 feet are passed over.

Sec. 567. No person shall drive any horse before a sleigh or sled through any of the public streets or avenues of the (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York unless there shall be a sufficient number of bells attached to the harness of such horse and sleigh or sled to warn persons of his approach, under the penalty of \$10 for each offense, to be paid by the driver, owner or person having the care, charge or keeping thereof, severally and respectively.

Article 4—Improper Use of Streets.

Sec. 568. Coasting Forbidden to Bicyclists—No bicycle shall be allowed to proceed in any street of the City by inertia or momentum, with the feet of the rider removed from the pedals.

Sec. 569. Trick Riding Forbidden—No rider of a bicycle shall remove both hands from the handle-bars, or practice any trick or fancy riding in any street.

Sec. 570. Carrying Children on Bicycles—No bicyclist in The City of New York shall carry upon his bicycle any child under the age of five years.

Sec. 571. Ages of Drivers—Drivers or persons in charge of vehicles other than licensed vehicles shall not be less than sixteen years of age, unless provided with a permit from the Police Department.

Sec. 572. Riding on Back of Vehicles—No person shall ride upon the back of any vehicle without the consent of the driver, and when so riding no part of the person's body must protrude beyond the limits of the vehicle.

Sec. 573. "Cruising" by Hacks, etc., Forbidden—No public or private hack, while awaiting employment by passengers, shall stand in or upon any public street or place other than at or upon public or private hackstands, respectively, designated by the Board of Aldermen; nor shall any hackman seek employment by repeatedly and persistently driving his hack to and fro in a short space before, or by otherwise interfering with proper and orderly access to, or egress from, any theatre, hall, hotel, public resort, railway or ferry station, or other place of public gathering, but any hackman may solicit employment by driving through any public street or place without stops other than those due to obstruction of traffic, and at such speed as not to interrupt or impede traffic, and may pass and repass before any theatre, hall, hotel, public resort, railway or ferry station or other place of public gathering, provided that after passing such public place he shall not turn and repass until he shall have gone a distance of two blocks beyond such place.

Sec. 574. No person shall at the same time drive, lead or direct more than one team or vehicle, or suffer or permit any horse or horses, or other animal or animals,

attached to any carriage, cart, wagon, sledge, sleigh, truck or other vehicle, to go without a driver, in any street, avenue or road; or to stand in any street, avenue or road without a person in charge, or without being secured to a tying post or weight.

Article 5.—Use of Sidewalks.

Sec. 575. Driving on Sidewalks—Except as provided in this article, no horse or vehicle shall be driven, backed, led or allowed to stand on any sidewalk which has been curbed, except that wares or merchandise in process of loading and unloading, shipment, or being received from shipment, may be transferred from trucks or other vehicles over the sidewalk by the use of skids, or by backing up trucks on the sidewalks in so doing, provided a passageway be kept open within the stoop line of buildings for the free passage of pedestrians.

Sec. 576. Leading Bicycles—Riders of bicycles, when dismounted, may lead their bicycles along the sidewalk in single file, and bicycles may be allowed to stand on the sidewalk, provided they are within the stoop line and cause no obstruction.

Sec. 577. Riding on Sidewalks—Bicycles may be ridden on the sidewalks of any street in the suburbs of the City, the roadway of which is not reasonably rideable for such vehicles.

Sec. 578. Driving Across Sidewalks—Nothing contained in this article shall prevent the riding or driving of horses or vehicles from private property directly across the sidewalks of any street to the roadway, or from the roadway back to such private property.

Article 6.—General Rule Covering the Use of Streets.

Sec. 579. Reasonable Care to Be Used—Nothing contained herein or omitted herefrom shall be construed or held to relieve any person using, or traveling, or being upon any street, for any purpose whatever, from exercising all reasonable care to avoid or prevent injury through collision with all other persons and vehicles.

Sec. 580. Traffic Not to be Obstructed—No vehicle shall be allowed to remain upon or be driven through any street of The City of New York so as wilfully to blockade or obstruct the traffic of that street.

No vehicle shall be so overloaded that the horse or horses are unable to draw it.

Article 7.—Powers of Police Department.

Sec. 581. Police Department to Regulate Traffic—The Police Department shall have all powers and duties in relation to the management of vehicular traffic.

Sec. 582. Police Department to See That Ordinances Are Posted—The Police Department shall see that these ordinances are posted in all public stables, and at the hack, cab and truck stands, and shall keep copies of them at all of its stations and issue them on application.

Article 8—Definitions.

Sec. 583. Definitions of Terms Used Herein—The following terms, whenever used herein, except as otherwise specifically indicated, shall be defined to have and shall be held to include each of the meanings herein below respectively set forth; and any such term used in the singular number shall be held to include the plural:

Street—Every avenue, boulevard, highway, roadway, cartway, lane, alley, strip, path, square and place used by or laid out for the use of vehicles.

Roadway—That portion of any street which is included within the curbs or curb lines thereof and is designed for the use of vehicles.

Curb—The lateral boundaries of that portion of a street designed for the use of vehicles, whether marked by curbstones or not so marked.

Vehicle—Every wagon, carriage, omnibus, sleigh, pushcart, bicycle, tricycle and other conveyance (except baby carriages), in whatever manner or by whatever force or power the same may be driven, ridden or propelled, which is or may be used for or adapted to pleasure riding or the transportation of passengers, baggage or merchandise upon the street; and every draught and riding animal, whether driven, ridden or led, excepting that an animal or animals attached to any vehicle shall, with such vehicle, constitute one vehicle.

Article 9—Penalties for Violations.

Sec. 584. Penalties for Violations—Any person violating any provision or regulation hereof shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any Magistrate, either upon confession of the party or by competent testimony, may be fined for such offense any sum not less than \$1 and not exceeding \$10, and in default of payment of such fine may be committed to prison by such Magistrate until the same be paid; but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days.

Chapter 14—Miscellaneous Ordinances.

Article 1—Public Sessions of Boards.

Sec. 585. All meetings of the boards or commissions constituting departments of the City government of The City of New York, for the transaction of public business, shall be held openly, and shall in all cases be accessible to the public. Such meetings shall be held at such times and places as may be determined upon by each of such departments, and due notice thereof shall be published daily in the CITY RECORD.

Article 2—Office Hours.

Sec. 586. The office hours of all public offices in The City of New York, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, when such offices shall be closed at 12 o'clock noon, and the heads of all departments may, when public business requires it, keep the said offices open after 4 o'clock.

The office hours of the City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall be from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays, when the office hours shall be from 10 o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock noon.

Sec. 587. During the months of July and August all public offices in The City of New York, except as otherwise provided, shall be closed at 3 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays, when such offices shall be closed at 12 o'clock noon, and further provided that the heads of all Departments may, when public business requires it, keep the said offices open after 3 o'clock.

Article 3—Bridges.

Sec. 588. The bridges over the East river shall be designated as follows:

Bridge 1. From Park Row, Manhattan, to Sands street, Brooklyn, shall be designated the "Brooklyn Bridge."

Bridge 2. From Delancey street, Manhattan, to Havemeyer street, Brooklyn, shall be designated the "Williamsburgh Bridge."

Bridge 3. From Canal street and the Bowery, Manhattan, to the extension of

Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, shall be designated the "Manhattan Bridge."

Bridge 4. From Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue, Manhattan, to Crescent and Jane streets, Long Island City, shall be designated the "Blackwell's Island Bridge."

Article 4—Flags and Decorations at the City Hall.

Sec. 589. All power and authority to display flags or other decorations on, in or about the City Hall, or other public buildings, within the City Hall Park, is hereby vested in the Mayor of The City of New York, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Aldermen by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Board.

Chapter 15. Railroads.

Title I—Surface Railroads.

Article 1—Licenses.

Sec. 590. Except as hereinafter provided, there shall be paid annually into the City Treasury for each and every passenger street surface car operated or running in The City of New York the several sums hereinafter designated, the same to be paid as a license fee for the privilege of operating or running such cars in the various Boroughs of this City, respectively; such payment shall be made by every company operating such cars, except such as now pay a certain percentage of their gross profits or gross receipts into the City Treasury or such as have purchased their franchises at public sale to the highest bidder, or such as by the terms of their charter are required to pay a certain sum therein specified, or such as may otherwise be relieved by law from such payment.

(1) Every such car operating or running in the Borough of Manhattan shall pay the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) annually for such license.

(2) Every such car operating or running in the boroughs of Brooklyn and The Bronx, shall pay the sum of twenty dollars (\$20) annually for such license.

(3) Every such car operating or running in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond shall pay the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15) annually for such license.

(4) One-horse passenger cars, and the cars of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company operating in the Borough of Manhattan, shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) annually for such license.

(5) Cars running in or between two or more different boroughs shall pay into the City Treasury the license fee herein prescribed for the borough in which the major portion of its line is located.

(6) The Comptroller shall, upon the receipt of the sums herebefore designated as car license fees for the several boroughs of this City, respectively, issue a regularly numbered license therefor, which license shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each car, that it may be inspected by the proper officers to be designated by the Mayor.

Sec. 591. For every passenger car run upon any of the railroads without the proper certificate of license so posted, the proprietor or proprietors thereof shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each day every such car shall be so run, to be recovered by the Corporation Counsel, as in the case of other penalties, and for the benefit of the City Treasury.

Sec. 592. (The penalty for each and every violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be \$25). It shall also be the duty of the police to (make daily reports) report any violation of (the) the foregoing ordinances, and the same shall be transmitted to the Corporation Counsel for the prosecution of the offending parties.

Article 2. Transfers, Notices and Routes.

Sec. 593. Every car owned, operated, managed or controlled by a street surface railroad company in the streets or highways of The City of New York, shall carry throughout its route on the outside, in front and on top of each and every car so operated, a signboard or placard, upon which shall appear conspicuously the destination of the said car. Every such company must carry for a single fare upon such car, without change therefrom, each and every passenger to any regular stopping place desired by him, upon said car's route, in the direction of the destination so designated; and for every violation of the ordinance there shall be recoverable against the company so offending a penalty of \$100 in an action to be brought in the name of The City of New York.

Sec. 594. This ordinance shall not apply to a transfer made to a connecting line, going in a different direction from that in which such car may be going, nor where by reason of any accident compliance with the ordinance is rendered impossible.

Sec. 595. All railroad cars shall be distinctly numbered, both inside and outside, and the cars of different routes running in part on the same track shall be distinguished by a difference of color of their destination signs, and the appropriate lettering to indicate the streets or routes upon which the same run; and in the night shall, in all cases, be sufficiently distinguished by the form or color of their signal lights, so as to prevent the cars of different routes being mistaken for each other.

Sec. 596. In all cases where, by law, a passenger is entitled to be carried for one fare over the route or routes of any company or companies operating a street surface railroad or railway in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, and such company or companies shall require to transfer such passenger from one car to another, there shall be conspicuously posted and maintained by such company or companies, on the inside of every car employed in traversing such route or routes, a notice that a transfer ticket will be furnished without additional charge to each and every passenger who, having paid one fare, desires to traverse such route or routes, each violation hereof shall subject the offending company to a penalty of \$5, to be recovered by the Corporation Counsel as in the case of other penalties.

No sign, placard or printed or written notice or matter of any description shall be placed over or upon any window of any street surface car operated in The City of New York so as to obstruct the vision of any person riding in said car, or prevent the light from entering through said window, and for every violation of this ordinance there shall be recovered against the company so offending a penalty of twenty-five dollars (\$25) in an action to be brought in the name of The City of New York.

Article 3. Fenders and Guards.

Sec. 597. All (street) surface railroad (s) cars operated within the (limits of that section of the City formerly known as Long Island) City, by electric power, shall have attached at the end of each car, in front of each wheel a suitable guard, or fender so made and modeled, as to prevent persons from being run over by, or coming in contact with, the wheels of, such car; and (all) every violation of this ordinance shall subject the offender (be subject) to a penalty of ten dollars (\$10) for each offense, to be sued for, as in the case of other penalties (in said ordinance provided) prescribed in these ordinances.

Article 4. Platform Gates.

Sec. 598. Except as hereinafter provided, the front and rear platform gate (s) on the track side of every such car shall be always kept closed.

Sec. 599. Any company or companies operating (For the purpose of minimizing danger and in order that passengers may more conveniently board and alight from the) railroad cars (operated) on Broadway between Fifty-ninth and Manhattan streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, (the railroad company, or companies, operating cars on said thoroughfare) shall require the conductor to open the gate on the rear end of each and every car on the side nearest the parkways or small parks in the centre of said Broadway.

Sec. 600. A failure on the part of the company, or companies, operating cars on said Broadway, or on the part of any employee or employees thereof, to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, shall subject the company, companies or other persons so offending to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every (failure so to do) offense.

Article 5—General Regulations.

Sec. 601. Except where smoking is permitted by the carrier, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to smoke, or to carry lighted or extinguished stumps of cigars or cigarettes, inside, or upon the platforms, of any car or other public conveyance in The (Borough of Brooklyn) City of New York.

Sec. 602. Conductors, drivers or other employees are prohibited from eating their meals in or upon any car, or other public conveyance, while making a trip.

Sec. 603. No car shall be used by any of the railroad companies upon their respective routes which may have a broken window or door, or insufficient fastening, or be otherwise damaged, longer than during the day upon which such break, insufficient fastening or damage may occur, nor shall any bell, rope or indicator rope on each car be so arranged as to hang over either platform thereof from the roof thereof. The penalty for violating the provisions of this section shall be \$10 for each car for each and every day said car is operated in violation (thereof) hereof.

Sec. 604. No person who shall be indecent or scandalous in behavior, or filthy or foul in person, shall be carried (in the cars) on any car; nor shall any conductor allow any such person to remain in (the cars) any car or on the platform thereof.

Sec. 605. It shall be the duty of every conductor and driver to give his name and number to any passenger who shall request the same.

Sec. 606. No persons except motormen, conductors (or) police officers, or firemen, in uniform, shall be allowed on the front platform of any such cars when in operation except that such front platforms (shall) may be used for the ingress and egress of passengers at stoppages. The rear platforms of cars shall also be used for the ingress and egress of passengers.

Sec. 607. No railroad company operating cars (by electricity) upon any of the streets, avenues, or public places of The (Borough of Brooklyn) City of New York, for the purpose of carrying passengers, shall carry more passengers than fifty per cent, more than its seating capacity.

Sec. 608. Any corporation, whose officers, agents or servants shall wilfully or negligently violate any of the provisions of (this ordinance) the preceding sections of this article shall be liable for a penalty in the sum of \$25 for each and every offense.

Article 6—Smoke.

Sec. 609. It shall not be lawful for any railroad company or companies (using the tunnel or tunnels in Park avenue) (and) or for any manager, employee or servant of such company or companies to permit bituminous coal smoke to escape from any locomotive while in or running through (said tunnels) any portion of The City of New York.

Sec. 610. Any company, manager or employee or servant of any railroad company or companies who shall allow or suffer any violation of this ordinance to be committed (within) in any part of said (tunnels) City shall pay a (penalty) fine not exceeding \$50, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 611. Such penalty shall be without prejudice to the right of action of any person injured by violation of this ordinance.

Article 7—The Heating of Street Cars in The City of New York.

Sec. 612. Each street, surface or other railroad company operating or running cars on the surface of any street, avenue or thoroughfare in The City of New York shall, between the first day of October and the first day of April of each year, properly heat and keep heated at least every second car on its line or lines whenever the temperature upon the street shall fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. 613. A failure to so heat and keep heated each second or alternate car where the thermometer shall record a temperature below 40 degrees Fahrenheit shall subject the company or companies so violating the conditions of section 505 to a penalty of \$25 fine for each and every failure so to do.

Sec. 614. There shall be conspicuously displayed on each side of each heated car, when all the cars of the line are not heated, a placard or sign containing the words "Heated Car" in large type.

Sec. 615. The above sections shall apply only to cars running a distance of three miles or more.

Article 8—Warning Lamps.

Sec. 616. Every railroad car company whose cars are propelled or driven within The (limits of the Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, shall provide each passenger car, baggage car, freight car or other vehicle in use by said company upon their tracks or track of other companies used by them, within the (Borough) City limits, with a good light or lantern, which shall be placed in a conspicuous position on the front of the car, to warn persons of its approach, between sunset and sunrise of each day.

Sec. 617. Every such company which shall refuse or neglect to conform with the provisions of the foregoing section shall be subject to a penalty of \$100 for each and every trip, or part of trip, through the (Borough) City limits made by a car of such company that is not provided with said light, such penalty to be recovered in the name and for the use of The City of New York.

Article 9—Car Crews.

Sec. 618. It shall not be lawful for any railroad company to operate any cars upon any portion of its route in the streets or highways of The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, without providing for the operation and management of every such car a conductor as well as a driver.

Sec. 619. For every trip or part of a trip made by any car of any street railway company, in violation of the provisions of the foregoing section of this ordinance, the company so offending shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each trip or part of a trip which such car shall so make, to be recovered by the Corporation Counsel, as in the case of other penalties.

Article 10—Headway.

Sec. 620. The several railroad companies now running cars on the surface of any of the streets in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York are hereby directed and required to cause their cars to be run and operated on their tracks as frequently as public convenience may require, and not less than one car every twenty minutes, between the hours of twelve midnight and six o'clock a. m., each and every day, both ways, for the transportation of passengers.

Sec. 621. Each and every company who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the last preceding section of this ordinance shall thereby incur a penalty of \$100 for each and every such neglect or refusal, to be recovered by the Corporation Counsel, as in the case of other penalties.

Sec. 622. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, or the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, lessee thereof, shall be required to run cars over so much of its route as continues from West Third street and Sixth avenue to Carmine street, to Varick street, to Watts street, to the Desbrosses Street Ferry and return, in the Borough of Manhattan, at intervals of not more than five minutes, between the hours of 5 o'clock a. m. and 11 o'clock p. m. under a penalty of \$25 for each violation of this provision.

Sec. 623. No engine (running upon the railroad track laid upon and along Atlantic avenue) eastward bound shall depart from the station of the Long Island Railroad Company at Flatbush avenue more frequently than once in five minutes, and that no engine westward bound and running upon said track shall depart from Jamaica to run over said Atlantic avenue more than once in five minutes. That is, there shall be an interval of five minutes between the departure of all engines eastward or westward bound from Flatbush avenue, or from the point where the Manhattan Beach Branch joins the main line, under a penalty for each and every violation, hereof, of \$100.

Sec. 624. Surface passenger cars, traversing the public streets or avenues, shall, in all cases not otherwise provided for in this article, be run at a rate of speed not to exceed that prescribed for other vehicles upon the highway, by that chapter, of this Code, entitled Rules of the Road.

Article 11—Grade Crossings.

Sec. 625. It shall be the duty of every person, company or corporation, operating or controlling any railroad in The City of New York, upon which cars are drawn by locomotive or electric engines, other than those known as "dummies," except street surface cars and elevated railways and subway trains, to erect and maintain, suitable and substantial gates or doors on each and either side of said railroad, at every point where a street, avenue or road crosses the line of said railroad at grade. Such gates or doors shall be kept well painted and in good repair and be attended at all times during the approach and passage of cars or trains or engines by sober, careful and experienced men, whose duty it shall be to keep the tracks clear of all animals and vehicles and to properly warn all persons against crossing said tracks during the approach of any train, engine or car, and to close said gates or doors, at least one minute before the passage of any train, engine or car over said public street, avenue or road.

Sec. 626. No person, company or corporation operating such railroad shall permit any trains, cars or engines, running upon such road to cross such grade crossings, unless such gates or doors at such crossings are closed or down.

Sec. 627. No train of cars or any part of any train of cars, including the locomotive and tender thereof shall remain or be allowed to stand, cross or pass any of the streets, avenues or roads where any such grade crossing, aforesaid, exists so as to obstruct or prevent free travel along said highways for a longer period than five minutes.

Sec. 628. For failure to comply with the provisions of these ordinances with regard to grade crossings, on the part of any person, company or corporation or their employees shall subject such person or the persons operating or controlling any such railroad to punishment as for a misdemeanor, and such person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction before any City Magistrate, be liable to a fine of \$100 for each offense, and upon failure to pay such fine to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 60 days.

Sec. 629. Any person who shall attempt to cross any such grade crossing, as aforesaid, on foot or upon some vehicle while the gates are lowered or closed shall be liable to pay a penalty of five dollars for each such offense.

Article 12—Report of Accidents.

Sec. 630. (Accidents—That) Any individual, company or corporation running cars upon the streets of (Brooklyn) this city shall, on or before 12 o'clock noon of each day report to the Commissioner of Police, in writing, all casualties or accidents and the nature thereof, occurring upon the road under its management whereby any person has suffered or sustained injury during the day of twenty-four hours preceding the day of report.

Sec. 631. (Penalty)—Any corporation whose officers, agents or servants shall wilfully or negligently violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable for a penalty in the sum of \$25 for each and every offense.

Article 13—Special Regulation.

Sec. 632. The several railroad companies whose lines terminate at the port of New York may draw or cause to be drawn their freight cars by the use of dummy engines furnished by the said railroads, or the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company as may be agreed upon, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of September, and between the hours of 6 o'clock in the evening and 5:30 o'clock in the morning, between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of April in each year, over the railroad tracks used by the said Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company on West street, and from West street to and on the East river side of the Borough of Manhattan as far as Grand street, with the consent of said company, and also to lay down railroad tracks to and upon any of the bulkheads and piers and into warehouses on the North and East rivers to connect with any railroad tracks now laid on

West street, and also to connect with any railroad tracks from West street to Grand street, on or near the East river, used by the said Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, with the necessary branches, switches and turnouts, and to run their freight cars thereon, provided the consent of the owners, lessee or lessees of said bulkheads and piers and warehouses for the construction of said branches, switches and turnouts be first had and obtained. Every railroad company which shall avail itself of the permission hereby granted shall limit the number of loaded cars to be drawn by a dummy engine at any one time to fifteen and the speed of said engine to six miles an hour, and shall pay to The City of New York an annual license fee of \$50 for each dummy engine run by said company. None of said cars shall be permitted to stand on said railroad tracks, nor shall they be loaded or unloaded except on said bulkheads and piers or in said warehouses. Provided always that said Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company shall extend equal privileges to said first-mentioned companies in the use of its railroad tracks.

Sec. 633. (The Brooklyn City Railroad) All street surface railroad companies in the Borough of Brooklyn shall be subject to the following regulations: (1) There shall be, at all times when practicable, between the hours of 6:30 a. m. and 12:30 at night, from the 15th of November to the 1st day of May, and the hours of 5:15 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. in the other months, cars running on the respective routes of the said companies from the ferries and terminals of the bridges, to their respective depots as the public travel shall require; and beyond the respective depots of the said routes, (and on Hamilton avenue,) The said companies shall run cars at such times as shall be required by the Board of Aldermen.

Title II.—Elevated Railroads.

Article I—General Regulations.

Sec. 634. There shall be placed or suspended and lighted, beneath each depot station of the several elevated railways in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, two lights of gas, or other illuminating material of not less power, inclosed in "boulevard lamps" or glass globes, of such pattern and in such places under said depots as shall be approved by the President of the Borough having jurisdiction, and every such light shall be kept burning during the same hours as the ordinary street lamps. Every failure to comply with the provisions of this section on the part of the president, superintendent, directors or other officer of every such railroad company, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punished, on conviction before any of the City Magistrates of The City of New York, by a fine not exceeding ten dollars (\$10) for each offense, or in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 635. It shall not be lawful to permit any oil, grease, water, coals, scraps of iron, tools, or other liquid or solid substances, to fall or be dropped or be thrown from any engine, car, track, depot or other part or portion of the elevated railroads, into or upon any street, avenue or public place in (the Borough of Manhattan) said City; and every person offending against the above provisions of this section, and the president, superintendent, directors or other officers of every such railroad company who shall permit or allow any of the employees, agents, or servants of any railroad company to violate any of said provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any of the City Magistrates of this City, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars (\$10) for each offense, or in default of payment of said fine, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 636. All elevated railroad companies or other companies operating elevated railroads in (the Borough of Manhattan) said City shall place a guard-rail and a board pathway on each side in the centre of such elevated railroad structures throughout the entire length thereof and keep and maintain the same; and (that) for a violation of this ordinance each elevated railroad company or other company operating such railroads shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) for each day of such violation.

Chapter 16—Partition Fences and Walls.

Sec. 637. All partition fences in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York shall be made and maintained by the owners of the land on each side, and each party shall make and keep in repair one-half part thereof when it can be conveniently divided.

Sec. 638. In case of any dispute between the parties concerning the division of any such fence, or as to what part or portion of it shall be made or repaired by each party, respectively, and in all cases of dispute concerning the sufficiency of any fence in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, the matter shall be determined by the Alderman for the time being of the district in which such partition or other fence may be situated.

Sec. 639. When any partition fence cannot be conveniently divided, the same shall be made and kept in repair at the joint and equal expense of the owners of the land on each side.

Sec. 640. When the regulation of a lot, in conformity with the street on which it is situated, shall require the ground of such lot to be raised and kept up higher than the ground of the adjoining lot or lots, and a partition wall for supporting the same shall be necessary, such partition wall shall be made and maintained by the owners, respectively, of the land on each side; and when the same can be equally divided each party shall make and keep in repair one-half part thereof.

Sec. 641. If any dispute shall arise concerning the division of such partition wall between the parties or as to what part or portion of it should be made or repaired by each, respectively, or concerning the sufficiency of any such partition wall, the same shall be determined by the Alderman, as aforesaid.

Sec. 642. Where any partition wall cannot conveniently be divided, the same shall be made and kept in repair at the joint and equal expense of the owners of the land on each side.

Sec. 643. The regulation of lots, in conformity with the street, shall be calculated not to exceed a descent of 2 inches on every 10 feet.

Sec. 644. Where any owner or owners shall insist on maintaining his, her or their ground higher than such regulation, the surplus partition wall which may be necessary to support such height shall be made and maintained at the individual expense of such owner or owners.

Sec. 645. Where any such owner or owners shall insist on regulating his, her or their grounds with a descent less than 2 inches on every 10 feet, the surplus partition wall necessary to support the ground on the adjoining lot regulated in conformity with the preceding section shall, in like manner, be made and maintained at the individual expense of such owner or owners.

Sec. 646. If any person whose duty it may be to make or repair any partition fence or partition wall, or any part thereof, in pursuance of the provisions of this law, shall neglect so to do for six days after being requested, in writing, by the owner or occupant of the adjoining ground, it shall be lawful for such owner or occupant to make or repair such partition fence or wall, or cause the same to be done, and to recover from such person the expense of making or repairing so much thereof as ought to have been made or repaired by him or her, together with cost of suit, in any court having cognizance thereof.

Sec. 647. All outside and boundary fences and all fences erected on the line of any public road, street, lane or avenue in The (Borough of Manhattan) City of New York, shall be at least five feet high, and shall be built of good and substantial materials, and sufficient in all respects to keep out and prevent the encroachment of (cattle, sheep, hogs and other) animals, and shall be kept in good repair and of the height above mentioned.

Sec. 648. The owner or owners, lessee or lessees, tenant or tenants, of any lot, piece of ground or premises, upon which any fence not of the height, and that shall not be erected in the manner and maintained at the height mentioned in the preceding section, or who, having erected the same, shall not keep the same in good repair, shall not recover for any damage he, they or she may sustain from any (cattle, sheep, hog or other) animal doing damage upon his, their or her premises; nor shall any cattle, sheep or other animal be (placed in pound) distrained for doing damage, unless such fence be erected and kept of the height and in the manner mentioned in the last preceding section.

Sec. 649. In case of any dispute between the parties concerning any fence embraced within this article, or the sufficiency thereof, the matter shall be determined by the Alderman for the time being of the district in which such fence may be situated.

Chapter 17—Penalty for Violations.

Sec. 650. Wherever in the foregoing ordinances no specific penalty is provided for the violation of any such ordinance, the penalty for the violation thereof shall be the sum of ten dollars (\$10).

DIVISION TWO.

Chapter 15—The Building Code.

Providing for all matters concerning, affecting or relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or structures erected or to be erected in The City of New York, as constituted by the Greater New York Charter.

Part 1—Short Title of this Ordinance.

A Remedial Ordinance.

Section 1. This ordinance to be known and cited as the Building Code, and presumptively contains the Building Law, except so far as such provisions are contained in the Charter—The following provisions shall constitute and be known as the Building Code and may be cited as such, and presumptively provides for all matters concerning, affecting or relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or structures erected or to be erected in The City of New York, as constituted by the Greater New York Charter, except so far as such provisions are contained in said Charter.

Sec. 2. Building Code to be Construed Liberally—This ordinance is hereby declared to be remedial, and is to be construed liberally to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof.

Part 2—Preliminary Requirements.

Sec. 3. New Buildings and Buildings to be Altered—No wall, structure, building or part thereof shall hereafter be built or constructed, nor shall the plumbing or drainage of any building, structure or premises be constructed or altered in The City of New York, except in conformity with the provisions of this Code. No building already erected, or hereafter to be built, in said City, shall be raised, altered, moved or built upon in any manner that would be in violation of any of the provisions of this Code, or the approval issued thereunder.

Sec. 4. Filing Plans and Statements—Before the erection, construction or alteration of any building or part of any building, structure or part of any structure or wall, or any platform, staging or flooring to be used for standing or seating purposes, and before the construction or alteration of the plumbing or drainage of any building, structure or premises is commenced, the owner or lessee, or agent of either, or the architect or builder employed by such owner or lessee in connection with the proposed erection or alteration, shall submit to the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings for the borough in which the premises are situated, a detailed statement in triplicate of the specifications on appropriate blanks to be furnished to applicants by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, and a full and complete copy of the plans of such proposed work, and such structural detail drawings of said proposed work as the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction may require, all of which shall be accompanied with a statement in writing, sworn to before a Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds, giving the full name and residence, street and number, of the owner, or of each of the owners of said building, or proposed building, structure or proposed structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring. If such erection, construction or alteration, plumbing or drainage or the alteration thereof, is proposed to be made or executed by any other person than the owner or owners of the land in fee, the person or persons intending to make such erection or alteration, or to construct such plumbing or drainage, shall accompany said detailed statement of the specifications and copy of the plans with a statement in writing, sworn to as aforesaid, giving the full name and residence, street and number, of the owner or owners of the land, or proposed building, structure or proposed structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring either as owner, lessee or in any representative capacity, and that he or they are duly authorized to perform said work. Such statement may be made by the agent or architect of the person or persons hereinbefore required to make the same. Any false swearing in a material point in any statement submitted in pursuance of the provisions of this section shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punishable as such. Said sworn statement and detailed statement of specifications and copy of the plans shall be kept on file in the office of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings for the borough where the premises to which they relate are situated, and the erection, construction or alteration of said building, structure, wall, platform, staging or flooring, or any part thereof, and the construction or alteration of the said plumbing or drainage, shall not be commenced or proceeded with until said statements and plans shall have been so filed and approved by the said (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings, and the erection, construction or alteration of such building, structure, platform, staging or flooring, and the construction or alteration of such plumbing or drainage, when proceeded with shall be constructed in accordance with such approved detailed statement of specifications and copy of plans. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings from granting his approval for the erection of any part of a building, or any part of a structure, where plans and detailed statements have been presented for the same before the entire plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been submitted. Any approval which may be issued by a (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings, pursuant to the provisions of this section, but under which no work is commenced within one year from the time of issuance, shall expire by limitation. Ordinary repairs of buildings or structures, or of the plumbing or drainage thereof, may be made without notice to the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, but such repairs shall not be construed to include the cutting away of any stone or brick wall, or any portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any beams or supports, or the removal, change or closing of any staircase, or the alteration of any house sewer or private sewer or drainage system, or the construction of any soil or waste pipe. The foregoing provisions and all the provisions of this Code shall apply with equal force to buildings, both municipal and private. It shall be the duty of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings, having jurisdiction, to approve or reject any plan filed with him pursuant to the provisions of this section within a reasonable time.

Sec. 5. Demolishing Buildings—When plans and detailed statements are filed in the (Department) Bureau of Buildings for the erection of a new building, if an existing building or part of an existing building is to be demolished, such fact shall be stated in the statement so filed.

In demolishing any building, story after story shall be completely removed. No material shall be placed upon the floor of any such building in the course of demolition, but the brick, timbers and other structural parts of each story shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement. The owner, architect, builder or contractor for any building, structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring to be demolished shall give not less than twenty-four hours' notice to the (Department) Bureau of Buildings of such intended demolition.

Part 3—Definitions.

Sec. 6. Measurement of Height for Buildings and Walls—The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the centre of the front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs, and for high-pitched roofs the average of the height of the gable shall be taken as the highest point of the building.

In case a wall is carried on iron or steel girders or iron or steel girders and columns, or piers of masonry, the measurements, as to height for the wall, may be taken from the top of such girder.

When the walls of a structure do not adjoin the street, then the average level for the ground adjoining the walls may be taken instead of the street curb level for the height of such structure.

Sec. 7. Measurement for Width of Buildings—For the purposes of this Code, the greatest linear dimension of any building shall be considered its length and the next greatest linear dimension its width.

Sec. 8. Private Dwellings, Definition of—A private dwelling shall be taken to mean and include every building, which shall be intended or designed for, or used as, the home or residence of not more than two separate and distinct families or households, and in which not more than 15 rooms shall be used for the accommodation of boarders, and no part of which structure is used as a store or for any business purpose. Two or more such dwellings may be connected on each story when used for boarding purposes, provided the halls and stairs of each house shall be left unaltered. Any such building hereafter erected shall not cover more than 90 per cent. of the lot area.

Sec. 9. Apartment Houses, Definition of—An apartment house shall be taken to mean and include every building, which shall be intended or designed for, or used as, the home or residence of three or more families or households, living independently of each other, and in which every such family or household shall have provided for

it a kitchen, set bath tub and water closet, separate and apart from any other. Any such building hereafter erected shall not cover any greater percentage of a lot than is lawful to be covered by a tenement house, and the requirements for light and ventilation for a tenement house shall also apply to an apartment house.

Sec. 10. Hotel, Definition of—A hotel shall be taken to mean and include every building, or part thereof, intended, designed or used for supplying food and shelter to residents or guests, and having a general public dining room or a cafe, or both, and containing also more than 15 sleeping rooms above the first story. Whenever any such building hereafter erected shall be located on any other than a corner lot or plot, it shall not cover in the aggregate more than 90 per cent. of the area of such lot or plot at and above the second story floor level, if not more than five stories in height, and two and one-half per cent. less for every additional story in height; and on a corner lot, when covering an area of not more than 3,000 square feet, it shall not occupy more than 95 per cent. of the area of such lot at and above the second story level. In case any such building is to occupy a number of lots, the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction may allow the free air space, proportioned as herein stated, to be distributed in such manner as, in his opinion, will equally as well secure light and ventilation.

Sec. 11. Office Buildings, Definition of—An office building shall be taken to mean and include every building which shall be divided into rooms above the first story, and be intended and used for business purposes, and no part of which shall be used for living purposes, excepting only for the janitor and his family.

Office buildings when not erected on a corner, shall not cover more than 90 per cent. of the lot area, at and above the second story floor level.

Sec. 12. Frame Buildings, Definition of—A frame building shall be taken to mean a building or structure of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof shall be constructed of wood. Buildings sheathed with boards, and partially or entirely covered with 4 inches of brickwork, shall be deemed to be frame buildings. Wood frames covered with metal shall be deemed to be wood structures.

Part 4—Quality of Materials.

Sec. 13. Brick—The brick used in all buildings shall be good, hard, well burnt brick.

When old brick are used in any wall they shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used, and shall be whole and good, hard, well burnt brick.

Sec. 14. Sand—The sand used for mortar in all buildings shall be clean, sharp grit sand, free from loam or dirt, and shall not be finer than the standard samples kept in the office of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings.

Sec. 15. Lime Mortar—Lime mortar shall be made of one part lime and not more than four parts of sand. All lime used for mortar shall be thoroughly burnt, of good quality, and properly slaked before it is mixed with the sand.

Sec. 16. Cement Mortar—Cement mortar shall be made of cement and sand in the proportion of one part of cement and not more than three parts of sand, and shall be used immediately after being mixed. The cement and sand are to be measured and thoroughly mixed before adding water.

Cement must be very finely ground and free from lumps.

Cements classed as Portland cement shall be considered to mean such cement as will, when tested neat, after one day set in air be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least 120 pounds per square inch, and after one day in air and six days in water be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least 300 pounds per square inch. Cements other than Portland cement shall be considered to mean such cement as will, when tested neat, after one day set in air, be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least 60 pounds per square inch, and after one day in air and six days in water be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least 120 pounds per square inch. Said tests are to be made under the supervision of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, at such times as he may determine, and a record of all cements answering the above requirements shall be kept for public information.

Sec. 17. Cement and Lime Mortar—Cement and lime mortar mixed shall be made of one part of lime, one part of cement and not more than three parts of sand to each.

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

Sec. 19. Quality of Timber—All timbers and wood beams used in any building shall be of good sound material free from rot, large and loose knots, shakes or any imperfection whereby the strength may be impaired, and be of such size and dimensions as the purpose for which the building is intended, require.

Sec. 20. Tests of New Materials—New structural material of whatever nature shall be subjected to such tests to determine its character and quality, as the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings for the borough in which the material is to be used shall direct; the tests shall be made under the supervision of said (Commissioner) Superintendent, or he may direct the architect or owner to file with him a certified copy of the results of tests, such as he may direct, shall be made.

Sec. 21. Structural Material; Wrought-Iron—All wrought iron shall be uniform in character, fibrous, tough and ductile. It shall have an ultimate tensile resistance of not less than 48,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than 24,000 pounds per square inch, and an elongation of 20 per cent. in eight inches when tested in small specimens.

Steel—All structural steel shall have an ultimate tensile strength of from 54,000 pounds to 64,000 pounds per square inch. Its elastic limit shall be not less than 32,000 pounds per square inch and a minimum elongation of not less than 20 per cent. in eight inches. Rivet steel shall have an ultimate strength of from 50,000 to 58,000 pounds per square inch.

Cast Steel—Shall be made of open hearth steel, containing one-quarter to one-half per cent. of carbon, not over eight one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of phosphorus, and shall be practically free from blow-holes.

Cast Iron—Shall be of good foundry mixture, producing a clean, tough, gray iron. Sample bars, five feet long, one inch square, cast in sand molds, placed on supports four feet six inches apart, shall bear a central load of 450 pounds before breaking. Castings shall be free of serious blow-holes, cinder spots and cold shuts. Ultimate tensile strength shall be not less than 16,000 pounds per square inch when tested in small specimens.

Part 5—Excavations and Foundations.

Sec. 22. Excavations—All excavations for buildings shall be properly guarded and protected so as to prevent the same from becoming dangerous to life or limb and shall be sheath-piled where necessary to prevent the adjoining earth from caving in, by the person or persons causing the excavations to be made. Plans filed in the (Department) Bureau of Buildings shall be accompanied by a statement of the character of the soil at the level of the footings.

Whenever an excavation of either earth or rock for building or other purposes shall be intended to be, or shall be carried to the depth of more than 10 feet below the curb, the person or persons causing such excavation to be made shall at all times, from the commencement until the completion thereof, if afforded the necessary license to enter upon the adjoining land, and not otherwise, at his or their own expense, preserve any adjoining or contiguous wall or walls, structure or structures from injury, and support the same by proper foundations, so that the said wall or walls, structure or structures, shall be and remain practically as safe as before such excavation was commenced, whether the said adjoining or contiguous wall or walls, structure or structures, are down more or less than 10 feet below the curb. If the necessary license is not accorded to the person or persons making such excavation, then it shall be the duty of the owner refusing to grant such license to make the adjoining or contiguous wall or walls, structure or structures, safe, and support the same by proper foundations so that adjoining excavations may be made and shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavation is being made for that purpose, when necessary. If such excavation shall not be intended to be, or shall not be carried to a depth of more than 10 feet below the curb, the owner or owners of such adjoining or contiguous wall or walls, structure or structures shall preserve the same from injury, and so support the same by proper foundations that it or they shall be and remain practically as safe as before such excavation was commenced, and shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavation is being made for that purpose, when necessary.

In case an adjoining party wall is intended to be used by the person or persons causing the excavation to be made, and such party wall is in good condition and sufficient for the uses of the adjoining building, then and in such case the person or persons causing the excavations to be made shall, at his or their own expense, preserve such party wall from injury and support the same by proper foundations, so that said party wall shall be and remain practically as safe as before the excavation was commenced.

If the person or persons whose duty it shall be to preserve or protect any wall or walls, structure or structures, from injury, shall neglect or fail so to do after having had a notice of twenty-four hours from the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, then the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings may enter upon the premises and employ such labor, and furnish such materials, and take such steps as, in his judgment, may be necessary to make the same safe and secure, or to prevent the same from becoming unsafe or dangerous, at the expense of the person or persons whose duty it is to keep the same safe and secure. Any party doing the said work, or any part thereof, under and by direction of the said (Department) Bureau of Buildings, may bring and maintain an action against the person or persons last herein referred to, to recover the value of the work done and materials furnished, in and about the said premises, in the same manner as if he had been employed to do the said work by the said person or persons. When an excavation is made on any lot, the person or persons causing such excavation to be made shall build, at his or their own cost and expense, a retaining wall to support the adjoining earth; and such retaining wall shall be carried to the height of the adjoining earth, and be properly protected by coping. The thickness of a retaining wall at its base shall be in no case less than one-fourth of its height.

Sec. 23. Bearing Capacity of Soil—Where no test of the sustaining power of the soil is made, different soils, excluding mud, at the bottom of the footings, shall be deemed to safely sustain the following loads to the superficial foot—namely: Soft clay, one ton per square foot; ordinary clay and sand together, in layers, wet and springy, two tons per square foot; loam, clay or fine sand, firm and dry, three tons per square foot; very firm, coarse sand, stiff gravel or hard clay, four tons per square foot, or as otherwise determined by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction. Where a test is made of the sustaining power of the soil the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings shall be notified, so that he may be present in person or by representative. The record of the test shall be filed in the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. When a doubt arises as to the safe sustaining power of the earth upon which a building is to be erected the (Department) Bureau of Buildings may order borings to be made, or direct the sustaining power of the soil to be tested by and at the expense of the owner of the proposed building.

Sec. 24. Pressure Under Footings of Foundations—The loads exerting pressure under the footings of foundations in buildings more than three (3) stories in height are to be computed as follows: For warehouses and factories they are to be the full dead load and the full live load established by section 130 of this Code. In stores and buildings for light manufacturing purposes they are to be the full dead load and 75 per cent. of the live load established by section 130 of this Code.

In churches, school houses and places of public amusement or assembly, they are to be the full dead load and 75 per cent. of the live load established by section 130 of this Code.

In office buildings, hotels, dwellings, apartment houses, tenement houses, lodging houses and stables they are to be the full dead load and 60 per cent. of the live load established by section 130 of this Code.

Footings will be so designed that the loads will be as nearly uniform as possible and not in excess of the safe bearing capacity of the soil, as established by section 23 of this Code.

Sec. 25. Foundations—Every building, except buildings erected upon solid rock or buildings erected upon wharves and piers on the water front, shall have foundations of brick, stone, iron, steel or concrete laid not less than 4 feet below the surface of the earth, on the solid ground or level surface of rock, or upon piles or ranging timbers when solid earth or rock is not found. Piles intended to sustain a wall, pier or post shall be spaced not more than 36 or less than 20 inches on centers, and they shall be driven to a solid bearing, if practicable to do so, and the number of such piles shall be sufficient to support the superstructure proposed. No pile shall be used of less dimensions than 5 inches at the small end and 10 inches at the butt for short piles, or piles 20 feet or less in length, and 12 inches at the butt for long piles, or piles more than 20 feet in length. No pile shall be weighted with a load exceeding 40,000 pounds. When a pile is not driven to refusal, its safe sustaining power shall be determined by the following formula: Twice the weight of the hammer in tons multiplied by the height of the fall in feet divided by least penetration of pile under the last blow in inches plus one. The (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings shall be notified of the time when such test piles will be driven, that he may be present in person or by representative. The tops of all piles shall be cut off below the lowest water line. When required, concrete shall be rammed down in the interspaces between the heads of the piles to a depth and thickness of not less than 12 inches and for one foot in width outside of the piles. Where ranging and capping timbers are laid on piles for foundations, they shall be of hard wood not less than 6 inches thick and properly joined together, and their tops laid below the lowest water line. Where metal is incorporated in or forms part of a foundation, it shall be thoroughly protected from rust by paint, asphaltum, concrete, or by such materials and in such manner as may be approved by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings. When footings of iron or steel for columns are placed below the water level, they shall be similarly coated, or inclosed in concrete, for preservation against rust. When foundations are carried down through earth by piers of stone, brick or concrete in caissons, the loads on same shall be not more than 15 tons to the square foot when carried down to rock; 10 tons to the square foot when carried down to firm gravel or hard clay; 8 tons to the square foot in open caissons or sheet pile trenches when carried down to rock. Wood piles may be used for the foundations under frame buildings built over the water or on salt meadow land, in which case the piles may project above the water a sufficient height to raise the building above high tide, and the building may be placed directly thereon without other foundation.

Sec. 26. Foundation Walls—Foundation walls shall be construed to include all walls and piers built below the curb level, or nearest tier of beams to the curb, to serve as supports for walls, piers, columns, girders, posts or beams. Foundation walls shall be built of stone, brick, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel. If built of rubble stone, or Portland cement concrete, they shall be at least 8 inches thicker than the wall next above them to a depth of 12 feet below the curb level; and for every additional 10 feet, or part thereof, deeper, they shall be increased 4 inches in thickness. If built of brick, they shall be at least 4 inches thicker than the wall next above them to a depth of 12 feet below the curb level; and for every additional 10 feet, or part thereof, deeper, they shall be increased 4 inches in thickness.

The footing or base course shall be of stone or concrete, or both, or of concrete and stepped-up brickwork, of sufficient thickness and area to safely bear the weight to be imposed thereon. If the footing or base course be of concrete, the concrete shall not be less than 12 inches thick. If of stones, the stones shall not be less than 2 by 3 feet, and at least 8 inches in thickness for walls; and not less than 10 inches in thickness if under piers, columns or posts; the footing or base course, whether formed of concrete or stone, shall be at least 12 inches wider than the bottom width of walls, and at least 12 inches wider on all sides than the bottom width of said piers, columns or posts. If the superimposed load is such as to cause undue transverse strain on a footing projecting 12 inches, the thickness of such footing is to be increased so as to carry the load with safety. For small structures and for small piers sustaining light loads, the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction may, in his discretion, allow a reduction in the thickness and projection for footing or base courses herein specified. All base stones shall be well bedded and laid crosswise, edge to edge.

If stepped-up footings of brick are used in place of stone, above the concrete, the offsets, if laid in single courses, shall each not exceed one and one-half inches, or if laid in double courses, then each shall not exceed 3 inches, offsetting the first course of brickwork, back one-half the thickness of the concrete base, so as to properly distribute the load to be imposed thereon.

If, in place of a continuous foundation wall, isolated piers are to be built to support the superstructure, where the nature of the ground and the character of the building make it necessary, in the opinion of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, inverted arches resting on a proper bed of concrete, both designed to transmit with safety the superimposed loads, shall be turned between the piers. The thrust of the outer piers shall be taken up by suitable wrought iron or steel rods and plates.

Grillage beams of wrought iron or steel resting on a proper concrete bed may be used. Such beams must be provided with separators and bolts inclosed and filled solid between with concrete, and of such sizes and so arranged as to transmit with safety the superimposed loads.

All stone walls 24 inches or less in thickness shall have at least one header extending through the wall in every 3 feet in height from the bottom of the wall, and in every 3 feet in length, and if over 24 inches in thickness, shall have one header for every 6 superficial feet on both sides of the wall, laid on top of each other to bond together, and running into the wall at least 2 feet.

All headers shall be at least 12 inches in width and 8 inches in thickness, and consist of good flat stones.

No stone shall be laid in such walls in any other position than on its natural bed.

No stone shall be used that does not bond or extend into the wall at least 6 inches. Stones shall be firmly bedded in cement mortar and all spaces and joints thoroughly filled.

Part 6—Walls, Piers and Partitions.

Sec. 27. Materials of Walls—The walls of all buildings, other than frame or wood buildings, shall be constructed of stone, brick, Portland cement concrete, iron, steel or other hard, incombustible material and the several component parts of such buildings shall be as herein provided. All buildings shall be inclosed on all sides with independent or party walls.

Sec. 28. Walls and Piers—In all walls of the thickness specified in this Code, the same amount of materials may be used in piers or buttresses. Bearing walls shall be taken to mean those walls on which the beams, girders or trusses rest. If any horizontal section through any part of any bearing wall in any building shows more than 30 per centum area of flues and openings, the said wall shall be increased four inches in thickness for every 15 per centum, or fraction thereof, of flue or opening area in excess of 30 per centum.

The walls and piers of all buildings shall be properly and solidly bonded together with close joints filled with mortar. They shall be built to a line and be carried up plumb and straight. The walls of each story shall be built up the full thickness to the top of the beams above. All brick laid in non-freezing weather shall be well wet before being laid. Walls or piers, or parts of walls and piers, shall not be built in freezing weather, and if frozen, shall not be built upon.

All piers shall be built of stone or good, hard, well-burnt brick laid in cement mortar. Every pier built of brick, containing less than 9 superficial feet at the base, supporting any beam, girder, arch or column on which a wall rests, or lintel spanning an opening over ten feet and supporting a wall, shall at intervals of not over 30 inches apart in height have built into it a bond stone not less than 4 inches thick, or a cast-iron plate of sufficient strength, and the full size of the piers. For piers fronting on a street the bond stones may conform with the kind of stone used for the trimmings of the front. Cap stones of cut granite or blue stone, proportioned to the weight to be carried, but not less than 5 inches in thickness, by the full size of the pier, or cast-iron plates of equal strength by the full size of the pier, shall be set under all columns or girders, except where a 4-inch bond stone is placed immediately below said cap stone, in which case the cap stone may be reduced in horizontal dimensions at the discretion of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction. Isolated brick piers shall not exceed in height ten times their least dimensions. Stone posts for the support of posts or columns above shall not be used in the interior of any building. Where walls or piers are built of coursed stones, with dressed level beds and vertical joints, the (Department) Bureau of Buildings shall have the right to allow such walls or piers to be built of a less thickness than specified for brickwork, but in no case shall said walls or piers be less than three-quarters of the thickness provided for brickwork.

In all brick walls every sixth course shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with brick in running bond, in which latter case every sixth course shall be bonded into the backing by cutting the course of the face brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting the face brick in half and backing the same with a continuous row of headers. Where face brick is used of a different thickness from the brick used for backing, the courses of the exterior and interior brickwork shall be brought to a level bed at intervals of not more than ten courses in height of the face brick, and the face brick shall be properly tied to the backing by a heading course of the face brick. All bearing walls faced with brick laid in running bond shall be 4 inches thicker than the walls are required to be under any section of this Code.

Sec. 29. Ashlar—Stone used for the facing of any building, and known as ashlar, shall not be less than 4 inches thick.

Stone ashlar shall be anchored to the backing and the backing shall be of such thickness as to make the walls, independent of the ashlar, conform as to the thickness with the requirements of sections 31 and 32 of this Code, unless the ashlar be at least 8 inches thick and bonded into the backing, and then it may be counted as part of the thickness of the wall.

Iron ashlar plates used in imitation of stone ashlar on the face of a wall shall be backed up with the same thickness of brickwork as stone ashlar.

Sec. 30. Mortar for Walls and Ashlar—All foundation walls, isolated piers, parapet walls and chimneys above roofs shall be laid in cement mortar, but this shall not prohibit the use, in cold weather, of a small proportion of lime to prevent the mortar from freezing. All other walls built of brick or stone shall be laid in lime, cement, or lime and cement mortar mixed.

The backing up of all stone ashlar shall be laid up with cement mortar, or cement and lime mortar mixed, but the back of the ashlar may be parged with lime mortar to prevent discoloration of the stone.

Sec. 31. Walls for Dwelling Houses—The expression "walls for dwelling houses" shall be taken to mean and include in this class walls for the following buildings:

Dwellings, asylums, apartment houses, convents, club houses, dormitories, hospitals, hotels, lodging houses, tenements, parish buildings, schools, laboratories, studios.

The walls above the basement of dwelling houses not over three stories and basement in height, nor more than 40 feet in height, and not over 20 feet in width, and not over 55 feet in depth, shall have side and party walls not less than 8 inches thick, and front and rear walls not less than 12 inches thick. All walls of dwellings exceeding 20 feet in width and not exceeding 40 feet in height, shall be not less than 12 inches thick. All walls of dwellings 26 feet or less in width between bearing walls which are hereafter erected or which may be altered to be used for dwelling and being over 40 feet in height and not over 50 feet in height, shall be not less than 12 inches thick above the foundation wall. No wall shall be built having a 12-inch thick portion measuring vertically more than 50 feet. If over 50 feet in height and not over 60 feet in height the wall shall be not less than 16 inches thick in the story next above the foundation walls and from thence not less than 12 inches to the top. If over 60 feet in height, and not over 75 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 16 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 25 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and from thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top. If over 75 feet in height, and not over 100 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 20 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, thence not less than 16 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top. If over 100 feet in height and not over 125 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 24 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, thence not less than 16 inches thick to the height of 110 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top. If over 125 feet in height and not over 150 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 28 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 30 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 24 inches thick to the height of 65 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 100 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, thence not less than 16 inches thick to the height of 135 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top. If over 150 feet in height, each additional 30 feet in height or part thereof, next the foundation walls, shall be increased 4 inches in thickness, the upper 150 feet of wall remaining the same as specified for a wall of that height.

All non-fireproof dwelling houses erected under this section, exceeding 26 feet in width, shall have brick fore-and-aft partition walls. All non-bearing walls of buildings hereinbefore in this section specified may be 4 inches less in thickness, provided, however, that none are less than 12 inches thick, except as in this Code specified. Eight-inch brick partition walls may be built to support the beams in such buildings in which

the distance between the main or bearing walls is not over 33 feet; if the distance between the main or bearing walls is over 33 feet the brick partition wall shall not be less than 12 inches thick; provided, that no clear span is over 26 feet. No wall shall be built having any one thickness measuring vertically more than 50 feet. This section shall not be construed to prevent the use of iron or steel girders, or iron or steel girders and columns, or piers of masonry, for the support of the walls and ceilings over any room which has a clear span of more than 26 feet between walls, in such dwellings as are not constructed fireproof, nor to prohibit the use of iron or steel girders, or iron or steel girders and columns in place of brick walls in buildings which are to be used for dwellings when constructed fireproof. If the clear span is to be over 26 feet, then the bearing walls shall be increased 4 inches in thickness for every 12½ feet or part thereof that said span is over 26 feet, or shall have, instead of the increased thickness, such piers, or buttresses as, in the judgment of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, may be necessary.

Whenever two or more dwelling houses shall be constructed not over 12 feet 6 inches in width, and not over 50 feet in height, the alternating centre wall between any two such houses shall be of brick, not less than 8 inches thick above the foundation wall; and the ends of the floor beams shall be so separated that 4 inches of brickwork will be between the beams where they rest on the said centre wall.

Sec. 32. Walls for Warehouses—The expression "walls for warehouses" shall be taken to mean and include in this class walls for the following buildings:

Warehouses, stores, factories, mills, printing houses, pumping stations, refrigerating houses, slaughter houses, wheelwright shops, cooperage shops, breweries, light and power houses, sugar refineries, office buildings, stables, garages, markets, railroad buildings, jails, police stations, court houses, observatories, foundries, machine shops, public assembly buildings, armories, churches, theatres, libraries, museums. The walls of all warehouses, 25 feet or less in width between walls or bearings, shall be not less than 12 inches thick to the height of 40 feet above the foundation walls. If over 40 feet in height, and not over 60 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 16 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest beams to that height, and thence not less than 12 inches thick to the top. If over 60 feet in height, and not over 75 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 20 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 25 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top. If over 75 feet in height, and not over 100 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 24 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top. If over 100 feet in height, and not over 125 feet in height, the walls shall be not less than 28 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 24 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 110 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top. If over 125 feet in height, and not over 150 feet, the walls shall be not less than 32 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 30 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 28 inches thick to the height of 65 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 24 inches thick to the height of 100 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 20 inches thick to the height of 135 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; and thence not less than 16 inches thick to the top. If over 150 feet in height, each additional 25 feet in height, or part thereof next above the foundation walls shall be increased 4 inches in thickness, the upper 150 feet of wall remaining the same as specified for a wall of that height.

If there is to be a clear span of over 25 feet between the bearing walls, such walls shall be 4 inches more in thickness than in this section specified, for every 12½ feet, or fraction thereof, that said walls are more than 25 feet apart, or shall have instead of the increased thickness such piers or buttresses as, in the judgment of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings, may be necessary.

The walls of buildings of a public character shall be not less than in this Code specified for warehouses with such piers or such buttresses, or supplemental columns of iron or steel, as, in the judgment of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, may be necessary to make a safe and substantial building.

In all stores, warehouses and factories over 25 feet in width between walls there shall be brick partition walls, or girders supported on iron, steel or wood columns, or piers of masonry.

In all stores, warehouses or factories, in case iron, steel or wood girders, supported by iron, steel or wood columns, or piers of masonry, are used in place of brick partition walls, the building may be 75 feet wide and 210 feet deep, when extending from street to street, or when otherwise located may cover an area of not more than 8,000 superficial feet. When a building fronts on three streets it may be 105 feet wide and 210 feet deep, or if a corner building fronting on two streets it may cover an area of not more than 12,500 superficial feet; but in no case wider nor deeper, nor to cover a greater area, except in the case of fireproof buildings. An area greater than herein stated may, considering location and purpose, be allowed by the (Board) Bureau of Buildings when the proposed building does not exceed 3 stories in height.

Sec. 33. Increased Thickness of Walls for Buildings More Than 105 Feet in Depth—All Buildings, not excepting dwellings, that are over 105 feet in depth, without a cross-wall or proper piers or buttresses, shall have the side or bearing walls increased in thickness 4 inches more than is specified in the respective sections of this Code for the thickness of walls for every 105 feet, or part thereof, that the said buildings are over 105 feet in depth.

Sec. 34. Reduced Thickness for Interior Walls—In case the walls of any building are less than 25 feet apart, and less than 40 feet in depth, or there are cross-walls which intersect the walls, not more than 40 feet distant, or piers or buttresses built into the walls, the interior walls may be reduced in thickness in just proportion to the number of cross-walls, piers or buttresses, and their nearness to each other; provided, however, that this clause shall not apply to walls below 60 feet in height, and that no such wall shall be less than 12 inches thick at the top, and gradually increased in thickness by set-offs to the bottom. The (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction is hereby authorized and empowered to decide (except where herein otherwise provided for) how much the walls herein mentioned may be permitted to be reduced in thickness, according to the peculiar circumstances of each case, without endangering the strength and safety of the building.

Sec. 35. One-Story Brick Buildings—One-story structures not exceeding a height of 15 feet may be built with 8-inch walls when the bearing walls are not more than 19 feet apart, and the length of the 8-inch bearing walls does not exceed 55 feet. One-story and basement extensions may be built with 8-inch walls when not over 20 feet wide, 20 feet deep and 20 feet high to dwellings.

Sec. 36. Inclosure Walls for Skeleton Structures—Walls of brick built in between iron or steel columns, and supported wholly or in part on iron or steel girders, shall be not less than 12 inches thick for 75 feet of the uppermost height thereof, or to the nearest tier of beams to that measurement, in any building so constructed, and every lower section of 60 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to such vertical measurement, or part thereof, shall have a thickness of 4 inches more than is required for the section next above it down to the tier of beams nearest to the curb level; and thence downward, the thickness of walls shall increase in the ratio prescribed in section 26 of this Code.

Sec. 37. Curtain Walls—Curtain walls built in between piers or iron or steel columns and not supported on steel or iron girders, shall be not less than twelve inches thick for sixty feet of the uppermost height thereof, or nearest tier of beams to that height, and increased four inches for every additional section of sixty feet or nearest tier of beams to that height.

Sec. 38. Existing Party Walls—Walls heretofore built for or used as party walls, whose thickness at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of the then existing laws, but which are not in accordance with the requirements of this Code, may be used, if in good condition, for the ordinary uses of party walls, provided the height of the same be not increased.

Sec. 39. Lining Existing Walls—In case it is desired to increase the height of existing party or independent walls, which are less in thickness than required under this Code, the same shall be done by a lining of brickwork to form a combined thickness with the old wall of not less than four inches more than the thickness required for a new wall corresponding with the total height of the wall when so increased in height. The said linings shall be supported on proper foundations and carried up to such height as the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction may require. No lining shall be less than eight inches in thickness, and all lining shall

be laid up in cement mortar and thoroughly anchored to the old brick walls with suitable wrought-iron anchors, placed two feet apart and properly fastened or driven into the old walls in rows, alternating vertically and horizontally with each other, the old walls being first cleaned of plaster or other coatings where any lining is to be built against the same. No rubble wall shall be lined except after inspection and approval by the (Department) Bureau.

Sec. 40. Walls of Unfinished Buildings—Any building, the erection of which was commenced in accordance with specifications and plans submitted to and approved by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings prior to the passage of this Code, if properly constructed and in safe condition, may be completed or built upon in accordance with the requirements of law, as to thickness of walls, in force at the time when such specification and plans were approved.

Sec. 41. Walls Tied, Anchored and Braced—In no case shall any wall or walls of any building be carried up more than two stories in advance of any other wall, except by permission of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, but this prohibition shall not include the inclosure walls for skeleton buildings. The front, rear, side and party walls shall be properly bonded together, or anchored to each other every six feet in their height by wrought-iron tie anchors, not less than one and a half inches by three-eighths of an inch in size, and not less than twenty-four inches in length. The side anchors shall be built into the side or party walls not less than sixteen inches, and into the front and rear walls, so as to secure the front and rear walls to the side or party walls when not built and bonded together. All exterior piers shall be anchored to the beams or girders on the level of each tier. The walls and beams of every building, during the erection or alteration thereof, shall be strongly braced from the beams of each story and, when required, shall also be braced from the outside until the building is inclosed. The roof tier of wood beams shall be safely anchored with plank or joist to the beams of the story below until the building is inclosed.

Sec. 42. Arches and Lintels—Openings for doors and windows in all buildings shall have good and sufficient arches of stone, brick or terra-cotta, well built and keyed with good and sufficient abutments or lintels of stone, iron or steel of sufficient strength, which shall have a bearing at each end of not less than five inches on the wall. On the inside of all openings in which lintels shall be less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, there shall be timber lintels which shall rest at each end not more than three inches on any wall, which shall be chamfered at each end, and shall have a suitable arch turned over the timber lintel. Or the inside lintel may be of cast iron or wrought iron or steel, and in such case stone blocks or cast-iron plates shall not be required at the ends where the lintel rests on the walls, provided the opening is not more than six feet in width.

All masonry arches shall be capable of sustaining the weight and pressure which they are designed to carry, and the stress at any point shall not exceed the working stress for the material used, as given in section 139 of this Code. Tie rods shall be used where necessary to secure stability.

Sec. 43. Parapet Walls—All exterior and division or party walls over fifteen feet high, excepting where such walls are to be finished with cornices, gutters or crown mouldings, shall have parapet walls not less than eight inches in thickness and carried two feet above the roof, but for warehouses, factories, stores and other buildings used for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the parapet walls shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness and carried three feet above the roof, and all such walls shall be coped with stone, terra-cotta or cast iron.

Sec. 44. Hollow Walls—In all walls that are built hollow the same quantity of stone, brick or concrete shall be used in their construction as if they were built solid, as in this Code provided, and no hollow wall shall be built unless the parts of same are connected by proper ties, either of brick, stone or iron, placed not over twenty-four inches apart.

Sec. 45. Hollow Bricks on Inside of Walls—The inside four inches of all walls may be built of hard-burnt hollow brick, properly tied and bonded into the walls and of the dimension of ordinary bricks. Where hollow tile or porous terra-cotta blocks are used as lining or furring for walls, they shall not be included in the measurement of the thickness of such walls.

Sec. 46. Recesses and Chases in Walls—Recesses for stairways or elevators may be left in the foundation or cellar walls of all buildings, but in no case shall the walls be of less thickness than the walls of the fourth story, unless reinforced by additional piers with iron or steel girders, or iron or steel columns and girders, securely anchored to walls on each side. Recesses for alcoves and similar purposes shall have not less than 8 inches of brickwork at the back of such recesses, and such recesses shall be not more than 8 feet in width, and shall be arched over or spanned with iron or steel lintels, and not carried up higher than 18 inches below the bottom of the beams of the floor next above. No chase for water or other pipes shall be made in any pier, and in no wall more than one-third of its thickness. The chases around said pipe or pipes shall be filled up with solid masonry for the space of 1 foot at the top and bottom of each story. No horizontal recess or chase in any wall shall be allowed exceeding 4 feet in length without permission of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction. The aggregate area of recesses and chases in any wall shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole area of the face of the wall on any story, nor shall any such recess be made within a distance of 6 feet from any other recess in the same wall.

Sec. 47. Furred Walls—In all walls furred with wood, the brickwork between the ends of wood beams shall project the thickness of the furring beyond the inner face of the wall for the full depth of the beams.

Sec. 48. Light and Vent Shafts—In every building hereafter erected or altered, all the walls or partitions forming interior light or vent shafts shall be built of brick or such other fireproof materials as may be approved by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction. The walls of all light or vent shafts, whether exterior or interior, hereafter erected, shall be carried up not less than 3 feet above the level of the roof, and the brick walls coped as other parapet walls. Vent shafts to light interior bathrooms in private dwellings may be built of wood filled in solidly with brick or hard-burnt clay blocks, when extending through not more than one story in height, and carried not less than 2 feet above the roof, covered with a ventilating skylight of metal and glass.

Sec. 49. Brick and Hollow Tile Partitions—Eight-inch brick and 6-inch and 4-inch hollow tile partitions of hard-burnt clay or porous terra-cotta may be built, not exceeding in their vertical portions a measurement of 50, 36 and 24 feet, respectively, and in their horizontal measurement a length not exceeding 75 feet, unless strengthened by proper crosswalls, piers or buttresses, or built in iron or steel framework. All such partitions shall be carried on proper foundations, or on iron or steel girders, or on iron or steel girders and columns or piers of masonry.

Sec. 50. Cellar Partitions in Residence Buildings—One line of fore-and-aft partitions in the cellar or lowest story, supporting stud partitions above, in all residence buildings over 20 feet between bearing walls in the cellar or lowest story, hereafter erected, shall be constructed of brick, not less than 8 inches thick, or piers of brick with openings arched over below the under side of the first tier of beams, or girders of iron or steel and iron columns, or piers of masonry, may be used; or if iron or steel floor beams spanning the distance between bearing walls are used, of adequate strength to support the stud partitions above in addition to the floor load to be sustained by the said iron or steel beams, then the fore-and-aft brick partition, or its equivalent, may be omitted.

Stud partitions, which may be placed in the cellar or lowest story of any building, shall have good solid, stone or brick foundation walls under the same, which shall be built up to the top of the floor beams or sleepers, and the sills of said partitions shall be of locust or other suitable hard wood; but if the walls are built 5 inches higher of brick than the top of the floor beams or sleepers, any wooden sill may be used on which the studs shall be set.

Sec. 51. Main Stud Partitions—In residence buildings, where fore-and-aft stud partitions rest directly over each other, they shall run down between the wood floor beams and rest on the top plate of the partition below, and shall have the studding filled in solid between the uprights to the depth of the floor beams with suitable incombustible materials.

Sec. 52. Timber in Walls Prohibited—No timber shall be used in any wall of any building where stone, brick or iron is commonly used, except inside lintels, as herein provided, and brace blocks, not more than 8 inches in length.

Part 7—Apartment Houses, Tenement Houses and Dwellings of Certain Heights.

Sec. 53. Apartment Houses, Tenement Houses and Dwellings of Certain Heights—Every non-fireproof building hereafter erected or altered for an apartment house or tenement house, five stories in height, or having a basement and four stories in

height above a cellar, to be occupied by one or more families on any floor above the first shall have the first floor above the cellar or lowest story constructed fireproof in such manner as required in section 106 of this Code. When any such non-fireproof building exceeding five stories in height or having a basement and five stories in height above a cellar has a store on the first story, the entire second story floor shall also be constructed fireproof. No non-fireproof apartment house, tenement house or dwelling house shall be hereafter erected more than six stories in height, nor exceed a height of 75 feet, unless such building has both the first and second story floors constructed fireproof, and then the height shall be not more than seven stories nor exceed 85 feet in height. Fireproof apartment houses or tenement houses, if constructed entirely in accordance with the requirements of section 105 of this Code, for fireproof construction may be erected to a height not to exceed 150 feet, but not more than twelve stories in height upon all streets and avenues exceeding 79 feet in width, and 125 feet, but not more than ten stories in height upon all streets and avenues not exceeding 79 feet in width, but any such building, when exceeding 100 feet in height, shall be not less than 40 feet in width. If any such building shall have a frontage exceeding 40 feet and exceeds 85 feet in height, it shall have at least two separate fireproof stairways accessible from each apartment, leading from the ground floor to the roof, one of which shall be remote from elevator shafts.

The stairs from the cellar or lowest story to the fireproof floor next above, when placed within any such building, shall be located, when practicable, to the rear of the staircase leading from the first story to the upper stories and be inclosed with brick or stone walls, and such stairway shall be provided with self-closing fireproof doors at the top and bottom of said flight of stairs. When such stairway is placed underneath the first story staircase, it shall be constructed fireproof and be roofed over with fireproof material, and be also inclosed with brick walls, with self-closing fireproof doors at the top and bottom of said flight of stairs.

When the stairs from the first story to the cellar or lowest story are located in an open side court, the door leading thereto from the first story may be placed underneath the staircase in the first story, and the strings and railings of such outside stairs shall be of iron, and if the stairs be inclosed from the weather, incombustible material only shall be used for that purpose. No closet shall be constructed underneath the first story staircase, but the space thereunder shall be left entirely open and kept free from incumbrance, but this shall not prohibit the inclosing without openings the under portions of the staircase from the foot of the same to a point where the height from the floor line to the soffit of the staircase shall not exceed 5 feet.

All non-fireproof apartment houses and tenement houses exceeding five stories in height or having a basement and five stories in height above a cellar, shall be constructed as in this section before described, and shall also have the halls and stairs inclosed with twelve-inch brick walls. Eight-inch brick walls not exceeding 50 feet in their vertical measurement, may inclose said halls and stairs, and be used as bearing walls where the distance between the outside bearing walls does not exceed 33 feet, and the area between the said brick inclosure walls does not exceed 180 superficial feet. The floors, stairs and ceilings in said halls and stairways shall be made of iron, steel, brick, stone, tile, cement or other hard incombustible materials, excepting that the flooring and sleepers underneath the same may be of wood and the handrails of the stairs may be of hard wood, and the treads may be of oak not less than 1 1/8 inches in thickness, provided that where such wooden treads are used the under side of the stairs shall be entirely lathed with iron or wire lath, and plastered thereon, or covered with metal. At least one flight of such stairs in each of said buildings shall extend to the roof, and be inclosed in a bulkhead built of fireproof materials. The said halls and stairways shall have a connecting fireproof hallway inclosed with suitable walls of brick or such other fireproof materials, including the ceiling in all cases, as may be approved by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, in the first story and extend to the street.

Part 8—Vaults, Areas and Cellars.

Sec. 54. Cellars to Be Connected With Sewers—Before the walls of buildings are carried up above the foundation walls the cellar shall be connected with the street sewers. Should there be no sewer in the street, or if the cellars are below water level, or below the sewer level, then provision shall be made by the owner to prevent water accumulating in the cellars to the injury of the foundations.

Sec. 55. Vaults under Sidewalks—In buildings where the space under the sidewalk is utilized, a sufficient stone or brick wall, or brick arches between iron or steel beams, shall be built to retain the roadway of the street, and the side, end or party walls of such building shall extend under the sidewalk, of sufficient thickness, to such wall. The roofs of all vaults shall be of incombustible material. Openings in the roofs of vaults for the admission of coal or light, or for manholes, or for any other purposes, if placed outside the area line, shall be covered with glass set in iron frames, each glass to measure not more than sixteen square inches, or with iron covers having a rough surface, and rabbed flush with the sidewalk. When any such cover is placed in any sidewalk, it shall be placed as near as practicable to the outside line of the curb. All vaults shall be thoroughly ventilated.

Sec. 56. Areas—All areas shall be properly protected with suitable railings or covered over.

When areas are covered over, iron or iron and glass combined, stone or other incombustible materials shall be used and supported on brick or stone walls, or on iron or steel beams.

Sec. 57. Cellar Floors—The floor of the cellar or lowest story in every dwelling house, apartment house, tenement house, lodging house, hotel, workshop, factory, school, church, hospital and asylum hereafter erected, shall be concreted not less than four inches thick.

Where wood floors are to be laid in such cellars or lowest stories, the sleepers shall be placed on top of the concrete.

Sec. 58. Cellar Ceilings—The ceiling over every cellar or lowest floor in every residence building more than four stories in height, hereafter erected, when the beams are of wood, shall be lathed with iron or wire lath and plastered thereon with two coats of brown mortar of good materials, or such other fireproof covering as may be approved by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction.

Part 9—Wood Beams, Girders and Columns.

Sec. 59. Wood Beams—All wood beams and other timbers in the party wall of every building built of stone, brick or iron shall be separated from the beam or timber entering in the opposite side of the wall by at least 4 inches of solid mason work. No wood floor beams or wood roof beams used in any building hereafter erected shall be of a less thickness than 3 inches. All wood trimmer and header beams shall be proportioned to carry with safety the loads they are intended to sustain. Every wood header or trimmer more than 4 feet long, used in any building, shall be hung in stirrup irons of suitable thickness for the size of the timbers. Every wood beam, except header and tail beams, shall rest at one end 4 inches in the wall, or upon a girder, as authorized by this Code. The ends of all wood floor and roof beams, where they rest on brick walls, shall be cut to a bevel of 3 inches on their depth. In no case shall either end of a floor or roof beam be supported on stud partitions, except in frame buildings. All wood floor and wood roof beams shall be properly bridged with cross bridging, and the distance between bridging or between bridging and walls shall not exceed 8 feet. All wood beams shall be trimmed away from all flues and chimneys, whether the same be a smoke, air or any other flue or chimney. The trimmer beam shall not be less than 8 inches from the inside face of a flue, and 4 inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam not less than 2 inches from the outside face of the brick or stone work of the same; except that for the smoke flues of boilers and furnaces where the brickwork is required to be 8 inches in thickness, the trimmer beam shall be not less than 12 inches from the inside of the flue. The header beam, carrying the tail beams of a floor, and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fireplace, shall be not less than 20 inches from the chimney breast. The safe carrying capacity of wood beams for uniformly distributed loads shall be determined by multiplying the area in square inches by its depth in inches and dividing this product by the span of the beam in feet. This result is to be multiplied by seventy for hemlock, ninety for spruce and white pine, one hundred and twenty for oak and by one hundred and forty for yellow pine. The safe carrying capacity of short span timber beams shall be determined by their resistance to shear in accordance with the unit stresses fixed by section 139 of this Code.

Sec. 60. Anchors and Straps for Wood Beams and Girders—Each tier of beams shall be anchored to the side, front, rear or party walls at intervals of not more than 6 feet apart, with good, strong, wrought iron anchors of not less than 1 1/2 inches by 3/8 of an inch in size, well fastened to the side of the beams by two or more nails

made of wrought iron at least 1/4 of an inch in diameter. Where the beams are supported by girders, the girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other by suitable iron straps. The ends of wood beams resting upon girders shall be butted together end to end and strapped by wrought-iron straps of the same size and distance apart, and in the same beam as the wall anchors, and shall be fastened in the same manner as said wall anchors.

Or they may lap each other at least 12 inches and be well spiked or bolted together where lapped.

Each tier of beams front and rear, opposite each pier, shall have hardwood anchor strips dovetailed into the beams diagonally, which strips shall cover at least 4 beams and be 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide, but no such anchor strips shall be let in within 4 feet of the centre line of the beams; or wood strips may be nailed on the top of the beams and kept in place until the floors are being laid. Every pier and wall, front or rear, shall be well anchored to the beams of each story, with the same size anchors as are required for side walls, which anchors shall hook over the fourth beam.

Sec. 61. Wood Columns and Plates—All timber columns shall be squared at the ends perpendicular to their axes.

To prevent the unit stresses from exceeding those fixed in this Code, timber or iron cap and base plates shall be provided.

Additional iron cheek plates shall be placed between the cap and base plates and bolted to the girders when required to transmit the loads with safety.

Sec. 62. Timber for Trusses—When compression members of trusses are of timber they shall be strained in the direction of the fibre only. When timber is strained in tension it shall be strained in the direction of the fibre only. The working stress in timber struts of pin-connected trusses shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the working stresses established in section 139, of this Code.

Sec. 63. Bolts and Washers for Timber Work—All bolts used in connection with timber and wood beam work shall be provided with washers of such proportions as will reduce the compression on the wood at the face of the washer to that allowed in section 139, this Code, supposing the bolt to be strained to its limit.

Part 10—Chimneys, Flues, Fireplaces and Heating Pipes.

Sec. 64. Trimmer Arches—All fireplaces and chimney breasts where mantels are placed, whether intended for ordinary fireplace uses or not, shall have trimmer arches to support hearths, and the said arches shall be at least 20 inches in width, measured from the face of the chimney breast, and they shall be constructed of brick, stone or burnt clay. The length of a trimmer arch shall be not less than the width of the chimney breast. Wood centres under trimmer arches shall be removed before plastering the ceiling underneath. If a heater is placed in a fireplace, then the hearth shall be the full width of the heater. All fireplaces in which heaters are placed shall have incombustible mantels. No wood mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece; the ironwork of the summer piece shall be placed against the back or stonework of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wood fireboard.

Sec. 65. Chimneys, Flues and Fireplaces—All fireplaces and chimneys in stone or brick walls in any building hereafter erected, except as herein otherwise provided, and any chimney or flue hereafter altered or repaired, without reference to the purpose for which they may be used, shall have the joints struck smooth on the inside, except when lined on the inside with pipe. No parging mortar shall be used on the inside of any fireplace, chimney or flue. The firebacks of all fireplaces hereafter erected shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness, of solid masonry. When a grate is set in a fireplace a lining of firebrick, at least 2 inches in thickness, shall be added to the fireback, unless soapstone, tile or cast iron is used, and filled solidly behind with fireproof material. The stone or brickwork of the smoke flues of all boilers, furnaces, bakers' ovens, large cooking ranges, large laundry stoves, and all flues used for a similar purpose shall be at least 8 inches in thickness, and shall be capped with terra-cotta, stone or cast iron.

The inside 4 inches of all boiler flues shall be firebrick, laid in fire mortar, for a distance of 25 feet in any direction from the source of heat. All smoke flues of smelting furnaces or of steam boilers, or other apparatus which heat the flues to a high temperature, shall be built with double walls of suitable thickness for the temperature, with an air space between the walls, the inside 4 inches of the flues to be of firebrick. All smoke flues shall extend at least 3 feet above a flat roof, and at least 2 feet above a peak roof.

On dwelling houses and stables, three stories or less in height, not less than six of the top courses of a chimney may be laid in pure cement mortar and the brickwork carefully bonded and anchored together in lieu of coping.

In all buildings hereafter erected every smoke flue, except the flues hereinbefore mentioned, shall be lined on the inside with cast iron or well-burnt clay, or terra-cotta pipe, made smooth on the inside, from the bottom of the flue, or from the throat of the fireplace, if the flue starts from the latter, and carried up continuously to the extreme height of the flue. The ends of all such lining pipes shall be made to fit close together, and the pipe shall be built in as the flue or flues are carried up. Each smoke pipe shall be inclosed on all sides with not less than 4 inches of brickwork properly bonded together.

All flues in every building shall be properly cleaned and all rubbish removed, and the flues left smooth on the inside upon the completion of the building.

Sec. 66. Chimney Supports—No chimney shall be started or built upon any floor or beam of wood.

In no case shall a chimney be corbeled out more than 8 inches from the wall, and in all such cases the corbeling shall consist of at least five courses of brick, but no corbeling more than 4 inches shall be allowed in 8-inch brick walls. Where chimneys are supported by piers, the piers shall start from the foundation on the same line with the chimney breast, and shall be not less than 12 inches on the face, properly bonded into the walls. When a chimney is to be cut off below, in whole or in part, it shall be wholly supported by stone, brick, iron or steel. All chimneys which shall be dangerous in any manner whatever shall be repaired and made safe or taken down.

Sec. 67. Chimneys of Cupolas—Iron cupola chimneys of foundries shall extend at least 10 feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of 50 feet of such cupola, and be covered on top with a heavy wire netting. No woodwork shall be placed within 2 feet of the cupola.

Sec. 68. Hot Air Flues, Pipes and Vent Ducts—All stone or brick hot air flues and shafts shall be lined with tin, galvanized iron or burnt-clay pipes. No wood casing, furring or lath shall be placed against or cover any smoke flue or metal pipe used to convey hot air or steam. No smoke pipe shall pass through any wood floor. No stovepipe shall be placed nearer than 9 inches to any lath and plaster or board partition, ceiling or any woodwork. Smoke pipes of laundry stoves, large cooking ranges and of furnaces shall be not less than 15 inches from any woodwork, unless they are properly guarded by metal shields; if so guarded, stovepipes shall be not less than 6 inches distant, smoke pipes of laundry stoves, large cooking ranges and of furnaces shall be not less than 9 inches distant from any woodwork. Where smoke pipes pass through a lath and plaster partition they shall be guarded by galvanized iron ventilated thimbles at least 12 inches larger in diameter than the pipes, or by galvanized iron thimbles built in at least 8 inches of brickwork. No smoke pipe shall pass through the roof of any building unless a special permit be first obtained from the Building Department for the same. If a permit is so granted, then the roof through which the smoke pipe passes shall be protected in the following manner: A galvanized iron ventilated thimble of the following dimensions shall be placed; in case of a stovepipe, the diameter of the outside guard shall be not less than 12 inches and the diameter of the inner one, 8 inches, and for all furnaces, or where similar large hot fires are used, the diameter of the outside guard shall be not less than 18 inches and the diameter of the inner one 12 inches. The smoke pipe thimbles shall extend from the under side of the ceiling or roof beams to at least 9 inches above the roof, and they shall have opening for ventilation at the lower end where the smoke pipes enter, also at the top of the guards above the roof. Where a smoke pipe of a boiler passes through a roof of the same shall be guarded by a ventilated thimble, same as before specified, 36 inches larger than the diameter of the smoke pipe of the boiler. Tin or other metal pipes in brick or stone walls, used or intended to be used to convey heated air, shall be covered with brick or stone at least 4 inches in thickness. Woodwork near hot-air pipes shall be guarded in the following manner: A hot-air pipe shall be placed inside another pipe, 1 inch larger in diameter, or a metal shield shall be placed not less than one-half inch from the hot-air pipe; the outside pipe or the metal shield shall remain 1 1/2 inches away from the woodwork and the latter must be tin lined, or in lieu of the

above protection, 4 inches of brickwork may be placed between the hot-air pipe and the woodwork. This shall not prevent the placing of metal lath and plaster directly on the face of hot-air pipes or the placing of woodwork on such metal lath or plaster, provided the distance is not less than seven-eighths of an inch. No vertical hot-air pipe shall be placed in a stud partition, or in a wood inclosure, unless it be at least 8 feet distant in a horizontal direction from the furnace. Hot-air pipes in closets shall be double, with a space of 1 inch between them. Horizontal hot-air pipes shall be placed 6 inches below the floor beams or ceiling; if the floor beams or ceiling are plastered and protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall be not less than 3 inches.

Vent flues or ducts for the removal of foul or vitiated air in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the rooms, may be constructed of iron, or other incombustible material, and shall not be placed nearer than 1 inch to any woodwork, and no such pipe shall be used for any other purpose.

In the support or construction of such ducts, if placed in a public school room, no wood furring or other inflammable material shall be nearer than 2 inches to said flues or ducts, and shall be covered on all sides other than those resting against brick, terra cotta, or other incombustible material, with metal lath plastered with at least two heavy coats of mortar, and having at least one-half inch air space between the flues or ducts and the lath and plaster.

Sec. 60. Steam and Hot Water Heating Pipes—Steam or hot water heating pipes shall not be placed within 2 inches of any timber or woodwork, unless the timber or woodwork is protected by a metal shield; then the distance shall be not less than 1 inch. All steam or hot water heating pipes passing through floors and ceilings or lath and plastered partitions shall be protected by a metal tube 1 inch larger in diameter than the pipe having a metal cap at the floor, and where they are run in a horizontal direction between a floor and ceiling a metal shield shall be placed on the under side of the floor over them, and on the sides of wood beams running parallel with said pipe.

All wood boxes or casings inclosing steam or hot water heating pipes and all wood covers to recesses in walls in which steam or hot water heating pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal.

All pipes or ducts used to convey air warmed by steam or hot water shall be of metal or other fireproof material. All steam and hot water pipe coverings shall consist of fireproof materials only.

Part 11—General Construction.

Sec. 70. Ducts for Pipes—All ducts for pipes, wires, and other similar purposes shall be inclosed on all sides with fireproof material, and the opening through each floor shall be properly fire-stopped.

Sec. 71. Studded-off Spaces—Where walls are studded-off, the space between the inside face of the wall and the studding shall be fire-stopped with fireproof material placed on the under side of the wood beams above, for a depth of not less than 4 inches, and be securely supported; or the beams directly over the studded-off space shall be deafened with not less than 4 inches of fireproof material, which may be laid on boards cut in between the beams.

Sec. 72. Wainscoting—When wainscoting is used in any building hereafter erected, the surface of the wall or partition behind such wainscoting shall be plastered flush with the grounds and down to the floor line.

Sec. 73. Bay, Oriel and Show Windows—Bay windows, oriel windows and show windows on the street front or side of any building may project not more than 1 foot beyond the building line and shall be constructed of such materials and in such manner as will meet with the approval of the (Department) Superintendent of Buildings.

Any such window that does not extend more than 3 feet above the second-story floor of any dwelling-house may be built of wood covered with metal.

Part 12—Stairs and Entrance.

Sec. 74. Entrance to Basement—Every dwelling-house arranged for or occupied by two or more families above the first story, hereafter erected, shall be provided with an entrance to the basement therefrom from the outside of such building.

Sec. 75. Stairs, Number Regulated by Area of Building—In any building hereafter erected to be used as a store, factory, hotel or lodging house, covering a lot area exceeding 2,500 feet and not exceeding 5,000 feet, there shall be provided at least two continuous lines of stairs remote from each other; and every such building shall have at least one continuous line of stairs for each 5,000 feet of lot area covered, or part thereof, in excess of that required for 5,000 feet of area. When any such building covers an area of lot greater than 15,000 feet the number of stairs shall be increased proportionately, or as will meet with the approval of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction.

Sec. 76. Engineers' Stationary Ladders—Every building in which boilers or machinery are placed in the cellar or lowest story shall have stationary iron ladders or stairs from such story leading direct to a manhole above on the sidewalk, or other outside exit.

Sec. 77. Slate and Stone Treads of Stairs to Be Supported—In all buildings hereafter erected more than seven stories in height, where the treads and landings of iron stairs are of slate, marble or other stone, they shall each be supported directly underneath, for their entire length and width, by an iron plate made solid or having openings not exceeding 4 inches square in same, of adequate strength and securely fastened to the strings. In case such supporting plates be made solid, the treads may be of oak, not less than 1 1/8 inches thick.

Part 13—Skylights and Floor Lights.

Sec. 78. Metal Skylights—All skylights having a superficial area of more than 9 square feet, placed in any building, shall have the sashes and frames thereof constructed of iron and glass. Every fireproof roof hereafter placed on any building shall have, besides the usual scuttle or bulkhead, a skylight or skylights of a superficial area equal to not less than one-fiftieth the superficial area of such fireproof roof. Skylights hereafter placed in public buildings, over any passageway or room of public resort, shall have immediately underneath the glass thereof a wire netting, unless the glass contains a wire netting within itself.

Sec. 79. Floor Lights—Floor lights, used for transmission of light to floors below, shall be constructed of metal frames and bars or plates, and if any glass in same measures more than 16 square inches, the glass shall be provided with a mesh of wire either in the glass or under the same, and the floor lights shall be of the same proportional strength as the floors in which they are placed.

Part 14—Inclosure and Shed Coverings for the Protection of Pedestrians.

Sec. 80. Inclosure and Shed Coverings for the Protection of Pedestrians—Whenever buildings shall be erected or increased to over 65 feet in height, upon or along any street, the owner, builder or contractor constructing or repairing such buildings shall have erected and maintained during such construction or repair a shed over the sidewalk in front of said premises, extending from building line to curb, the same to be properly, strongly and tightly constructed, so as to protect pedestrians and others using such streets. Whenever outside scaffolds are required to carry on the construction of buildings over 85 feet in height, whether the same be constructed by poles or thrust-out scaffold, there shall be erected on its outer edge and ends an inclosure of wire netting of not over 2-inch mesh, or of boards not less than 3/4 inch thick, placed not over 1 1/2 inches apart, well secured to uprights not less than 2 inches by 4 inches, fastened to planks or timbers, and resting on put logs or thrust outs. The said inclosure shall be carried up at least 5 feet in advance above the level on which the workmen employed on said front are working. The said thrust cuts shall be not less than 3 by 10, of spruce or yellow pine, and to be doubled or tripled, as may be required for the load to be carried, and to be thoroughly braced and secured; or said timbers can be in one stick, if proportioned to the load. The flooring on thrust outs and put logs shall be tightly constructed with plank. This said floor and inclosure shall not be removed until a like floor and inclosure is already prepared and in position on the story above. In all buildings over 85 feet in height, during construction or alteration, the windows on each floor above the second shall be properly inclosed as soon as the story is built. If the walls of such buildings are carried up two stories or more above the roofs of adjoining buildings, proper means shall be provided and used for the protection of skylights and roofs of such adjoining buildings. The protection over skylights shall be of stout wire netting not over

3/4-inch mesh, on stout timbers, and properly secured. All such sheds and inclosures are to be subject to the inspection of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. Should said adjoining owner, tenant or lessee refuse to grant permission to have said roofs and skylights so protected, such refusal by said owner, tenant or lessee shall relieve the owner of the building in course of construction from any responsibility for damage done to persons or property on or within the premises affected. Should such inclosure or protection not be so erected, the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction shall cause a notice to be served personally upon the owner, or his authorized agent, constructing or repairing such buildings, or the owner, tenant, or lessee of adjoining premises, requiring such inclosure or protection, as provided in this section, specifying the manner in which same shall be erected; and if such inclosures or protections are not erected, strengthened or modified as provided in such notice within three days after the service thereof, the said (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction shall have full power and authority to cause such inclosure to be erected on the fronts and roofs and the skylights protected, and all expenses connected with same may become a lien on the property in interest so inclosed and protected, and which lien may be created and enforced in the same manner as now provided for in section 156 of this Code.

Part 15—Miscellaneous Buildings.

Sec. 81. Grain Elevators—Nothing in this Code shall be so construed as to apply to or prevent the erection of what are known as grain elevators, as usually constructed, provided they are erected on tidewater, or adjacent to the river front in said City, in isolated localities, under such conditions as the (Department) Bureau of Buildings may prescribe, including location.

Sec. 82. Exhibition Buildings—Buildings for fair and exhibition purposes, towers for observation purposes and structures for similar uses, whether temporary or permanent in character, shall be constructed in such manner and under such conditions as the (Board) Bureau of Buildings may prescribe.

Sec. 83. Smokehouses—All smokehouses shall be of fireproof construction, with brick walls, iron doors and brick or metal roofs. An iron guard shall be placed over and 3 feet above the fire, and the hanging rails shall be of iron. The walls of all smokehouses shall be built up at least 3 feet higher than the roof of the building in which they are located.

Part 16—Heating Apparatus, Drying Rooms, Gas and Water Pipes.

Sec. 84. Heating Furnaces and Boilers—A brick-set boiler shall not be placed on any wood or combustible floor or beams. Wood or combustible floors and beams under and not less than 3 feet in front and 1 foot on the sides of all portable boilers shall be protected by a suitable brick foundation of not less than two courses of brick well laid in mortar on sheet iron; the said sheet iron shall extend at least 24 inches outside of the foundation at the sides and front. Bearing lines of bricks, laid on the flat, with air spaces between them, shall be placed on the foundation to support a cast-iron ash pan of suitable thickness, on which the base of the boiler shall be placed, and shall have a flange, turned up in the front and on the sides, 4 inches high; said pan shall be in width not less than the base of the boiler and shall extend at least 2 feet in front of it. If a boiler is supported on a cast-iron base with a bottom of the required thickness for an ash pan, and is placed on bearing lines of brick in the same manner as specified for an ash pan, then an ash pan shall be placed in front of the said base and shall not be required to extend under it. All lath and plaster and wood ceilings and beams over and to a distance of not less than 4 feet in front of all boilers shall be shielded with metal. The distance from the top of the boiler to said shield shall be not less than 12 inches. No combustible partition shall be within 4 feet of the sides and back and 6 feet from the front of any boiler, unless said partition shall be covered with metal to the height of at least 3 feet above the floor, and shall extend from the end or back of the boiler to at least 5 feet in front of it; then the distance shall be not less than 2 feet from the sides and 5 feet from the front of the boiler. All brick hot air furnaces shall have two covers, with an air space of at least 4 inches between them; the inner cover of the hot air chamber shall be either a brick arch or two courses of brick laid on galvanized iron or tin, supported on iron bars; the outside cover, which is the top of the furnace, shall be made of brick or metal supported on iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight, and shall not be less than 4 inches below any combustible ceiling or floor beams. The walls of the furnace shall be built hollow in the following manner: One inner and one outer wall, each 4 inches in thickness, properly bonded together with an air space of not less than 3 inches between them. Furnaces must be built at least 4 inches from all woodwork. The cold air boxes of all hot air furnaces shall be made of metal, brick or other incombustible material, for a distance of at least 10 feet from the furnace. All portable hot air furnaces shall be placed at least 2 feet from any wood or combustible partition or ceiling, unless the partitions and ceilings are properly protected by a metal shield, when the distance shall be not less than 1 foot. Wood floors under all portable furnaces shall be protected by two courses of brickwork well laid in mortar on sheet iron. Said brickwork shall extend at least 2 feet beyond the furnace in front of the ashpan.

Sec. 85. Registers—Registers located over a brick furnace shall be supported by a brick shaft built up from the cover of the hot air chamber; said shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe, and all wood beams shall be trimmed away not less than 4 inches from it. Where a register is placed on any woodwork in connection with a metal pipe or duct the end of the said pipe or duct shall be flanged over the woodwork under it. All registers for hot air furnaces placed in any woodwork or combustible floors shall have stone or iron borders firmly set in plaster of paris or gauged mortar. All register boxes shall be made of tin plate or galvanized iron with a flange on the top to fit the groove in the frame, the register to rest upon the same; there shall be an open space of 2 inches on all sides of the register box, extending from the under side of the border to and through the ceiling below. The said opening shall be fitted with a tight tin or galvanized iron casing, the upper end of which shall be turned under the frame. When a register box is placed in the floor over a portable furnace, the open space on all sides of the register box shall be not less than 3 inches. When only one register is connected with a furnace said register shall have no valve.

Sec. 86. Drying Rooms—All walls, ceilings and partitions inclosing drying rooms, when not made of fireproof material, shall be wire lathed and plastered, or covered with metal, tile or other hard incombustible material.

Sec. 87. Ranges and Stoves—Where a kitchen range is placed from 12 to 6 inches from a wood stud partition, the said partition shall be shielded with metal from the floor to the height of not less than 3 feet higher than the range; if the range is within 6 inches of the partition, then the studs shall be cut away and framed 3 feet higher and 1 foot wider than the range, and filled in to the face of the said stud partition with brick or fireproof blocks, and plastered thereon. All ranges on wood or combustible floors and beams that are not supported on legs and have ash pans 3 inches or more above their base, shall be set on suitable brick foundations, consisting of not less than two courses of brick well laid in mortar on sheet iron, except small ranges such as are used in apartment houses that have ash pans 3 inches or more above their base, which shall be placed on at least one course of brickwork on sheet iron or cement. No range shall be placed against a furred wall. All lath and plaster or wood ceilings over all large ranges and ranges in hotels and restaurants, shall be guarded by metal hoods placed at least 9 inches below the ceiling. A ventilating pipe connected with a hood over a range shall be at least 9 inches from all lath and plaster or woodwork, and shielded. If the pipe is less than 9 inches from lath and plaster and woodwork, then the pipe shall be covered with 1 inch of asbestos plaster on wire mesh. No ventilating pipe connected with a hood over a range shall pass through any floor. Laundry stoves on wood or combustible floors shall have a course of bricks, laid on metal, on the floor under and extended 24 inches on all sides of them. All stoves for heating purposes shall be properly supported on iron legs resting on the floor 3 feet from all lath and plaster or woodwork; if the lath and plaster or woodwork is properly protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall be not less than 18 inches. A metal shield shall be placed under and 12 inches in front of the ash pan of all stoves that are placed on wood floors. All low gas stoves shall be placed on iron stands, or the burners shall be at least 6 inches above the base of the stoves, and metal guard plates placed 4 inches below the burners, and all woodwork under them shall be covered with metal.

Sec. 88. Notice as to Heating Apparatus—In cases where hot water, steam, hot air or other heating appliances or furnaces are hereafter placed in any building, or flues or fireplaces are changed or enlarged, due notice shall first be given to the (Department) Bureau of Buildings by the person or persons placing the said furnace or furnaces in said building, or by the contractor or superintendent of said work.

Sec. 89. Gas and Water Pipes—Every building, other than a dwelling house, hereafter erected, and all factories, hotels, churches, theatres, schoolhouses and other buildings of a public character now erected in which gas or steam is used for lighting or heating, shall have the supply pipes leading from the street mains provided each with a stopcock placed in the sidewalk at or near the curb, and so arranged as to allow of shutting off at that point. No gas, water or other pipes which may be introduced into any buildings shall be let into the beams unless the same be placed within 36 inches of the end of the beams; and in no building shall the said pipes be let into the beams more than 2 inches in depth. All said pipes shall be installed in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the (Board) *Bureau of Buildings*. All gas brackets shall be placed at least 3 feet below any ceiling or woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a shield; in which case the distance shall be not less than 18 inches. No swinging or folding gas bracket shall be placed against any stud partition or woodwork. No gas bracket or any lath and plaster partition or woodwork shall be less than 5 inches in length, measured from the burner to the plaster surface or woodwork. Gaslights placed near window curtains or any other combustible material shall be protected by a proper shield.

Part 17—Roofs, Leaders, Cornices, Bulkheads, Scuttles and Tanks.

Sec. 90. Mansard Roofs—If a mansard or other roof of like character having a pitch of over 60 degrees be placed on any building, except a wood building, or a dwelling house not exceeding three stories nor more than 40 feet in height, it shall be constructed of iron rafters and lathed with iron or steel on the inside and plastered, or filled in with fireproof material not less than 3 inches thick, and covered with metal, slate or tile.

Sec. 91. Cornices and Gutters—On all buildings hereafter erected within the fire limits, the exterior cornices, inclusive of those on show windows, and gutters shall be of some fireproof material. All fireproof cornices shall be well secured to the walls with iron anchors, independent of any woodwork. In all cases the walls shall be carried up to the planking of the roof. Where the cornice projects above the roof the walls shall be carried up to the top of the cornice. The party walls shall in all cases extend up above the planking of the cornice and be coped. All exterior wooden cornices that may now be or that may hereafter become unsafe or rotten shall be taken down, and if replaced, shall be constructed of some fireproof material. All exterior cornices of wood or gutters that may hereafter be damaged by fire to the extent of one-half shall be taken down, and if replaced shall be constructed of some fireproof material; but if not damaged to the extent of one-half, the same may be repaired with the same kind of material of which they were originally constructed.

Sec. 92. Bulkheads on Roofs and Scuttles—Bulkheads used as inclosures for tanks and elevators, and coverings for the machinery of elevators and all other bulkheads, including the bulkheads of all dwelling houses more than four stories in height hereafter erected or altered, may be constructed of hollow fireproof blocks, or of wood covered with not less than 2 inches of fireproof material, or filled in the thickness of the studding with such material, and covered on all outside surfaces with metal, including both surfaces and edges of doors. All such buildings shall have scuttles or bulkheads covered with some fireproof materials, with ladders or stairs leading thereto and easily accessible to all occupants. No scuttle shall be less in size than 2 by 3 feet. No staging or stand shall be constructed or occupied upon the roof of any building without first obtaining the approval of the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction.

Sec. 93. Tanks—Tanks containing more than 500 gallons of water or other fluid hereafter placed in any story, or on the roof or above the roof, of any building now or hereafter erected, shall be supported on iron or steel beams of sufficient strength to safely carry the same; and the beams shall rest at both their ends on brick walls or on iron or steel girders or iron or steel columns or piers of masonry. Underneath any said water tank or on the side near the bottom of the same, there shall be a short pipe or outlet, not less than 4 inches in diameter, fitted with a suitable valve having a lever or wheel handle to same, so that firemen or others can readily discharge the weight of the fluid contents from the tank in case of necessity. Such tanks shall be placed, where practicable, at one corner of a building, and shall not be placed over nor near a line of stairs. Covers on top of water tanks placed on roofs, if of wood, shall be covered with tin. *Tanks used as supply for fire lines, or standpipes, shall be provided with a heating device, which shall be used to prevent the water from freezing in cold weather.*

Sec. 94. Roofing and Leaders within the Fire Limits—The planking and sheathing of the roofs of buildings shall not in any case be extended across the side or party wall thereof. Every building and the tops and sides of every dormer window thereon shall be covered and roofed with brick, tile, slate, tin, copper, iron; or plastic slate, asphalt, slag or gravel may be used, provided such roofing shall be composed of not less than five layers of roofing felt, cemented together and finished with not less than 10 gallons of coal tar, pitch or asphalt to each 100 square feet of roof, or such other quality of fireproof roofing as the (Board) *Bureau of Buildings*, under its certificate, may authorize, and the outside of the frames of every dormer window hereafter placed upon any building shall be made of some fireproof material. No wood building within the fire limits more than two stories or above 20 feet in height above the curb level to the highest part thereof, which shall require roofing, shall be roofed with any other roofing or covered except as aforesaid. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the repairing of any shingle roof, provided the building is not altered in height. All buildings shall be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from the roofs in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said buildings from injury. In no case shall the water from the said leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk, but the same shall be conducted by pipe or pipes to the sewer. If there be no sewer in the street upon which such buildings front, then the water from said leader shall be conducted by proper pipe or pipes below the surface of the sidewalk to the street gutter.

Part 18—Elevators, Hoistways and Dumbwaiters.

Sec. 95. Elevators and Hoistways—In any building in which there shall be any hoistway or freight elevator or well hole not inclosed in walls constructed of brick or other fireproof material and provided with fireproof doors, the openings thereof through and upon each floor of said building shall be provided with and protected by a substantial guard or gate and with such good and sufficient trap doors as may be directed and approved by the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*; and when in the opinion of the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction, automatic trap doors are required to the floor openings of any uninclosed freight elevator, the same shall be constructed so as to form a substantial floor surface when closed, and so arranged as to open and close by the action of the elevator in its passage, either ascending or descending. The said (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* shall have exclusive power and authority to require the openings of hoistways or hoistway shafts, elevators and well holes in buildings to be inclosed or secured by trap doors, guards or gates and railings. Such guards or gates shall be kept closed at all times, except when in actual use, and the trap doors shall be closed at the close of the business of each day by the occupant or occupants of the building having the use or control of the same.

Sec. 96. Elevator Inclosures—All elevators hereafter placed in any building, except such fireproof buildings as have been or may be hereafter erected, shall be inclosed in suitable walls of brick or with a suitable framework of iron and burnt clay filling, or of such other fireproof material and form of construction as may be approved by the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*, except that the inclosure walls in non-fireproof buildings over five stories high, used as warehouses or factories, shall be of brick. If the inclosure walls are of brick, laid in cement mortar, and not used as bearing walls, they may be 8 inches in thickness for not more than 50 feet of their uppermost height, and increasing in thickness 4 inches for each lower 50 feet portion or part thereof. Said walls or construction shall extend through and at least 3 feet above the roof. All openings in the said walls shall be provided with fireproof shutters or fireproof doors, made solid for 3 feet above the floor level, except that the doors used for openings in buildings intended for the occupancy of one family may be of wood covered on the inner surface and edges with metal, not including the openings in the cellar, nor above the roof in any such shaft walls. The roofs over all inclosed elevators shall be made of fireproof materials, with a skylight at least three-fourths the area of the shaft, made of glass set in iron frames. When the shaft does not extend to the ground the lower end shall be inclosed in fireproof material.

Sec. 97. Dumb-waiter Shafts—All dumb-waiter shafts, except such as do not extend more than three stories above the cellar or basement in dwelling houses,

shall be inclosed in suitable walls of brick or with burnt clay blocks, set in iron frames of proper strength, or fireproof blocks strengthened with metal dowels, or such other fireproof material and form of construction as may be approved by the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction. Said walls or construction shall extend at least 3 feet above the roof and be covered with a skylight at least three-fourths the area of the shaft, made with metal frames and glazed. All openings in the inclosure walls or construction shall be provided with self-closing fireproof doors. When the shaft does not extend to the floor level of the lowest story, the bottom of the shaft shall be constructed of fireproof material.

Sec. 98. Elevators in Staircase Inclosures—Open grillwork inclosures for passenger elevators, not extending below the level of the first floor, may be erected in staircase inclosures in buildings where the entire space occupied by the stairs and elevators is inclosed in brick or stone walls, and the stairs are constructed as specified in section 53 of this Code.

Sec. 99. Elevators in Existing Hotels—In every non-fireproof building used or occupied as a hotel, in which there is an elevator not inclosed in fireproof shafts, such elevator shall be inclosed in suitable walls, constructed and arranged as in this Code required for elevator shafts.

Sec. 100. Screen Under Elevator Sheaves—Immediately under the sheaves at the top of every elevator shaft in any building there shall be provided and placed a substantial grating or screen of iron or steel, of such construction as shall be approved by the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*.

Sec. 101. Inspection of Elevators—The (Commissioners) *Superintendents of Buildings* shall cause an inspection of elevators carrying passengers or employees to be made at least once every three months, and shall make regulations for the inspection of such elevators with a view to safety; and shall also prescribe suitable qualifications for persons who are placed in charge of the running of such elevators. The regulations shall require any repairs found necessary to any such elevators to be made without delay by the owner or lessee. In case defects are found to exist which endanger life or limb by the continued use of such elevator, then, upon notice from the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*, the use of such elevator shall cease, and it shall not again be used until a certificate shall be first obtained from said (Department) *Bureau* that such elevator has been made safe. No person shall employ or permit any person to be in charge of running any passenger elevator who does not possess the qualifications prescribed therefor.

Every freight elevator or lift shall have a notice posted conspicuously thereon as follows: "Persons riding on this elevator do so at their own risk."

Part 19—Fire Appliances, Fire-escapes and Fireproof Shutters and Doors.

Sec. 102. In every building now erected, unless already provided with a 3-inch or larger vertical pipe, which exceeds 100 feet in height, and in every building hereafter to be erected exceeding 85 feet in height, and when any such building does not exceed 150 feet in height, it shall be provided with a 4-inch standpipe, running from cellar to roof, with one two-way 3-inch Siamese connection to be placed on street above the curb level, and with one 2½-inch outlet, with hose attached thereto on each floor, placed as near the stairs as practicable, and all buildings now erected, unless already provided with a 3-inch or larger vertical pipe, or hereafter to be erected, exceeding 150 feet in height, shall be provided with an auxiliary fire apparatus and appliances, consisting of water tank on roof, or in cellar, standpipes, hose, nozzles, wrenches, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes, and such other appliances as may be required by the Fire Department—all to be of the best material and of the sizes, patterns and regulation kinds used and required by the Fire Department. In every such building a steam or electric pump and at least one passenger elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department during all hours of the night and day, including holidays and Sundays. The said steam or electric pumps, if located in the lowest story, shall be placed not less than 2 feet above the floor level. All the wires and cables which supply power to the electric pumps shall be covered with fireproof material, or protected in such other manner as to prevent the destruction or damage of said cables and wires by fire. The boilers which supply power to the passenger elevators and steam or electric pumps, if located in the lowest story, shall be so surrounded by a dwarf brick wall laid in cement mortar, or other suitable permanent waterproof construction, as to exclude water to the depth of 2 feet above the floor level from flowing into the ash pits of said boilers. When the level of the floor of the lowest story is above the level of the sewer in the street a large cesspool shall be placed in said floor and connected by a 4-inch cast-iron drain pipe with the street sewer. Standpipes shall not be less than 6 inches in diameter for all buildings exceeding 150 feet in height. All standpipes shall extend to the street and there be provided at or near the sidewalk level with the Siamese connections. Said standpipes shall also extend to the roof. Valve outlets shall be provided on each and every story, including the basement and cellar and on the roof. All valves, hose, tools and other appliances provided for in this section shall be kept in perfect working order, and once a month the person in charge of said building shall make a thorough inspection of the same to see that all valves, hose and other appliances are in perfect working order and ready for immediate use by the Fire Department. If any of the said buildings extend from street to street, or form an L shape, they shall be provided with standpipes for each street frontage. In such buildings as are used or occupied for business or manufacturing purposes there shall be provided, in connection with said standpipe or pipes, 2½-inch perforated iron pipes placed on and along the ceiling line of each floor below the first floor, and extending to the full depth of the building. Said perforated pipe shall be provided with a valve placed at or near the standpipe, so that water can be let into same when deemed necessary by the Firemen, or in lieu of such perforated pipes automatic sprinklers may be put in. When the building is 25 feet or less in width two lines of perforated pipe shall be provided, and one line additionally for each 12½ feet, or part thereof, that the building is wider than 25 feet. A suitable iron plate with raised letters shall be fastened to the wall near said standpipe, to read, "This standpipe connects to perforated pipes in the cellar."

Sec. 103. Fire-escapes—Every dwelling-house occupied by or built to be occupied by three or more families, and every building already erected, or that may hereafter be erected, more than three stories in height, occupied and used as a hotel or lodging-house, and every boarding-house having more than 15 sleeping rooms above the basement story, and every factory, mill, manufactory or workshop, hospital, asylum or institution for the care or treatment of individuals, and every building three stories and over in height used or occupied as a store or workroom, and every building in whole or in part occupied or used as a school or place of instruction or assembly, and every office building five stories or more in height, shall be provided with such good and sufficient fire-escape, stairways or other means of egress in case of fire as shall be directed by the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*; and said (Department) *Bureau* shall have full and exclusive power and authority within said city to direct fire-escapes and other means of egress to be provided upon and within said building or any of them. The owner or owners of any building upon which a fire-escape is erected shall keep the same in good repair and properly painted. No person shall at any time place any incumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any fire-escape, balcony or ladder. It shall be the duty of every fireman and policeman who shall discover any fire-escape, balcony or ladder of any fire-escape incumbered in any way to forthwith report the same to the commanding officer of his company or precinct, and such commanding officer shall forthwith cause the occupant of the premises or apartment to which said fire-escape, balcony or ladder is attached, or for whose use the same is provided, to be notified, either verbally or in writing, to remove such incumbrance and keep the same clear. If said notice shall not be complied with by the removal forthwith of such incumbrance, and keeping said fire-escape, balcony or ladder free from incumbrance, then it shall be the duty of said commanding officers to apply to the nearest police magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of the occupant or occupants of the said premises or apartments of which the fire-escape forms a part, and the said parties shall be brought before the said magistrate, as for a misdemeanor; and, on conviction, the occupant or occupants of said premises or apartment shall be fined not more than ten dollars for each offense, or may be imprisoned not to exceed ten days, or both, in the discretion of the court. In constructing all balcony fire-escapes the manufacturer thereof shall securely fasten thereto, in a conspicuous place, a cast-iron plate having suitable raised letters on the same, to read as follows: "Notice: Any person placing any incumbrance on this balcony is liable to a penalty of ten dollars and imprisonment for ten days."

All buildings requiring fire-escapes shall have stationary iron ladders leading to the scuttle opening in the roof thereof, and all scuttles and ladders shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all times. If a bulkhead is used in place of a scuttle it shall

have stairs with sufficient guard or hand-rail leading to the roof. In case the building shall be a tenement-house, the door in the bulkhead or any scuttle shall at no time be locked, but may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

Sec. 104. Fireproof Shutters and Doors—Every building which is more than two stories in height above the curb level, except dwelling houses, hotels, schoolhouses and churches, shall have doors, blinds or shutters made of iron, hung to iron hanging frames or to iron eyes built into the wall, on every exterior window and opening above the first story thereof, excepting on the front openings of buildings fronting on streets which are more than 30 feet in width, or where no other buildings are within 30 feet of such openings. The said doors, blinds or shutters may be constructed of pine or other soft wood of two thicknesses of matched boards at right angles with each other, and securely covered with tin on both sides and edges, with folded lapped joints, the nails for fastening the same being driven inside the lap; the hinges and bolts or latches shall be secured or fastened to the door or shutter after the same has been covered with the tin, and such doors or shutters shall be hung upon an iron frame independent of the woodwork of the windows and doors, or two iron hinges securely fastened in the masonry; or such frames, if of wood, shall be covered with tin in the same manner as the doors and shutters. All shutters opening on fire-escapes, and at least one row, vertically, in every three rows on the front window openings above the first story of any building, shall be so arranged that they can be readily opened from the outside by firemen. All rolling iron or steel shutters hereafter placed in the first story of any building shall be counterbalanced so that said rolling shutters may be readily opened by the firemen. No building hereafter erected other than a dwelling house or fireproof building shall have inside iron or steel shutters to windows above the first story. All windows and openings above the first story of any building may be provided with other suitable protection, or may be exempted from having shutters by the (Board) Bureau of Buildings or the Board of Examiners, as the case may be. All buildings specified in this section hereafter erected or altered having openings in interior walls shall be provided with suitable fireproof doors where deemed necessary by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction. All occupants of buildings shall close all exterior and interior fireproof shutters, doors and blinds at the close of the business of each day.

Part 20—Fireproof Buildings.

Sec. 105. Every building hereafter erected or altered, to be used as a hotel, lodging house, school, theatre, jail, police station, hospital, asylum, institution for the care or treatment of persons, the height of which exceeds thirty-six feet six inches, excepting all buildings for which specifications and plans have been heretofore submitted to and approved by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, and every other building the height of which exceeds seventy-five feet, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be built fireproof; that is to say—

They shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel, in which wood beams or lintels shall not be placed, and in which the floors and roofs shall be of materials provided for in section 106 of this Code.

The stairs and staircase landing shall be built entirely of brick, stone, Portland cement concrete, iron or steel.

No woodwork or other inflammable material shall be used in any of the partitions, furrings or ceilings in any such fireproof buildings, excepting, however, that when the height of the buildings does not exceed twelve stories nor more than one hundred and fifty feet, the doors and windows and their frames, the trims, the casings, the interior finish when filled solid at the back with fireproof material, and the floor boards and sleepers directly thereunder, may be of wood, but the space between the sleepers shall be solidly filled with fireproof materials and extend up to the under side of the floor boards.

When the height of a fireproof building exceeds twelve stories, or more than one hundred and fifty feet, the floor surfaces shall be of stone, cement, rock asphalt, tiling or similar incombustible material, or the sleepers and floors may be of wood treated by some process approved by the (Board) Bureau of Buildings to render the same fireproof. All outside window frames and sash shall be of metal, or of wood covered with metal; the inside window frames and sash, doors, trim and other interior finish may be of wood covered with metal, or of wood treated by some process approved by the (Board) Bureau of Buildings to render the same fireproof.

All hall partitions or permanent partitions between rooms in fireproof buildings shall be built of fireproof material and shall not be started on wood sills, nor on wooden floor boards, but be built upon the fireproof construction of the floor and extend to the fireproof beam filling above.

The tops of all door and window openings in such partitions shall be at least twelve inches below the ceiling line.

Sec. 106. Fireproof Floors—Fireproof floors shall be constructed with wrought iron or steel floor beams so arranged as to spacing and length of beams that the load to be supported by them, together with the weights of the materials used in the construction of the said floors, shall not cause a greater deflection of the said beams than one-thirtieth of an inch per foot of span under the total load; and they shall be tied together at intervals of not more than eight times the depth of the beam. Between the wrought iron or steel floor beams shall be placed brick arches springing from the lower flange of the steel beams. Said brick arches shall be designed with a rise to safely carry the imposed load, but never less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches for each foot of span between the beams, and they shall have a thickness of not less than 4 inches for spans of 5 feet or less and 8 inches for spans over 5 feet, or such thickness as may be required by the (Board) Bureau of Buildings. Said brick arches shall be composed of good, hard brick or hollow brick of ordinary dimensions laid to a line on the centres, properly and solidly bonded, each longitudinal line of brick breaking joints with the adjoining lines in the same ring and with the ring under it when more than a 4-inch arch is used. The brick shall be well wet and the joints filled in solid with cement mortar. The arches shall be well grouted and properly keyed. Or the space between the beams may be filled in with hollow tile arches of hard burnt clay or porous terra cotta of uniform density and hardness of burn. The skew backs shall be of such form and section as to properly receive the thrust of said arch; and the said arches shall be of a depth and sectional area to carry the load to be imposed thereon, without straining the material beyond its safe working load, but said depth shall not be less than one and three-quarter inches for each foot of span, not including any portion of the depth of the tile projecting below the under side of the beams, a variable distance being allowed of not over six inches in the span between the beams, if the soffits of the tile are straight; but if said arches are segmental, having a rise of not less than one and one-quarter inches for each foot of span, the depth of the tile shall not be less than six inches. The joints shall be solidly filled with cement mortar as required for common brick arches and the arch so constructed that the key block shall always fall in the central portion. The shells and webs of all end construction blocks shall abut, one against another. Or the space between the beams may be filled with arches of Portland cement concrete, segmental in form, and which shall have a rise of not less than one and one-quarter inches for each foot of span between the beams. The concrete shall not be less than four inches in thickness at the crown of the arch and shall be mixed in the proportions required by section 18 of this Code. These arches shall in all cases be reinforced and protected on the under side with corrugated or sheet steel, steel ribs, or metal in other forms weighing not less than one pound per square foot and having no openings larger than three inches square. Or between the said beams may be placed solid or hollow burnt clay, stone, brick, or concrete slabs in flat or curved shapes, concrete or may be used in composition, and any of said materials may be used in combination with wire cloth, expanded metal, wire strands, or wrought iron or steel bars; but in any such construction and as a precedent condition to the same being used, tests shall be made as herein provided by the manufacturer thereof under the direction and to the satisfaction of the (Board) Bureau of Buildings, and evidence of the same shall be kept on file in the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, showing the nature of the test and the result of the test. Such tests shall be made by constructing within inclosure walls a platform consisting of four rolled steel beams, 10 inches deep, weighing each 25 pounds per linear foot, and placed four feet between the centres, and connected by transverse tie-rods, and with a clear span of 14 feet for the two interior beams and with the two outer beams supported on the side walls throughout their length, and with both a filling between the said beams, and a fireproof protection of the exposed parts of the beams of the system to be tested, constructed as in actual practice, with the quality of material ordinarily used in that system and the ceiling plastered below, as in a finished job; such filling between the two interior beams being loaded with a distributed load of 150 pounds per square foot of its area and all carried by such filling;

and subjecting the platform so constructed to the continuous heat of a wood fire below, averaging not less than 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than four hours, during which time the platform shall have remained in such condition that no flame will have passed through the platform or any part of the same, and that no part of the load shall have fallen through, and that the beams shall have been protected from the heat to the extent that after applying to the under side of the platform at the end of the heat test a stream of water directed against the bottom of the platform and discharged through a one and one-eighth-inch nozzle under 60 pounds pressure for five minutes, and after flooding the top of the platform with water under low pressure, and then again applying the stream of water through the nozzle under the 60 pounds pressure to the bottom of the platform for five minutes, and after a total load of 600 pounds per square foot uniformly distributed over the middle bay shall have been applied and removed, after the platform shall have cooled, the maximum deflection of the interior beams shall not exceed two and one-half inches. The (Board) Bureau of Buildings may from time to time prescribe additional or different tests than the foregoing for systems of filling between iron or steel floor beams, and the protection of the exposed parts of the beams. Any system failing to meet the requirements of the test of heat, water and weight, as herein prescribed, shall be prohibited from use in any building hereafter erected. Duly authenticated records of the tests heretofore made of any system of fireproof floor filling and protection of the exposed parts of the beams may be presented to the (Board) Bureau of Buildings, and if the same be satisfactory to said (Board) Bureau, it shall be accepted as conclusive. No filling of any kind which may be injured by frost shall be placed between said floor beams during freezing weather, and if the same is so placed during any winter months, it shall be temporarily covered with suitable material for protection from being frozen. On top of any arch, lintel or other device which does not extend to and form a horizontal line with the top of the said floor beams, cinder concrete or other suitable fireproof material shall be placed to solidly fill up the space to a level with the top of the said floor beams, and shall be carried to the under side of the wood floor boards in case such be used. Temporary centring when used in placing fireproof systems between floor beams, shall not be removed within twenty-four hours or until such time as the mortar or material has set. All fireproof floor systems shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be imposed thereon without straining the material in any case beyond its safe working load. The bottom flanges of all wrought iron or rolled steel floor and flat roof beams, and all exposed portions of such beams below the abutments of the floor arches shall be entirely incased with hard burnt clay, porous terra cotta or other fireproof material allowed to be used for the filling between the beams under the provisions of this section, such incasing material to be properly secured to the beams.

The exposed sides and bottom plates or flanges of wrought iron or rolled steel girders supporting iron or steel floor beams, or supporting floor arches or floors, shall be entirely incased in the same manner. Openings through fireproof floors for pipes, conduits and similar purposes shall be shown on the plans. After the floors are constructed no opening greater than eight inches square shall be cut through said floors unless properly boxed or framed around with iron. And such openings shall be filled in with fireproof material after the pipes or conduits are in place.

Sec. 107. Incasing Interior Columns—All cast iron, wrought iron or rolled steel columns, including the lugs and brackets on same, used in the interior of any fireproof building, or used to support any fireproof floor, shall be protected with not less than 2 inches of fireproof material, securely applied. The extreme outer edge of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal may project to within seven-eighths of an inch of the surface of the fireproofing.

Part 21—Public Buildings, Theatres and Places of Assemblage.

Sec. 108. Public Buildings—In all buildings of a public character, such as hotels, churches, theatres, restaurants, railroad depots, public halls, and other buildings used or intended to be used for purposes of public assembly, amusement or instruction, and including department stores and other business and manufacturing buildings where large numbers of people are congregated, the halls, doors, stairways, seats, passageways and aisles, and all lighting and heating appliances and apparatus shall be arranged as the (Department) Bureau of Buildings shall direct to facilitate egress in cases of fire or accident, and to afford the requisite and proper accommodation for the public protection in such cases. All aisles and passageways in said buildings shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas and other obstructions, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles or passageways, during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or any public assemblage. The (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction may at any time serve a written or printed notice upon the owner, lessee or manager of any of said buildings, directing any act or thing to be done or provided in or about the said buildings and the several appliances therewith connected, such as halls, doors, stairs, windows, seats, aisles, fire walls, fire apparatus and fire escapes, as he may deem necessary. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or require any other alterations to theatres existing prior to June 9, 1885, than are specified in this section.

Sec. 109. Theatres and Places of Public Amusement—Every theatre or opera house or other building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainment of any kind, hereafter erected for the accommodation of more than three hundred persons, shall be built to comply with the requirements of this section. No building which at the time of the passage of this Code is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this section, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, until the (Department) Bureau of Buildings and the Fire Commissioner shall have approved the same, in writing, as conforming to the requirements of this section. Every such building shall have at least one front on the street, and in such front there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience, not less than 25 feet in width. In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the street there shall be reserved for service in case of an emergency an open court or space in the rear and on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot; and in the rear and on both sides of said building, where there is but one frontage on the street as hereinafter provided. The width of such open court or courts shall be not less than 10 feet where the seating capacity is not over one thousand people, above one thousand and not more than eighteen hundred people 12 feet in width, and above eighteen hundred people 14 feet in width. Said open court or courts shall extend the full length and height of the building and across on each side and rear thereof where its sides or side does not abut on a street or alley, and shall be of the same width at all points, and exits hereafter specified shall lead into such open courts. During the performance the doors or gates in the corridors shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or (blocks) locks. The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purposes whatsoever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during performances. The level of said corridors at the front entrance to the building shall not be greater than one step above the level of the sidewalk where they begin at the street entrance. The entrance of the main front of the building shall be not on a higher level from the sidewalk than four steps, unless approved by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. To overcome any difference of level in and between courts, corridors, lobbies, passages and aisles on the ground floor, gradients shall be employed of not over 1 foot in 12 feet, with no perpendicular rises. From the auditorium opening into the said open courts or on the side street, there shall be not less than two exits on each side in each tier from and including the parquet and each and every gallery. Each exit shall be at least 5 feet in width in the clear and provided with doors of iron or wood; if of wood, the doors shall be constructed as hereinbefore in this Code described. All of said doors shall open outwardly, and shall be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during performances. There shall be balconies not less than 6 feet in width in the said open court or courts at each level or tier above the parquet, on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the two exits, and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a step and not less than 9 inches tread, exclusive of the nosing. The staircase from the upper balcony to the next below shall be not less than 48 inches in width clear, and from the first balcony to the ground 4 feet in width in the clear where the seating capacity of the auditorium is for one thousand people or less; 4 feet 6 inches in the clear where above one thousand and not more than eighteen

hundred people, and 5 feet in the clear where above eighteen hundred people and not more than twenty-five hundred people, and not over 5 feet 6 inches in the clear where above twenty-five hundred people. All the before-mentioned balconies and staircases shall be constructed of iron throughout, including the floors, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them, and they shall be covered with a metal hood or awning, to be constructed in such manner as shall be approved by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. Where one side of the building borders on the street, there shall be balconies and staircases of like capacity and kind, as before mentioned, carried to the ground. When located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the side street and not required for the uses of the theatre may, if such portion be not more than 25 feet in width, be used for offices, stores or apartments, provided the walls separating this portion from the theatre proper are carried up solidly to and through the roof, and that a fireproof exit is provided for the theatre on each tier, equal to the combined width of exits opening on opposite sides in each tier, communicating with balconies and staircases leading to the street in manner provided elsewhere in this section; said exit passages shall be entirely cut off by brick walls from said offices, stores or apartments, and the floors and ceilings in each tier shall be fireproof. Nothing herein contained shall prevent a roof garden, art gallery or rooms for similar purposes being placed above a theatre or public building, provided the floor of the same forming the roof over such theatre or building shall be constructed of iron or steel and fireproof materials, and that said floor shall have no covering boards or sleepers of wood, but be of tile or cement. Every roof over said garden or rooms shall have all supports and rafters of iron or steel, and be covered with glass or fireproof materials, or both, but no such roof garden, art gallery or room for any public purpose shall be placed over or above that portion of any theatre or other building which is used as a stage. No workshop, storage or general property room shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage, or under the same or in any of the fly galleries. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall, and the openings leading into said portions shall have fireproof doors on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built into the wall. No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes as in this section specified, shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may be hereafter specially provided for. Said restriction relates not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but applies also to the entire structure in conjunction therewith. No store or room contained in the building, or the offices, stores or apartments adjoining, as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing and articles designated as specially hazardous in the classification of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, or for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium. Interior walls built of fireproofing materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over the same, also from lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. All staircases for the use of the audience shall be inclosed with walls of brick, or of fireproof materials approved by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, in the stories through which they pass, and the openings to said staircases from each tier shall be the full width of said staircase. No door shall open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least the width of the door shall be provided between such stairs and such door. A fire wall, built of brick, shall separate the auditorium from the stage. The same shall extend at least 4 feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be the higher, and shall be coped. Above the proscenium opening there shall be an iron girder of sufficient strength to safely support the load above, and the same shall be covered with fireproof materials to protect it from the heat. Should there be constructed an orchestra over the stage, above the proscenium opening, the said orchestra shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium fire wall, and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said wall. The molded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fireproof materials; if metal be used, the metal shall be filled in solid with non-combustible material and securely anchored to the wall with iron. The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof metal curtain, or a curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material approved by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, sliding at each end with iron grooves, securely fastened to the brick wall and extending into such grooves to a depth not less than 6 inches on each side of the opening. Said fireproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close of said performance, and be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. The proscenium curtains shall be placed at least 3 feet distant from the footlights at the nearest point. No doorway or opening through the proscenium wall from the auditorium shall be allowed above the level of the first floor, and such first floor openings shall have fireproof doors on each face of the wall, and the doors shall be hung so as to be opened from either side at all times. There shall be provided over the stage, metal skylights of an area or combined area of at least one-eighth the area of said stage, fitted up with sliding sash and glazed with double thick sheet glass not exceeding one-twelfth of an inch thick, and each pane thereof measuring not less than 300 square inches, and the whole of which skylight shall be so constructed as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged to hold said skylights closed, or some other equally simple approved device for opening them may be provided. Immediately underneath the glass of said skylights there shall be wire netting, but wire glass shall not be used in lieu of this requirement. All that portion of the stage not comprised in the working of scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, usually equal to the width of the proscenium opening, shall be built of iron or steel beams filled in between with fireproof material, and all girders for the support of said beams shall be of wrought iron or rolled steel. The fly-galleries entire, including pin-rails, shall be constructed of iron or steel, and the floors of said galleries shall be composed of iron or steel beams, filled with fireproof materials, and no wood boards or sleepers shall be used as covering over beams, but the said floors shall be entirely fireproof. The rigging loft shall be fireproof. All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork on or about the stage, shall be painted or saturated with some non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire, and the finishing coats of paint applied to all woodwork through the entire building shall be of such kind as will resist fire to the satisfaction of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. The roof over the auditorium and the entire main floor of the auditorium and vestibule, also the entire floor of the second story of the front superstructure over the entrance, lobby and corridors, and all galleries and supports for the same in the auditorium shall be constructed of iron or steel and fireproof materials, not excluding the use of wood floor boards and necessary sleepers to fasten the same to, but such sleepers shall not mean timbers of support, and the space between the sleepers, excepting a portion under the stepping in the galleries, which shall be properly fire stopped, shall be solidly filled with incombustible material up to under side of the floor boards. The fronts of each gallery shall be formed of fireproof materials, except the capping, which may be made of wood. The ceiling under each gallery shall be entirely formed of fireproof materials. The ceiling by the auditorium shall be formed of fireproof materials. All lathing, whenever used, shall be of wire or other metal. The partitions in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance and vestibule and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience shall be constructed of fireproof materials, including the furring of outside or other walls. None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing, canvas or any combustible material. But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed 6 feet, which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fireproof materials. The walls separating the actors' dressing rooms from the stage and the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of every passageway from the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage, shall be constructed of fireproof material approved by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. All doors in any of said partitions shall be fireproof. All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage rooms shall be constructed of metal, slate or some fireproof material. Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly galleries, provided that proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open courts, and that the partitions and other matters pertaining to dressing rooms shall conform to the requirements herein contained, but the stairs leading to the same shall be fireproof. All dressing rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly into a court or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external walls; and no dressing room shall be below the street level. All windows shall be arranged to open, and

none of the windows in outside walls shall have fixed sashes, iron grills or bars. All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in boxes, shall be not less than 32 inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction, and firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than six seats intervening between it and an aisle on either side. No stool or seat shall be placed in any aisle. All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall not be more than 21 inches in height of riser, nor less than 32 inches in width of platform. All aisles on the respective floors of the auditorium shall be not less than 3 feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width toward the exits in a ratio of 1½ inches to 5 running feet. The foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisles spaced between seats, shall, on the first or main floor, where the seating capacity exceeds five hundred or more, be at least 16 feet clear, back of the last row of seats, and on each balcony or gallery at least 12 feet clear of the last row of seats. Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps where possible to overcome slight difference of level in or between aisles, corridors and passages. Every theatre accommodating three hundred persons shall have at least two exits; when accommodating five hundred persons, at least three exits shall be provided; these exits not referring to or including the exits to the open court at the side of the theatre. Doorways of exit or entrance for the use of the public shall be not less than 5 feet in width, and for every additional one hundred persons or portions thereof to be accommodated, in excess of five hundred, an aggregate of 20 inches additional exit width must be allowed. All doors of exit or entrance shall open outwardly and be hung to swing in such a manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed and locked during any representation, or when the building is open to the public. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery. No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit shall be less than 4 feet in width in any part thereof. All stairs within the building shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar. All stairs shall have treads of uniform width and risers of uniform height throughout in each flight. Stairways serving for the exit of fifty people shall be at least 4 feet wide between railings or between walls, and for every additional fifty people to be accommodated 6 inches must be added to their width. The width of all stairs shall be measured in the clear between hand rails. In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed 7½ inches in height, nor shall the treads, exclusive of nosings, be less than 10½ inches wide in straight stairs. No circular or widening stairs for the use of the public shall be permitted. Where the seating capacity is for more than one thousand people, there shall be at least two independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets, provided for each gallery in the auditorium, where there are not more than two galleries, and the same shall be located on opposite sides of said galleries. Where there are more than two galleries one or more additional staircases shall be provided, the outlets from which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All said staircases shall be of width proportionate to the seating capacity as elsewhere herein prescribed. Where the seating capacity is for 1,000 people, or less, two direct lines of staircases only shall be required, located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both cases shall extend from the sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets from each gallery to each of said staircases. At least two independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets, shall also be provided for the service of the stage, and shall be located on the opposite sides of the same. All inside stairways leading to the upper galleries of the auditorium shall be inclosed on both sides with walls of fireproof materials. Stairs leading to the first or lower gallery may be left open on one side, in which case they shall be constructed as herein provided for similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium. But in no case shall stairs leading to any gallery be left open on both sides. When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps, shall be provided. The outer line of landings shall be curved to a radius of not less than 2 feet, to avoid square angles. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders introduced at said turn. In stairs, when two side flights connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. All stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances. All inclosed staircases shall have, on both sides, strong hand rails, firmly secured to the wall about 3 inches distant therefrom and about 3 feet above the stairs, but said hand rails shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same is more in length than the width of the stairs. All staircases 8 feet and over in width shall be provided with a centre hand rail of metal, not less than 2 inches in diameter, placed at a height of about 3 feet above the centre of the treads, and supported on wrought metal or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not nearer than 4 feet nor more than 6 feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, on each landing, the post or standard shall be at least 6 feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured. Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside of the building, and the space allotted to the same shall be inclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fireproof materials. All doorways in said walls shall have fireproof doors. No floor register for heating shall be permitted. No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as an exit, but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive the same. All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork. Standpipes 4 inches in diameter shall be provided with hose attachments on every floor and gallery as follows, namely: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, also on each side of the stage in each tier, and at least one in the property room and one in the carpenter's shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such standpipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said standpipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water direct from a tank on roof of a capacity of not less than 5,000 gallons of water, which tank shall be elevated not less than 20 feet above the highest hose outlet, and the power pump or pumps, which pumps shall be of a capacity of not less than 250 gallons of water per minute and shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the Fire Department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic power pump or pumps, of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose when operated simultaneously and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from a suction tank located as near such pump or pumps as possible, of a capacity of not less than 5,000 gallons of water and from the street main, and be ready for immediate use at all times during the performance in said building. In addition to the requirements contained in this section, the standpipes shall also conform to the requirements contained in section 102 of this Code and the regulations of the Fire Department. A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the (Department of Buildings) [†]Fire Commissioner, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof over the stage and not connected in any manner with the standpipes, shall be placed each side of the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed, wherever practicable, in the dressing rooms under the stage and in the carpenter shop, paint rooms, store rooms and property room. A proper and sufficient quantity of two and one-half inch hose, not less than 100 feet in length, fitted with the regulation couplings of the Fire Department and with nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet, shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment as the Fire Commissioner may direct. There shall also be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage, at least 4 casks full of water, and 2 buckets to each cask. Said casks and buckets shall be painted red. There shall also be provided hand pumps or other portable fire extinguishing apparatus and at least four axes and two 25-foot hooks, two 15-foot hooks, and two 10-foot hooks on each tier or floor of the stage. Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including the open courts or corridors, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby or any other part of said buildings used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off, located in the lobby and controlled only in that particular place. Gas mains supplying the buildings shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. When

[†]See Sec. 102—A necessary amendment. See also end of this section.

interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity other suitable appliances, to be approved by the (Department) *Bureau* of Buildings, shall be provided. All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass in the auditorium, or in any part of the building devoted to the public, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath. No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings, or in any part of the building, unless protected by fireproof materials. All lights in passages and corridors in said buildings, and wherever deemed necessary by the (Department) *Bureau* of Buildings, shall be protected with proper wire network. The footlights, in addition to the wire network, shall be protected with a strong wire guard and chain, placed not less than two feet distant from said footlights, and the trough containing said footlights shall be formed of and surrounded by fireproof materials. All border lights shall be constructed according to the best known methods, and subject to the approval of the (Department) *Bureau* of Buildings, and shall be suspended for 10 feet by wire rope. All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between. All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens, not less than 10 inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of said stage lights, and must be soldered to the fixtures in all cases. The standpipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire or guarding against the same, as in this section specified, shall be in charge and under control of the Fire Department, and the Commissioner of said Department is hereby directed to see that the arrangements in respect thereto are carried out and enforced. A diagram or plan of each tier, gallery or floor showing distinctly the exits therefrom, each occupying a space not less than 15 square inches, shall be printed in black lines in a legible manner on the programme of the performance. Every exit shall have over the same on the inside the word "Exit" painted in legible letters not less than 8 inches high.

Sec. 109a. The provisions of the foregoing section shall not be construed to mean or made to apply to any theatre, opera house or building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, now erected or for which plans have heretofore been approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Part 22—Iron and Steel Construction.

Sec. 110. Skeleton Construction—Where columns are used to support iron or steel girders carrying inclosure walls, the said columns shall be of cast iron, wrought iron, or rolled steel, and on their exposed outer and inner surfaces be constructed to resist fire by having a casing of brickwork not less than 8 inches in thickness on the outer surfaces, nor less than 4 inches in thickness on the inner surfaces, and all bonded into the brickwork of the inclosure walls. The exposed sides of the iron or steel girders shall be similarly covered in with brickwork not less than four inches in thickness on the outer surfaces and tied and bonded, but the extreme outer edge of the flanges of beams, or plates or angles connected to the beams, may project to within 2 inches of the outside surface of the brick casing. The inside surfaces of girders may be similarly covered with brickwork, or if projecting inside of the wall, they shall be protected by terra cotta, concrete or other fireproof material. Girders for the support of the inclosure walls shall be placed at the floor line of each story.

Sec. 111. Steel and Wrought Iron Columns—No part of a steel or wrought iron column shall be less than one-quarter of an inch thick. No wrought iron or rolled steel column shall have an unsupported length of more than forty times its least lateral dimension or diameter, except as modified by section 138 of this Code, and also except in such cases as the (Commissioners) *Superintendents* of Buildings may specially allow a greater unsupported length. The ends of all columns shall be faced to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the columns and the connection between them shall be made with splice plates. The joint may be effected by rivets of sufficient size and number to transmit the entire stress, and then the splice plates shall be equal in sectional area to the area of column spliced. When the section of the columns to be spliced is such that splice plates cannot be used, a connection formed of plates and angles may be used, designed to properly distribute the stress. No material, whether in the body of the column or used as lattice bar or stay plate, shall be used in any wrought iron or steel column of less thickness than one-thirtieth-second of its unsupported width, measured between centres of rivets transversely, or one-sixteenth the distance between centres of rivets in the direction of the stress. Stay plates are to have not less than four rivets, and are to be spaced so that the ratio of length by the least radius of gyration of the parts connected does not exceed forty; the distance between nearest rivets of two stay plates shall in this case be considered as length. Steel and wrought iron columns shall be made in one, two or three-story lengths, and the materials shall be rolled in one length wherever practicable to avoid intermediate splices. Where any part of the section of a column projects beyond that of the column below, the difference shall be made up by filling plates secured to column by the proper number of rivets. Shoes of iron or steel, as described for cast iron columns, or built shoes of plates and shapes may be used, complying with same requirements.

Sec. 112. Cast Iron Columns—Cast iron columns shall not have less diameter than 5 inches, or less thickness than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Nor shall they have an unsupported length of more than twenty times their least lateral dimensions or diameter, except as modified by section 138 of this Code, and except the same may form a part of an elevator inclosure or staircase, and also except in such cases as the (Commissioner) *Superintendent* of Buildings having jurisdiction may specially allow a greater unsupported length. All cast iron columns shall be of good workmanship and material. The top and bottom flanges, seats and lugs shall be of ample strength, reinforced by fillets and brackets; they shall be not less than 1 inch in thickness when finished. All columns must be faced at the ends to a true surface perpendicular to the axis of the column. Column joints shall be secured by not less than four bolts each, not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The holes for these bolts shall be drilled to a template. The core of a column below a joint shall be not larger than the core of the column above and the metal shall be tapered down for a distance of not less than 6 inches, or a joint plate may be inserted of sufficient strength to distribute the load. The thickness of metal shall be not less than one-twelfth the diameter or the greatest lateral dimension of cross section, but never less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Wherever the core of a cast iron column has shifted more than one-fourth the thickness of the shell, the strength shall be computed assuming the thickness of metal all around equal to the thinnest part, and the column shall be condemned if this computation shows the strength to be less than required by this Code. Wherever blowholes or imperfections are found in a cast iron column which reduces the area of the cross section at that point more than 10 per cent., such column shall be condemned. Cast iron posts or columns not cast with one open side or back, before being set up in place, shall have a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hole drilled in the shaft of each post or column by the manufacturer or contractor furnishing the same, to exhibit the thickness of the castings, and any other similar sized hole or holes which the (Commissioners) *Superintendents* of Buildings may require shall be drilled in the said posts or columns by the said manufacturer or contractor at his own expense.

Iron or steel shoes or plates shall be used under the bottom tier of columns to properly distribute the load on the foundation. Shoes shall be planed on top.

Sec. 113. Double Columns—In all buildings hereafter erected or altered, where any iron or steel column or columns are used to support a wall or part thereof, whether the same be an exterior or an interior wall, and columns located below the level of the sidewalk which are used to support exterior walls or arches over vaults, the said column or columns shall be either constructed double—that is, an outer and an inner column, the inner column alone to be of sufficient strength to sustain safely the weight to be imposed thereon, and the outer columns shall be 1 inch shorter than the inner columns, or such other iron or steel column of sufficient strength and protected with not less than 2 inches of fireproof material securely applied, except that double or protected columns shall not be required for walls fronting on streets or courts.

Sec. 114. Party Wall Posts—If iron or steel posts are to be used as party posts in front of a party wall, and intended for two buildings, then the said posts shall be not less in width than the thickness of the party wall, nor less in depth than the thickness of the wall to be supported above. Iron or steel posts in front of side, division or party walls shall be filled up solid with masonry and made perfectly tight between the posts and walls. Intermediate posts may be used, which shall be sufficiently strong, and the lintels thereon shall have sufficient bearings to carry the weight above with safety.

Sec. 115. Plates Between Joints of Open Back Columns—Iron or steel posts or columns, with one or more open sides and backs, shall have solid iron plates on top of each, excepting where pierced for the passage of pipes.

Sec. 116. Steel and Iron Girders—Rivets in flanges shall be placed so that the last value of a rivet for either shear or bearing is equal or greater than the increment of strain due to the distance between adjoining rivets. All other rules given under riveting shall be followed. The length of rivets between heads shall be limited to four times the diameter. The compression flange of plate girders shall be secured against buckling, if its length exceeds thirty times its width. If splices are used, they shall fully make good the members spliced in either tension or compression. Stiffeners shall be provided over supports and other concentrated loads; they shall be of sufficient length, as a column, to carry the loads, and shall be connected with a sufficient number of rivets to transmit the stresses into the web plate. Stiffeners shall fit so as to support the flanges of the girders. If the unsupported depth of the web plate exceeds sixty times its thickness, stiffeners shall be used at intervals not exceeding one hundred and twenty times the thickness of the web.

Sec. 117. Rolled Steel and Wrought Iron Beams Used as Girders—When rolled steel or wrought iron beams are used in pairs to form a girder, they shall be connected together by bolts and iron separators at intervals of not more than 5 feet. All beams 12 inches and over in depth shall have at least two bolts to each separator.

Sec. 118. Cast Iron Lintels—Cast iron lintels shall not be used for spans exceeding 16 feet. Cast iron lintels or beams shall be not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness in any of their parts.

Sec. 119. Plates Under Ends of Lintels and Girders—When the lintels or girders are supported at the ends by brick walls or piers they shall rest upon cut granite or bluestone blocks at least 10 inches thick, or upon cast iron plates of equal strength by the full size of the bearings. In case the opening is less than 12 feet, the stone blocks may be 5 inches in thickness, or cast iron plates of equal strength by the full size of the bearings, may be used, provided that in all cases the safe loads do not exceed those fixed by section 139 of this Code.

Sec. 120. Rolled Steel and Wrought Iron Floor and Roof Beams—All rolled steel and wrought iron floor and roof beams used in buildings shall be of full weight, straight and free from injurious defects. Holes for tie rods shall be placed as near the thrust of the arch as practicable. The distance between tie rods in floors shall not exceed 8 feet, and shall not exceed eight times the depth of floor beams 12 inches and under. Channels or other shapes, where used as skewbacks, shall have a sufficient resisting moment to take up the thrust of the arch. Bearing plates of stone or metal shall be used to reduce the pressure on the wall to the working stress. Beams resting on girders shall be securely riveted or bolted to the same; where joined on a girder, tie-straps of one-half inch net sectional area shall be used, with rivets or bolts to correspond. Anchors shall be provided at the ends of all such beams bearing on walls.

Sec. 121. Templates Under Ends of Steel or Iron Floor Beams—Under the ends of all iron or steel beams where they rest on the walls, a stone or cast iron template shall be built into the walls. Templates under ends of steel or iron beams shall be of such dimensions as to bring no greater pressure upon the brickwork than that allowed by section 139 of this Code. When rolled iron or steel floor beams, not exceeding 6 inches in depth, are placed not more than 30 inches on centres, no templates shall be required.

Sec. 122. Framing and Connecting Structural Work—All iron or steel trimmer beams, headers, and tail beams, shall be suitably framed and connected together, and the iron or steel girders, columns, beams, trusses and all other iron work of all floors and roofs shall be strapped, bolted, anchored and connected together, and to the walls.

All beams framed into and supported by other beams or girders shall be connected thereto by angles or knees of a proper size and thickness, and have sufficient bolts or rivets in both legs of each connecting angle to transmit the entire weight or load coming on the beam to the supporting beam or girder. In no case shall the shearing value of the bolts or rivets or the bearing value of the connection angles, provided for in section 139 of this Code, be exceeded.

Sec. 123. Riveting of Structural Steel and Wrought Iron Work—The distance from centre of a rivet hole to the edge of the material shall not be less than:

$\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rivets.

$\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch for $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch rivets.

$1\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rivets.

$1\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch rivets.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch for 1-inch rivets.

Wherever possible, however, the distance shall be equal to two diameters. All rivets, wherever practicable, shall be machine driven. The rivets in connections shall be proportioned and placed to suit the stresses. The pitch of rivets shall never be less than three diameters of the rivet, nor more than 6 inches. In the direction of the stress it shall not exceed sixteen times the least thickness of the outside member. At right angles to the stress it shall not exceed thirty-two times the least thickness of the outside member. All holes shall be punched accurately, so that upon assembling a cold rivet will enter the hole without straining the material by drifting. Occasional slight errors shall be corrected by reaming. The rivets shall fill the holes completely; the heads shall be hemispherical and concentric with the axis of the rivet. Gussets shall be provided wherever required, of sufficient thickness and size to accommodate the number of rivets necessary to make a connection.

Sec. 124. Bolting of Structural Steel and Wrought Iron Work—Where riveting is not made mandatory connections may be effected by bolts. These bolts shall be of wrought iron or mild steel, and they shall have United States standard threads. The threads shall be full and clean, the nut shall be truly concentric with the bolt, and the thread shall be of sufficient length to allow the nut to be screwed up tightly. When bolts go through bevel flanges, bevel washers to match shall be used so that head and nut of bolt are parallel. When bolts are used for suspenders, the working stresses shall be reduced for wrought iron to 10,000 pounds and for steel to 14,000 pounds per square inch of net area, and the load shall be transmitted into the head or nut by strong washers distributing the pressure evenly over the entire surface of the same. Turned bolts in reamed holes shall be deemed a substitute for field rivets.

Sec. 125. Steel and Wrought Iron Trusses—Trusses shall be of such design that the stresses in each member can be calculated. All trusses shall be held rigidly in position by efficient systems of lateral and sway bracing, struts being spaced so that the maximum limit of length to least radius of gyration, established in section 111 of this Code, is not exceeded. Any member of a truss subjected to transverse stress, in addition to direct tension or compression, shall have the stresses causing such strain added to the direct stresses coming on the member, and the total stresses thus formed shall in no case exceed the working stresses stated in section 139 of this Code.

Sec. 126. Riveted Steel and Wrought Iron Trusses—For tension members, the actual net area only, after deducting rivet holes, one-eighth inch larger than the rivets, shall be considered as resisting the stress. If tension members are made of angle irons riveted through one flange only, only that flange shall be considered in proportioning areas. Rivets to be proportioned as prescribed in section 123 of this Code. If the axes of two adjoining web members do not intersect within the line of the chords, sufficient area shall be added to the chord to take up the bending strains. No bolts shall be used in the connections of riveted trusses, excepting when riveting is impracticable, and then the holes shall be drilled or reamed.

Sec. 127. Steel and Iron Pin-Connected Trusses—The bending stresses on pins shall be limited to 20,000 pounds for steel and 15,000 pounds for iron. All compression members in pin-connected trusses shall be proportioned, using 75 per cent. of the permissible working stress for columns. The heads of all eye-bars shall be made by upsetting or forging. No weld will be allowed in the body of the bar. Steel eye-bars shall be annealed. Bars shall be straight before boring. All pin-holes shall be bored true and at right angles to the axis of the members, and must fit the pin within $1\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch. The distances of pin-holes from centre to centre for corresponding members shall be alike, so that, when piled upon one another, pins will pass through both ends without forcing. Eyes and screw ends shall be so proportioned that upon test to destruction, fracture will take place in the body of the member. All pins shall be accurately turned. Pin-plates shall be provided wherever necessary to reduce the stresses on pins to the working stresses prescribed in section 139 of this Code. These pin-plates shall be connected to the members by rivets of sufficient size and number to transmit the stresses without exceeding working stresses. All rivets in members of pin-connected trusses shall be machine driven. All rivets in pin-plates which are necessary to transmit stress shall be also machine-driven. The main connections of members shall be made by pins. Other connections may be made by bolts. If there is a combination of riveted and pin-connected members in one truss, these members shall comply with the requirements for pin-connected trusses; but the riveting shall comply with the requirements of section 126 of this Code.

Sec. 128. Iron and Other Metal Fronts to Be Filed In—All cast iron or metal fronts shall be backed up or filled in with masonry of the thicknesses provided for in sections 31 and 32.

Sec. 129. Painting of Structural Metal Work—All structural metal work shall be cleaned of all scale, dirt and rust, and be thoroughly coated with one coat of paint. Cast iron columns shall not be painted until after inspection by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. Where surfaces in riveted work come in contact, they shall be painted before assembling. After erection all work shall be painted at least one additional coat. All iron or steel used under water shall be inclosed with concrete.

Part 23—Floor Loads, Temporary Supports.

Sec. 130. Floor Loads—The dead loads in all buildings shall consist of the actual weight of walls, floors, roofs, partitions and all permanent construction.

The live or variable loads shall consist of all loads other than dead loads.

Every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight to be imposed thereon in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed; if to be used as dwelling house, apartment house, tenement house, hotel or lodging house, each floor shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely upon every superficial foot of its surface not less than 60 pounds; if to be used for office purposes not less than 75 pounds upon every superficial foot above the first floor, and for the latter floor 150 pounds; if to be used as a school or place of instruction, not less than 75 pounds upon every superficial foot; if to be used for stable and carriage house purposes, not less than 75 pounds upon every superficial foot; if to be used as a place of public assembly, not less than 90 pounds upon every superficial foot; if to be used for ordinary stores, light manufacturing and light storage, not less than 120 pounds upon every superficial foot; if to be used as a store where heavy materials are kept or stored, warehouse, factory, or for any other manufacturing or commercial purpose, not less than 150 pounds upon every superficial foot.

The strength of factory floors intended to carry running machinery shall be increased above the minimum given in this section in proportion to the degree of vibratory impulse liable to be transmitted to the floor, as may be required by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction. The roofs of all buildings having a pitch of less than twenty degrees shall be proportioned to bear safely 50 pounds upon every superficial foot of their surface, in addition to the weight of materials composing the same. If the pitch be more than twenty degrees the live load shall be assumed at 30 pounds upon every superficial foot measured on a horizontal plane. For sidewalks between the curb and area lines the live load shall be taken at 300 pounds upon every superficial foot. Every column, post or other vertical support shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of the portion of each and every floor depending upon it for support, in addition to the weight required as before stated to be supported safely upon said portion of said floors. For the purpose of determining the carrying capacity of columns of dwellings, office buildings, stores, stables and public buildings when over five stories in height, a reduction of the live loads shall be permissible, as follows: For the roof and top floor the full live loads shall be used; for each succeeding lower floor it shall be permissible to reduce the live load by 5 per cent. until 50 per cent. of the live loads fixed by this section is reached, when such reduced loads shall be used for all remaining floors.

Sec. 131. Load on Floors to Be Distributed—The weight placed on any of the floors of any building shall be safely distributed thereon. The (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction may require the owner or occupant of any building, or of any portion thereof, to redistribute the load on any floor, or to lighten such load where he deems it to be necessary.

Sec. 132. Strength of Existing Floors to Be Calculated—In all warehouses, storehouses, factories, workshops and stores where heavy materials are kept or stored, or machinery introduced, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof, or upon each varying part of such floor, shall be estimated by the owner or occupant, or by a competent person employed by the owner or occupant. Such estimate shall be reduced to writing, on printed forms furnished by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, stating that material, size, distance apart and span of beams and girders, posts or columns to support floors, and its correctness shall be sworn to by the person making the same, and it shall thereupon be filed in the office of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings. But if the (Commissioners) Superintendents of Buildings shall have cause to doubt the correctness of said estimate, they are empowered to revise and correct the same, and for the purpose of such revision the officers and employees of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings may enter any building and remove so much of any floor or other portion thereof as may be required to make necessary measurements and examination. When the correct estimate of the weight that the floors in any such buildings will safely sustain has been ascertained, as herein provided, the (Department) Bureau of Buildings shall approve the same, and thereupon the owner or occupant of said building, or of any portion thereof, shall post a copy of such approved estimate in a conspicuous place on each story, or varying parts of each story, of the building to which it relates. Before any building hereafter erected is occupied and used, in whole or in part, for any of the purposes aforesaid, and before any building, erected prior to the passage of this Code, but not at such time occupied for any of the aforesaid purposes, is occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any of said purposes, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof, shall be ascertained and posted in a conspicuous place on each story or varying parts of each story of the building to which it relates. No person shall place, or cause or permit to be placed, on any floor of any building any greater load than the safe load thereof, as correctly estimated and ascertained as herein provided. Any expense necessarily incurred in removing any floor or other portion of any building for the purpose of making any examination herein provided for shall be paid by the Comptroller of The City of New York, upon the requisition of the (Board) Bureau of Buildings, out of the fund paid over to said (Board) Bureau under the provisions of section 158 of this Code. Such expenses shall be a charge against the person or persons by whom or on whose behalf said estimate was made, provided such examination proves the floors of insufficient strength to carry with safety the loads found upon them when such examination was made; and shall be collected in an action to be brought by the Corporation Counsel against said person or persons, and the sum so collected shall be paid over to the said Comptroller to be deposited in said fund in reimbursement of the amount paid as aforesaid. When the architect of record for any building has filed with his application to build the data required to determine the strength of floors, on one of the blank forms provided for that purpose, such examination shall not be required provided that the purposes and uses of the building have not been changed.

Sec. 133. Strength of Temporary Supports—Every temporary support placed under any structure, wall, girder or beam, during the erection, finishing, alteration or repairing of any building or structure, or any part thereof, shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be placed thereon.

Part 24—Calculations. Strength of Materials.

Sec. 134. Safe Load for Masonry Work—The safe bearing load to apply to brick-work shall be taken at eight tons per superficial foot, when lime mortar is used; eleven and one-half tons per superficial foot when lime and cement mortar mixed is used; fifteen tons per superficial foot when cement mortar is used. The safe bearing load to apply to rubble-stone work shall be taken at ten tons per superficial foot when Portland cement is used; when cement other than Portland is used, eight tons per superficial foot; when lime and cement mortar mixed is used, seven tons per superficial foot; and when lime mortar is used, five tons per superficial foot. The safe bearing load to apply to concrete when Portland cement is used shall be taken at fifteen tons per superficial foot; and when cement other than Portland is used, eight tons per superficial foot.

Sec. 135. Weights of Certain Materials—In computing the weight of walls, a cubic foot of brickwork shall be deemed to weigh 115 pounds. Sandstone, white marble, granite and other kinds of building stone shall be deemed to weigh 170 pounds per cubic foot.

Sec. 136. Computations for Strength of Materials—The dimensions of each piece or combination of materials required shall be ascertained by computation, according to the rules prescribed by this Code.

Sec. 137. Factors of Safety—Where the unit stress for any material is not prescribed in this Code the relation of allowable unit stress to ultimate strength shall be as one to four for metals, subjected to tension or transverse stress; as one to six

for timber, and as one to ten for natural or artificial stones and brick or stone masonry. But wherever working stresses are prescribed in this Code, varying the factors of safety hereinabove given, the said working stresses shall be used.

Sec. 138. Strength of Columns—In columns or compression members with flat ends of cast iron, steel, wrought iron or wood, the stress per square inch shall not exceed that given in the following tables:

When the Length Divided by Least Radius of Gyration Equals.	Working Stresses Per Square Inch of Section.		
	Cast Iron.	Steel.	Wrought Iron.
120.....	.....	8,240	4,400
110.....	.....	8,820	5,200
100.....	.....	9,400	6,000
90.....	.....	9,980	6,800
80.....	.....	10,560	7,600
70.....	9,200	11,140	8,400
60.....	9,500	11,720	9,200
50.....	9,800	12,300	10,000
40.....	10,100	12,880	10,800
30.....	10,400	13,460	11,600
20.....	10,700	14,040	12,400
10.....	11,000	14,620	13,200

And in like proportion for intermediate ratios:

When the Length Divided by the Least Diameter Equals.	Working Stresses Per Square Inch of Section.		
	Long Leaf Yellow Pine.	White Pine, Norway Pine.	Oak, Spruce.
30.....	460	350	390
25.....	550	425	475
20.....	640	500	560
15.....	730	575	645
12.....	784	620	696
10.....	820	650	730

And in like proportion for intermediate ratios. Five-eighths the values given for white pine shall also apply to chestnut and hemlock posts. For locust posts use one and one-half the value given for white pine.

Columns and compression members shall not be used having an unsupported length of greater ratios than given in the tables. Any column eccentrically loaded shall have the stresses caused by such eccentricity computed, and the combined stresses resulting from such eccentricity at any part of the column, added to all other stresses at that part, shall in no case exceed the working stresses stated in this Code.

The eccentric load of a column shall be considered to be distributed equally over the entire area of that column at the next point below at which the column is securely braced laterally in the direction of the eccentricity.

Sec. 139. Working Stresses—The safe carrying capacity of the various materials of construction (except in the case of columns) shall be determined by the following working stresses in pounds per square inch of sectional area:

	Compression (Direct).	With Grain.	Across Grain.
Rolled steel	16,000	
Cast steel	16,000	
Wrought iron	12,000	
Cast iron (in short blocks)	16,000	
Steel pins and rivets (bearing)	20,000	
Wrought iron pins and rivets (bearing)	15,000	
Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	230	
Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	208	
Concrete, Rosendale, or equal, cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4	125	
Concrete, Rosendale, or equal, cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5	111	
Rubble stonework in Portland cement mortar	140	
Rubble stonework in Rosendale cement mortar	111	
Rubble stonework in lime and cement mortar	97	
Rubble stonework in lime mortar	70	
Brickwork in Portland cement mortar; cement, 1; sand, 3	250	
Brickwork in Rosendale, or equal, cement mortar; cement, 1; sand, 3	208	
Brickwork in lime and cement mortar; cement, 1; lime, 1; sand, 6	160	
Brickwork in lime mortar; lime, 1; sand, 4	111	
Granites (according to test)	1,000 to 2,400	
Greenwich stone	1,200	
Gneiss (New York City)	1,300	
Limestones (according to test)	700 to 2,300	
Marbles (according to test)	600 to 1,200	
Sandstones (according to test)	400 to 1,600	
Bluestone, North river	2,000	
Brick (Haverstraw, flatwise)	300	
Slate	1,000	

	Tension (Direct).
Rolled steel	16,000
Cast steel	16,000
Wrought iron	12,000
Cast iron	3,000
Yellow pine	1,200
White pine	800
Spruce	800
Oak	1,000
Hemlock	600

	Shear.
Steel web plates	9,000
Steel shop rivets and pins	10,000
Steel field rivets	8,000
Steel field bolts	7,000
Wrought iron web plates	6,000

	With Fibre.	Across Fibre.
Wrought iron shop rivets and pins.....	7,500	
Wrought iron field rivets.....	6,000	
Wrought iron field bolts.....	5,500	
Cast iron	3,000	
Yellow pine	70	500
White pine	40	250
Spruce	50	320
Oak	100	600
Locust	100	720
Hemlock	40	275
Chestnut .....	..	150
Safe Extreme Fibre Stress (Bending).		
Rolled steel beams.....	16,000	
Rolled steel pins, rivets and bolts.....	20,000	
Riveted steel beams (net flange section).....	14,000	
Rolled wrought iron beams.....	12,000	
Rolled wrought iron pins, rivets and bolts.....	15,000	
Riveted wrought iron beams (net flange section).....	12,000	
Cast iron, compression side.....	16,000	
Cast iron, tension side.....	3,000	
Yellow pine	1,200	
White pine	800	
Spruce	800	
Oak	1,000	
Locust	1,200	
Hemlock	600	
Chestnut	800	
Granite	180	
Greenwich stone	150	
Gneiss (New York City).....	150	
Limestone	150	
Slate	400	
Marble	120	
Sandstone	100	
Bluestone, North river	300	
Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4.....	30	
Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5.....	20	
Concrete (Rosendale, or equal), cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4.....	16	
Concrete (Rosendale, or equal) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5.....	10	
Brick, common	50	
Brickwork (in cement).....	30	

Sec. 140. Wind Pressure—All structures exposed to wind shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of thirty pounds for every square foot of surface thus exposed, from the ground to the top of same, including roof, in any direction. In no case shall the overturning moment due to wind pressure exceed 75 per centum of the moment of stability of the structure. In all structures exposed to wind, if the resisting moments of the ordinary materials of construction, such as masonry, partitions, floors and connections are not sufficient to resist the moment of distortion due to wind pressure, taken in any direction on any part of the structure, additional bracing shall be introduced sufficient to make up the difference in the moments. In calculations for wind bracing, the working stresses set forth in this Code may be increased by 50 per centum. In buildings under 100 feet in height, provided the height does not exceed four times the average width of the base, the wind pressure may be disregarded.

Part 25—Plumbing and Drainage.

Sec. 141. Plumbing, Drainage and Repairs Thereto—

1. The drainage and plumbing of all buildings, both public and private, shall be executed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*. Said rules and regulations and any change thereof shall be published in the *CITY RECORD* on eight successive Mondays before the same shall become operative.

Repairs or alterations of such plumbing or drainage may be made without the filing and approval of drawings and descriptions in the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*, but such repairs or alterations shall not be construed to include cases where new vertical or horizontal lines of soil, waste, vent or leader pipes are proposed to be used.

Notice of such repairs or alterations shall be given to the said (Department) *Bureau* before the same are commenced in such cases as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the said (Department) *Bureau*, and the work shall be done in accordance with the said rules and regulations.

2. Once in each year, every employing or master plumber carrying on his trade, business or calling in The City of New York, shall register his name and address at the office of the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings* in said City under such rules and regulations as said (Department) *Bureau* shall prescribe and as hereinafter provided.

And thereupon he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of such registration from said (Department) *Bureau*, provided, however, that such employing or master plumber shall, at the time of applying for such registration, hold a certificate of competency from the Examining Board of Plumbers of said City.

The time for making such registration shall be during the month of March in each year. Where, however, a person obtains a certificate of competency at a time other than in the month of March in any year, he may register within thirty days after obtaining such certificate of competency, but he must also register in the month of March in each year, as herein provided.

Such registration may be canceled by the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings* for a violation of the rules and regulations for the plumbing and drainage of said (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*, duly adopted and in force pursuant to the provisions of this section or whenever the person so registered ceases to be a master or employing plumber, after a hearing had before said (Department) *Bureau*, and upon a prior notice of not less than ten days, stating the grounds of complaint, and served upon the person charged with the violation of the aforesaid rules and regulations.

3. After this Code takes effect, no person, corporation or copartnership shall engage in, or carry on the trade, business or calling of employing or master plumber in The City of New York, unless the name and address of such person and the president, secretary or treasurer of such corporation and each and every member of such copartnership shall have been registered as above provided.

4. No person or persons shall expose the sign of "Plumber" or "Plumbing" or a sign containing words of similar import and meaning in The City of New York unless each person forming such a copartnership shall have obtained a certificate of competency from the Examining Board of Plumbers, and shall have registered as herein provided.

A master or employing plumber within the meaning of this Code is any person who hires or employs a person or persons to do plumbing work.

5. The Inspectors of Plumbing in the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*, in addition to their other duties, shall ascertain whether the employing or master plumber having charge of the construction, repairing or alteration of any plumbing work performed in The City of New York is registered as herein provided, and if such person is not so registered, then such Inspectors shall forthwith report to said (Department) *Bureau* the name of said plumber.

6. The (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction may present a petition to a Justice of the Supreme Court or to a special term thereof for an order restraining the person so reported from acting as an employing or master plumber until he registers pursuant to the provisions of this Code. Said petition shall state that the said person is engaged in plumbing work as an employing or master plumber without having so registered, and shall be verified by the Inspector making the said report.

Upon the presentation of the petition, the Court shall grant an order requiring such plumber to appear before a special term of the Supreme Court on a date therein specified, not less than two nor more than six days after the granting thereof, to show

cause why he should not be permanently enjoined until he has obtained a certificate of registration as herein required. A copy of such petition and order shall be served upon such person not less than twenty-four hours before the return thereof. On the day specified in such order the Court before whom the same is returnable shall hear the proofs of the parties, and may, if deemed necessary, take testimony in relation to the allegations of the petition.

If the Court is satisfied that such plumber is practicing without having registered, as provided by this Code, an order shall be granted enjoining him from acting as an employing or master plumber until he has so registered.

No undertaking shall be required as a condition to the granting or issuing of such injunction order or by reason thereof.

If, after the entry of such order in a County Clerk's office in The City of New York, such person shall, in violation of such order, practice as an employing or master plumber, he shall be deemed guilty of a criminal contempt of court, and be punishable as for a criminal contempt in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure.

In no case shall the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings* be liable for costs in any such proceedings, but costs may be allowed against the defendant or defendants, in the discretion of the Court.

Part 26—Buildings Raised, Lowered, Altered or Moved.

Sec. 142. Buildings Raised, Lowered, Altered or Moved—Within the fire limits it shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of any brick dwelling house with 8-inch walls, or of any wood building already erected that has a peaked roof, to raise the same for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, unless the same be raised with the same kind of material as the building, and unless such new roof be covered with fireproof material, and provided that such building, when so raised, shall not exceed 40 feet in height to the highest part thereof. All such buildings must exceed 25 feet in height to the peak of the main roof before the said alteration and raising. In increasing the height of any such building, the entire area which such building covers may be raised to a uniform height. If any such building has an extension of less width than the main building, the same may be increased in width to the full width of the main building, with the same kind of material and to the same height as the main building. Any such building may be extended either on the front or rear to a depth of not more than 15 feet and not more than the width of the building, and not more than two stories and basement in height, with the same kind of material as the building. Any frame building situated in a row of frame buildings may be increased in height to conform to the height of adjoining buildings. If any block situated within the fire limits has 90 per cent. of the buildings located thereon constructed of frame, any vacant lot situated therein may have a frame building placed thereon provided the same be not more than two stories and basement in height and is to be used for residence purposes only. If any building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or if the grade is altered, such building may be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of such grade. The restrictions contained in this section shall not prohibit one-story and basement frame dwelling houses from being increased one additional story in height. Within the fire limits no frame building more than two stories in height, now used as a dwelling, shall hereafter be raised or altered to be used as a factory, warehouse or stable.

No wood building within or without the fire limits shall be moved from one lot to another until a statement setting forth the purposes of said removal and the uses to which said building is to be applied is filed in the (Department) *Bureau of Buildings*, and a permit be first obtained therefor. No wood building shall be moved from without to within the fire limits.

Within the fire limits no brick building shall be enlarged or built upon unless the exterior walls of said addition or enlargement be constructed of incombustible materials; provided, however, that such brick building may be raised, lowered or altered under the same circumstances and in the manner provided for in this section.

Part 27—Fire Limits.

Sec. 143. Fire Limits—No frame or wood structure shall be built hereafter in The City of New York within the following limits:

In the Borough of Manhattan—Within the Following Described Lines.

Beginning at a point on the North river at the Battery and running thence northerly along the pier headline to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, and running thence easterly 100 feet north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway; thence northerly on a line drawn always 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway to the bulkhead line of the Harlem river; thence southerly along the bulkhead line of the Harlem river to the Bronx Kills; thence easterly along the bulkhead line of the Bronx Kills to the East river; thence southerly along the East river, passing to the east of Blackwell's Island; and thence continuing by the pierhead line of the East river to the place of beginning.

In the Borough of The Bronx—Within the Following Described Lines.

Beginning at a point on the eastern bulkhead line of the Harlem river 100 feet south of East One Hundred and Sixty-first street; running thence easterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Sixty-first street to the east side of Sheridan avenue and 100 feet therefrom; thence north on the east side of Sheridan avenue to a point 100 feet north of the north line of East One Hundred and Sixty-first street; thence easterly and parallel to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street and 100 feet therefrom to a point 100 feet west of Park avenue; thence northeasterly and parallel to Park avenue and 100 feet therefrom to a point distant 100 feet west of Webster avenue; thence northerly and parallel to Webster avenue and 100 feet therefrom to a point 100 feet northerly of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street; thence easterly and parallel to East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and 100 feet therefrom to Third avenue; thence southerly along the westerly boundary line of Crotona Park, and thence easterly along the southerly boundary line of Crotona Park, to a point distant 100 feet east of Prospect avenue; thence along Prospect avenue and 100 feet east therefrom to Westchester avenue; thence along Westchester avenue and 100 feet east therefrom to a point 100 feet east of the easterly line of Robbins avenue; thence southerly and parallel to Robbins avenue 100 feet east therefrom to the Port Morris Branch Railroad; thence southeasterly along the Port Morris Branch Railroad to the East river; thence southwesterly along the East river, northwesterly along the Bronx Kills, and northerly along the Harlem river to the point of beginning.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, Within the Following Described Lines.

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of Sixtieth street and New York Bay; thence running easterly on a line drawn 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly line of Sixtieth street to Sixth avenue; thence running northerly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Sixth avenue to Thirty-sixth street; thence running westerly through the centre line of Thirty-sixth street to Fifth avenue; thence running northerly through the centre line of Fifth avenue to Twenty-fourth street; thence running easterly through the centre line of Twenty-fourth street to Sixth avenue; thence running northerly through the centre line of Sixth avenue to Twenty-third street; thence running easterly through the centre line of Twenty-third street to Seventh avenue; thence running northerly through the centre line of Seventh avenue to Twentieth street; thence running easterly through the centre line of Twentieth street to Ninth avenue or Prospect Park West; thence running northerly through the centre line of Ninth avenue, or Prospect Park West to Flatbush avenue; thence southerly along the centre line of Flatbush avenue to Ocean avenue; thence southerly on a line drawn 100 feet west of and parallel with the west side of Flatbush avenue to Avenue E; thence easterly through the centre line of Avenue E to Flatbush avenue; thence northwesterly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Flatbush avenue to Franklin avenue; thence northerly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Franklin avenue to Crown street; thence easterly on a line drawn 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of Crown street to East New York avenue; thence easterly on a line drawn 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of East New York avenue to Gillen place; thence north-

erly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Gillen place to Broadway; thence northerly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the east side of Broadway to Pilling street; thence easterly through the centre line of Pilling street to Central avenue; thence northwesterly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Central avenue to Flushing avenue; thence westerly from a line drawn 100 feet north of and parallel with the northerly side of Flushing avenue to Bushwick avenue; thence northerly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Bushwick avenue to Metropolitan avenue; thence westerly on a line drawn 100 feet north of and parallel with the northerly side of Metropolitan avenue to Graham avenue; thence northerly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Graham avenue to Skillman avenue; thence westerly on a line drawn 100 feet north of and parallel with the northerly side of Skillman avenue to Union avenue; thence northerly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Union avenue to North Ninth street; thence northwesterly on a line drawn 100 feet northeast of and parallel with the northeasterly side of North Ninth street to Bedford avenue; thence easterly on a line drawn 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of Bedford avenue to North Eleventh street; thence northwesterly on a line drawn 100 feet northeast of and parallel with the northeasterly side of North Eleventh street to the East river; thence to Van Brunt street; thence northeasterly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Van Brunt street to King street; thence southeasterly on a line drawn 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of King street to Columbia street; thence northeasterly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Columbia street to Luquer street; thence easterly on a line drawn 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of Luquer street to Hamilton avenue; thence southerly on a line drawn 100 feet west of and parallel with the west side of Hamilton avenue to Court street; thence southwesterly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Court street to Gowanus Bay and New York Bay to the point or place of beginning.

Also beginning at a point formed by the intersection of East river and Noble street; thence running easterly on a line drawn 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of Noble street to Lorimer street; thence southerly on a line drawn 100 feet west of and parallel with the westerly side of Lorimer street to Nassau avenue; thence easterly on a line drawn 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of Nassau avenue to Oakland street; thence northerly on a line drawn 100 feet east of and parallel with the easterly side of Oakland street to Newtown creek, to the East river, to the point or place of beginning.

In that part of the Twenty-ninth Ward bounded by Coney Island avenue on the west, by New York avenue on the east and by the lines of said ward on the north and south, no row of two or more attached frame stores, dwellings or buildings shall be permitted to be erected; and no frame house or building shall be erected on any lot or building plot covering more than 80 per cent. in width of any such lot or building plot.

(Resolved, That the Department) *The Bureau of Buildings* hereby is requested to extend the fire limits in the Eighth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, to include the territory between the south side of Forty-fifth street and the north side of Sixtieth street, and the easterly side of Sixth avenue and the westerly side of Seventh avenue.

Any frame building erected hereafter in the territory included within the following boundary—all in the Thirtieth Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn—namely: Beginning at the Shore road and Bay Ridge avenue, along Bay Ridge avenue, including both sides of said avenue, to Fourteenth avenue; along Fourteenth avenue, including both sides, to Eighty-sixth street; along Eighty-sixth street, including both sides, to Third avenue; along Third avenue, including both sides, to Ninety-second street; along Ninety-second street, including both sides, to Shore road; along the said Shore road to the point of beginning—shall not occupy more than eighty (80) per cent. in width of the lot on which said building is erected.

In the Borough of Queens: Within the Following Described Lines.

Bounded on the south by Newtown creek, on the north by the southerly line of Nott avenue; on the west by the East River, and on the east by the westerly line of Van Alst avenue.

On the north by a line one hundred (100) feet north of the northerly side of Nott avenue to a point one hundred (100) feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Jackson avenue; thence southwesterly along Jackson avenue one hundred (100) feet from the southeasterly side thereof to a point ninety (90) feet east of the easterly side of Van Alst avenue; thence southerly ninety (90) feet east of the easterly side of Van Alst avenue to Newtown creek, the southerly and westerly boundaries to remain as now established.

Part 28—Frame Buildings.

Sec. 144. Frame Structures Within the Fire Limits—The provisions, in this section contained, shall apply to buildings and structures, whether temporary or permanent, within the fire limits, as the said fire limits now are or may hereafter be established.

Temporary one-story frame buildings may be erected for the use of builders, within the limits of lots whereon buildings are in course of erection, or on adjoining vacant lots, upon permits issued by the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction.

Temporary structures shall be taken to mean and include platforms, stands, election booths, temporary buildings and circus tents.

Sheds of wood not over fifteen feet high, open on at least one side, with the sides and roof thereof covered with fireproof material, may also be built, but a fence shall not be used as the back or side thereof. Such sheds shall not cover an area exceeding two thousand five hundred square feet, except by permission of the (Board) *Bureau of Buildings*.

Fences, signs or bill-boards shall not be at any point over 10 feet above the adjoining ground; except that when any fence, sign or bill-board shall be constructed entirely of metal or of wood covered on all sides with sheet metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for same, it shall not be at any point over 18 feet 6 inches above the adjoining ground.

Any letter, word, model, sign, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction, supported or attached, wholly or in part, over or above any wall, building or structure, shall be deemed to be a "sky sign."

Sky signs shall be constructed entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for same, and shall not be at any point over 9 feet above the front wall or cornice of the building or structure to which they are attached or by which they are supported.

All fences, signs, bill-boards and sky signs shall be erected entirely within the building line, and be properly secured, supported and braced, and shall be so constructed as not to be or become dangerous.

Before the erection of any fence, sign, bill-board or sky sign shall have been commenced, a permit for the erection of the same shall be obtained from the *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction, as provided in part 2, section 4, of this Code. Each application for the erection of any fence, sign, bill-board or sky sign, shall be accompanied by a written consent of the owner or owners, or the lessee or lessees of the property upon which it is to be erected.

Piazzas or balconies of wood on buildings other than frame buildings which do not exceed 8 feet in width, and which do not extend more than 3 feet above the second story floor beams, may be erected, provided a permit from the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction, be granted therefor. In connected houses such piazzas or balconies may be built, provided the same are open on the front and have brick ends not less than 8 inches thick, carried up above the roof of such piazza or balcony, and coped with stone. The roofs of all piazzas shall be covered with some fireproof material. Frame buildings already erected may have placed on any story piazzas, balconies or bay-windows of wood, the roofs of which may be covered with the same material as the roof of the main building.

Exterior privies, and wood or coal houses, not exceeding 150 square feet in superficial area and 8 feet high, may be built of wood, but the roofs thereof must be covered with metal, gravel or slate.

Sec. 145. Frame Buildings Damaged—Every wood or frame building with a brick or other front within the fire limits, which may hereafter be damaged to an amount not greater than one-half of the value thereof, exclusive of the valuation of the foundation thereof, at the time of such damage, may be repaired or rebuilt; but if such damage shall amount to more than one-half of such value thereof, exclusive of the

value of the foundation, then such building shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be taken down, except as provided in this Code. In case the owner of the damaged building shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction that such building is damaged to a greater extent than one-half of its value, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then the amount and extent of such damage shall be determined upon an examination of the building by one Surveyor, who shall be appointed by the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction, and one Surveyor who shall be appointed by the owner or owners of said premises. In case these two Surveyors do not agree, they shall appoint a third Surveyor to take part in such examination, and a decision of a majority of them reduced to writing and sworn to, shall be conclusive, and such building shall in no manner be repaired or rebuilt until after such decision shall have been rendered.

Sec. 146. Frame Buildings Outside of Fire Limits—The provisions of this section shall apply to frame or other buildings hereafter erected outside of the fire limits, as the same are now or may hereafter be established, in portions of The City of New York where streets are now and where they may hereafter be legally established. Three-story frame buildings may be erected to a height of 40 feet, said height being taken from the curb-line, where same exists, at the centre of front or side of building on which main entrance to upper floors is located. Where the walls of a building do not adjoin the street or building line then the average level of the ground on which the building stands may be taken in place of the curb-line. The measurement for height shall be to the highest point of roof beams in case of flat roof buildings, and to the average height of gable or roof in case of pitched roofs. Towers, turrets and minarets of wood may be erected to a height not to exceed 15 feet greater than the foregoing limited height, except that the spires of churches may be erected of wood to a height not exceeding 90 feet from the ground. All footings or bottom stones shall be at least 6 inches wider on each side than bottom width of foundation walls above, except where the outside of the foundation wall sets on the property line, in which case 6 inches wider on the inside shall be sufficient. The thickness of footings shall be not less than 8 inches, if of stone, and not less than 12 inches if of concrete.

Foundations for frame structures shall be laid not less than 4 feet below the finished surface of the earth or upon the surface where there is rock bottom, or upon piles or ranging timbers where found necessary. The foundation walls of frame structures exceeding 15 feet in height, if of stone, shall be not less than 18 inches thick, and if of brick not less than 12 inches to the grade and 8 inches thick to the under side of the sill. If the foundation and first story walls are constructed of brick the foundation walls shall be not less than 12 inches thick to the first tier of beams and 8 inches thick from first tier to second tier of beams; or if these walls are constructed of stone they shall be not less than 20 inches for the foundation wall and 18 inches for the first story wall; and if the walls are faced with stone ashlar the total thickness shall be 4 inches greater than in this section specified. In the foundation walls there may be recesses not more than 8 feet long for stairs, with brick walls not less than 8 inches thick. All chimneys in frame buildings shall be built of brick or stone or other fireproof material. If of brick the flues shall have walls at least 8 inches thick, except where flues are lined with burnt clay pipe, in which case the walls around flues may be 4 inches thick. All flue linings shall extend at least 1 foot above the roof boards. Where chimneys are built of stone the walls of the flues shall be not less than 8 inches on all sides, and shall be lined with burnt clay pipe. All chimneys shall be topped out at least 4 feet above the highest point of contact with the roof, and be properly capped. Chimneys in party walls or serving two rooms on the same floor may be built in the walls or partitions; elsewhere, they shall be built inside of the frame, except in the case of ornamental or exposed chimneys. In no case shall a frame building be erected within 3 feet of the side or rear line of a lot, unless the space between the studs on any such side be filled in solidly with not less than 2½ inches of brickwork or other fireproof material. When two or more such buildings are built continuous, the party or division studding shall be not less than 4 inches thick and filled in solidly with brickwork or other fireproof material extending to the under side of roof boards. When the division walls are of brick they shall be not less than 8 inches thick above the foundation wall and extending to under side of roof boards, and the ends of the floor beams shall be so separated that 4 inches of brick will be between the beams where they rest on said walls. The sills of all frame dwellings, except where the first floor is used for store or business purposes, shall be not less than 2 feet above the ground to the under side of same. All frame or wood buildings exceeding a height of 15 feet shall be built with sills, posts, girts, plates and rafters, all of suitable size and properly framed and braced with suitable studs or planks set at proper distance apart; but this shall not prohibit the use of balloon framing. The floor beams and rafters shall be not less than 2 inches in thickness. The covering of roof may be of shingle. The walls of light, vent and dumb-waiter shafts, whether exterior or interior, in frame buildings, may be constructed of frame. Posts of locust or other hard wood and wood girders may be used instead of brick fore-and-aft partitions in cellars of frame buildings, and it shall not be necessary to use metal or wire lath for the ceilings of cellars or lowest floors of any frame building.

The cellar stairs in frame buildings may be placed directly under main stairs, and no brick wall shall be necessary to inclose the same; nor shall areas be required to be built across the front of frame buildings except where the cellar or basement is used for living purposes. The regulations governing plumbing, drainage and heating, also steam and hot air pipes and registers, where same extend through or along stud partitions, shall also apply to frame buildings. Frame buildings may be altered, extended, raised or repaired, provided the new portions comply with the provisions of this section. No frame building exceeding 3 stories in height shall hereafter be erected to be occupied by more than six families, nor shall any frame building already erected be altered to be occupied by more than six families, nor more than three stories in height. Outside of the fire limits, when any brick or stone building is to be erected of a class that could, under this Code, be constructed of wood, the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction is hereby authorized and directed to allow reasonable modifications of this Code relating to brick buildings, in consideration of incombustible material being used for walls instead of wood.

Sec. 147. Frame Buildings: Where Streets Are Not Established—Within portions of The City of New York where streets have not been or are not legally established and are outside of the prescribed fire limits, no building or structure other than small outhouses shall be erected without first filing plans and a detailed statement of the proposed construction and obtaining an approval therefor, as provided in section 4 of this Code. Within the said portions of The City of New York, hotels, tenement houses for occupancy by not more than six families, and places of public assembly may be built of wood, but shall in all other respects comply with the several provisions of this Code relating to such structures; but for all other buildings or structures only so much of the requirements, regulations and restrictions of this Code shall apply as in the opinion of the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* having jurisdiction may be necessary for safety and health. The purpose of this section is to permit greater freedom in construction and in plumbing and drainage of buildings in the outlying and undeveloped portions of The City of New York than in those portions where a street system has been adopted by the municipality or established by law.

Part 29—Appeals and Modifications of Law.

Sec. 148. The (Board) *Bureau of Buildings*—Each (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* shall have power, with the approval of the (Board) *Bureau* to vary or modify any rule or regulation of the (Board) *Bureau*, or the provisions of chapter 12 of the Greater New York Charter, or of any existing law or ordinance relating to the construction, alteration or removal of any building or structure erected or to be erected within his jurisdiction, pursuant to the provisions of section 650 of the Greater New York Charter.

Sec. 149. Board of Examiners—The Board of Examiners for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx shall be constituted as prescribed by section 649 of the Greater New York Charter. Each of said Examiners shall take the usual oath of office before entering upon his duties. No member of said Board shall pass upon any question in which he is peculiarly interested. The said Board shall meet as often as once in each week upon notice from the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings*.

The members of said Board of Examiners, and the Clerk of said Board, shall each be entitled to and shall receive \$10 for each attendance at a meeting of said Board, to be paid by the Comptroller from the annual appropriation to be made therefor upon the voucher of the (Commissioner) *Superintendent of Buildings* for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Part 30—Violations and Penalties. Courts Having Jurisdiction.

Sec. 150. Violations and Penalties—The owner or owners of any building, structure or part thereof, or wall, or any platform, staging or flooring to be used for standing or seating purposes where any violation of this Code shall be placed, or shall exist, and any architect, builder, plumber, carpenter or mason who may be employed or assist in the commission of any such violation, and any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this Code or fail to comply therewith, or any requirement thereof, or who shall violate or fail to comply with, any order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans, submitted and approved thereunder, or of any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall severally, for each and every such violation and non-compliance, respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of \$50. Except that any such person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Code, as to the construction of chimneys, fire-places, flues, hot-air pipes and furnaces, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this Code, with reference to the framing or trimming of timbers, girders, beams, or other woodwork in proximity to chimney flues or fire-places, shall forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of \$100. But if any said violation shall be removed or be in process of removal within ten days after the service of a notice as hereinafter prescribed, the liability of such a penalty shall cease, and the Corporation Counsel, on request of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, shall discontinue any action pending to recover the same, upon such removal or the completion thereof within a reasonable time. Any and all of the aforementioned persons who having been served with a notice as hereinafter prescribed, to remove any violation, or comply with any requirement of this Code, or with any order or regulation made thereunder, shall fail to comply with said notice within ten days after such service or shall continue to violate any requirement of this Code in the respect named in said notice shall pay a penalty of \$250. For the recovery of any said penalty or penalties an action may be brought in any municipal court, or court of record, in said City in the name of The City of New York; and whenever any judgment shall be rendered therefor, the same shall be collected and enforced, as prescribed and directed by the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York. The (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, through the Corporation Counsel, is hereby authorized, in his discretion, good and sufficient cause being shown therefor, to remit any fine or fines, penalty or penalties, which any person or persons may have incurred, or may hereafter incur, under any of the provisions of this Code but no fine or penalty shall be remitted for any such violation until the violation shall have been removed. Said remission shall also operate as the remission of the costs obtained in such action.

Sec. 151. Courts Having Jurisdiction—All courts of civil jurisdiction in The City of New York shall have cognizance of and jurisdiction over any and all suits and proceedings by this Code authorized to be brought for the recovery of any penalty and the enforcement of any of the several provisions of this Code, and shall give preference to such suits and proceedings over all others, and no court shall lose jurisdiction of any action by reason of a plea that the title to real estate is involved, provided the object of the action is to recover a penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of this Code. The Corporation Counsel is authorized to institute any and all actions and proceedings, either legal or equitable, that may be appropriate or necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this Code, and all civil courts in said City are hereby invested with full legal and equitable jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all such actions and proceedings, and to make appropriate orders and render judgment therein according to law, so as to give force and effect to the provisions of this Code. Whenever the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction is satisfied that any building or structure, or any portion thereof, or any drainage or plumbing, the erection, construction or alteration, execution or repair of which is regulated, permitted or forbidden by this Code, is being erected, constructed, altered or repaired, or has been erected, constructed, altered or repaired, in violation of, or not in compliance with, any of the provisions or requirements of this Code, or in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or of any certificate or permit issued thereunder, or that any provision or requirement of this Code, or any order or direction made thereunder has not been complied with, or that plans and specifications for plumbing and drainage have not been submitted or filed as required by this Code, the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction may in his discretion, through the Corporation Counsel, institute any appropriate action or proceeding at law or in equity to restrain, correct or remove such violation, or the execution of any work thereon, or to restrain or correct the erection or alteration of, or to require the removal of, or to prevent the occupation or use of, the building or structure erected, constructed or altered, in violation of, or not in compliance with, any of the provisions of this Code, or with respect to which the requirements of this Code, or of any order or direction made pursuant to any provisions contained in this Code, shall not have been complied with. In any such action or proceeding The City of New York may, in the discretion of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction and on his affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to any court of record in said City, or to a judge or justice thereof, for an order enjoining and restraining all persons from doing, or causing or permitting to be done, any work in or upon such building or structure, or in or upon such part thereof as may be designated in said affidavit, or from occupying or using said building or structure, or such portion thereof as may be designated in said affidavit for any purpose whatever, until the hearing and determination of said action and the entry of final judgment therein. The court, or judge or justice thereof, to whom such application is made, is hereby authorized forthwith to make any or all of the orders above specified, as may be required in such application, with or without notice, and to make such other or further orders or directions as may be necessary to render the same effectual. No officer of said (Department) Bureau of Buildings acting in good faith and without malice shall be liable for damages by reason of anything done in any such action or proceeding. No undertaking shall be required as a condition to the granting or issuing of such injunction order, or by reason thereof. All courts in which any suit or proceeding is instituted under this Code shall, upon the rendition of a verdict, report of a referee, or decision of a judge or justice, render judgment in accordance therewith; and the said judgment, so rendered, shall be and become a lien upon the premises named in the complaint in any such action, to date from the time of filing in a County Clerk's office in The City of New York, where the property affected by such action, suit or proceeding is located, of a notice of lis pendens therein; which lien may be enforced against said property, in every respect, notwithstanding the same may be transferred subsequent to the filing of the said notice. Said notice of lis pendens shall consist of a copy of the notice issued by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction requiring the removal of the violation and a notice of the suit or proceedings instituted, or to be instituted, thereon, and said notice of lis pendens may be filed at any time after the service of the notice issued by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings as aforesaid, provided he may deem the same to be necessary, or is satisfied that the owner of the property is about to transfer the same to avoid responsibility for having violated the provisions of this Code or some one of its provisions. Any notice of lis pendens filed pursuant to the provisions of this Code may be vacated and canceled of record; upon an order of a judge or justice of the court in which such suit or proceeding was instituted or is pending, or upon the consent in writing of the Corporation Counsel, and the Clerk of the said county where such notice is filed is hereby directed and required to mark any such notice of lis pendens and any record or docket thereof as vacated and canceled of record, upon the presentation and filing of a certified copy of an order as aforesaid, or of the consent in writing of said Corporation Counsel. In no case shall the said (Department) Bureau of Buildings, or any officer thereof, or the Corporation of The City of New York, or any defendant, be liable for costs in any action, suit or proceedings that may have been, or may hereafter be, instituted or commenced in pursuance of this Code, unless specially ordered and allowed against any defendant or defendants by a court of justice, in the course of such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 152. Notice of Violations of Code: Service of Papers—All notices of the violation of any of the provisions of this Code, and all notices directing anything to be done, required by this Code, and all other notices that may be required or authorized to be issued thereunder, including notice that any building, structure, premises, or any part thereof, are deemed unsafe or dangerous, shall be issued by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, and shall have his name affixed thereto and may be served by any officer or employee of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings or by any person authorized by the said (Department)

Bureau. All such notices, and any notice or order issued by any court in any proceeding instituted pursuant to this Code to restrain or remove any violation, or to enforce compliance with any provision or requirement of this Code, may be served by delivering to and leaving a copy of the same with any person or persons violating, or who may be liable under any of the several provisions of this Code, or to whom the same may be addressed, and if such person or persons cannot be found after diligent search shall have been made for him or them, then such notice or order may be served by posting the same in a conspicuous place upon the premises where such violation is alleged to have been placed or to exist, or to which such notice or order may refer, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous, which shall be equivalent to a personal service of said notice or order upon all parties for whom such search shall have been made. Such notice or order shall contain a description of the building, premises or property on which such violation shall have been put or may exist, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous, or to which such notice or order may refer. If the person or persons, or any of them, to whom said notice or order is addressed, do not reside in the State of New York, and have no known place of business therein, the same may be served by delivering to and leaving with such person or persons, or either of them, a copy of said notice or order, or if said person or persons cannot be found within said State after diligent search, then by posting a copy of the same in manner as aforesaid and depositing a copy thereof in a post-office in The City of New York, inclosed in a sealed wrapper addressed to said person or persons at his or their last known place of residence, with the postage paid thereon; and said posting and mailing of a copy of said notice or order shall be equivalent to personal service of said notice or order.

Part 31—Unsafe Buildings, Surveys, Court Proceedings.

Sec. 153. Unsafe Buildings—Any building or buildings, part or parts of a building, staging or other structure in The City of New York, that from any cause may now be, or shall at any time hereafter become dangerous or unsafe, may be taken down and removed, or made safe and secure, in the manner following: Immediately upon such unsafe or dangerous building or buildings, or part or parts of a building, staging or structure being so reported by any of the officers of said (Department) Bureau of Buildings, the same shall be immediately entered upon a docket of unsafe buildings to be kept by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction; and the owner, or some one of the owners, executors, administrators, agents, lessees or any other person or persons who may have a vested or contingent interest in the same, may be served with a printed or written notice containing a description of the premises or structure deemed unsafe or dangerous, requiring the same to be made safe and secure, or removed, as the same may be deemed necessary by the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, which said notice shall require the person or persons thus served to immediately certify to the said (Commissioner) Superintendent his or their assent or refusal to secure or remove the same.

Sec. 154. Surveys on Unsafe Buildings—If the person or persons so served with notice shall immediately certify his or their assent to the securing or removal of said unsafe or dangerous buildings, premises or structure, he or they shall be allowed until 1 o'clock p. m. of the day following the service of such notice, in which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he or they shall employ sufficient labor and assistance to secure or remove the same as expeditiously as the same can be done; but upon his or their refusal or neglect to comply with any of the requirements of said notice so served a further notice shall be served upon the person or persons heretofore named, and in the manner heretofore prescribed, notifying him or them that a survey of the premises named in the said notice will be made at the time and place therein named, which time may not be less than twenty-four hours nor more than three days from the time of the service of said notice, by three competent persons, one of whom shall be the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, or a Superintendent of Buildings or an Inspector, designated in writing by said (Commissioner) Superintendent, another of whom shall be an architect, appointed by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, and by the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, depending upon the borough or boroughs in which the property is located, another of whom shall be appointed by the person or persons thus notified, and who shall be a practical builder or architect, upon whose neglect or refusal to appoint such surveyor, however, the said other two surveyors may make such survey, and in case of a disagreement of the latter, they shall appoint a third person to take part in such survey, who shall also be a practical builder or architect of at least ten years' practice, and the decision of the said surveyor shall be final; and that in case the said premises shall be reported unsafe or dangerous under such survey, the said report will be placed before a court therein named having jurisdiction to the extent of \$1,000, and that a trial upon the allegations and statements contained in said report, be the report of said surveyors more or less than is contained in the said notice of survey, will be had before said court at a time and place therein named, to determine whether said unsafe or dangerous building or premises shall be repaired and secured or taken down and removed, and a report of said survey, reduced to writing, shall constitute the issue to be placed before the court for trial. A copy of said report of survey shall be posted on the building by the persons holding the survey, immediately on their signing the same. The architect appointed by the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects as hereinbefore provided who may act on any survey called in accordance with the provisions of this Code, shall be entitled to and receive the sum of \$25, to be paid by the Comptroller upon the voucher of the (Board) Bureau of Buildings. And a cause of action is hereby created for the benefit of The City of New York against the owner or owners of said building, staging or structure, and of the lot or parcel of land on which the same is situated, for the amount so paid, with interest, which shall be prosecuted in the name of The City of New York by the Corporation Counsel. The amount so collected shall be paid over to the Comptroller in reimbursement of the amounts paid by him as aforesaid.

Sec. 155. Court Proceedings—Whenever the report of any such survey had as aforesaid shall recite that the building, premises or structure thus surveyed is unsafe or dangerous, the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York shall at the time in the said notice named, place said notice and report before the Judge or Justice holding a Special Term of the Court, in the said notice named, which said Judge or Justice shall immediately proceed to obtain and impanel a jury, and to the trial of said issue before said jury, whose verdict shall be exclusive and final, and shall try said issue without adjournment, except as may be necessary from day to day, giving precedence to the trial of this issue over every other business, and said Judge or Justice shall have power to impanel a jury for that purpose from any jurors in attendance upon said Court, or in case sufficient jurors shall not be in attendance, then from any jurors that may be summoned for that purpose, and said Judge or Justice shall have power to summon jurors for that purpose, and any such suit or proceeding commenced before a Judge or Justice may be continued before another Judge or Justice of the same Court; a jury trial may be waived by the default of the defendant or defendants to appear at the time and place named in the said notice, or by agreement, and in such case the trial may be by Court, Judge, Justice, or Referee, whose report or decision in the matter shall be final; and upon the rendition of a verdict or decision of the Court, Judge, Justice or Referee, if the said verdict or decision shall find the said building, premises or structure to be unsafe or dangerous, the Judge or Justice trying said cause, or to whom the report of the Referee trying said cause shall be presented, shall immediately issue a precept out of said Court, directed to the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, reciting said verdict or decision, and commanding him forthwith to repair and secure or take down or remove, as the case may be, in accordance with said verdict or decision, said unsafe or dangerous building, buildings, part or parts thereof, staging, structure or other premises that shall have been named in the said report, and said (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings shall immediately thereupon proceed to execute said precept as therein directed, and may employ such labor and assistance and furnish such materials as may be necessary for that purpose, and after having done so said (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings shall make return of said precept, with an endorsement of the action thereunder and the cost and expenses thereby incurred, to the Judge or Justice then holding the said Special Term of the said Court, and thereupon said Judge or Justice shall tax and adjust the amount indorsed upon said precept, and shall adjust and allow disbursements of said proceeding,

together with the preliminary expenses of searches and surveys, which shall be inserted in the judgment in said action or proceeding, and shall render judgment for such amount, and for the sale of the said premises in the said notice named, together with all the right, title and interest that the person or persons, or either of them, named in the said notice had in the lot, ground or land upon which the said building or structure was placed, at the time of the filing of a notice of lis pendens in the said proceedings, or at the time of the entry of judgment therein to satisfy the same, which shall be in the same manner and with like effect as sales under judgment in foreclosure of mortgages, and in and about all preliminary proceedings as well as the carrying into effect any order of the Court or any precept issued by any Court, said (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings may make requisition upon the Comptroller of The City of New York for such amount or amounts of money as shall be necessary to meet the expenses thereof; and upon the same being approved by any Judge or Justice of the Court, from which the said order or precept was issued and presented to said Comptroller, he shall pay the same, and for that purpose shall borrow and raise, upon Revenue Bonds, to be issued as provided in section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the several amounts that may from time to time be required, which shall be reimbursed by the payment of the amount and interest at 6 per cent. out of the judgment or judgments obtained as aforesaid, if the same shall be collected. In case said issue shall not be tried at the time specified in said notice, or to which the trial may be adjourned, the same may be brought to trial at any time thereafter by the said (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings, without a new survey, upon not less than three days' notice of trial to the person or persons upon whom the original notice was served, or to his or their attorney, which notice of trial may be served in the same manner as said original notice. The notice of lis pendens provided for in this section shall consist of a copy of said notice of survey, and shall be filed in the office of a County Clerk in The City of New York, in the County where the property affected by such action, suit or proceeding is located. Provided, nevertheless, that immediately upon the issuing of said precept, the owner or owners of said building, staging or structure, or premises, or any party interested therein, upon application to the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings, shall be allowed to perform the requirements of said precept at his or their own proper cost and expense, provided the same shall be done immediately and in accordance with the requirements of said precept, upon the payment of all costs and expenses incurred up to that time, and provided, further, that the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction shall have authority to modify the requirements of said precept upon application to him therefor, in writing, by the owner or owners of said building, staging or structure, or his or their representative, when he shall be satisfied that such change shall secure equally well the safety of said building, staging or structure.

Sec. 156. Application for Order to Remove Violations and to Vacate Buildings—In case any notice or direction authorized to be issued by this Code is not complied with within the time designated in said notice, The City of New York, by the Corporation Counsel, may at the request of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, apply to the Supreme Court of New York, at a special term thereof, for an order directing said (Commissioner) Superintendent to proceed to make the alterations or remove the violation or violations, as the same may be specified in said notice or direction. Whenever any notice or direction so authorized, shall have been served as directed in this Code, and the same shall not have been complied with within the time designated therein, the Corporation Counsel may, at the request of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, in addition to, or in lieu of the remedy last above provided, apply to the Supreme Court of New York, at a special term thereof, for an order directing the said (Commissioner) Superintendent to vacate such building or premises, or so much thereof as said (Commissioner) Superintendent may deem necessary, and prohibiting the same, to be used or occupied for any purpose specified in said order until such notice shall have been complied with. The expenses and disbursements incurred in the carrying out of any said order or orders, shall become a lien upon said building or premises named in the said notice, from the time of filing of a copy of the said notice, with a notice of the pendency of the action or proceeding as provided in this Code, taken thereunder, in the office of the Clerk of the County where the property affected by such action, suit or proceeding is located; and the said Supreme Court, or a judge or justice thereof, to whom application shall be made, is hereby authorized and directed to grant any of the orders above named, and to take such proceedings as shall be necessary to make the same effectual, and any said judge or justice to whom application shall be made is hereby authorized and directed to enforce such lien in accordance with the mechanics' lien laws applicable to The City of New York; and in case any of the notices herein mentioned shall be served upon any lessee or party in possession of the building or premises therein described, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom such service is made to give immediate notice to the owner or agent of said building named in the notice, if the same shall be known to the said person personally, if such person shall be within the limits of The City of New York, and his residence known to such person, and if not within said City, then by depositing a copy of said notice in any post office in The City of New York, properly inclosed and addressed to such owner or agent, at his then place of residence, if known, and by paying the postage thereon; and in case any lessee or party in possession shall neglect or refuse to give such notice as herein provided, he shall be personally liable to the owner or owners of said building or premises for all damages he or they shall sustain by reason thereof.

Part 32—Recovery of Bodies Under Fallen Buildings.

Sec. 157. Recovery of Bodies Under Fallen Buildings—In case of the falling of any building or part thereof in The City of New York, where persons are known or believed to be buried under the ruins thereof, it shall be the duty of the Fire Department to cause an examination of the premises to be made for the recovery of the bodies of the killed and injured. Whenever, in making such examination, it shall be necessary to remove from the premises any debris, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Department of Docks and Ferries, of the Department of Parks, of the (Department) Superintendent of Highways, and of the Department of Street Cleaning, when called upon by the (Department) Bureau of Buildings to co-operate, to provide a suitable and convenient dumping place for the deposit of such debris. In case there shall be, in the opinion of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, actual and immediate danger of the falling of any building or part thereof so as to endanger life or property, said (Department) Bureau shall cause the necessary work to be done to render said building or part thereof temporarily safe until the proper proceedings can be taken, as in the case of an unsafe building, as provided for in this Code. The (Department) Bureau of Buildings is hereby authorized and empowered in such cases, and also where any building or part thereof has fallen, and life is endangered by the occupation thereof, to order and require the inmates and occupants of such building or part thereof to vacate the same forthwith, and said (Department) Bureau may, when necessary for the public safety, temporarily close the sidewalks and streets adjacent to such building or part thereof, and prohibit the same from being used, and the Police Department, when called upon by the said (Department) Bureau of Buildings to co-operate, shall enforce such orders or requirements. For the aforesaid purposes the said Fire Department, or the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, as the case may be, shall employ such laborers and materials as may be necessary to perform said work as speedily as possible.

Sec. 157A. In case there shall be, in the opinion of the Borough President or Superintendent of Buildings in any borough having jurisdiction, danger to life or property by reason of any defective or illegal work, or work in violation of or not in compliance with any of the provisions or requirements of this Code, the said Borough President or Superintendent of Buildings or such person as may be designated by him shall have the right and he is hereby authorized and empowered to order all further work to be stopped in and about said building, and to require all persons in and about said building forthwith to vacate the same, and to cause such work to be done in and about the building as in his judgment may be necessary to remove any danger therefrom. And said Borough President or Superintendent of Buildings may, when necessary for the public safety, temporarily close the sidewalks and the streets adjacent to said building, or part thereof, and the Police Department, when called upon by the said Borough President or Superintendent of Buildings to co-operate, shall enforce such orders or requirements.

Part 33—Fund for Use and Benefit of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings.

Sec. 158. Fund for Use and Benefit of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings—The Corporation Counsel shall sue for and collect all penalties and take charge of and

conduct all legal proceedings imposed or provided for by this Code; and all suits or proceedings instituted for the enforcement of any of the several provisions of the preceding sections of this Code or for the recovery of any penalty thereunder shall be brought in the name of The City of New York by the Corporation Counsel, to whom all notices of violation shall be returned for prosecution, and it shall be his duty to take charge of the prosecution of all such suits or proceedings, collect and receive all moneys that may be collected upon judgments, suits or proceedings so instituted, or which may be paid by any parties who have violated any of the provisions of this Code, and upon settlement of judgment and removal of violations thereunder, execute satisfaction therefor. He shall, on the first day of each and every month, render to each (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings an account of and pay over to the (Commissioner) Superintendent having jurisdiction the amount of such penalties and costs received by him, together with his bill for all necessary disbursements incurred or paid in said suits, keeping a separate account for each (Commissioner) Superintendent, and each (Commissioner) Superintendent shall pay over monthly the amount of such penalties and costs so collected to the Comptroller of The City of New York as a fund for the use and benefit of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings for the purpose of paying any expense incurred by said (Department) Bureau under section 157 of this Code, and also for the purpose of carrying into effect any order or precept issued by any court, or judge or justice thereof, in this Code named, to any (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings, and upon the requisition of the (Commissioner) Superintendent of Buildings having jurisdiction, said Comptroller shall pay such sum or sums as may be allowed and adjusted by any court of record, or a judge or justice thereof, for such purposes, as far as the same may be in his hands. A separate account shall be kept by the Comptroller of the moneys paid to him by each (Commissioner) Superintendent, and no such moneys shall be paid for such purposes to any of said (Commissioners) Superintendents except from the account of the funds received from him.

Part 34—Seal. Officers of (Department) Bureau May Enter Buildings.

Sec. 159. Seal—The (Board) Bureau of Buildings may adopt a seal and direct its use in the (Department) Bureau of Buildings.

Sec. 160. Officers of (Department) Bureau May Enter Buildings—All the officials of the (Department) Bureau of Buildings, so far as it may be necessary for the performance of their respective duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in said City, upon showing their badge of office.

Part 35—Existing Suits and Liabilities. Invalidity of One Section Not to Invalidate Any Other.

Sec. 161. Existing Suits and Liabilities—Nothing in this Code contained shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding now pending in any court, or any rights acquired or liability incurred, nor any cause or causes of action accrued or existing, under any act or ordinance repealed hereby. Nor shall any right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this Code.

Sec. 162. Invalidity of One Section Not to Invalidate Any Other—The invalidity of any section or provision of this Code shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

DIVISION THREE.

PARK ORDINANCES.

Chapter 16—Park Ordinances, Rules and Regulations.

The Park Board of the Department of Parks of The City of New York ordains as follows:

All persons are forbidden—

1. To cut, break or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, grass, posts, railings, chains, lamps, lamp-posts, benches, tree guards, buildings, structures or other property in or upon any of the public parks, parkways, squares or places of or within The City of New York, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, or to dig into or upon the soil within the boundaries of any such parks, parkways, squares or places or of any roads or roadways upon or across the same.

2. To go on foot or otherwise upon the grass, except when and where permitted, or to throw or leave any paper, refuse or rubbish on any of the lawns or walks of the said parks, parkways, squares or places.

3. To expose any article for sale or exhibition, unless previously licensed by the Department of Parks therefor, on any part of such public parks, parkways, squares or places.

4. To post any bill, placard, notice or other paper upon any structure within such public parks, parkways, squares or places, or upon any street or avenue adjacent thereto under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, unless previously licensed so to do by the Commissioner having jurisdiction, and in accordance with the provisions of section 16 hereof.

5. To play upon any musical instrument within such public parks, parkways, squares or places, or take into, carry or display any flag, banner, target or transparency without the permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

6. To erect any structure, stand or platform, or hold any meetings in such parks, parkways, squares or places, without previous permission therefor from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

7. To use threatening, abusive or insulting language upon any of such public parks, parkways, squares or places, or doing any obscene or indecent act thereon, or any act tending to a breach of the public peace.

8. No hackney coach, carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any such public park, parkway, square or place, or upon any street or avenue adjacent thereto under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks without previous license, and then only at such place as shall be indicated and allowed by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

9. No horse or other animal shall be allowed to go at large upon such public parks, parkways, squares or places, except that dogs may be allowed therein when led by a chain or proper dog-string not exceeding 6 feet in length.

10. No person shall bathe or fish in any of the waters or fountains, nor cast any substance therein, nor disturb or interfere in any way with the fish, birds or animals within such public parks, parkways, squares or places, except in the waters adjacent to Pelham Bay Park, where bathing and fishing shall be permitted, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of The Bronx. Fishing may be allowed in the lakes of Prospect Park under permits granted by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

11. All drunken, disorderly or improper persons, and all persons doing any act injurious to such parks, parkways, squares or places, shall be removed therefrom by the parkkeeper or police in charge thereof. When necessary to the protection of life or property, the officers and keepers of the park may remove all persons from any designated part thereof.

12. No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand, nor any incumbrance of any kind be allowed to remain upon any street adjacent to or bounding upon any public square or place in The City of New York, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, without permission of the Commissioner for the boroughs wherein located, except that vehicles may be permitted to take up and set down passengers, and to load and unload merchandise in the usual manner, and may occupy the street a reasonable time for the purpose; provided, however, that they shall not, while so doing, unnecessarily incumber the street or obstruct travel therein.

13. No one shall throw stones or other missiles, nor beg or publicly solicit subscriptions or contributions, nor tell fortunes, nor play games of chance or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor make any harangue, nor climb upon any wall, fence, shelter, seat, statue or other erection within such public parks, parkways, squares or places within The City of New York.

14. No automobile or horseless vehicle shall be driven upon or over the drives of such public parks, parkways, squares or places at a greater rate of speed than 8 miles an hour.

15. No fence in or about any land fronting upon or adjacent to any public park, parkway, square or place in The City of New York, shall be erected until a plan, showing the height, character and method of construction of the proposed fence, has been submitted to the Commissioner of Parks having jurisdiction, and approved by him, and a permit in writing issued therefor.

16. No poster or advertising device shall be placed upon any fence or other structure used for advertisement or the exhibition in, about or upon any land fronting upon or adjacent to any public park, parkway, square or place in The City of New

York, until a description or a drawing of the same shall be filed with the Commissioner of Parks having jurisdiction, and approved by him, and a permit in writing issued therefor.

17. Owners of fences or other structures now existing in, about or upon lands fronting upon or adjacent to any park, parkway, square or place in The City of New York used for advertising or exhibition of advertisements, shall not modify or alter such structures or the advertising device placed thereon until a written application has been made to the Commissioner having jurisdiction over the same, requesting his permission for the said alteration or modification, which shall be fully described in the said application, and the necessary permit obtained therefor.

18. No military or target company, or civic or other procession, shall be allowed to parade, drill or perform upon any of the parks, parkways, squares or public places, without permission from the Commissioner of Parks having jurisdiction, except in the case of the use of Van Cortlandt parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park and the Parade Ground adjacent to Prospect Park, by the National Guard of the State of New York.

19. No automobile, stage or other vehicle shall be allowed to carry passengers for hire over or upon any of the parks, parkways or drives, concourses, plazas or circles, under the control of the Department of Parks, excepting upon traffic roads and except by special permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

20. It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any automobile or other vehicle to stop near any of the music stands or other places, in or about any of the parks, parkways, plazas, concourses, circles or squares, of the said Department of Parks, where any number of persons are accustomed to congregate, or where such automobiles would be a source of danger to life and limb, except by permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

21. No garbage, ashes, manure or other offensive material, is to be carried over any of the parkways or through such parks, circles, squares or concourses, except upon traffic roads set apart for such purpose. When such refuse is to be removed from residences fronting on any of the above parkways, etc., the vehicles collecting such refuse must leave the parkway as soon as such collection is accomplished, and within the time prescribed by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

No earth, sand or broken stone is to be carted over any of the parkways, except on traffic roads, unless special permit for the same is obtained from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

22. It shall not be lawful to modify, alter, or in any manner interfere with the lines or grades of any of the aforesaid parks, parkways, concourses, circles, squares, avenues, roads, streets, entrances or approaches under the jurisdiction of the said Department of Parks, nor to take up, move or disturb any of the curb and gutter stones, flagging, trees, tree boxes, railing, fences, sod, soil or gravel, or to go upon or cross said park, parkways, concourses, circles, squares, roads, streets or avenues, except by the means and in the manner provided therefor; nor shall it be lawful to open or otherwise expose or interfere with any of the water, gas and sewer pipes, or any of the hydrants, stopcocks, basins or other constructions within or upon said places, nor to take any water or gas therefrom, nor to make any connection therewith, except by special written consent of the Commissioner having jurisdiction, and where such consent is given, a deposit of money may be required to insure the restoration of the said curbs, gutters, flagging, etc.

23. No person in bathing costume will be permitted to walk or ride upon any parks, parkways or beaches, except Pelham Bay Park, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks. No boat or vessel shall be placed upon any of the waters of the said parks, except by special permission from the Commissioner having jurisdiction. No skating or sledding will be allowed on the lakes unless the ice is declared by the Commissioner having jurisdiction to be in a suitable condition for that purpose.

24. No one shall fire or carry any firearm, fire cracker, torpedo or fireworks, nor make a fire, nor make any oration, nor conduct any religious or other meeting or ceremony within any of the parks, parkways, squares or places in The City of New York under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks without special permission from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

25. No one shall enter or leave the parks except at the established entranceways; nor shall any one enter or remain therein after 12 o'clock at night, except as, on special occasions, use thereof may be authorized beyond the regular hours.

26. The drives shall be used only by persons in pleasure vehicles, on bicycles, or on horseback; the bridle paths only by persons on horseback. Animals to be used on either shall be well broken, and constantly held in such control that they may be easily and quickly turned or stopped; they shall not be allowed to move at a rate of speed on the drives or bridle paths of more than eight miles an hour; and when it shall be deemed necessary to safety, good order, or the general convenience that the speed of an animal or vehicle should be checked, or that it should be stopped, or its course altered, and the officers on duty shall so direct, by gesture or otherwise, such direction shall be obeyed; and no horse or other beast of burden nor automobile shall be driven or suffered to stand anywhere except on the drive or bridle path.

27. No hackney coach or other vehicle for hire shall stand within the public parks, parkways, squares or places under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks for the purpose of taking up passengers, other than those whom it has brought in, excepting with the permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction. No public omnibus or express wagon, and no wagon, cart or other vehicle, carrying or ordinarily used to carry merchandise, goods, tools or rubbish shall enter such public parks, parkways, squares or places without permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction, except upon traffic roads provided for the purpose. No fire engine or other apparatus on wheels for extinguishing fire shall enter or be allowed upon any part of the park excepting the transverse and traffic roads.

28. No military or target company and no civic, funeral or other procession, or a detachment of a procession, and no hearse or other vehicle, or person carrying the body of a dead person shall enter or be allowed on any part of the public parks, except by the permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

29. No person shall bring into or carry within the parks any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly plucked branch or portion thereof, without a permit from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

30. No person shall solicit passengers for any coach or other vehicle for hire within or upon any of the parks, parkways, squares or places within the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks. All drivers or attendants of vehicles for hire standing upon or within any such parks, parkways, squares or places shall remain in close proximity to their vehicles while so standing, and shall not follow, solicit or importune any person entering or leaving the said parks, parkways, squares or places.

Ordinances relating to the use of vehicles in the public parks, parkways and streets under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners of Parks of The City of New York:

1. All vehicles must carry a lighted lamp, showing a white light ahead, from thirty minutes after sunset until thirty minutes before sunrise.

2. All vehicles and horsemen when passing another vehicle or horseman going in the same direction, must keep to the left and leave the vehicle or horseman they are passing on the right hand.

3. All vehicles or horsemen going at a walk or slow trot must keep near the curbstone or gutter on the right hand side of the road; those going more rapidly must keep nearer the middle of the road.

4. No vehicle shall stop for any purpose without drawing up to the curbstone or gutter, and always on the right hand side of the road.

5. Before pulling up and before crossing from one side to the other of the road or street the driver should signal to those behind him by raising his whip.

6. On all drives and parkways where grass plots divide the drive, all vehicles and horsemen must keep on the right hand side drive or bridle path.

7. Drivers, riders and cyclists must not exceed a speed of eight miles an hour in the parks and parkways.

8. Cyclists must not coast in the parks, nor on the parkways or bridle paths, and must keep their feet on the pedals and their hands on the handle bars.

9. Cyclists must not mount or dismount, except on the extreme right of the roads or bicycle paths.

10. All bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes or other vehicles of propulsion must be provided with a bicycle bell, not to exceed three inches in diameter.

11. Riding more than two abreast is prohibited.

12. Instruction in operating automobiles, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes or other such vehicles of propulsion, and all trick or fancy riding on the same, is prohibited in the parks and parkways at all times.

13. Wheelmen shall not ride on the paths in any park; those walking upon the park paths may push their wheels along said paths, but in no case shall the wheels be taken upon the turf.

14. The delivery of supplies to the residences of West Seventy-second street, West End avenue, north of Seventieth street; West Eighty-sixth street, Riverside drive, Cathedral parkway and Morningside Avenue West, in Manhattan, and the Shore road in Brooklyn, will be permitted in the forenoon; but no business vehicles shall enter upon or pass over said parkways after the hour of noon, excepting by special permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction. In passing over the said parkways, business vehicles must go direct to place of delivery, must leave the said parkways without unnecessary delay and by the shortest route—the place of entry, if possible. The said parkways must not be used to enable business vehicles to reach places exterior to them.

Ordinances Applying to the Harlem River Driveway.

1. The use of the Speedway is restricted to light vehicles of the classes known as buggies, runabouts, surreys and other like vehicles adapted to the speed of light harness horses, seating not more than four persons and drawn by one or two horses, except by permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction. Exercising carts may be used until 1 p. m. only.

2. Speeding on Sundays and holidays, and after 3 o'clock p. m. on other days, will be permitted in one direction—from north to south only.

Turning is forbidden except at the ends of driveway and at the bridges.

3. When not speeding, drivers must keep closely to the right hand side of the road and keep moving.

4. Pedestrians must not cross on the Speedway; subways are provided for that purpose.

5. Loud shouting to make horses break or to urge them on is strictly forbidden.

6. The use of hobbles, or other similar device or apparatus to fetter or connect the legs of horses, for the purpose of restricting or hampering their motion or gait, is forbidden upon the Harlem river driveway.

Rules and Regulations for Establishing Limits of Projection for Constructions on the Line of Riverside Drive.

1. No structure or construction of any description or any part thereof shall be placed or permitted on or under Riverside drive until working plans in duplicate, drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot, shall have been filed with the Department of Parks, with an application for the erection or construction of the said structure; said drawings to show elevations, floor plans and vertical sections of the extent of projections, and that the applicant has received permission to erect the said projection, as shown on drawings from the Department of Parks.

A (a) Stoops or steps, courtyards and areas, or any part or appurtenance thereof shall not project in the avenue beyond the building line to the extent of more than 5 feet where the sidewalk is 16 feet wide, 7 feet where the sidewalk is 20 feet wide, 8 feet where the sidewalk is 25 feet wide; and in proportion to the above where the sidewalk is between 16 and 20 feet or between 20 and 25 feet.

(b) No stoop or steps shall be covered, except over the landing or platform at the top, nor shall they be inclosed except by an open railing not more than 4 feet in height.

B (a) Bay windows shall not project in the avenue beyond the building line to the extent of more than 4 feet.

[Note—Riverside avenue in original.] (b) Bay windows, when allowed to project in the avenue, shall not occupy longitudinally with the avenue more than two-thirds of the width of the building from which they project.

C (a) No balcony, cornice or ornament shall project in the avenue beyond the house line to the extent of more than 4 feet.

(b) No balcony shall be inclosed on the front or side, except by a railing not over 4 feet in height.

D. No vault or other construction below the sidewalk shall be built except in such manner as shall leave the sewer, gas and water pipes or space proposed to be occupied by the same, free and uninclosed and in safe condition, nor in any case to extend in the clear beyond the curb line.

Ordinance Adopted, Pursuant to Chapter 453 of the Laws of 1902.

1. No shade or ornamental tree or shrub shall be planted in any of the streets, avenues or public thoroughfares of The City of New York until such tree or shrub shall have been first approved by a duly appointed employee or expert of the Commissioner having jurisdiction, and a permit granted therefor.

2. No holes or excavation shall be prepared for planting any tree or shrub unless sufficient mould of satisfactory quality shall be used, and a duly appointed employee or expert of the Department of Parks shall report that the conditions, such as the absence of poisonous gas and deleterious substances, have been made satisfactory and a permit granted therefor.

3. No stem, branch or leaf of any such tree or shrub shall be cut, broken or otherwise disturbed until a permit has been granted therefor by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

4. No root of any such tree or shrub shall be disturbed or interfered with in any way by any individual or any officer or employee of a public or private corporation until a permit shall have been issued therefor by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

5. The surface of the ground within 3 feet of any tree or shrub growing on any street, avenue or other public thoroughfare shall not be cultivated, fertilized, paved, or given any treatment whatever, except under permit granted by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

6. It shall not be lawful to attach or maintain any guy rope, cable or other contrivance to any tree or shrub, or to use the same in connection with any banner, transparency, or any business purpose whatever, except under a permit from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

7. It shall not be lawful to cut, deface, mutilate, or in any way misuse, any tree or shrub, nor shall any horse or other animal be permitted to stand in a manner or position where it may or shall cut, deface or mutilate any tree or shrub, nor shall any building material or other material of any kind or any debris be piled or maintained against any tree or shrub.

8. It shall not be lawful to attach or string any electric or other wire, or to adjust or carry the same into or over any park or parkway, except under a permit from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

9. Any person violating the foregoing ordinances of chapter 453 of the Laws of 1902 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof before a City Magistrate be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

Rules and Regulations Relating to Projections and Line of Curb and Surface Constructions, Under Provisions of Section 612 of the Greater New York Charter, as Amended by Chapter 723 of the Laws of 1901.

1. Each Commissioner may grant permits for the erection and maintenance of projections on any park, parkway, square or public place in his jurisdiction, and on all streets and avenues within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof, upon such terms and conditions and upon the making of such compensation to the City as in his discretion he may determine with respect to the particular locality.

2. Where permits have heretofore been granted upon the making of compensation and a new permit is desired to correct any irregularity, defect or supposed want of jurisdiction in the granting of such permit, a new permit may be granted without the making of further compensation.

3. Each Commissioner may determine the line of curb and the surface constructions of all streets and avenues lying within any park, parkway, square or public place in his jurisdiction or within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof as he may deem advisable according to the particular locality, and best calculated to maintain the beauty and utility of such parks, parkways, squares and public places.

4. All applications for the privilege of erecting bay windows or other house projections shall be made to the Commissioner in whose administrative jurisdiction the park or parkway affected lies, who may in his discretion grant the same upon payment of a fee to be determined in each case by said Commissioner.

5. Working plans in duplicate, drawn to a scale of one-quarter inch to the foot, shall be required to accompany each application, showing elevation, plans and vertical section of extent of projection, one copy of which will be filed in the office of the Commissioner having jurisdiction, and one other shall be returned to the applicant for filing in the Department of Buildings, with the approval of said Commissioner.

6. No permit will be granted to cover more than 4 feet of projection beyond the house or building line, nor shall the projections occupy longitudinally with the street or avenue more than two-thirds of the width of the building from which they project.

Affecting Central Park and Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

1. Owners of property on the easterly side of Fifth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, are permitted to inclose, for courtyard purposes, and not otherwise, 15 feet of the sidewalks adjacent to and in front of their respective lots; and the stoops of buildings erected on said avenue may, in such cases, project to the extent of such courtyards; provided further, that such stoops shall, in every instance, be open above the railing or balustrade thereof, and the form, size and character thereof, together with the form, size and character of the area railings, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner having jurisdiction; and provided further, than no stoop or area railing shall be constructed or put upon said Fifth avenue, or upon any of the streets or avenues surrounding said park, within the boundaries first above mentioned, until the plan thereof has been submitted to and approved by the said Commissioner.

2. No more than four horses shall be allowed to be driven together in the parks of the Borough of Manhattan, and then only when attached to private vehicles, except by special permit.

3. No person shall go on the turf without the permit of the Commissioner having jurisdiction except when and where a blue flag with a white star is shown as an indication that at that time and place all persons are allowed to go on it.

4. No bicycle or tricycle shall be allowed to be taken upon or remain on the Mall in Central Park during the progress of a concert.

Rules Relating to Park Conservatories.

1. The Conservatories will be open daily between 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
2. Visitors on entering will keep to the right in order to avoid crowding.
3. Any person found pilfering flowers or leaves or causing damage to the buildings or plants will be arrested and punished.
4. No intoxicated, noisy or disorderly persons will be admitted.
5. Children under eight years of age will not be admitted except when accompanied by parents or guardians.
6. No dogs will be allowed inside the buildings or on the grounds.
7. The scattering of paper or refuse inside the buildings or on the grounds is prohibited.
8. Any incivility on the part of employees should be reported to the Commissioner having jurisdiction. Visitors are requested not to engage in unnecessary conversation with employees.
9. Fifteen minutes before closing time visitors will be warned by the call "All out."
10. No person will be permitted in a house or wing of the conservatory which is shown to be closed.
11. No smoking will be allowed.
12. Loud, indecent or noisy language is strictly prohibited.

Rules and Regulations Relating to the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park.

1. The picking of flowers, leaves, fruits, nuts, or the breaking of branches of any plants either wild or cultivated, the uprooting of plants of any kind, the defacing of trees, and the carrying of flowers, fruits or plants into or from the grounds of the Garden, are prohibited, except by written permission of the Director-in-Chief of the Garden.

2. Leaving or depositing paper, boxes, glass or rubbish of any kind within the grounds of the Garden is forbidden.

3. Dogs are not allowed within the limits of the Garden except in leash.

4. It is forbidden to take fish from within the Garden, or to molest in any way squirrels, birds, snakes, frogs, toads, turtles or any other wild animals.

5. Throwing stones or other missiles, playing ball, football, tennis or any other game is prohibited.

6. It is forbidden to offer for sale food, candy, newspapers, books, tobacco, beverages, flowers or other objects, without written permission from the Director-in-Chief and the Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of The Bronx.

7. Boating or rafting on the ponds, lakes and streams is forbidden.

8. Trucking, or the driving of business wagons of any kind, is forbidden on the roads of the Garden, except those designated for such purposes.

9. It is forbidden to accept or solicit passengers for any cab, carriage or other conveyance at any point within the grounds of the Garden without written permission from the Director-in-Chief of the Garden and the Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of The Bronx.

10. Visitors are not allowed within the Garden after 11 o'clock at night nor before 6 o'clock in the morning, except upon driveways and paths designated for their use between those hours.

Ordinances Applicable to the Ordinary Use of the Ocean Boulevard, the Eastern Parkway and the Speedway in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Light harness driving on the Speedway, Ocean parkway (Ocean parkway, between Bay parkway and Kings Highway) shall not be restricted as to speed between the hours of sunrise and sunset; speeding, however, is only to be permitted from Bay parkway toward Coney Island, and drivers shall be compelled to observe the rules of the road. Automobiles will not be permitted on the Speedway, but must take the west road on the Ocean parkway, between Bay parkway and Kings highway, at all times.

Business wagons, trucks, etc., heavy or light, are prohibited from using the main drive of the Ocean parkway, and must use the west road at all times. Business wagons, trucks, etc., must use the block pavement at either side of the main road or the traffic roads of the Eastern parkway.

Prospect Park.

1. All lawns in Prospect Park are commons, and may be used as such, except those restricted by special order, and such restricted sections plainly indicated by proper signs.

Coney Island Cycle Paths.

Cyclists must use the west path when going toward Coney Island and the east path in returning.

Cyclists must not exceed a speed of twelve miles an hour on the bicycle paths.

Racing on the bicycle paths is prohibited, except by special permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

Horses, wagons, carriages and pedestrians must not use the bicycle paths.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances heretofore adopted affecting the parks, parkways and public places of The City of New York under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks inconsistent with or in conflict with the ordinances above set forth are hereby repealed.

Section 1. Hereafter it shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle over the easterly side road or bridle road of the Ocean parkway, between Prospect Park and the Coney Island Concourse, except as it may be necessary to cart or convey supplies to the residences along said easterly side road, or in case of buildings being erected fronting on said side road, when it shall be lawful to cart building materials thereon. In all cases, however, vehicles must enter said side road from the street nearest to said residence or house in course of construction, and must leave the same at the next following intersecting street.

Sec. 2. Any person who violates the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of \$5 for each and every offense.

DIVISION FOUR.

SANITARY CODE.

Chapter 14—The Sanitary Code.

Definitions of Terms.

Section 1. The terms "Board," "this Board" and "said Board" whenever used in this Code shall be held to mean the "Board of Health of the Department of Health of The City of New York;" the word "Department," whenever used herein, shall be held to mean the Department of Health of The City of New York; the words "person," "owner," "tenant," "lessee," "occupant," "contractor," "party," "manager," "board" and "officer," shall respectively be held to apply to and include, both jointly and severally, each and all owners, part owners, tenants, lessees, occupants, contractors, parties in interest, persons, managers, boards, officers and corporations, who may sustain the relations, or may be in like position of any one or more thereof referred to in any ordinance or regulation; every word or phrase anywhere herein defined shall be held to have such meaning whenever used herein; the words "City," or "this City," or "said City," whenever used herein, shall be held to mean The City of New York; the word "regulations" shall be held to include "special regulations" (which later will be from time to time issued, and will contain more detailed provisions than can be herein conveniently set forth); the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this Board, issued according to its by-laws, rules, regulations and Sanitary Code; and every "report" herein required shall be held to be a report in writing, signed by the person (and indicating his official position) who makes the same; the word "light" or "lighted," shall be held to refer to natural, external light; and all words and phrases herein defined shall also include their usual and natural meaning, as well as those herein especially given.

Sec. 2. The word "street," when used in the Sanitary Code, shall be held to include avenues, public highways, sidewalks, gutters and public alleys; and the words "public place" shall be held to include parks, piers, docks and wharves, and water and open spaces thereto adjacent, and also public yards, grounds and areas, and all open spaces between buildings and streets, and in view of such streets; the word "ashes" shall be held to include cinders, coal and everything that usually remains after fires; the word "rubbish" shall be held to include all the loose and decayed material and dirt-like substance that attends use or decay, or which accumulates from building, storing or cleaning; the word "garbage" shall be held to include swill and every accumulation of both animal and vegetable matter, liquid or otherwise, that attends the preparation, decay and dealing in, or storage of meats, fish, fowls, birds or vegetables; and the word "dirt" shall be held to mean natural soil, earth and stone.

Sec. 3. A "tenement house" shall be taken to mean and include every house, building or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of three families or more, living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon any floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water closets or privies or some of them. A "lodging house" shall be taken to mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are harbored or received or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than a week. A "cellar" shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining. The phrase "boarding house" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, which is at any time or usually used, leased or occupied, or intended so to be, by any number of persons exceeding ten, as boarders thereto. The word "manufactory" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, in which any sort of labor or work is done, which calls for the continual or usual presence of several persons during several hours of the day or night, engaged about said work or labor; and the word "saloon" shall be held to include every portion of any building in which the business of selling meals, liquors, drinks or refreshments of any kind shall be conducted, and includes "concert saloons."

Sec. 4. The term "theatre" shall be held to include the building, rooms and place where any play, concert, opera, circus, trick or jugglery show, gymnastic or other exhibition, masquerade, public dance, drill, lecture, address or other public or frequent gathering or amusement, are, is or may be held, given, performed or take place, and the approach or approaches thereto, and appurtenances thereof.

Sec. 5. The word "physician" shall include every person who practices about the cure of the sick or injured, or who has the charge of, or professionally prescribes for, any person sick, injured or diseased, and any person who pursues the business of or acts as midwife; and the phrase "infectious disease" shall be held to include all diseases of an infectious, contagious or pestilential nature.

Sec. 6. The word "meat" whenever herein used, includes every part of any land animal and eggs (whether mixed or not with any other substance); and the word "fish" includes every part of any animal that lives in water, or the flesh of which is not meat; and the word "vegetable" includes every article of human consumption as food, which (not being meat, or fish, or milk) is held or offered or intended for sale or consumption as food for human beings, at any place in said City; and all fish and meat found therein shall be deemed to be therein and held for such sale or consumption as such food, unless the contrary be distinctly proved.

Sec. 7. The word "cattle" shall be held to include all animals, except birds, fowl and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food; the word "butcher" shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving or slaughtering any cattle or in selling any meat; the words "private market" shall include every store, cellar, stand and place (not being a part of a public market) at which the business is the buying, selling or keeping for sale of meat, fish or vegetables for human food.

Misfeasance and Nonfeasance.

Sec. 8. No person shall carelessly or negligently do or devise or contribute to the doing of any act or thing dangerous to the life, or detrimental to the health of any human being; nor shall any person knowingly do or advise or contribute to the doing of any such act or thing (not actually authorized by law), except with justifiable motives, and for adequate reasons; nor shall any person omit to do any act, or to take any precaution, reasonable and proper, to prevent or remove danger or detriment to the life or health of any human being.

Obedience to Ordinances and Regulations.

Sec. 9. Every contractor in these ordinances referred to, and every person who has contracted or undertakes, or is bound to do, or is engaged in doing any one of the things, in respect of which these ordinances contain provisions or regulations, shall comply with these ordinances, to the extent that any contract, obligation or duty requires or permits; and no direction of any contractors or persons shall excuse him for a non-compliance with any of said ordinances.

Sec. 10. It is hereby declared to be the duty of every owner and part owner and person interested, and of every lessee, tenant and occupant of or in any place, water, ground, room, stall, apartment, building, erection, vessel, vehicle, matter and thing in The City of New York, and of every person conducting or interested in business therein or thereto, and of every person who has undertaken to clean any place, ground or street therein, and of every person, public officer and department having charge of any ground, place, building or erection therein, to keep, place and preserve the same and the sewerage, drainage and ventilation thereof in such condition, and to conduct the same in such manner that it shall not be a nuisance or be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health. The term "building," as used in this section, includes a railway car, booth, tent, shop or other erection or enclosure.

Sec. 11. Every person shall observe and obey each and every special regulation and every order of this Board, that is or may be made, for carrying into effect any of the ordinances or powers hereinbefore or hereinafter contained, or any law of this State or otherwise, whether issued directly by the Board, or promulgated by any Bureau charged therewith, as if the same had been herein inserted at length.

Sec. 12. No person shall omit or refuse to comply with, or resist any of the provisions of the Sanitary Code, or any of the rules, orders, sanitary regulations, or ordinances established or declared by this Board under or pursuant to any of the provisions of the seventy-fourth chapter of the Laws of 1866; or of chapter 686 of the Laws of 1866; or of chapter 956 of the Laws of 1867; or of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873; or of chapter 757 of the Laws of 1873; or of chapter 636 of the Laws of 1874; or of chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897; or of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901; nor shall

any person refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of the said laws in so far as the same are now in force and applicable to The City of New York; or omit or refuse or neglect the execution of any order or special regulation of this Department; no person shall interfere with or obstruct any Inspector of this Department when making the inspections or examinations ordered by this Board, or when executing its orders.

Sec. 13. The owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any building or premises, or of any part thereof, where there shall be a nuisance, or a violation of any ordinance or section of the Sanitary Code, shall be jointly and severally liable therefor, and each of them may be required to abate the nuisance, or comply with the order of the Board of Health in respect to the premises, or the part thereof, of which such person is owner, lessee, tenant or occupant.

Sec. 14. Whenever a nuisance in any place or upon any premises in The City of New York shall have been found or declared by resolution of the Board of Health to exist, and an order shall have been made directing the owner, lessee, tenant or occupant of such premises to make suitable and necessary repairs or improvements, or to abate the said nuisance, such repairs or improvements shall be made, and such nuisance shall be fully abated within the time specified in and by said order.

False Statements.

Sec. 15. No person shall make any false or untruthful statement in any application for a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 16. No person shall hereafter erect, or cause to be erected, or converted to a new purpose by alteration, any building or structure, or change the construction of any part of any building by addition or otherwise, so that it, or any part thereof, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, ventilation, light, sewerage, or any other usual, proper or necessary provision or precaution for the security of life and health; and no person shall make or use a smoke house or room, or apparatus for smoking meat, without a permit from the Board of Health, and subject to the conditions thereof; nor shall the builder, owner, lessee, tenant or occupant of any such, or of any other building or structure, cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

Sec. 17. No owner or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let or hire out or allow the same or any portion thereof to be occupied by any person, or allow any one to dwell or lodge therein, except when said building or such parts thereof are sufficiently lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which this Code or any law of this State provides, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept. Nor shall any such person rent, let, hire out, or allow, having power to prevent the same, to be used as or for a place of sleeping or residence, any portion or apartment of any building, which apartment or portion has not at least two feet of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone, of any adjacent street, nor of which the floor is damp by reason of water from the ground, or which is impregnated or penetrated by any offensive gas, smell, or exhalation prejudicial to health. But this section shall not prevent the leasing, renting, or occupancy of cellars or rooms less elevated than aforesaid, and as a part of any building rented or let, when they are not let or intended to be occupied or used by any person as a sleeping apartment, or as a principal or sole dwelling apartment.

Sec. 18. No person having the right and power to prevent the same shall knowingly cause or permit any person to sleep or remain in any cellar, or in any bathroom, or in any room where there is a water closet, or in any place dangerous, or prejudicial to life or health, by reason of a want of ventilation or drainage, or by reason of the presence of any poisonous, noxious or offensive odors or substance, or otherwise.

Sec. 19. No owner, lessee or keeper of any tenement house, lodging house, boarding house, or manufactory, shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house, or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health.

Sec. 20. Every person who shall be the owner, lessee or keeper or manager of any tenement house, boarding house, lodging house or manufactory, shall provide, or cause to be provided, for the accommodation thereof and for the use of the tenants, lodgers, boarders and workers thereat, adequate privies, or water closets, and the same shall be adequately ventilated, and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition, as not to be offensive, or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health. And no offensive smell or gases, from or through any outlet or sewer, or through any such privy or water closet, shall be allowed by any person aforesaid to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

Sec. 21. For all lodging houses in The City of New York containing rooms in which there are more than three beds for the use of lodgers or in which more than six persons are allowed to sleep, a permit from the Board of Health shall be required, and no person shall have, lease, let or keep any such lodging house or the lodgings therein, or assist in the keeping, hire, or assist in hiring, or conduct the business of any such lodging house, or the lodgings therein, except pursuant to the terms and conditions of such permit. The beds in all lodging houses and in every room in which beds are let for lodgers shall be separated by a passageway of not less than two feet, horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate and there shall be adequate ventilation.

Four hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or lodger.

Lodging houses shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted from time to time by the Board of Health and which are hereby made a part hereof.

Note—Section 21 amended by the Health Department at a meeting of said Department held on April 10, 1907.

Sec. 22. Every owner, lessee, tenant and manager of any boarding house or manufactory, shall cause every part thereof and its appurtenances to be put, and shall thereafter cause the same to be kept, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall cause every room thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell or work, to be adequately lighted and ventilated; and, if the same be a manufactory, shall cause every part thereof in which any person may work, to be maintained at such temperature, and be provided with such accommodations and safeguards as not, by reason of the want thereof, or of anything about the condition of such manufactory or its appurtenances, to cause any unnecessary danger or detriment to the life or health of any person being properly therein or thereat.

Sec. 23. All filthy and dirty walls and ceilings of any building, including the walls and ceiling of the cellar thereof, shall be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed whenever required by the Board of Health.

Sec. 24. The roofs and skylights of all buildings shall be kept in a condition of good repair so that rain water shall not enter the building.

Sec. 25. No master or teacher, or manager of or in any school, public or private, or of or in any Sunday school or gymnasium, or the officers or managers thereof, or officers or managers or persons having charge of any place of public worship, shall so far omit or neglect any duty or reasonable care or precaution respecting the safety or health of any scholar, pupil or attendant, or respecting the temperature, ventilation or cleanliness or strength of any church, hall of worship, school house, school room or place of practice or exercise, or relative to anything appurtenant thereto, so that by reason of such neglect or omission, the life or health of any person shall suffer or incur any avoidable peril or detriment, and no day nursery shall be conducted in The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 26. Every keeper or proprietor of a hotel or boarding house, and every other person having for use a bathing house upon any beach or shore of the ocean, for the accommodation of his guests or other persons for pay, shall provide for the safety of such bathers two lines of sound, serviceable and strong manila or hemp rope, not less than one inch in diameter, anchored at some point above high water, at the same distance apart as the line of bathing houses, or space fronting on such beach occupied by him in width; and from the two points at which such life lines are so anchored, such line shall be made to extend as far into the surf as bathing is ordinarily safe and free from danger of drowning to persons not expert in swimming, and at such points of safety such lines shall be anchored and buoyed. From the two points of such lines so extended, anchored and buoyed, a third line shall be extended, connecting the two extremities, and buoyed at such points as to be principally above the surface of the water, thereby inclosing a space within such lines and the beach within which bathing is believed to be safe. Every such keeper or proprietor or

other such person shall cause to be painted and put up in some prominent place upon the beach, near such bathing houses, the following words: "Bathing beyond the lines dangerous." Such lines so placed, anchored and buoyed and such notice so put up, shall continue and be so maintained by every such keeper, proprietor or other person during the entire season of surf bathing. The owner of a bathing house shall not be subject to the provisions of this section where it is used, occupied or maintained by a lessee for hire, but such lessee shall be deemed the keeper or proprietor thereof. No bathing establishment shall be maintained in The City of New York or along the water front of said City without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Sec. 27. Every person using, making or having any drain, soil pipe, passage or connection between any sewer (or with any river or other body of water) and any ground, building, erection or place of business, and in like manner every owner or tenant of any grounds, buildings or erections, and every person interested in such place of business or the business thereof, and in like manner every Board, Department, officer and person (to the extent of the right and authority of each), shall cause and require such drain, soil pipe, passage and connection to be at all times adequate for its purpose, and to convey and allow, freely and entirely, to pass whatever enters or should enter the same; and no change shall be made of the drainage, sewerage or the sewer connection of any house or premises, involving changes in the drainage, sewerage or sewer connection of any other house or premises, unless at least thirty days' notice thereof in writing shall have been previously given to this Department, and to the owner or occupant of the premises affected by such change.

Sec. 28. It shall be the duty of all Boards, Departments, officers and persons having power and authority so to do or require (and to the extent thereof) to cause sufficient water to be used, and other adequate means to be taken, so that whatever substances may enter any sewer shall pass speedily along and from the same, and sufficiently far into some water or proper reservoir, that no accumulation shall take place, and no exhalations proceed therefrom, dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

Sec. 29. No brick, sheet metal, or earthenware material or chimney flue shall be used as a sewer ventilator, or to ventilate any trap drain, soil or waste pipe.

Sec. 30. The soil, waste and vent pipes in an extension to any building must be extended above the roof of the main building if within 30 feet of the front or rear windows of the main building or of an adjoining building, or if so located as to cause a nuisance.

Sec. 31. All joints in iron drain pipes, soil and waste pipes, must be filled with oakum and lead and hand caulked so as to make them gas tight. All connections of lead with iron pipes must be made with a brass sleeve or ferrule of the same size as the lead pipe, put in the hub of the branch of the iron pipe, and caulked with lead. The lead pipe must be attached to the ferrule by a wiped or overcast joint. All connections of lead waste and vent pipes shall be made by means of wiped joints.

Sec. 32. All house drains, waste, soil and vent pipes, traps and water pipes in any building and premises shall at all times be kept in good order and repair so that no gases or odors shall escape therefrom and so that the same shall not leak.

Sec. 33. Every water closet, urinal, sink, basin, wash tray, bath and every tub or set of tubs and hydrant waste pipe must be separately and effectively trapped; except where a sink and wash tubs immediately adjoin each other, in which case the waste pipe from the tubs may be connected with the inlet side of the sink trap. Traps must be placed as near the fixtures as practicable, and in no case shall a trap be more than two feet from the fixture. In no case shall the waste from a bathtub or other fixture be connected with a water closet trap. No trap vent pipe shall be used as a waste or soil pipe.

Sec. 34. No drain pipe from a refrigerator shall be connected with the soil or waste pipe, but it shall discharge into a properly trapped, sewer-connected, water supplied open sink. No overflow pipe from a tank shall discharge into any soil or waste pipe or water closet trap, or into the drain or sewer, but it may discharge upon the roof or into an open water-supplied tank.

Sec. 35. Rain water leaders shall be sound, tight and adequate for their purpose and shall not be used as soil, waste or vent pipes, or be connected therewith; nor shall any soil, waste or vent pipe be used as a leader. When within the house, the leader must be of cast iron, with leaded joints; when outside of the house and connected with the house drain it must be trapped beneath the ground or just inside of the wall, the trap being arranged in either case so as to prevent freezing. In every case where a leader opens near a window or light shaft, it must be properly trapped at its base. The joint between a cast iron leader and the roof must be made gas and water tight by means of a brass ferrule and lead or copper pipe properly connected.

Sec. 36. The waste or soil pipe in every lodging house or other dwelling in The City of New York shall be ventilated by extending the same by means of a pipe of the same size to the height of not less than two feet above the roof of the building.

Sec. 37. No privy vault or cesspool shall be allowed to remain on any premises, or shall be built in The City of New York, unless when unavoidable. The sides and bottom of every privy vault, cesspool or school sink in The City of New York must be impermeable and secure against any saturation of the walls or the ground above the same. No water closet or privy shall be constructed without adequate provision for the effectual and proper ventilation and cleansing thereof.

Sec. 38. No person, persons, company or corporation shall cause, permit or allow any sewage, drainage, factory refuse or any foul or offensive liquid or other material to flow, leak, escape or be emptied or discharged into the waters of any river, stream, canal, harbor, bay or estuary, or into the sea, within the City limits, excepting under low-water mark, and in such manner and under such conditions that no nuisance can or shall be caused thereby or as a result thereof.

Street Drainage.

Sec. 39. Every person when cleaning any street shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the street along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could be before scraped away shall be washed or allowed to be carried or be put into the sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected.

Sec. 40. No person being owner, lessee, tenant or occupant of any building or premises, shall allow any water or other liquid to run from or out of such building or premises upon or across any sidewalk or curbstone, and if such substance is allowed to pass into any street, it must reach the same by a passage, to be kept at all times adequate and in repair, under or through such flagstone or curbstone; and no water or other liquid, or ice therefrom, shall be allowed to gather or remain on the upper surface of such curb, flagstone or passage; nor shall such person allow any accumulation of such water or liquid, or the ice therefrom, upon any street or place, but shall at all times cause the same to be removed or to pass along the gutter or some proper passage to one of the rivers or into a sewer.

Sec. 41. Every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any building or lot (whether vacant or occupied) within or near the built-up portions of said City, shall keep and cause to be kept the sidewalk and flagging, and curbstones in front thereof, free from obstructions and nuisances of every kind, and shall not allow anything in the area or yard or on or about his premises to become a nuisance, or dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

Food and Drink.

Sec. 42. No meat, fish, birds, fowl, fruit, vegetables or milk not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome and safe for human food, nor any meat or fish that died by disease or accident, shall be brought into The City of New York, or offered or held for sale as such food anywhere in said City, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

Sec. 43. No calf, or the meat thereof, shall be brought into The City of New York or held, sold or offered for sale for human food, which, when killed, was less than four weeks old, or when killed and dressed weighs less than forty-five (45) pounds. No pig, or the meat thereof, shall be brought into The City of New York, or held, sold or offered for sale for human food, which, when killed, was less than five weeks old. No lamb, or the meat thereof, shall be brought into The City of New York, or held, sold or offered for sale for human food, which, when killed, was less than eight weeks old. Nor shall any meagre, sickly or unwholesome fish, birds or fowl be brought into said City, or held, sold or offered for sale for human food.

Sec. 44. No cattle shall be killed for human food while in an overheated, feverish or diseased condition; and all such diseased cattle, in The City of New York,

and the place where found and their disease, shall be at once reported to this Department by the owner or custodian thereof, that the proper order may be made relative thereto, or for the removal thereof from said City.

Sec. 45. The body of any animal or any part thereof, which is to be used as human food, shall not be carted or carried through the streets or avenues, unless it be so covered as to protect it from dust and dirt; and no meat, poultry, game or fish shall be hung or exposed for sale in any street or outside of any shop or store, or in the open windows or doorways thereof, in The City of New York. No meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market to be sold for human food until the same shall have been fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails (head) and feet (except of poultry and game and except the (heads and) feet of swine shall have been removed.

Sec. 46. No breadstuffs, cake, pastry, dried or preserved fruits, candies or confectionery shall be kept, sold or offered for sale outside of a building in The City of New York, or in any street or public place, unless they be kept properly covered so that they shall be protected from dust and dirt.

Sec. 47. No person, being the manager or keeper of any saloon, boarding-house or lodging-house, or being employed as a clerk, servant or agent thereof, shall therein or thereat, offer or have, for food or drink, or to be eaten or drunk, any poisonous, deleterious or unwholesome substance, nor allow anything therein to be done or to occur dangerous to life or prejudicial to health.

Sec. 48. No meat, fish, fruit, vegetable or milk, or unwholesome liquid shall knowingly be sought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representation made in respect thereof, under a false name or quality, or as being what the same is not, as respects wholesomeness, soundness or safety for food or drink.

Sec. 49. Every person, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall or place where any meat, fish, fruit or vegetables, designed or held for human food, shall be stored or kept, or shall be held or offered for sale, shall put and keep such room, stall and place, and its appurtenances, in a cleanly and wholesome condition; and every person having charge, or interested or engaged, whether as principal or agent, in the care or in respect to the custody or sale of any meat, fish, fruit, birds, fowl or vegetables, designed for human food, shall put and preserve the same in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same, or any part thereof, to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food.

Sec. 50. No butcher or dealer shall keep in any market any refrigerator or icebox, unless the same shall be lined with some proper metallic substance, so as to be water tight.

Sec. 51. In the sale, or keeping for sale, of any beverage or drink, no person shall keep or use any tap, faucet, tank, fountain or vessel, or any pipe or conduit in connection therewith, which shall be composed or made, either wholly or in part, of brass, lead, copper, or other metal or metallic substances that are or will be affected by liquids so that dangerous, unwholesome or deleterious compounds are formed therein or thereby, or such that beer, soda water, syrups or other liquids, or any beverage, drink or flavoring material drawn therefrom shall be unwholesome, dangerous or detrimental to health.

Sec. 52. No person shall have at any place where milk, butter or cheese is kept for sale, nor shall at any place sell, deliver, or offer, or have for sale, or keep for use, nor shall any person bring or send to said City any unwholesome, skimmed, watered or adulterated milk, or milk known as "swill-milk," or milk from cows or other animals that for the most part have been kept in stables or that have been fed in whole or in part on swill, or milk from sick or diseased cows or other animals, or any butter or cheese made from any such milk, or any unwholesome butter or cheese.

Sec. 53. No milk which is watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect by the addition of water or other substance, or by the removal of cream, shall be brought into The City of New York, or held, kept, sold or offered for sale at any place in said City; nor shall any one keep, have, sell or offer for sale in the said City any such milk.

The term "adulterated milk," when so used in this code, means:

First—Milk containing more than 88 per centum of water or fluids.

Second—Milk containing less than 12 per centum of milk solids.

Third—Milk containing less than 3 per centum of fats.

Fourth—Milk drawn from animals within fifteen days before or five days after parturition.

Fifth—Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or on any unwholesome food.

Sixth—Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.

Seventh—Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.

Eighth—Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added, or into which has been introduced, any foreign substance whatever.

Ninth—Milk the temperature of which is higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. 54. Any milk found to be adulterated, which has been brought into The City of New York, or is held or offered for sale in said City, may be seized and destroyed by any Inspector or other officer of this Department authorized to inspect same.

Sec. 55. No condensed milk which is adulterated shall be brought into The City of New York, or held, kept, sold or offered for sale at any place in said City, nor shall any one have, keep, sell or offer for sale in said City any such condensed milk. The words "condensed milk" mean pure milk from which any part of the water has been removed, or pure milk from which any part of the water has been removed and to which sugars have been added. The term "adulterated," when used in this section, refers to condensed milk in which the amount of fat is less than 25 per cent. of the milk solids contained therein, or to which any foreign substance whatever has been added, excepting sugars, as in preserved milks.

Sec. 56. No milk, condensed milk or cream, other than in hermetically sealed cans, shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale or delivered in The City of New York, without a permit in writing from the Board of Health, and subject to the conditions thereof.

No milk which has been heated, pasteurized, sterilized, or subjected to heat in any manner for the purpose of preservation, shall be received, prepared, held, kept or offered for sale or delivered in The City of New York, unless the receptacle in which it is contained bears a label stating plainly the process to which the milk has been subjected.

Sec. 57. No cream which is adulterated shall be brought into The City of New York or held, kept, sold or offered for sale in said City, nor shall any one keep, have, sell or offer for sale in said City any such cream. The term "cream" means the fatty portions of pure milk which rise to the surface when the milk is left at rest, or which are separated by other means. The term "adulterated," when used in this section, refers to cream to which any foreign substance whatever has been added.

Sec. 58. Upon any cattle, milk, meat, birds, fowl, fish or vegetables being found by any Inspector or other officer of this Department in a condition which renders them, in his opinion, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a weight or quality in this code condemned or forbidden, he is empowered, authorized and directed to immediately condemn the same and cause it to be removed to the offal or garbage dock for destruction, and report his action to the Department without delay.

And the owner or person in charge thereof, when so directed by the said Inspector or by an order of the Sanitary Superintendent or an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, shall remove, or cause the same to be removed, to the place designated by the said Inspectors or the order of said Sanitary Superintendent or Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, or to the offal dock, and shall not sell or offer to sell or dispose of the same for human food. And when, in the opinion of the Sanitary Superintendent or an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, any such meat, fish, fruits or vegetables shall be unfit for human food, or any such animal, cattle, sheep, swine or fowls, by reason of disease or exposure to contagious disease, shall be unfit for human food, and improper or unfit to remain near other animals, or to be kept alive, the Board of Health may direct the same to be destroyed, as dangerous to life and health, and may order any such animals, cattle, sheep, swine or fowls to be removed by any Inspector, police officer, officer or agent of this Department, to be killed and taken to the offal dock.

Sec. 59. It shall be the duty of every manufacturer, importer or other person who manufactures or imports, in The City of New York, any artificial or natural mineral, spring or other water for drinking purposes, to file, under oath, with the Department of Health, the name of such water and the exact location from which it is obtained, together with the chemical and bacteriological analysis thereof, and, when manufactured, the exact formula used in its production, giving qualitatively and quantitatively each and every item entering into its composition. No person shall

manufacture or bottle mineral, carbonated or table waters in The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 60. Every butcher or milk dealer, and their agents, shall allow the parties authorized by this Department to freely and fully inspect the cattle, meats, fish, vegetables and milk held or kept by them, or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such persons relative to the condition thereof, and of the places where such articles may be.

Water.

Sec. 61. No person shall throw or allow to run or pass into any public reservoir, water pipe or aqueduct, or into or upon any border or margin thereof, or excavation or stream therewith connected, any animal, vegetable or mineral substance whatever; nor shall any person (having power or right to prevent the same) do or permit any act or thing that will impair or peril the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid used or designed as a drink, in any part of said City; nor shall any person bathe nor (except in the discharge of a public duty) put any part of his person into such water; nor shall any unauthorized person open any erection or unscrew any hydrant holding such water.

Sec. 62. It shall be the duty of every person, officer, Department and Board having any authority and control in regard to any water designed for human consumption (and within the proper sphere of the duty of each thereof) to take all usual and all reasonable measures and precautions to secure and preserve the purity and wholesomeness of such water.

Sec. 63. Water from wells in the Borough of Manhattan shall not be used for drink; nor shall such water be used for any purpose in any tenement or lodging house, hotel, manufactory or buildings in which persons are living or employed, or in which there are offices, or a restaurant or saloon, without a permit from the Board of Health. Water from wells in the other boroughs of said City, other than the public water supply, shall not be used in any tenement or lodging house, hotel, manufactory or buildings in which persons are living or employed, or in which there are offices or a restaurant or saloon, without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 64. No person shall destroy or in any wise injure or impair any drinking hydrant, or part thereof, in the said City; nor shall any person interfere with the use or enjoyment of the water therein or therefrom, or interrupt the flow thereof, nor shall any person put any dirty, poisonous, medicinal or noxious substance into or near said water or hydrant, whereby such water is made or may be regarded as dangerous or unwholesome as a drink.

Drugs, Medicines, Adulterations and Poisons.

Sec. 65. No person shall make, prepare, put up, administer or dispense any prescription, decoction or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction or pretence; nor shall any ingredient be substituted for another in any prescription; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other as to the kind, quality, purpose or effect of any such drug, medicine, decoction, drink or other article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

Sec. 66. No poison shall be sold at retail by any person in The City of New York without having affixed to the bottle, box, parcel or receptacle containing such poison, a label bearing the word "Poison," distinctly shown, printed or written in red ink, together with the name and place of business of the seller and the name of the poison printed or written upon such bottle, box, parcel or receptacle in plain legible characters.

Sec. 67. No phenol, commonly known as carbolic acid, shall be sold at retail by any person in The City of New York, except upon the prescription of a physician, when in a stronger solution than 5 per cent.

Sec. 68. No person shall have, sell or offer for sale in The City of New York any food which is adulterated or misbranded. The term food as herein used shall include every article of food and every beverage used by man, and all confectionery.

Food as herein defined shall be deemed adulterated:

(a) If any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

(b) If any inferior or cheaper substances have been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

(c) If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

(d) If it consists wholly or in part of diseased or decomposed or putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of any animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is a product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

(e) If it be colored or coated or polished or powdered, whereby damage is concealed or it is made to appear better than it really is.

(f) If it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to health; or if it contains any antiseptic or preservative not evident and not known to the purchaser or consumer.

(g) If, in the case of confectionery, it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health; or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

(h) If, in the case of spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, they contain any substance or ingredient not normal or healthful to exist in such liquors, or which may be deleterious or detrimental to health when such liquors are used as beverages.

Food shall be deemed misbranded:

(a) If it be an imitation or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

(b) If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so; or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package; or if it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(c) If in package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

(d) If the package or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular; provided, that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First—In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second—In the case of articles labeled, branded or tagged, so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation" or "blends," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale; provided, that the term blend as herein used shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only; and provided further that nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this section may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

Sec. 69. No person shall manufacture or produce or have, sell or offer for sale in The City of New York any drug which is adulterated or misbranded. The term drug as herein used shall include all medicines for external or internal use, or both. Drugs as herein defined shall be deemed adulterated:

(a) If, when sold by or under a name recognized in the United States pharmacopoeia or National formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States pharmacopoeia or National formulary official at the time of investigation; provided, that no drug defined in the United States pharmacopoeia or National formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard

may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States pharmacopeia or National formulary.

(b) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

A drug shall be deemed misbranded:

(a) If it be an imitation or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

(b) If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

Cattle, Horses, etc.

Sec. 70. No cattle, sheep, swine, horse, goat, goose or mule, or any dangerous or offensive animal, shall be allowed by any owner, or by any person having charge of the same, to go at large in any street or public place in The City of New York.

No pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in The City of New York, except pursuant to a permit from the Board of Health.

No cattle, pigs, swine or sheep shall be driven to any slaughter house in the Borough of Brooklyn, except between the hours of eight of the evening and one hour after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall more than 20 cattle, or more than 100 pigs or swine, or more than 150 sheep, be driven together; and they shall be driven in streets and avenues (leading toward their destination) where they will least endanger the lives of human beings, as the Department of Health may designate, provided, that when the landing or transportation of cattle shall have been delayed or prevented by ice, fog or unavoidable accident, the Board of Health may, at its discretion, give a permit to land and drive such cattle at other hours than those designated herein, but in no case shall cattle be driven past any school or church.

Sec. 71. No cattle shall be kept in any place where the ventilation is not adequate and the water and food are not of such quality and in such condition as to preserve their health, safe condition, and wholesomeness for food.

Sec. 72. No cow shall be kept in The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health. Every stable and place where any cows, horses or other animals may be, shall be kept at all times in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and properly ventilated, and no person shall allow any animal to be therein, which is infected with any contagious or pestilential disease.

Sec. 73. No horses shall be yarded and no cattle, swine or sheep, geese or goats, shall be kept or yarded within or adjacent to the built-up portions of The City of New York, without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 74. No cattle, with or without their young calves, shall be led through or along any of the streets of The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health, and in strict accordance with the routes, hours and conditions prescribed thereby; and no person shall lead, attempt to lead, or cause to be led, any cattle otherwise than singly, one person with each, nor upon any sidewalks; provided, however, that sheep may be driven on routes prescribed for them, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the permits issued by the Board of Health.

Sec. 75. No cattle, sheep, swine or calves shall be driven in the streets or avenues of the Borough of Manhattan without a permit from the Department of Health, except in those cases where the said cattle, sheep, swine or calves shall be landed at the foot of the street leading to the slaughter house to which they shall be destined, and where the streets shall be effectively barred or closed, so as to prevent the escape of such cattle, etc., during the transfer from the dock to the slaughter house. No cattle, sheep, swine or calves shall be landed in the Borough of Manhattan except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions of this ordinance.

No cattle, sheep, swine or calves shall be driven in the boroughs of Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond except in such streets or avenues as shall be set apart and designated by the Board of Health.

Sec. 76. No cellar in The City of New York shall be occupied as a stable for horses, cattle or other animals, without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 77. No cattle shall be placed or carried, while bound or tied by their legs, or bound down by their necks, in any vehicle in said City, but shall be allowed freely to stand in such vehicle when transported, and while being therein.

Sec. 78. No person shall take or drive or allow to go or be taken (having the right and ability to prevent the same), any horse or other animal, or any vehicle, upon any sidewalk or footpath in front of any building, to the peril of any person; nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto.

Fowls and Small Animals.

Sec. 79. No live chickens, geese, ducks or other fowls, shall be brought into or kept or held, or offered for sale, or killed, in any yard, area, cellar, coop, building, premises, or part thereof, or in any public market, or on any sidewalk, except upon premises used for farming in unimproved sections of the City, without a permit from the Board of Health and subject to the conditions thereof.

Sec. 80. No person shall sell or keep for sale at any place in The City of New York any dogs, cats, birds or other small animals, without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 81. No live pigeons shall be kept within the built-up portion of The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health and subject to the conditions thereof.

Note—Section 79 amended by Health Department, by resolution adopted at a meeting of said Department on March 27, 1907.

Slaughtering and Slaughter-Houses.

Sec. 82. No person shall kill or dress any animal or meat in any market, and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowl, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food.

Sec. 83. The business of slaughtering cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves shall not be conducted in The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health. Nor shall such business be conducted unless the same shall be in buildings located on or near the water front, and all buildings shall be constructed so as to receive all stock deliverable thereat from boats, cars, or transports, and to secure the proper care and disposition of all parts of the slaughtered animals upon the premises, or the immediate removal thereof by means of boats. It shall not be unlawful, however, to slaughter cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves in the Borough of Brooklyn, at such places where such business was established and carried on on January 3, 1898.

Sec. 84. The business of slaughtering cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves in the Borough of Manhattan, shall be conducted on the west side of the borough between the north of the middle line of the block between West Thirty-eighth and West Thirty-ninth streets and the south side of West Forty-first street, Eleventh avenue and North river, inclusive; and the slaughtering of cattle, sheep or calves on the east side of the borough shall be between the north of the middle line of the block between East Forty-second and East Forty-third streets and the south side of East Forty-seventh street, First avenue and East river, inclusive.

Sec. 85. No building shall be erected or converted into, or used as a slaughterhouse in The City of New York until the plans thereof have been duly submitted to the Board of Health and approved in writing by said Board; and no building occupied as a slaughter-house or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall be occupied at any time as a dwelling or lodging place; and every such building shall at all times be kept adequately and thoroughly ventilated.

All floors where any meat, refuse, offal, fertilizer or any other materials, derived directly or indirectly from slaughtering of animals, are treated or handled, must be made water tight, properly drained and sewer-connected, and the walls of the killing, meat dressing and cooling rooms must be covered to the height of 6 feet above the floor with some non-absorbent material.

The yards, other than where cattle are kept, must be cemented or paved so as not to absorb liquid filth, and be so graded as to permit the same to flow into the sewer opening.

All woodwork, except floors and counters, must be painted or whitewashed.

Blood from slaughtered animals must not be allowed to flow into the sewer or river, but while still fresh must be treated so as not to become offensive. All offend-

sive odors arising from the handling of meat and treating of and caring for offal, blood or any other material stored or manufactured, must be cared for by destruction or condensation, and not allowed to escape into the outside air.

Sec. 86. No horses shall be slaughtered in The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health.

The bringing into The City of New York and the keeping or selling of horse flesh for food, and the slaughtering of horses for food in said City are prohibited.

Sec. 87. No offal or butcher's refuse shall be conveyed through any street or avenue or over any ferry in The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health and when so conveyed must be in tight boxes, barrels or receptacles, and tightly covered so that no odor shall escape therefrom.

No offal or butcher's refuse shall be brought into The City of New York.

Offensive Trades.

Sec. 88. No person shall permit or have any offensive water or other liquid or substance on his premises or grounds, to the prejudice of life or health, whether for use in any trade or otherwise; and no establishment or place of business for tanning, skinning, or scouring, or for dressing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive or noisome trade or business, shall hereafter be opened, started, established or maintained in The City of New York, without a permit from the Board of Health. And every such establishment now existing shall be kept cleanly and wholesome, and be so conducted in every particular as not to be offensive, or prejudicial to life or health.

Sec. 89. No person or corporation being a manufacturer of gas, or engaged about the manufacture thereof, shall throw or deposit or allow to run, or shall permit to be thrown or deposited in any public waters, river or stream, or in any sewer therewith connected, or in any street, or public place, any gas, tar or any refuse matter of or from any gas house works, manufactory, mains or service pipes; or permit the escape of any offensive odors from their works, mains or pipes; nor shall any such person or corporation permit to escape from any of their works, mains or pipes any gas dangerous or prejudicial to life or health, or manufacture illuminating gas of such ingredients and quality that in the process of burning it any substance which may escape therefrom shall be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health; or fail to use the most approved or all reasonable means for preventing the escape of odors.

No buildings shall be erected or converted into or used as a place for the manufacture of illuminating gas, until the plans of such buildings and the location thereof have been duly approved in writing by the Board of Health.

Sec. 90. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, incorporated or unincorporated, to carry on, establish, prosecute or continue, within the Borough of Manhattan, the occupation or trade or business of bone boiling, bone burning, bone grinding, horse skinning, cow skinning or skinning of dead animals, or the boiling of offal; and any such establishment or establishments, or place of such business existing within said borough, shall be forthwith removed out of said borough, and such trade, occupation or business shall be forthwith abated and discontinued, providing that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the slaughtering or dressing of animals for sale in said City.

Sec. 91. The business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone or shell burning, lime making, horse skinning, cow skinning, glue making from any part of dead animals, gut cleaning, hide curing, fat rendering, boiling of fish, swill or offal, heating, drying, storing of blood, scrap, fat, grease or offensive animal or vegetable matter, or manufacturing materials for manure or fertilizer, shall not be carried on or continued within the Boroughs of Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens or Richmond without a permit from the Board of Health.

Nor shall any buildings be erected or converted or used for the carrying on of any business above mentioned until the plans thereof have been duly submitted to the Board of Health and approved in writing by said Board.

Sec. 92. No occupation or business that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health shall be established or carried on in The City of New York.

Sec. 93. All persons engaged in the business of boiling or rendering fat, lard or animal matter shall cause the scrap or résiduum to be dried or otherwise prepared so as to effectually deprive such material of all offensive odors, and to preserve the same entirely inoffensive, immediately after the removal thereof from the receptacles in which the rendering process may be conducted.

Sec. 94. No person shall hereafter erect or establish in said City any manufactory or place of business for boiling any varnish or oil, or for the distilling of any ardent or alcoholic spirits, or for making any lampblack, turpentine or tar, or for the treating and refining of ores, metals or alloys of metals, with acids or heat, or for conducting any other business that will or does generate any offensive or deleterious gas, vapor, deposit or exhalation without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 95. No fat, tallow or lard shall be melted or rendered, except when fresh from the slaughtered animal, and taken directly from the places of slaughter in The City of New York, and in a condition free from sourness and taint and all other causes of offense at the time of rendering, and all melting and rendering must be in steam-tight vessels, and the gases and odors therefrom must be destroyed by combustion or other means equally effective, and according to the best and most improved means and processes; and everything preceding, following and in connection with such melting and rendering, and the premises where the same shall be conducted, must be free from all offensive odor, and other cause of detriment to the public health. No fat, lard or tallow shall be brought into The City of New York to be rendered or melted, and none shall be rendered or melted that has come from any place outside of said City.

Sec. 96. The owners, lessees, tenants, occupants and managers of every building, vessel or place in or upon which a locomotive or stationary engine, furnace or-boilers are used, shall cause all ashes, cinders, rubbish, dirt and refuse to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate; nor shall any person cause, suffer or allow cinders, dust, gas, steam or offensive or noisome odors to escape or be discharged from any such building, vessel or place to the detriment or annoyance of any person or persons not being therein or thereupon engaged.

Sec. 97. Every owner, lessee, tenant and occupant of any stall, stable or apartment in the built-up portions of The City of New York, in which any horse, cattle or other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure, stable refuse or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate shall cause such manure, stable refuse or liquid to be promptly and properly removed therefrom, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables or apartments, and the drains, yards and appurtenances thereof, in a clean and sanitary condition, so that no offensive odors shall be allowed to escape therefrom. Every such stable, and the yards and appurtenances thereof, shall be connected with the sewer in the street in front thereof. It shall be the duty of every such owner, lessee, tenant or occupant to cause all manure and stable refuse to be removed daily from such stable or stable premises, unless the same are pressed in bales, barrels or boxes, as hereinafter provided. It shall not be lawful to remove manure and stable refuse in carts or wagons, or to cart the same within the City without a permit from the Board of Health, and such carts and wagons shall be of a construction approved by said Board, and every such cart or wagon must have a permit from the Board, and be used in accordance with the terms of such permit and not otherwise. Manure carts and wagons shall be loaded within the stable premises and not upon the street or sidewalk, and the manure and stable refuse shall be removed from such premises in a manner not in any way offensive or so as to cause any nuisance. All manure and stable refuse when transported through the streets must be covered and secured so that no part of the same will fall upon the street, and so as to prevent the escape of offensive odors, and the same shall not be unloaded or deposited within the City limits, except upon the conditions of a permit from the Board of Health, and at such docks and places as shall be approved by the Board, and to which a permit in writing for such use shall have previously been granted by said Board. No manure or stable refuse shall be thrown upon or allowed to fall or remain upon any street or sidewalk or upon any ground near any stable. No manure vault shall be built or used on any premises within the built-up portions of The City of New York.

Every owner, lessee, tenant and occupant of any stall, stable or apartment, in the built-up portions of The City of New York, in which any horse, cattle or other animals shall be kept, and from which the manure and stable refuse are not removed daily as hereinbefore provided, shall cause the same to be pressed in bales, barrels or boxes, at least once in each day, and so pressed as to reduce the same to not more than one-third of the original bulk. Manure and stable refuse pressed in bales, barrels or boxes, shall be removed to such docks or places as shall be approved by the Board of

Health, and to which a permit for such use shall have previously been granted by said Board, and such bales, barrels and boxes shall not be opened until delivered at such docks or places.

Offensive Materials.

Sec. 98. No person shall fill in any land under or above water within the limits of The City of New York, or any of the islands situated within such limits, with garbage, dead animals, decaying matter or any offensive and unwholesome material, or with dirt, ashes or other refuse, when mixed with such garbage, dead animals or portions thereof, decaying matter or offensive and unwholesome material.

No street sweepings shall be deposited or used to fill up or raise the surface or level of any lot, grounds, dock, wharf or pier in or adjacent to the built-up portions of The City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 99. No ground or material filled with offensive matter or substance, or that will emit or allow to arise through or from the same, any offensive smell or deleterious exhalation, shall (adjacent to or within the built-up portion of said City) be opened or turned up or the surface thereof removed, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October of any year, except according to a permit first obtained therefor from the Board of Health.

Sec. 100. No part of the contents of or substances from any sink, privy or cesspool, nor any manure, or other offensive substance, shall be by any person deposited or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place; nor shall the same be thrown or allowed to fall or run into any river or other body of water, save through the proper underground sewers.

Sec. 101. No person shall gather, collect, accumulate, store, expose, carry or transport in any manner through the streets and public places of this City, or in or to any cellar or house in said City, any bones, refuse or offensive material without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 102. No swill, brine, urine of animals or other offensive animal matter, nor any stinking, noxious liquid or other filthy matter of any kind, shall by any person be allowed to run or fall into or upon any street or public place, or be taken or put therein.

Sec. 103. No blood, butcher's offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter shall be thrown by any person or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer or receiving basin, or into any river or standing or running water or excavation or into any ground or premises in the built-up portions of the City.

Sec. 104. No person shall draw off, or allow to run off into any ground, street or place of said City, the contents (or any part thereof) of any vault, privy, cistern, cesspool or sink; nor shall any owner, tenant or occupant of any building to which any vault, sink, privy or cesspool shall appertain, or be attached, permit the contents or any part thereof, to flow therefrom, or to rise within two feet of any part of the top, or permit said contents to become offensive; nor shall any vault, privy, cistern, cesspool or sink be filled or covered with dirt until it has been emptied of its filthy contents.

Sec. 105. No person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool any offal, ashes, meat, fish, garbage or other substance except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

Sec. 106. Every tub or other receptacle in any sink or privy (or placed, or allowed to stand therein by any owner, tenant or occupant of any building or premises), and used to contain any liquid or partially liquid substance, shall be sufficiently strong, perfectly tight, and adequately provided with a strong cover and with hoops and handles; shall not be allowed to be filled to within 4 inches of any part of the top, and shall not be allowed (or its contents) to be offensive. And the provisions of this Code relative to emptying cesspools, and to throwing any substance therein, shall apply to said tubs and receptacles as if here repeated and applied thereto.

And no person shall throw, drop or allow to fall into the North or East river, or into any street or place, any substance being, or having been, part of the contents of any such vault, cesspool, privy, sink, tub or receptacle or any offal.

Sec. 107. Neither the contents of any such tub, or of any receptacle, cesspool, privy, vault, sink, water-closet or cistern, nor anything in any room, excavation, vat, building, premises or place, shall be allowed to become a nuisance, or offensive, so as to be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

Sec. 108. It shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee, occupant or person in charge of any and every building, or place of business in the generally built-up portions of The City of New York, forthwith to provide or cause to be provided, within such building or place of business, and for the exclusive use of such building or place of business, separate receptacles for receiving and holding, without leakage, all the ashes, garbage and liquid substances that may accumulate during thirty-six hours, from said building or place of business, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee, occupant or in charge, and every such receptacle designed and used to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, lessee or agent of any such building or place of business to cause to be separated and put into their respective receptacles all such materials and substances and such receptacles shall not be filled to within four inches of the top thereof.

And such receptacles, as well as any light refuse or rubbish to be removed, shall be kept within the premises until the proper time for removal, and shall then be placed in the area, or within the stoop line only, and shall there remain until such materials or substances are removed by the Department of Street Cleaning, but in no case shall such receptacles be placed where they shall be or become a nuisance.

All light refuse or rubbish likely to be scattered or blown about, shall, before being placed outside of any building or premises for removal, be properly bundled, packed or otherwise secured.

Sec. 109. No person, not for that purpose authorized, shall interfere with the receptacles for ashes, garbage or liquid substances, as provided in accordance with section 108 of the Sanitary Code, or with the contents thereof; nor shall any person in any way handle or disturb such contents.

Sec. 110. All occupants so preferring may deliver their ashes, garbage and rubbish directly to the proper carts, to be taken away at any hour of the day when said carts may be present; and said carts may take such articles from receptacles delivered at any such hour; provided that such garbage or rubbish be not highly filthy or offensive; and in the latter case the same shall not be so delivered or received during the period from 7 o'clock a. m. of any day till 10 o'clock of the evening of the same day.

Sec. 111. No pile or deposit of manure, offal, dirt or garbage, or any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the built-up portions of The City of New York, or upon the piers, docks or bulkheads adjacent thereto, or upon any vessel or scow lying at such pier, wharf or bulkhead; nor shall such deposit or accumulations be made anywhere in this City within 300 feet of any church or place of worship, or inhabited dwelling without a permit from the Board of Health; and no person shall contribute to the making of any such accumulations; nor shall cars or floats loaded with or having in or upon them any such substance or substances be allowed to remain or stand on or along any railroad, street or highway within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, nor elsewhere in said City without a permit from the Board of Health; and no manure, garbage or other material that is liable to emit an offensive exhalation shall, in or adjacent to the built-up portions of The City of New York, be turned or stirred, except about its removal, in such a way as to increase such exhalations by reason thereof, nor shall any straw, hay or other substance which has been used as bedding for animals be placed or dried upon any street or sidewalk, or roof of any building; nor shall any straw, hay or other substance, or the contents of any mattress or bed, be deposited or burnt without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 112. Every proprietor, lessee, tenant and occupant of any oyster house, oyster saloon or other premises where any oysters, clams, lobsters or shell or other fish are consumed, used or sold, or where any of the refuse matter, offal or shells thereof accumulate, shall daily cause all such shells, offal and refuse matter to be removed therefrom to some proper place, and shall keep his house, saloon and premises at all times free from any offensive smells or accumulations.

Sec. 113. No person shall obstruct, delay or interfere with the proper and free use, for the purposes for which they may be and should be set apart and devoted, of any dock, pier or bulkhead set apart for the use of any contractor or person engaged in removing any offal, garbage, rubbish, dirt, dead animal, night soil or other like substances, or with the proper performance of such contracts.

Sec. 114. It shall be the duty of every person (his agents and employees) who has contracted or undertaken to remove any diseased or dead animal, offal, rubbish, garbage, dirt, street sweepings, night soil or other filthy, offensive, or noxious substance, or is engaged about any such removal, or in loading or unloading any such substance, to do the same with dispatch, and in every particular in a manner as cleanly and little offensive and with as little danger and prejudice to life and health as possible, and no matter or material shall lie piled up, or partially raked together, in any street or place, before the removal thereof, more than a reasonable time, nor for more than four hours in the daytime, under any circumstances.

Sec. 115. No ship, boat or other vessel shall be taken or allowed by any person to come into or lay to, or at, or within any dock, pier, bulkhead or slip, or be placed therein for the purpose of the shipment or removal of any offal, garbage, rubbish, blood or offensive animal or vegetable matter, dirt or dead animals, or for the use of any contractor for the removal of any of the foregoing substances, without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 116. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee and tenant of any vacant, sunken or excavated lot in The City of New York to keep the same at all times clean and inoffensive and free from the accumulation of water thereon, and to maintain around the same a proper fence, so as to effectually prevent the throwing or depositing therein or thereupon any garbage or offensive thing whatsoever, and so as to prevent persons passing from falling into such excavation.

Sec. 117. No person shall deposit upon any street or public place within the generally built-up portion of The City of New York, or upon any paved street, any dirt or brick or other material, or dirt taken from any ground therein, in such manner as to occupy more than 100 square feet of surface of any street or place (and the same shall be compact and at one side); nor shall any person allow the same to remain in said street or public place more than twelve hours, without a permit from the Board of Health, or unless such occupancy shall be otherwise duly authorized by paramount authority. Nor shall any such substance be so deposited or allowed to remain by any person as to obstruct the free flowage along any gutter.

Sec. 118. No lime, ashes, coal, dry sand, hair, feathers or other substance that is in a similar manner liable to be blown by the wind, shall be sieved, agitated or exposed, nor shall any mat, carpet or cloth be shaken or beaten, nor shall any cloth, yarn, garment, material or substance be scoured, cleaned or hung, nor shall any rags, damaged merchandise, barrels, boxes or broken bales of merchandise or goods, be placed, kept or exposed in any place where they or particles therefrom will pass into any street or public place, or into any occupied premises. Neither shall any usual nor any reasonable precautions be omitted by any person to prevent fragments or other substances from falling, to the peril of life, or dust or light material flying into any street, place or building, from any building or erection, while the same is being altered, repaired or demolished, or otherwise.

Removal of Filth.

Sec. 119. No person shall engage in the business of transporting manure, swill, garbage, offal or any offensive or noxious substance, or drive any cart for such purpose, in The City of New York, without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 120. No cart or other vehicle for carrying any manure, swill, garbage, offal or rubbish, or other nauseous or offensive substance, or the contents of any privy, vault, cesspool or sink, shall, without necessity therefor, be allowed to stand or remain before or near any building, place of business or other premises where any person may be; nor shall any such cart or vehicle be allowed to occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading, or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or grounds. Such carts, vehicles and all implements used in connection therewith must be kept in an inoffensive and sanitary condition, and, when not in use, shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offense shall be given to any of the people of said City.

Sec. 121. All carts and vehicles for carrying any nauseous or offensive substances, boxes, tubs and receptacles in which any nauseous or offensive substance may be, or may be carried, shall be strong and tight, and the sides shall be so high above the load or contents that no part of such contents or load shall fall, leak or spill therefrom, and either the vehicle or vessel carried by it shall be so covered as to be inoffensive; and all such material shall be loaded and removed in a sanitary manner, and according to the regulations of the Department of Health, and it shall be the duty of every person removing any offensive material to at once replace in said vehicle or vessel any material that may have fallen therefrom upon or in any place, street or premises.

Sec. 122. All putrid or offensive matter, and all night soil, and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults and cesspools, and all noxious substances, shall, before their removal or exposure, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises where the same may be, or by the person or contractor who removes or is about to remove the same; and no part of the contents of any vault, privy, sink or cesspool shall be removed without a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 123. No boat, scow or other receptacle used in transporting garbage to Barren Island or the place of disposal shall be permitted to remain moored or be at any dock, wharf or place within the limits of The City of New York for a longer period than twenty-four hours from the time garbage is first delivered or placed thereon. Garbage shall be received on such boat, scow or other receptacle and transported in a manner approved by the Board of Health.

Diseased, Injured and Dead Animals.

Sec. 124. No diseased cattle, swine, sheep, horses, dogs or cats, which are suffering from or have been exposed to any disease which is contagious among such animals, shall be brought into or kept in The City of New York. All persons, corporations or companies bringing milch cows into The City of New York shall furnish certificate signed by a veterinarian who is a graduate of a recognized veterinary college, with the date of graduation and the name of the college from which the degree was received, to the effect that said cows are free from tuberculosis as far as may be determined by physical examination and the tuberculin test. Said certificate shall give a number which has been permanently attached to each cow, and a description sufficiently accurate for identification, stating the date (which must not be more than sixty days prior to the time when they are brought into the City), the place of examination, the temperature of the cow or cows at intervals of three hours for twelve hours before the subcutaneous injection of the tuberculin, the preparation of tuberculin used, the location of the injection, the quantity injected, the temperature at the tenth hour after the injection of the tuberculin and every three hours after the aforesaid tenth hour for twelve hours, or until the reaction is completed. No cow with a certificate which states that said cow gave a reaction of two degrees F. after the injection with 0.5 c. c. of the tuberculin prepared by the Department of Health of The City of New York (or its equivalent), diluted with ten times its volume of a 0.5 per cent. watery solution of carbolic acid, shall be brought into The City of New York.

Sec. 125. No person shall keep or retain, or allow or cause to be kept or retained, at any place within The City of New York, any animal having the disease known as glanders, or farcy or any other contagious disease, but shall forthwith report the fact to the Department of Health of said City, and, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent or Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, shall destroy or cause to be destroyed, remove or cause to be removed, and dispose of such animal or animals in a manner designated by the Sanitary Superintendent or Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, and every person who destroys any such animal shall forthwith notify the Department of Health of such destruction, the place of destruction, and the disposition of the body of such animal.

Sec. 126. All dead horses, before they are placed in the street, must have a tag attached giving the name and address of the owner and the stable from which the horse was removed.

Sec. 127. Every veterinary surgeon who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal within The City of New York having the glanders or farcy or any contagious disease shall report forthwith in writing to the Board of Health of said City the following facts, viz.: First, a statement of the location of such diseased animal; second, the name and address of the owner thereof; third, the type and character of the disease.

Sec. 128. No person shall leave in or throw into any place or street, or public water, or offensively expose or bury, the body (or any part thereof) of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; nor shall any person keep any dead animal or any

offensive meat, bird, fowl or fish in a place where the same may be dangerous to the life or detrimental to the health of any person.

Sec. 129. Any animal, being in any street or public place, within or adjacent to the built-up portion of New York City, and appearing in the estimation of any officer or Inspector of this Department (and of two discreet citizens, called by such officer or Inspector to view the same in his presence) injured or diseased past recovery, for any useful purpose, and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or some proper person having charge thereof for such owner, or not having been removed to some private premises, or to some place designated by such officer or Inspector, within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by such officer or Inspector, or as he may direct; and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner or person, be treated as any other animal found on a street or place.

Sec. 130. Any person having a dead animal or an animal past recovery, and not killed for and proper for use as food, or in any offensive condition, or sick with an infectious or contagious disease, on his premises in said City, and every person whose animal or any animal in his charge or under his control in any street or place, may die or become or be in a condition past recovery, shall at once notify the Department of Health, and under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent or an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent or an officer of the Police Department, remove or cause the removal of such animal, dead or alive, to such place as may be designated by such official.

Sec. 131. No person other than the Inspectors or officers of this Department or the Police Department, or persons thereto authorized, shall in any way interfere with such dead, sick or injured animal in any street or place, and no person shall skin or wound such animal in such street or public place, unless to terminate its life as herein authorized, except that the owner or person having control of such animal may terminate the life thereof in the presence and by the consent of a Policeman or an Inspector or officer of this Department.

Sec. 132. Every animal which shows symptoms of rabies and every animal that has been exposed to such disease shall, by the person owning the same or having possession thereof, be at once confined in some secure place for such length of time as to determine whether such disease exists or to show that such exposure has not given such animal said disease, and so as to avoid all danger to life or health. And such person shall also forthwith notify the Department of Health thereof and of the place where such animal is confined. Every animal which is mad or has rabies shall at once be killed by the owner or person having possession thereof, or by the Department of Health, and the body of any animal that has died of such disease, or being suspected of such disease has been killed, shall be at once surrendered to the Department of Health to be by it disposed of.

Should a dog bite any person it shall be the duty of the owner, or person having the same in his possession or under his control, to at once notify said Department thereof, and surrender said dog to said Department for inspection and observation; and such dog shall be returned to the person from whom the same shall have been received if found not rabid, and if found to be rabid, it shall be destroyed by said Department.

When the Police or other person or authorities destroy a dog for any of the causes herein mentioned, it shall be his or their duty to immediately notify the said Department thereof and of the location of its body, so that the same may be obtained by the said Department; and it shall be unlawful to remove any such dog or the body of any such animal heretofore mentioned except as herein provided.

Infectious Diseases.

Sec. 133. It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the Department of Health, in writing, the full name, age and address of every person suffering from any one of the infectious diseases included in the list appended, with the name of the disease, within twenty-four hours of the time when the case is first seen:

A—Contagious (very readily communicable): Measles, rubella (rotheln), scarlet fever, small-pox, varicella (chicken-pox), typhus fever, relapsing fever.

B—Communicable: Diphtheria (croup), typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, tuberculosis (of any organ), plague, tetanus, anthrax, glanders, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, leprosy, infectious diseases of the eye (trachoma, suppurative conjunctivitis), puerperal septicæmia, erysipelas, whooping cough.

C—Indirectly communicable (through intermediary host): Yellow fever, malarial fever.

Note—In this provisional classification of the infectious diseases, arranged for practical purposes, the most readily communicable of these diseases, embracing the exanthemata and typhus fever, have been placed in a group by themselves and called contagious. This has been done with a view to emphasizing a distinction, which is not only of scientific significance, but of practical importance, in dealing with the sanitary features of administration. This distinction is furthermore of importance because it avoids the misunderstanding and alarm frequently caused by including in the same class the very readily communicable diseases (such as small-pox), and the much less communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis), which require very different sanitary measures for their control.

Sec. 134. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners or managers or the principal, superintendent or physician of each and every public institution or dispensary in this City to report to the Department of Health, in writing, the full name, age and address of any person suffering from any one of the infectious diseases included in the list appended, with the name of the disease, within twenty-four hours of the time when the case is first seen:

A—Communicable: Influenza, lobar pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, infectious diseases of the gastro-intestinal canal (dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer diarrhoeas of infants).

B—Parasitic diseases of the skin: Scabies, tinea tonsurans, impetigo (contagious), favus.

Note—In this list of diseases reporting is required by the Department of Health in order that data may be obtained for general and special investigation of the modes and sources of infection and as to the prevalence and distribution of these diseases. The Department of Health does not purpose to exercise a sanitary surveillance in these cases, but desires information with a view to the ultimate removal or improvement in the conditions which now foster them. Notification is required in certain of these diseases because of the liability to their extension among the children in schools.

Sec. 135. It shall be the duty of every physician to report forthwith, in writing to the Department of Health, the death of every person who dies from, or while suffering with, any infectious disease, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease.

Sec. 136. It shall be the duty of every keeper of any boarding house or lodging house, and the proprietor of every lodging house or hotel, to report forthwith to the Department of Health all the known facts in regard to any person ill, in any house or hotel under his or her charge, and suffering from any one of the following infectious diseases: Measles, diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox, epidemic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rotheln), plague, tuberculosis and whooping cough.

Sec. 137. It shall be the duty of every person having knowledge of the existence of any person afflicted with any one of the following infectious diseases: Measles, diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox, epidemic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rotheln), plague, tuberculosis and whooping cough, who he has reason to think requires the attention of the Department of Health, to at once report to the Department all facts in regard to the disease; and no person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance, inspection or examination of any building or house, or the occupants thereof, by the Inspectors and Officers of this Department, when any case of one of the infectious diseases above specified has been reported as existing in such house or dwelling; nor shall any person interfere with or obstruct, mutilate or tear down any notices of this Department posted in or on any premises in The City of New York.

Sec. 138. It shall be the duty of the commissioners or managers or the principal, superintendent or physician of each and every public or private institution or dispensary in this City to report to the Department of Health, in writing, or to cause such report to be made by some proper and competent person, the name, age, sex, occupation and latest address of every person afflicted with tuberculosis, who is in their care or who has come under their observation, within one week of such time. It shall be the duty of every person sick with this disease and of every person in

attendance upon any one sick with this disease, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries, to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the Board of Health for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Sec. 139. Whenever an Inspector of this Department shall report in writing that any person is sick of any infectious disease, under such circumstances that the continuance of such sick person in the place where he or she may be is dangerous to the lives of other persons residing in the neighborhood, the Sanitary Superintendent, an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent or the Chief Inspector of the Division of Contagious Diseases, upon the report of the Medical Inspector of the Department, may cause the removal of such sick person to one of the hospitals under the charge of this Department or to a hospital delegated by the Board of Health.

Sec. 140. In every public hospital and dispensary in The City of New York there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the temporary isolation of persons suffering from any of the following infectious diseases: Measles, diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox, epidemic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rotheln), plague and whooping cough; and such persons shall immediately be separated from other persons at such dispensary or hospital. It shall be the duty of the physician or physicians, and of the officers and managers of every hospital or dispensary, to cause a report to be immediately made to the Department of Health of The City of New York of every person afflicted with any one of the infectious diseases herein specified who comes to their knowledge, and to have such persons properly isolated from other persons.

Sec. 141. It shall be the duty of every undertaker having notice of the death of any person within The City of New York of smallpox, diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, plague, Asiatic cholera, measles or any other infectious disease dangerous to the general health of the community, or of the bringing of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease into such City, to give immediate notice thereof to this Department. No person shall retain or expose or assist in the retention or exposure of the dead body of any such person except in a coffin or casket properly sealed; nor shall he allow any such body to be placed in any coffin or casket unless the body has been wrapped in a sheet saturated with a proper disinfecting solution and the coffin or casket shall then be immediately and permanently sealed. No undertaker shall assist in the public or church funeral of any such person. No undertaker shall use, or cause or allow to be used, at any funeral, or in any room where the dead body of any person shall be, any draperies, decorations, rugs or carpets, belonging to or furnished by him or under his direction.

Sec. 142. A public or church funeral shall not be held of any person who has died of smallpox, diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, measles or plague; but the funeral of such person shall be private, and it shall not be lawful to invite or permit at the funeral of any person who has died of any one of the above diseases or of any infectious disease or at any services connected therewith, any person whose attendance is not necessary, or to whom there is danger of contagion thereby.

Sec. 143. No person shall within this City, without a permit from the Board of Health, carry, remove or cause or permit to be carried or removed, any person sick with any infectious disease, or remove or cause to be removed any such person from any building or vessel to any other building or vessel or to the shore or to or from any vehicle in any part of the City. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any infectious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or promote the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

Sec. 144. Every owner, lessee, tenant and occupant of any dwelling or apartment in The City of New York shall forthwith report to the Department of Health in writing the removal of any person from such dwelling or apartment who shall be suffering from any of the following infectious diseases: Measles, diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox, epidemic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rotheln), plague, whooping cough or tuberculosis (of any organ).

Sec. 145. No principal or superintendent of any school, and no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having the power and authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor having scarlet fever, diphtheria (croup), smallpox or any dangerous, infectious or contagious disease, or any child in any family in which any such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school until the Board of Health shall have given its permission therefor, nor in any manner to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needless expose any other person to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

Disinfection.

Sec. 146. Adequate disinfection or cleansing and renovation of premises, furniture and belongings, deemed by the Department of Health to be infected by contagious or communicable diseases, shall immediately follow the recovery, death or removal of the person suffering from such disease, and such disinfection or cleansing and renovation shall be performed by the owner or occupant of said premises when ordered by the Board of Health.

Vaccination, Antitoxin.

Sec. 147. Every person, being the parent or guardian, or having the care, custody, or control of any minor, or other individual, shall (to the extent of any means, power and authority of said parent, guardian, or other person that could properly be used or exerted for such purpose) cause and procure such minor or individual to be so promptly, frequently and effectively vaccinated, that such minor or individual shall not take, or be liable to take the smallpox.

Sec. 148. That no preparation of diphtheria antitoxin shall be offered or exposed for sale in this City unless the receptacle containing such preparation bear a label on which is placed the name and the address of the producer, and upon such label, or upon a circular accompanying such receptacle and inclosed with it in a sealed package, shall be printed or written the date of production and the value of the contents in antitoxin, as measured by some generally recognized standard.

Vessels and Seamen.

Sec. 149. The master, chief officer and consignee of every vessel not being in quarantine or within quarantine limits, but being within one-fourth of a mile of any dock, wharf, pier or building of said City, shall daily report to the Department of Health, or cause to be reported, in writing, the particulars, and shall therein state the name, disease and condition of any person being in or on such vessel, and sick of any infectious disease.

Sec. 150. The keepers, lessees, tenants and owners of every boarding house and lodging house shall forthwith notify the Department of Health of the fact of any seafaring man or person lately from any vessel being taken sick at such house, and shall in such notice state where such sick person may be found, and from what vessel, and when he came, to the best of the knowledge of the person or persons giving such notice.

Sec. 151. Every master and chief officer of any vessel, and every physician of, or who practiced on, any vessel which shall arrive in the port of New York from any other port, shall at once report to this Department any facts connected with any person or thing on said vessel, or that came thereon, which he has reason to think may endanger the public health of this City; and he shall report the facts as to any person being or having been sick thereon, of an infectious disease, and as to there being or having been, during the voyage or since her arrival, any infected person or articles thereon.

Sec. 152. No master, charterer, owner, part owner or consignee of any vessel, or any other person, shall bring to any dock, pier, wharf, or building within 1,000 feet thereof, in said City, or unload at any dock, building or pier therein, or have on storage in the built-up portions of said City, any skins, hides, rags or similar articles or materials having been brought from any foreign country or any infected place, or from any points south of Norfolk, Virginia, without or otherwise than according to a permit from the Board of Health, and no person shall sell, exchange, remove or in any way expose any straw, bedding or other articles used by immigrants upon any vessel bringing immigrants to this port, until it has been adequately and properly cleansed or disinfected; and all straw, bedding or other articles that have been exposed on any vessel to contagion or infection of any contagious disease, or have been or are liable to communicate such disease, shall be destroyed by fire on said vessel.

Sec. 153. No owner, agent, or consignee of any vessel, or cargo, and no officer of any vessel (in respect of either of which vessel or cargo a permit, according to any

law, ordinance, or regulation shall or should have been obtained to pass quarantine, or to come up to the water front of The City of New York) shall unload, or land, or cause to be unladen or landed, such cargo, or any part thereof, in said City, without having first received a permit from the Board of Health so to do.

Sec. 154. No captain, officer, consignee, owner or other person in charge of any vessel (or having right and authority to prevent the same) shall remove or aid in removing from any vessel to the shore (save as legally authorized by the Health Officer of the Port of New York, and into quarantine grounds and buildings only) any person sick of, or person that has been exposed to, and is liable very soon to develop any infectious disease, or so remove or aid in removing any articles that may have been exposed to the contagion of any such disease, except in accordance with a permit from the Board of Health.

Sec. 155. No master, charterer, consignee, or other person shall order, bring or allow (having power and authority to prevent the same) any vessel or person, or article therefrom, from any infected port, or any vessel, or person or article therefrom, liable to quarantine, according to the ninth section of the three hundred and fifty-eighth chapter of the Laws of 1863 (or under any other laws, and whether such quarantine has been made or suffered or not), to come or be brought to any point nearer than 300 yards from any dock or pier, or to any building in said City without or otherwise than according to a permit from the Board of Health. Nor shall any vessel, or person or thing therein or therefrom, having been in quarantine, come or be brought within the last-named distance of any last-named place, without the permit or assent of this Board.

Sec. 156. No person shall bring into this City from any infected place, or land or take therein from any vessel lately from an infected port, or from any vessel or building in which had lately been any person sick of an infectious disease, any article or person whatsoever, nor shall any such person land or come into said City without a permit from the Board of Health; and it shall be no excuse that such person or article so offending, or the occasion of offense, has passed through quarantine, or has a permit from any other source than this Board.

Sec. 157. No owner, part owner, charterer, agent or consignee of any vessel, or any officer or person having charge or control of the same, shall allow to be cast therefrom, and no person shall cast therefrom, into any public waters of The City of New York, any straw, bedding, clothing or other substance.

Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Sec. 158. It shall be the duty of the clergymen, magistrates and other persons who perform the marriage ceremony in The City of New York, to keep a registry of the marriages celebrated by them, which shall contain, as near as the same can be ascertained, the place and date of marriage, age, color, name and surname of the parties married, birthplace, residence, number of marriage and condition of each, whether single, widowed or divorced, the occupation of the groom, maiden name of the bride, if a widow, the names of the parents of each and the maiden name of the mother of each. And every person authorized by law to perform the ceremony of marriage shall register his or her name and address in the office of the Bureau of Records.

Sec. 159. It shall be the duty of the parents of any child born in said City (and if there be no parent alive that has made such report, then of the next of kin of said child born), and of every person present at such birth, within ten days after such birth, to report to the Department of Health, in writing, as far as known, the date, borough and street number of said birth, and the name, sex and color of such child born, and the names, residence, birthplace and age of the parents, the occupation of the father and the maiden name of the mother. It shall also be the duty of physicians and professional midwives to keep a registry of the several births in which they have assisted professionally, which shall contain, as near as the same can be ascertained, the time and place of such birth, name, sex and color of the child, the name, residence, birthplace and age of the parents, the occupation of the father and the maiden name of the mother, and to report the same within ten days to the Department of Health.

Sec. 160. It shall be the duty of the next of kin of any person deceased, and of each person being with such deceased person at his or her death, to report, in writing, to the Department of Health, within five days after such death, the age, color, nativity, last occupation and cause of death of such deceased person and the place of such person's death and last residence. Physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness shall make and preserve a registry of such death, stating the cause thereof and specifying the date, hour, place and street number of such death, and shall, in the report of the death of such persons, specify, as near as the same can be ascertained, the date of death, sex, name and surname, age, occupation, term of residence in said city, place of nativity, condition of life, whether single, married, widowed or divorced, color, last place of residence, the names and birthplaces of the parents, the maiden name of the mother and the cause of death of such deceased persons, and the Coroners of the City, in such cases as an inquest may have been held, shall, in their certificates, conform to the requirements of this section.

Every physician in said City shall register his or her name and address in the office of the Bureau of Records of said Department.

Sec. 161. It shall be the duty of every person required to make or keep a registry of births, marriages or deaths, to present to the Bureau of Records a copy of such registry signed by such person, within ten days after the birth or marriage, and within thirty-six hours after the death of any person to whom such registry may or should relate, which shall thereupon be placed on file in the said Bureau.

Sec. 162. No person shall make, prepare, deliver or issue any false certificate, statement or report of a birth, marriage or death, or any such certificate, statement or report, which is not in accordance with the facts of the birth, marriage or death; all certificates, statements and reports of births, marriages or deaths, shall be signed by the person purporting to make the same, and no person shall sign or forge the name of another to any such certificate, statement or report.

Transportation of Dead Bodies.

Sec. 163. That no captain, agent or person having charge of or attached to any ferryboat, sailing or other vessel, nor any person in charge of any car, stage or other vehicle or public or private conveyance, shall convey or allow to be conveyed thereon or by any means aforesaid, nor shall any person convey or allow to be carried or conveyed, in any manner, from, through, into or within The City of New York, the dead body of any human being, or any part thereof, without a permit therefor from the Board of Health. And the proper coupon for that purpose attached to any such permit, when issued, shall be preserved and returned to this Department, as its regulations may require, by the proper officers or person on each boat or vessel, and by the proper person in charge of any train of cars or vehicle on which any such body may be carried from said City. Provided, however, that the same effect shall be given, under this section, to transit permits issued severally by Boards of Health of cities, towns or villages in the State of New York, or by Boards of Health that may be hereafter organized, pursuant to laws of the State of New York, or when issued by the Health Officer of any such city, town or village, as to a transit permit issued from this Board, when the death of the person named in the permit shall have occurred in the city, town or village from which such permit shall have been issued.

And provided that the same effect shall be given, under this section, to a transit permit issued under the laws of the State of New Jersey, as to a transit permit issued from this Board; subject, nevertheless, in every case to all the care, precautions and diligence prescribed by the rules and regulations of this Department. And provided, that the same effect be given, under this section, to a transit permit issued under the laws of the State of Connecticut, as to a transit permit from this Board; subject, nevertheless, in every case, to all the care, precautions and diligence prescribed by the rules and regulations of this Department.

Sec. 164. No person shall retain, expose or allow to be retained or exposed, the dead body of any human being to the peril or prejudice of the life or health of any person.

Sec. 165. No person shall allow to be retained unburied the dead body of any human being for a longer time than four days, or where death has resulted from smallpox, diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, plague, Asiatic cholera or measles, for a longer time than twenty-four hours, after death of such person, without a permit from the Sanitary Superintendent or an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may be retained unburied. This ordinance shall not apply to bodies retained in any public morgue in The City of New York.

Sec. 166. It shall be the duty of every person who has discovered or seen the body of a dead human being, or any part thereof (if there is reason for such person to think that the fact of the death, or the place of such body, or part thereof, is not publicly known), to immediately communicate to the Bureau of Records the fact of such discovery of such body, the place where, and time when, the same was discovered or seen, and where the same is or may be found, and any facts known by which said body may be identified, or the cause of death ascertained.

Cemeteries.

Sec. 167. No interment of the dead body of any human being, or disposition thereof in any tomb, vault, crematory or cemetery shall be made within The City of New York without a permit therefor granted by the Board of Health, nor otherwise than in accordance therewith, and said dead body shall be placed in a metallic or tin-lined box, or a box so constructed as to prevent the issuance of any liquids therefrom; and no sexton or other person shall assist in, or assent to, or allow any such interment, or aid or assist about preparing any grave or place of deposit for any such body, or assist in the cremation of the same, for which such permit has not been given authorizing the same. And it shall be the duty of every person who shall receive any such permit, to preserve and to return the same to this Department, as its regulations may require.

Sec. 168. No new crematory, burying ground, cemetery, tomb or vault for dead human bodies shall be established, nor shall the remains of any dead body be placed in any existing burying ground, vault, tomb or cemetery in The City of New York, nor any of said receptacles be opened, exposed or disturbed, except according to the terms of a permit therefor given by the Board of Health, and every body buried in any such place shall be buried to the depth of six feet below the surface of the ground, and four feet below any closely adjacent street, except that in the Borough of Queens a body may be buried to the depth of three feet below the surface of the ground.

No food, beverage or other article for human consumption shall be sold, exposed or offered for sale in any cemetery or burying ground within The City of New York.

Sec. 169. Every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker in The City of New York, or has the charge or care of any crematory, vault, tomb, burying ground, or cemetery for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall cause his or her name and residence, and the nature of his or her charge and duties to be registered with this Department.

Sec. 170. Every sexton and other person having charge of any crematory, burying ground, cemetery, tomb or vault in The City of New York, shall, before 12 o'clock on Monday of each week, make return to this Department of the bodies and persons buried or cremated since their last return, and in such form, and specifying such particulars, as the special regulations of this Department shall require.

Coroners.

Sec. 171. At least two hours before the holding of any inquest within The City of New York upon a dead body, the Coroner who has been notified of any death, or who may propose or intend to hold such inquest, shall transmit and cause to be delivered to the Bureau of Records written notice containing the following facts so far as known or reported to any such Coroner:

1. The fact of any such call for the holding of an inquest, and by whom made, and when and from whom received by the Coroner.
2. The place (giving the street and street number, and if there be none, then other particulars) where the body is.
3. What is reported to be the cause of the death.
4. When and where the death took place, and where the body has since been.
5. When and where he proposes to hold the inquest, giving the street, the street number (or otherwise sufficiently designating such place), and the hour.
6. What physician, or physicians, or other professional person last attended such deceased person, or attended such person within forty-eight hours of such decease.

At any time after the commencement of any inquest, the Coroner holding or who should hold, or who held such inquest, shall within twelve hours after the receipt of a written request so to do from the Sanitary Superintendent, answer in writing such of the following or such other questions as may be propounded to him by the said Sanitary Superintendent to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Report of Coroner (here insert Coroner's name) upon the body of (here fill in name and description of deceased), on the (here fill in year, month and day), at (here mention street and number).

1. What was the age, sex and last occupation, residence and nativity of such deceased person?
2. At what house or place, and in or near what street or avenue, at what number therein did such deceased person die?
3. If such deceased person died of any poison, when and where was the same administered, and what was the kind of poison?
4. If such deceased person died of violence, when and where was the same committed, and upon what part of the body and organs, and of what did it consist?
5. If such deceased person died of any other cause, state such cause, and when and where the cause took effect upon or was received by the deceased?
6. Who was last in care of or with such deceased person, and at what place and at what time before death, and when, giving the full name and residence of each such person?

7. What were the name and residence of the physician and persons who last attended, and of each physician and person who within forty-eight hours of such death attended upon such deceased person, and where did he so attend; and whether said physician was notified of or attended and was examined at such inquest?

8. The times, places and dates of holding the inquest, and the names and residences by street number of the jurors and witnesses that attended, and dates of their attendance, and when and where the body of the deceased was present at such inquest?

9. Was any post-mortem examination made, and if so, when, where and by whom, and who was present thereat?

It shall be the duty of all Coroners in said City to make return to the Bureau of Records of all inquisitions by them taken, except when by law such inquests are required to be filed elsewhere, and such return shall include the evidence taken on such inquest, and the verdict of the jury, and the full names and residences of the several jurymen.

And in all cases where the inquest may be required by law to be filed elsewhere such Coroner shall make return to said Bureau of a copy of such inquest, including a copy of such evidence and verdict; and all such returns shall be made within forty-eight hours after the holding of any and every inquest.

Railroad Cars.

Sec. 172. No railroad car constructed for or used in carrying passengers for hire on any line of railroad, either surface or elevated, in The City of New York, except cars run in trains and entering The City of New York from without the limits of said City, shall be used with cloth or cloth cushions on the seats or on the backs of seats, or with textile fabrics on the floor thereof.

Sec. 173. Each and every car used upon any railroad in The City of New York for the carrying of passengers shall, on each and every day on which it may be used, be carefully and thoroughly cleaned, so that all refuse, dirt and filth are removed from the inside of said car.

Sec. 174. No person shall at any time carry or convey in or upon any passenger railroad car, nor shall any conductor or person in charge of any such railroad car permit or allow to be carried or conveyed in or upon such car, except on the front platform thereof, any soiled or dirty articles of clothing or bedding.

Sec. 175. Every car used for the carrying of passengers in The City of New York shall be constructed so as to provide and secure at all times good, adequate and sufficient ventilation.

Sec. 176. Every company, corporation or person operating a line of railroad cars for the carriage of passengers for hire in The City of New York shall, in connection with the running and operation of cars as aforesaid, have and provide closed cars to be run on said railroad; and at all times shall have, provide and operate at least one closed car in every four cars so operated and run for the carriage of passengers as aforesaid.

Sec. 177. No conductor, driver, gripman or motorman of any railroad car or other vehicle running on tracks in The City of New York shall permit, allow or cause the same to be run, pulled, drawn or propelled on or around any curve on the sur-

face of any public street or avenue of said City unless the means and appliances by which said car is operated and controlled are of such character and efficiency that the movement of said car is entirely and at all times under absolute control, so that the car can be stopped at will at any point of said curve, and be held motionless upon it or be moved upon it or around it at any desired rate of speed less than the maximum speed of operation; and no person, corporation, superintendent or other person who is interested in or who owns or has the management and control of any such car or vehicle, shall permit it to be so run, pulled, drawn or propelled, or placed in service, unless properly provided with means and appliances as aforesaid. No conductor, driver, gripman or motorman of any railroad car or other vehicle running on tracks in The City of New York, shall permit, allow or cause the same to be run, pulled, drawn or propelled on or around any curve on the surface of any public street or avenue at a rate of speed which is dangerous or detrimental to life; and no person, corporation, superintendent or other person who is interested in or who owns or has the management and control of any such car or vehicle shall permit it to be so run, pulled, drawn or propelled.

Spitting.

Sec. 178. Spitting upon the sidewalk of any public street, avenue, park, public square or place in The City of New York, or upon the floor of any hall in any tenement house which is used in common by the tenants thereof, or upon the floor of any hall or office in any hotel or lodging house which is used in common by the guests thereof, or upon the floor of any theatre, store, factory, or of any building which is used in common by the public, or upon the floor of any ferryboat, railroad car or other public conveyance, or upon the floor of any ferry house, depot or station, or upon the station platform or stairs of any elevated railroad or other common carrier is hereby forbidden.

The corporations or persons owning or having the management or control of any such building, store, factory, ferryboat, railroad car or other public conveyance, ferry house, depot or station, station platform or stairs of any elevated railroad or other common carrier, are hereby required to keep permanently posted in each of said places a sufficient number of notices forbidding spitting upon the floors and calling attention to the provisions of this section.

The corporations or persons owning or having the management or control of such buildings, stores, factories, ferryboats, ferry houses, depots, stations, station platforms or stairs of any elevated railroad or other common carrier are hereby required to provide sufficient and proper receptacles for expectoration, and also to provide for the cleansing and disinfection of said receptacles at least once every twenty-four hours; and spitting into the street from the cars, stairs or platforms of the elevated railroad is hereby forbidden.

It is hereby made the duty of every corporation or person engaged in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco, or conducting the business of printing in The City of New York, where ten or more persons are employed on the premises, to provide proper receptacles for expectoration. Such receptacles are to be in proportion of one for every two persons so employed, and they are to be cleansed and disinfected at least once every twenty-four hours.

A copy of the preceding paragraph must be kept posted in a conspicuous place in every factory or printing office mentioned therein.

Barber Shops.

Sec. 179. Every barber shop in The City of New York shall be conducted in accordance with regulations adopted from time to time by the Board of Health. A copy of such regulations must be posted in a conspicuous place in every such barber shop.

Noise.

Sec. 180. No person owning, occupying or having charge of any building or premises, shall keep or allow thereon or therein any animal or bird, which shall by noise disturb the quiet or repose of any person therein or in the vicinity, to the detriment of the life or health of any human being.

Sec. 181. No person shall cause, suffer or allow dense smoke to be discharged from any building, vessel, stationary or locomotive engine, place or premises within The City of New York, or upon the waters adjacent thereto, within the jurisdiction of said City. All persons participating in any violation of this provision, either as proprietors, owners, tenants, managers, superintendents, captains, engineers, firemen or otherwise, shall be severally liable therefor.

Sec. 182. No cocaine or salt of cocaine, either alone or in combination with other substances, shall be sold at retail by any person in The City of New York except upon the prescription of a physician.

Sec. 183. It shall be the duty of all persons having in their possession bottles, cans or other receptacles containing milk or cream, which are used in the transportation and delivery of milk or cream, to clean or cause them to be cleaned immediately upon emptying; and no person shall use or cause or allow to be used any such receptacle for any purpose whatsoever other than the holding of milk or cream, or receive or have in his possession any such receptacle so used or which is unclean or in which milk or cream has been allowed to stand until offensive.

DIVISION FIVE.

ORDINANCES ON EXPLOSIVES.

Title 1—General Ordinances Relating to Explosives and Firearms.

Article 1—Sale, Use and Transportation of Explosives.

Section 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this ordinance there shall be a Municipal Explosives Commission, which shall be constituted as follows: The said Commission shall consist of five (5) members; the Fire Commissioner of The City of New York shall be ex-officio Chairman and a member of the said Commission. The remaining four (4) members shall be appointed by the Mayor, and one of the said four (4) must be appointed from a list of ten to be submitted by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. The said Commission shall hold office during the pleasure of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the said Commission to formulate and adopt such regulations as in its judgment may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this ordinance, and from time to time to add to or in any way change or amend such regulations. The said regulations and the amendments thereto and any changes which shall be made therein shall be subject to approval by the (Mayor) Board of Aldermen, and, when so approved, shall be published by the Fire Commissioner in the CITY RECORD, and in such other manner as he shall deem necessary.

Sec. 3. Said Commission, hereby established, shall meet at the call of the Fire Commissioner for the consideration of all matters pertaining to this ordinance, and each member thereof shall receive a fee of ten dollars (\$10) for attendance at each meeting. A majority of such Commission shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of doing business.

Sec. 4. No person, firm or corporation shall have, keep, sell, use, give away or transport any gunpowder, fireworks, blasting powder, gun cotton, dynamite, nitro-glycerine or any substance or compound or mixture or article having properties of such a character that alone or in combination or contiguity with other substances or compounds it may decompose suddenly and generate sufficient heat or gas or pressure, or all of them, to produce rapid flaming combustion, or administer a destructive blow to surrounding persons or things, within the corporate limits of The City of New York, excepting in the manner and upon the conditions herein provided, and under license issued by the Fire Commissioner under such regulations as the municipal Explosives Commission shall prescribe. The said Fire Commissioner shall have power to revoke the license or licenses in case, in his judgment, there is an infraction of the provisions of this ordinance or of the regulations of the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Sec. 5. No licensee shall employ any one in the use or care of explosives such as are used in blasting operations unless such person shall hold a certificate of fitness issued to him by the Fire Commissioner under the regulations established by the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Sec. 6. No gunpowder, blasting powder, dynamite, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine or such other explosives as may be hereafter designated for prohibition under this ordinance by the Municipal Explosives Commission shall be manufactured in the said City.

Sec. 7. No holder of a license hereunder can avail himself of any of the privileges of the same until he shall have filed a bond with the said Commissioner in the penal sum of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), to be approved by the Comptroller, the amount of the said bond to be determined by the regulations as prescribed by the Municipal Explosives Commission, said bond to be conditioned for the payment of any loss, damage or injury resulting to persons or property from explosions, and for the strict observance of this ordinance and the regulations made hereunder.

Sec. 8. The Municipal Explosives Commission may, by a unanimous vote of its members, subject to the approval of the Fire Commissioner, provide for an increase of the amount of the bond to be filed with the said Commissioner, in accordance with section (425) 7 of this ordinance, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), said bond to be approved by the Comptroller, in accordance with section (425) 7 of this ordinance.

Sec. 9. In case of the violation of the provisions of this ordinance or regulations on explosives, even though no damage to persons or property be sustained, twenty (20) per cent. of said bond for the first infraction and the whole amount for the second offense shall be forfeited therefor and paid over to and for the use and benefit of the Relief Fund of the Fire Department of The City of New York.

Sec. 10. The commander, owner or owners of any ship or vessel arriving in the harbor of New York, and having more than twenty-eight (28) pounds of gunpowder or other explosive named in this ordinance on board shall, immediately upon arrival and before such ship or vessel shall approach nearer than 300 yards of the pier line of said City, give written notice to the Fire Commissioner of the fact that such explosives are on said vessel. And all vessels having on board or loading explosives exceeding twenty-eight (28) pounds shall cause to be displayed at the masthead nearest the land while remaining within the City limits a red flag at least 5 feet square, and no ship or vessel shall lie at the pier after sunset having more than twenty-eight (28) pounds of explosives without a permit from the said Commissioner, said permit to be issued for not exceeding forty-eight (48) hours.

Sec. 11. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to apply to any ship or vessel of war in the service of the United States or any foreign government while lying at a distance of 300 yards or upwards from the pier line of said City, nor to any ship or vessel of war in the service of the United States while lying in any part of the Navy Yard in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Article 2—Discharge of Firearms and Fireworks.

Sec. 12. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol, fowling piece, cannon, artillery or other firearm in The City of New York, under the penalty of \$25 for each offense. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any incorporated gun club or sporting club or association, or any garden or park maintained for public hire or public entertainments, or to any shooting gallery; provided, however, that any such club, association, park, public garden or shooting gallery shall first procure from the City Clerk of The City of New York, an annual license for such purpose, which said license shall be granted only upon the written consent of the Local Board of the district in which such club, association, park, garden or shooting gallery is located. For each such license there shall be paid to the City Clerk, upon the granting thereof the sum of \$20. Provided, also, that in cases where any shooting gallery is located in a frame building, or where such discharge of firearms is to take place in a section of the city surrounded by frame buildings, the consent of the Fire Department to the issuance of such license shall be first obtained, in addition to the aforesaid consent of the Local Board of said district. In all cases where the consent of the Fire Department to the issuance of such license is hereby prescribed one-half of said license fee shall be set aside for, and paid over by the said City Clerk to the (Pension) Relief Fund of the said Fire Department.

15. The Discharge of Combustible Substances.

Sec. 13. (No) Except as provided by the rules and regulations of the Municipal Explosives Commission, no person shall fire, discharge or set off in The City of New York any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon or other fireworks, or thing containing any substance in a state of combustion under the penalty of five dollars for each offense.

Article 3—Sale of Toy Pistols.

Sec. 14. The sale or disposal to minors of toy or other pistols that can be loaded with powder and ball or blank cartridge to be exploded by means of metal caps, is hereby prohibited, under penalty of a fine of \$10 for each offense, said fine to be imposed by any City Magistrate of this City, upon the arrest of any offender, after due proof of a violation of this ordinance. Nothing herein contained shall apply to the sale or disposal of what are known as firecracker pistols, torpedo pistols or such pistols as are used for the explosion of paper caps.

Article 4—The Carrying of Loaded Firearms.

Sec. 15. Any person, other than a peace officer, who shall in any public street, highway or place within The City of New York, have or carry concealed upon his person any loaded pistol, revolver, or other firearm, without theretofore having been authorized, as hereinafter provided, to carry the same, shall be guilty of a minor offence, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$250, or by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than six months, or by both.

Sec. 16. Any person, except as provided in this ordinance, who has occasion to carry a loaded pistol, revolver or firearm for his protection, may apply to the officer in command at the station-house of the precinct where he resides, and such officer, if satisfied that the applicant is a proper and law-abiding person, shall give the said person a recommendation to the Police Commissioner, who may issue a permit to the said person allowing him to carry such loaded firearm.

Any non-resident who does business in The City of New York and has occasion to carry a loaded pistol, revolver or firearm while in the said City, must make application for permission to do so to the officer in command at the station-house of the police precinct in which he so does business, in the same manner as is required of residents of the said City, and shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions.

Sec. 17. If, at the time of the arrest, a loaded pistol, revolver or firearm of any description shall be found concealed on the person of any one arrested, the officer making the arrest shall state such fact to the Magistrate before whom the prisoner is brought, and shall make a separate complaint against such prisoner for violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 18. The Police Commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered, for reasons appearing to be satisfactory to him, to annul or revoke any permission given under this ordinance. Every person to whom a permit shall be granted, as above provided, shall pay therefor the sum of \$2.50, which shall be applied in aid of the Police Pension Fund, and a return, in detail, shall be made to the Comptroller or the Police Commissioner monthly, under oath, of the amount so received and credited. All persons to whom such permission shall be given are hereby declared to be individually responsible for their own acts or the consequences that may arise from the use of loaded pistols, revolvers or firearms carried under the permission obtained as provided in this ordinance.

Title 2—Regulations of the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Part 1—General Regulations.

Section 1. The following definitions and general requirements are applicable to the entire body of regulations hereby promulgated, or hereafter to be promulgated, under the authority of the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Sec. 2. A license will be the Department's authority issued to a licensee to manufacture, transport, store, sell or use any article covered by these regulations in The City of New York. (Licenses will only be issued to responsible persons, firms, or corporations, who shall furnish bonds when and as required by the regulations.)

Sec. 3. A permit is the authority given to any one to exercise any of the privileges granted by the Fire Department under these regulations, for any specific place, or in any specific manner, in The City of New York.

Sec. 4. A certificate of fitness is the evidence of the possession, by the person named therein, of the ascertained qualifications and right to perform any of the duties within the limit of such right involved in the exercise of the powers herein described as inuring to a licensee when the holder of said permit is either the licensee or in his employ.

Sec. 5. Separate Building: Separate Vault—The word Building as applied to the buildings in which the materials treated of herein are to be stored shall be taken to mean a unit of construction with four exterior masonry walls, erected upon suitable foundation walls. No portion of said building can be considered as a separate building unless the dividing walls rise from the foundation to the roof. Each vault built outside of the foundation walls shall constitute a separate vault. The foregoing applies to all buildings constructed wholly or partly of masonry.

Sec. 6. By the term Explosive, Explosive Compound or Mixture, or Explosive Articles is meant any substance or compound or mixture or article having properties of such a character that alone, or in combination or contiguity with other substances or compounds, it may decompose suddenly and generate sufficient heat, or gas, or pressure, or all of them, to produce rapid flaming combustion, or administer a destructive blow to surrounding persons or things.

Sec. 7. By the term Fireworks, Fireworks Composition, Signal Composition, or Signals is meant any substance, composition of substances, or article prepared for the purpose of obtaining a visible or audible pyrotechnic effect by combustion, explosion, or detonation; any fireworks composition or any signal composition preparation manufactured for used in obtaining visible or audible pyrotechnic effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation. Fireworks and signals include any combustible or explosive compound which is combined with a case, container, or holder for the purpose of obtaining a visible or audible pyrotechnic effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation.

Sec. 8. A survey is a formal examination and investigation of the practical conditions obtaining at premises covered by an application for license or permit, and is made by the Fire Department previous to passing upon such application for a license or permit.

Sec. 9. All bonds required herein shall be in the penal sum designated in each case, to be approved by the Comptroller, and conditioned on the payment of any loss, damage, or injury resulting to persons or property by reason of the storing, sale, or use of articles covered by these regulations, and for the strict observance of sections 731, 767, 771 and 773 of the Greater New York Charter, and of sections 763 and 769 of said Charter as amended by the ordinances of the City.

Sec. 10. All fees, fines, forfeitures and all proceeds of suits for penalties which may be paid in or collected pursuant to these regulations shall be paid and disbursed pursuant to Title V, chapter 15, of the Greater New York Charter.

Sec. 11. Applications for licenses and permits for the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond must be made to the Fire Commissioner at Headquarters of the Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Borough of Manhattan.

Sec. 12. Applications for licenses and permits for the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens must be made to the Deputy Fire Commissioner, boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens at Fire Headquarters, No. 365 Jay street, Borough of Brooklyn.

Sec. 13. All applications for licenses and permits must be made in duplicate upon blank forms provided by the Fire Department. If approved, and the license or permit is issued, the original application will remain on file in the Department, and the duplicate will be returned to the applicant with his license or permit, showing any changes or modifications which may have been made in his application before its approval. If disapproved, the entire application will be returned to the applicant.

Sec. 14. In case an application is disapproved the applicant shall have the right to file a new one in which the objectionable features of the first application are eliminated.

Sec. 15. The right is reserved to the Fire Commissioner to make such changes in the application as regards location, quantity, manner of keeping or using, as may, in his judgment, be necessary to protect the public interests.

Sec. 16. Licenses or permits are not transferable; but in case a business carried on under either a license or permit changes its owner, the new proprietor must, through regular channels and before he actually begins the control of the business, obtain a license or permit, as the case may be, issued directly to himself.

Sec. 17. All licenses or permits are issued subject to the provisions of the law, of these regulations, and of special rules which will depend on the conditions of each case, but will be the same for all alike where the conditions are the same. These special rules cannot be completely made known until after a survey of the premises is made by or under the direction of the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 18. All licenses or permits issued in accordance with these regulations shall be subject to any amendments thereafter made in said regulations.

Sec. 19. All licenses or permits shall terminate immediately and de facto upon the first deviation from the terms of the license or permit. In case the termination of the license or permit be brought about by any change of condition on adjoining property not under control of the holder of the permit or license, if immediate notice of said change has been given to the Fire Commissioner, a resurvey of said premises shall be made, and if the said changes do not unduly endanger the public safety, the conditions of the license or permit may be amended. In case the termination of the license or permit is brought about by deviation from the terms of the license or permit occurring on premises which are under control of holder of permit or license, then under no conditions will the license or permit be revived. In case such permit is not terminated by its own terms or is not revoked, it shall remain in force for the term of one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 20. Attention is called to the legal penalties designated by law in case of infractions of sections 731, 767, 771 and 773, of the Greater New York Charter, and of sections 763 and 769 of said Charter, as amended by the ordinances of the City. All violations of the provisions of law quoted or referred to in these regulations, or violations of these regulations, shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed by law or by these regulations and, in addition thereto, in the discretion of the said Fire Commissioner, by revocation of any license or permit previously granted to the offender.

Sec. 21. The heads of the various City Departments shall be regarded as licensees under these regulations and shall be subject to the same regulations with regard to the obtaining of permits for work in specific localities and with regard to the requirements for certificates or fitness of their employees who may conduct such work, as are applicable in these regulations to all other parties.

Sec. 22. The Tenement House Act, section 2 (1), describes a tenement house as follows: A tenement house is any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied, or is occupied as the home or the residence of three families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon any floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water closets or privies, or some of them.

Sec. 23. All explosives, explosive compounds or mixtures of explosive articles, fireworks, fireworks composition, signal composition, signals, or any article, the use, sale or keeping of which within The City of New York is prohibited by these regulations shall be subject to seizure, and after seizure shall, upon three (3) days' notice to the owner or claimant, be sold, and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting all expenses, shall be forfeited and paid over to and for the use and benefit of the Relief Fund of the Fire Department of The City of New York; or all said articles shall be destroyed if, in the discretion of the Fire Commissioner, the public interest or safety should so demand.

Part 2—Transportation, Sale, Storage and Use of Gunpowder, Nitro-glycerine, Dynamite and Other Explosives.

Chapter 1—Licenses, Bonds and Certificates of Fitness.

Licenses.

Section 1. Any manufacturer or vendor of any explosive used for blasting, as a propelling charge, or for the manufacture of fireworks or detonators, before keeping on hand, selling or giving away, or transporting or delivering such explosives within the City, shall apply to and obtain from the Fire Commissioner, under the regulations as hereinafter prescribed, a license authorizing the bringing in and delivery of such explosives under such terms, conditions and penalties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Municipal Explosives Commission. For such a license the applicant shall pay a fee of \$25, or such other sum as may be hereafter fixed.

Sec. 2. All contractors and others now engaged in or proposing hereafter to engage in any blasting operations shall make application in writing, upon blank forms to be furnished by the Fire Department, to the Fire Commissioner for a license to

keep and use explosives, giving name, location of office or place of business, the nature and the site of the work to be performed, the intended location of the magazine or magazines and the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept therein.

Sec. 3. Upon compliance by the applicant with all the provisions of the law and the regulations prescribed by the Municipal Explosives Commission, the Fire Commissioner, upon the payment of a fee of \$30 for each magazine of the first class, \$20 for each magazine of the second class and \$10 for each magazine of the third class, will issue a license to such applicant.

Bonds.

Sec. 4. Previous to the issue of licenses as herein prescribed applicants shall furnish and file with the Fire Commissioner a bond, approved by the Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of any loss, damage or injury resulting to persons or property by reason of the use, sale or keeping of such explosives, and for the strict observance of the Charter and ordinances of The City of New York and of these regulations. Said bonds shall be in amounts as follows, viz.:

(a) For manufacturers, agents and all others who desire to bring to or sell in the City explosives as designated in section 763 of the Charter as amended and changed by ordinance, a bond in the penal sum of \$5,000, and in case of delivery being by wagons an additional sum of \$5,000 for each and every wagon in excess of one wagon engaged within the City in the delivery of said explosives as provided herein.

(b) For all contractors or others now engaged in or purposing hereafter to engage in any blasting operations, a bond of the following classes shall be required:

First—For the right to use or have on hand in any one day explosives not exceeding 50 pounds, a bond in the sum of \$5,000.

Second—For the right to use or have on hand in any one day explosives not exceeding 100 pounds, a bond for not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000.

Third—For the right to use or have on hand in any one day explosives not exceeding 250 pounds, a bond for not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$15,000.

Fourth—For the right to use or have on hand in any one day explosives not exceeding 500 pounds, a bond for not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$20,000.

Fifth—For the right to use or have on hand in any one day explosives exceeding 500 pounds, a bond for not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$25,000.

In accordance with the foregoing, permits may be granted by the Fire Commissioner for the right to use or have on hand in any one day more than 50 pounds of explosives when the work requires it, in a place or places where an explosion will not put in jeopardy a number of lives or a considerable amount of property, upon a bond of \$5,000 being furnished; when explosives are required to be used in a place or places where an accident would be likely to injure a number of people or seriously damage property no permit shall be issued therefor until the application shall have been referred to the Municipal Explosives Commission for the determination of the amount of bond which shall be required. For the fixing of said bonds in excess of \$5,000, it shall require in each case a unanimous vote of the members of the Municipal Explosives Commission present.

Certificate of Fitness.

Sec. 5. Before any operation shall begin under a license for the transportation or for the use of explosives in blasting as herein provided, the applicant shall designate in writing the name or names of the person or persons whom he has designated to load holes or discharge explosives, to prepare charges and load the holes, to transport by wagon or otherwise, or to have the care of magazines as herein provided, and all such persons before being permitted to exercise any of such functions shall make an application in writing to the Fire Commissioner for a certificate of fitness, and, before the issuance of the same, shall be examined and found to possess the qualifications hereinafter specified in order that they may properly fill such positions under the regulations prescribed by the Municipal Explosives Commission. And no person shall be permitted to have the actual care and handling of such explosives without having first obtained a certificate of fitness as herein provided. Certificates of fitness shall be subject to inspection at all times. For the issuance or renewal of any such certificate an annual fee of \$5 shall be collected by the Fire Commissioner.

To receive a certificate of fitness the person must:

(a) Be at least twenty-one years of age.

(b) Be able to read the English language understandingly, provided, however, that if an applicant has held a certificate of fitness for at least two years with a creditable record, he may be exempted from the above requirements as to reading.

(c) Be of good habits.

(d) Have letter of recommendation from last two employers if he has not been in the service of his last employer for at least three years, in which case a letter testifying to good character and capacity from last employer shall be satisfactory.

(e) Be familiar with the provisions of the law and the regulations governing the transportation, storage and use of explosives, particularly that part relating to the service to be performed by the applicant.

(f) Be familiar with the risks incident to the service to be performed by him, and capable of taking all necessary precautions.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent a licensee from applying for and obtaining a certificate of fitness. The actual work done must at all times be conducted by a person holding a certificate of fitness.

Chapter 2—Inspection.

Sec. 6. A system of exact and frequent inspection shall be made, as provided by section 771 of the Greater New York Charter, and the Fire Commissioner shall cause the premises and work of all licensees to be inspected at frequent and irregular intervals. Said inspection shall include detailed and exact examinations of the manner in which licensees are complying with the requirements of the regulations and whether all due and reasonable precautions to avoid accidents are being taken, and shall include a verification that all employees who are performing work for which a certificate of fitness is required are in possession of same. The Inspectors shall make a report in writing to the Fire Commissioner at the close of each day's inspection, stating conditions observed in the case of each licensee, and these reports shall be kept on file. In case any Inspector discovers a serious menace to life, limb or property on the part of any licensee or any of his employees, he shall at once notify the Fire Commissioner, by telephone or otherwise, who will thereupon take such steps to correct the immediate danger as his judgment shall dictate, and for the infliction of appropriate penalties as provided herein.

Chapter 3—Transportation.

Sec. 7. Pure nitroglycerine or nitroglycerine in any form of solution other than the official United States Pharmacopoeia solution shall not be transported through the city.

Sec. 8. Guncotton used in the arts, in amount not exceeding ten pounds dry weight, and containing at least an equal weight of water, may be transported in charge of a duly certified employee of a licensee.

Sec. 9. No explosives shall be transported by wagon through the streets of the city unless said wagon is in charge of a competent person holding a certificate of fitness, which certificate shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Fire or Police Departments. Said certificate of fitness shall be issued only to employees of corporations, firms or persons duly licensed by the Fire Commissioner to transport or sell explosives in the city.

Sec. 10. A wagon used for transportation of explosives shall be in good condition for service.

Sec. 11. A wagon used for transportation of explosives after May 1, 1903, shall comply with the following specifications:

It shall have—

(a) Springs.

(b) A wooden top extending over bed, inclosed on both sides and back.

(c) An additional floor laid lengthwise, of sound material not exceeding 3 inches wide, tongued and grooved, planed smooth and fair and blind nailed.

Sec. 12. No metal tools or other pieces of metal shall be carried within the wagon.

Sec. 13. No exploders or other combustible material shall be transported in the same vehicle with explosives.

Sec. 14. Not more than one thousand pounds of explosives shall be transported at any one time on a wagon through the streets of the city.

Sec. 15. A wagon carrying explosives shall be drawn by a horse or horses amply able to draw the load and avoid stoppages other than to load and unload, and no unnecessary stops or stands shall be made.

Sec. 16. No explosives shall be left on a wagon unless said wagon is in charge of an employee with certificate of fitness, and a driver shall not leave unattended a wagon loaded with explosives.

Sec. 17. A wagon carrying blasting explosives shall be painted red and have painted on it in easily legible white letters, at least 6 inches high, the word "Dynamite," and the owner's name on the sides and back, and in case of a licensee having more than one wagon these shall be lettered in like manner, "Wagon No. 1" or "Wagon No. 2," etc.

All wagons carrying blasting explosives shall display a red flag with the word danger in white letters, printed, stamped or sewn thereon. This flag shall be at least 18 inches by 30 inches in size and shall be displayed on the front end of said wagon and at such height that it will be visible from all directions.

This regulation shall be effective and enforced at the expiration of thirty days after it is approved by the Mayor.

Sec. 18. A wagon carrying explosives shall avoid, whenever possible, those streets on which there is a large number of persons.

Sec. 19. The presence or interference of unauthorized persons during loading, unloading, or transportation shall not be allowed.

Sec. 20. Carelessness or recklessness in conducting, or during loading or unloading of, a vehicle carrying explosives shall not be permitted.

Sec. 21. No intoxicated person shall be permitted on a vehicle carrying explosives.

Sec. 22. Smoking within ten feet of a wagon loaded with explosives shall not be permitted.

Sec. 23:

(a) Dynamite or other blasting compounds containing liquids which may exude in strong wooden cases containing not more than 25 pounds of explosives and lined with a liquid-proof paper lining sufficient to prevent liquid from going through the sides or bottom.

(b) Other blasting compounds not containing substances subject to deleterious influences by exposure to moisture, in strong wooden cases containing not more than 25 pounds of explosives.

(c) Black blasting powder, in sound wooden fibre or metal kegs containing not more than 25 pounds.

(d) Black and smokeless sporting powder, in sound wooden, fibre or metal kegs or canisters containing not more than 25 pounds each.

(e) Military smokeless powder, in sound wooden or metal packages containing not more than 125 pounds each.

This regulation shall be effective and enforced at the expiration of sixty days after it is approved by the Mayor.

Sec. 24. Each package containing explosives must have the name and brand of the manufacturer, and if packed in a wooden case must be marked on sides "Explosive, dangerous."

Sec. 25. No explosive shall be transported through the streets of the City unless bearing a brand duly registered at the Fire Department. The licensee must record at said Department—

(a) The name of the manufacturer.

(b) Kind of explosive; and in the case of high explosives such as dynamite, such a statement of the strength of the explosive as may be required by the Commission.

(c) Purpose to be used for.

Sec. 26. Every licensed vendor of explosives, such as are used for excavating purposes, shall render to the Fire Commissioner each day a carbon copy of the receipt given by the licensee for the deliveries that day for use within the city, and in detail as follows:

(a) Date of delivery.

(b) Name of buyer.

(c) Point of delivery.

(d) Number of pounds and name, character, kind and strength of explosives delivered.

Said carbon copies shall be numbered consecutively and be mailed at the close of business each day or by 10 a. m. the following business day. Said receipt shall be signed by the licensee, or by an authorized employee, which employee must hold a certificate of fitness.

This regulation shall be effective and enforced at the expiration of ten days after it is approved by the Mayor.

Sec. 27. No explosives shall be landed at the piers or elsewhere in the City or transferred to a vessel lying at a pier unless the explosives contained in the vessel making delivery are in charge of a duly certified employee of a person, firm or corporation licensed to transport or sell explosives within the City limits. No explosives shall be landed at the City piers unless for immediate loading into wagons for distribution to consumers for use within twenty-four hours and for which orders have been previously received, or for immediate transportation by railway to points beyond the City limits.

(a) No explosives shall be landed at the piers or elsewhere in the City or transferred to a vessel lying at a pier unless the explosives contained in the vessel making delivery are in charge of a duly certified employee of a person, firm or corporation licensed to transport or sell explosives within the City limits. No explosives shall be landed at the City piers unless for immediate loading into wagons for distribution to consumers for use within twenty-four hours and for which orders have been previously received, or for immediate transportation by railway to points beyond the City limits.

(b) Explosives other than those delivered for immediate transportation beyond the City limits shall be delivered to licensed magazines by the employee in charge of the powder wagon, who shall note the quantity in magazine before delivery is made, and the quantity delivered. But where in blasting it becomes necessary to use more than the full magazine capacity at any one charge, it shall be lawful for the Powder Company to deliver to the contractor such an amount and no more as may be necessary to fire one blast, and it shall be the duty of the contractor to immediately place such powder in the blasting holes and see that it is fired without unnecessary delay.

(c) No person, firm or corporation engaged in the transportation of explosives within the Greater City of New York shall deliver to any magazine any quantity of explosives which exceeds the amount required for that day's work, provided that in no case shall such person, firm or corporation engaged in the transportation of explosives deliver to any magazine any amount of explosives which shall cause the amount of explosives after such delivery to exceed the duly licensed capacity of said magazine.

(d) All wagons carrying blasting explosives shall display a red flag with the word danger in white letters printed, stamped or sewn thereon. This flag shall be at least 18 inches by 30 inches in size and shall be displayed on the front end of said wagon and at such height that it will be visible from all directions.

Sec. 28. Explosives intended for transportation by rail shall only be landed at railroad piers, from whence they shall be hauled directly beyond the City limits; and explosives received at railway stations within the City limits shall be promptly discharged and removed to such storage as these regulations prescribe. Every railroad car containing explosives within the City limits must be marked by signs securely attached to the sides of the car parallel with the tracks, with the words "Explosives, dangerous" in red letters at least 12 inches high on a white background.

Sec. 29. Explosives not exceeding five thousand pounds for shipment by vessel to ports outside of the City may be loaded from one vessel to another when lying at the City piers; provided, however, black powder or exploders shall not be transferred at the same time with high explosives or from the same boat or lighter; amounts in excess of 5,000 pounds shall only be put on board a vessel when it is more than 1,000 feet from the City pier line.

Sec. 30. Vessels of licensees approaching the City piers shall not carry exploders at the same time with explosives.

Sec. 31. Vessels of licensees approaching the City piers, with explosives on board shall, when possible, have it stowed on deck and covered by a tarpaulin.

Sec. 32. No persons except employees of a licensee or others duly authorized, including the necessary crew, shall be allowed on boats transporting or landing explosives within the City limits.

Sec. 33. No smoking shall be allowed on vessels of licensees.

Sec. 34. No intoxicated person shall be allowed on vessels of licensees.

Sec. 35. No matches except safety matches shall be allowed on vessels of licensees.

Sec. 36. A printed copy of the regulation governing transportation within the City shall be posted in a conspicuous place on or in every vessel and wagon owned or used by a licensee for delivery of explosives.

Chapter 4—Keeping, Care and Use of Blasting Explosives.

Magazines.

Sec. 37. Every person now connected with, as principal, or purposing hereafter to be connected with, any blasting operations, shall, as hereinbefore set forth, make an application to the Fire Commissioner for a permit to keep and use explosives, giving at the time, in writing, name of licensee, location of office or place of business, occupation, proposed location of the magazine or magazines, together with plans and descriptions and construction of such magazine or magazines, the quantity and kind of explosives purposed to be kept therein, and the names of employees who should have certificates of fitness.

Sec. 38. Magazines for the storage of explosives within the City shall be of three classes, as follows:

(a) Magazines of the first class are those which are capable of containing explosives to the extent of more than one hundred pounds.

(b) Magazines of the second class are those which are capable of containing less than one hundred pounds, and more than twenty-five pounds.

(c) Magazines of the third class are those which are capable of containing not more than twenty-five pounds.

Sec. 39. Magazines of the first class shall be constructed similar to the standard design for magazines of the first class on file in the office of the Fire Commissioner, or shall be of such form and material as may be approved by the Fire Commissioner; one set of said plans to be filed with said Fire Commissioner. Said plans, however, must conform to the specifications of these regulations. Magazines of the first class must be covered on the outside with fireproof material and be lined with wood and heated, if necessary, with a hot water heater only, the source of heat for which shall be separate and distinct from the magazine and located at least ten feet therefrom. Such magazine shall consist of two compartments, in one of which shall be located the radiator. The other compartment shall be arranged with shelves or drawers for the reception of explosives and not capable of being entered, and shall be lighted from the outside only. The heating compartment shall be separated from the storage compartment and capable of being entered, but so arranged that no access shall be had to the shelves or drawers from the heating compartment.

Sec. 40. Magazines of the second class shall be covered on the outside with fireproof material and on the inside with wood, and may be heated by a hot water heater similar to magazines of the first class, or be so arranged as to admit of being covered with fresh manure. Magazines of the second class shall not exceed five feet in any exterior dimension, nor have an interior capacity of more than sixty cubic feet of space.

Sec. 41. Magazines of the third class shall consist of a stout wooden box covered with sheet iron, the interior capacity of which shall not exceed eight cubic feet, the contents of which may be kept from freezing by burying the magazine in manure; or magazines of the third class may include a hot water thawing apparatus, consisting of a water-tight vessel inclosed in a receptacle of wood to be filled with hot water, the source of heat to be from an exterior point.

Sec. 42. All nails in the interior of magazines shall be countersunk and the wood lining so arranged that no metal shall be exposed. Magazines shall be kept clean and free from grit, and before any repairs or alterations are made to any part thereof, all explosives shall be carefully removed and the magazine thoroughly washed out; all tools and implements used in making such repairs and alterations shall be of wood, copper, brass or other soft metal or material. In no case shall nails or screws be driven into a magazine or material that has once formed part of a magazine, and all wood structural parts of a magazine shall, if discarded, be immediately burned in a safe place. Magazines shall at all times be in the care of a competent employee, whose duty it shall be to see that no unauthorized person has access to them, and if heating apparatus is used that the magazine and heating house are safe and undisturbed. Said employee shall have no other duty that will interfere with his careful supervision of said magazine and shall have a certificate of fitness as a magazine keeper.

Sec. 43. The Fire Commissioner may require a magazine of the first class in any location where the public interest may seem, in his discretion, to demand it.

Sec. 44. All magazines shall be painted bright red, with the words "Magazine, Danger," painted conspicuously thereon in white letters on a black ground; such letters shall be at least 6 inches high on magazines of the first and second class, and 3 inches high on magazines of the third class. The location of every magazine of the first and second classes shall be approved in writing by the Fire Commissioner; a copy of said permit being filed with the Commissioner, and another copy being attached to the magazine.

Sec. 45. Magazines of the third class shall be located at least 20 feet from the nearest building, or if at a nearer point such location must have the specific approval of the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 46. Magazines shall contain only the amount of explosives named in the permit, and the placing therein of any other explosive, caps, exploders or detonators, candles, matches, tools, cotton waste, or any article liable to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit, is absolutely forbidden.

Sec. 47. Permits shall be issued for the storage only of the nearest multiple of twenty-five pounds above the actual amount to be used during the twenty-four hours next ensuing.

Sec. 48. It is to be understood that a danger area exists on each side of every magazine in proportion to the quantity of explosive contained therein, and it shall be the duty of the watchman to keep a suitable space clear in its vicinity free from the storage of any material, and prevent the loitering therein of any person.

Sec. 49. It shall be the duty of Inspectors to see that each magazine of the third class is located as safely as possible, and that as large a free space area be maintained as circumstances will permit, but in no case less than 3 feet.

Sec. 50. Only persons who hold certificate of fitness, or other authorized persons, shall be permitted to have access to the magazines, which shall be kept securely locked when not open for the introduction or removal of explosives or to inspection by duly authorized officers of the City.

Sec. 51. On the inside of the door or cover of every magazine there shall be posted a notice, the blank form therefor to be furnished by the Fire Department, in such a position as will expose it to full view when the magazine is open, and containing the following information and instructions:

(a) Class of the magazine.

(b) Number of the permit and name of licensee.

(c) Numbers of the certificates of employees licensed to have access to this magazine are.....

No persons except those designated by the numbers of certificates above named shall have access to this magazine.

(d) The only material to be stored in this magazine shall be the explosive known as or some explosive possessing similar characteristics.

(e) If explosives are frozen they must be thawed only by approved hot water heater or fresh manure.

(f) Caps and detonators shall not be brought within 20 feet of this magazine.

(g) Cartridges to be capped shall be removed from this magazine to a distance of at least 20 feet, and after being capped shall not be returned to this magazine.

(h) This magazine shall at all times be kept clean and free from paper, rubbish, empty packages, etc.

Sec. 52. In keeping of explosives from freezing or in thawing of the same when frozen, only one of two methods shall be permitted; first, by some form of hot water heater, where it is impossible for the maximum degree of heat to exceed the temperature of boiling water; or, second, the burying, in manure, of the receptacles containing explosives. All other methods are absolutely forbidden, except after specific approval in each case by the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Sec. 53. Caps, detonators or other similar explosives of a high order shall not be brought within 20 feet of the magazine, and each license must provide a proper receptacle for said caps and detonators.

Sec. 54. Magazines shall at all times be kept clean and free from paper, rubbish, empty packages, etc.

Chapter 5—Blasting.

Sec. 55. No person, other than a holder of certificate of fitness as described under section 5, chapter 1, Part II., of these regulations, shall direct any blasting operation or handle explosives.

Section 56. Cartridges while being capped shall be removed from the magazine to a distance, if possible, of 50 feet, but in no event less than 20 feet, and after being capped shall not be returned to the magazine. If required to be kept from freezing they shall be kept in a special magazine of the third class in as small amount as possible. Cartridges shall be capped only as required for the work and for immediate use.

Sec. 57. Frozen or partly frozen explosives shall not be placed in drill holes. Frozen cartridges, if not capped, must be returned to the original magazine to be thawed. All primed cartridges left over after drill holes are charged shall have the primers at once removed, following which the cartridges are to be returned at once to the magazine and the primers to their usual place of storage. If necessary to remove the cap or detonator from any cartridge, care must be exercised in so doing.

Sec. 58. In tamping drill holes wooden rammers only shall be used. Tamping by strokes is forbidden, and only direct application of pressure permitted. Only one primer shall be used in a drill hole, and great care shall be exercised in placing it and while tamping above and around it.

Sec. 58b. Immediately after loading the holes they must be well tamped and sufficient covering placed thereon in one continuous uninterrupted operation. Immediately that the covering is in place the flag men shall be sent out and the blast shall be fired immediately after the bystanders have been removed to a sufficient distance.

Sec. 58c. After the blast is fired no drilling shall take place nor no loading of holes there or nearby until the surface and face and all exposed portions of rock where the blast was fired have been uncovered, the debris removed and a thorough search and examination made by the certified blaster who fired the blast for unexploded charges.

Sec. 59. In the event of the charge not exploding it is forbidden to remove the tamping; if the charge cannot be exploded by firing a strong primer on top of it a new hole shall be drilled not nearer than 12 inches from the first one and another charge put in the second hole and fired. In such a case only one hole shall be loaded and fired near the unexploded charge and the unexploded and new charge shall both be thoroughly and effectively covered. In the case of an explosion not carrying away the entire drill hole, but leaving the lower part intact, it is forbidden to begin drilling from the bottom of the old drill holes, as portions of the former charge may remain and explode when exposed to the blows of the drill.

Sec. 60. In order to insure the safety of surrounding property and persons, no larger charge shall be used than is necessary to properly start the rock, and rock excavating contiguous to any structure shall be so carried on as not to cause damage to such structure. To this end, weak walls, or other supports of such structure must be shored up, and rotten or decomposed rock must be removed by the use of gads, picks and crowbars only. When blasting next to such structure is unavoidable, light face blasts only, with short lines of resistance and small charges, shall be used.

Sec. 61. The quantity of explosives to be used shall not exceed, in disruptive force, the equivalent of one pound in weight of 50 per cent. dynamite for each 4 feet depth of hole that is above, or less than 10 feet below, the curb; and the equivalent of one pound in weight of 60 per cent. dynamite for each four feet depth of hole that is more than 10 feet below the curb. Any question arising under this section will be determined by the Municipal Explosives Commission on application.

Sec. 62. Before firing any blasts, except where the same are in tunnel and distant from the face or portal more than 50 feet, the rock to be blasted shall be covered on the top and sides with timber at least ten inches in smallest diameter and ten feet long, held securely together by chains or ropes of iron or steel three-fourths of an inch in diameter and covered with sheets of tin or stout woven matting of rope or some other equally serviceable material, to prevent the debris from flying.

Sec. 63. Red flags, in the hands of competent men, shall be placed at reasonable distances from the blasts on all sides, to give proper warning at least three minutes in advance.

Sec. 64. The careful handling of all explosives, whether frozen or not frozen, is ordered. Warming and thawing explosives by placing same near fire, against steam pipes, or in water are exceedingly dangerous and are therefore prohibited.

Sec. 65. Magazines must be kept dry and all moisture kept away from the explosives.*

Chapter 6—Sale and Storage of Explosives.

Sec. 66. No dynamite or other high explosives such as are used in blasting operations other than as prescribed under the provisions of chapter 4 of Part 2 of these regulations, shall be stored within the City, excepting on magazine boats used solely for the storage of high explosives and anchored at points designated by the U. S. Government as "Powder Anchorages." The maximum amount of high explosives to be stored on one magazine boat shall be thirty tons.

Sec. 67. Black and smokeless powder, excepting as hereinafter provided for in the case of manufacturers, retail dealers, and fireworks manufacturers, shall only be stored on magazine boats at regular anchorages and on these boats there shall be no exploders or high explosives. The maximum amount allowed on said boats shall be one hundred and twenty-five tons.

Sec. 68. Manufacturers of black and smokeless powder licensed to sell within the City shall, when authorized to do so by a permit issued under the authority of the Fire Commissioner indicating street number and room, be permitted to have on hand samples not exceeding ten pounds in weight.

Sec. 69. Retail dealers, duly licensed, shall be permitted to carry on hand of smokeless or black powder, or both, not exceeding fourteen pounds, to be stored in a receptacle which can be flooded from the exterior of the building, a permit to be issued under the authority of the Fire Commissioner showing building and location of room if stored elsewhere than in the store or under the sidewalk. Or in a light metal receptacle properly locked and on wheels, plainly marked "Powder," and located not more than ten feet from and immediately in front of the entrance from the street, which receptacle shall at all times be kept locked except when actually necessary to obtain access to its contents. On the front of each of such establishments, not more than seven feet above the sidewalk, shall be displayed a sign not less than 18 inches long and 10 inches high, to be approved by the Fire Commissioner, worded "Licensed to Sell Gunpowder."

Sec. 70. The annual charge for a retail license to sell black and smokeless powder such as is used as a propelling charge, shall be \$10.

Sec. 71. No permit will be issued for such sales to be made at any building or premises where cigars or cigarettes are kept for sale; where paints, oils or varnishes are manufactured or kept, either for use or for sale; in which any carpenter shop or drug store is located; where the sale of kerosene or other product of petroleum has been permitted, or where fireworks of any kind, petroleum or any of its products, coal oil, camphene, burning fluid or other products or compounds containing any of said substances, matches, tar, pitch, resin or turpentine, hay, cotton or hemp, are manufactured, stored or kept for sale.

Sec. 72. No permit will be issued for such sales in any frame or wooden building within the fire-limits as established in the City.

Sec. 73. No other permit shall be issued for such sales in premises within a radius of fifty feet of the premises covered by an existing permit. Where two or more applications are presented for one block, preference will be given to the one which, in the opinion of the Fire Commissioner, is least objectionable.

Sec. 74. All premises for which such permits are issued must be lighted with gas or electricity, and all lights must be protected with glass or wire coverings.

*Nitro-glycerine is very sensitive at a temperature exceeding 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and at 350 degrees is liable to explode spontaneously.

Nitro-glycerine compounds are sensitive to moisture, and the ordinary absorbent bases have a tendency to absorb moisture, by which absorption there is displaced an equivalent amount of nitro-glycerine; hence the specific prohibition of the most dangerous methods of thawing.

Sec. 75. The person or persons to whom such permit is issued must sign an agreement not to permit smoking, nor the use of any substance or agency for illuminating purposes except gas and electricity upon or about the premises where such sales are licensed, nor to expose any of the said explosives for sale outside the walls of said building, nor in any door or window, and that any violation of such an agreement shall operate as a forfeiture of said permit.

Sec. 76. In case of the storage of amounts in excess of limits imposed by permit, it shall be the duty of the Fire Commissioner to revoke the offending licensee's license and no new license shall be issued to said party within three years.

Sec. 77. The Fire Commissioner shall have authority to revoke any license to sell at retail should he deem it to the public interest to do so.

Sec. 78. The sale of black sporting powder, excepting to military organizations, licensed individuals, or firms engaged in shell-loading, licensed manufacturers of fireworks, owners of vessels for saluting purposes or for shipment beyond the limits of the City, is prohibited.

Chapter 7—Approval of Brands of Explosives.

Sec. 79. The following named explosives are deemed proper to be used or sold in accordance with the requirements of these regulations. Additions may be made to this list from time to time in the discretion of the Municipal Explosives Commission:

Repauno gelatine.	Dittmar.
Hercules gelatine.	Hercules.
Nitroplastine.	Miners' Friend.
Aetna.	Masurite.
Atlas.	Joveite.
Forcite.	Red Star.
Giant.	Smokeless powder for rifles and shot guns.
Rack-a-rock.	Black rifle and blasting powder.
Climax.	

Sec. 80. These regulations shall be effective and enforced at the expiration of thirty days after they are approved by the Mayor; on which day and date all regulations heretofore promulgated by the Municipal Explosives Commission in conflict with these regulations are hereby repealed.

(Approved by the Mayor March 27, 1903.)

Part 3—Manufacture, Storage, and Sale of Ammunition.

Chapter 1—Manufacture.

Section 1. No ammunition or loaded cartridges shall be manufactured or loaded for sale in the City except by persons, firms, or corporations duly licensed therefor by the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 2. Application for a license and permit shall be made in writing to the Fire Commissioner upon a blank to be furnished by the Department, containing the following information:

(a) Description of the premises on or in which said fabrication is to be carried on; and in case more than one building is to be used for the purpose, a plan in detail, drawn to a scale of an eighth of an inch to the foot, in duplicate.

(b) The character of the building or buildings in which said fabrication is to be carried on; and if occupied for other purposes, the details of same.

(c) The name and quantity of explosive or combustible material for which permit is desired. In case fabrication is to be carried on in more than one building, the amount of explosive or combustible material to be stored in each to be clearly marked on plan.

(d) The name of person under whose charge the fabrication is to be carried on.

Sec. 3. No ammunition or loaded cartridges shall be manufactured in The City of New York unless said manufacture is in charge of a person or persons holding a certificate or certificates of fitness, issued by the Fire Commissioner after an examination for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness and experience of said person or persons to conduct said fabrication.

Sec. 4. A fee of \$5 shall be paid for each license, and \$1 for each certificate of fitness or permit.

Sec. 5. Following the application for a permit, the Fire Commissioner shall cause a survey of the premises to be made, and if the conditions are found satisfactory, a permit may be issued, describing the place of manufacture and the amounts of explosive or combustible material permitted to be stored.

Sec. 6. The maximum amounts of explosive or combustible material for which permit shall be issued for the purpose of loading cartridges shall be as follows:

Black powder, 10 pounds.

Smokeless powder, 25 pounds avoirdupois.

Sec. 7. The Fire Commissioner may, in case of violation of these regulations, or whenever, in his opinion, the public interest demands it, revoke any license, permit or certificate of fitness.

Sec. 8. In case of retail stores licensed to load shells, the explosive shall be stored (excepting what may be at the moment required) in the same manner as provided for storage of powder in Part 2, chapter 6, section 69 of these regulations.

Sec. 9. Permits shall not be issued for the manufacture of metallic ammunition of larger calibre than forty-five one-hundredths of an inch.

Chapter 2—Storage and Sale.

Sec. 10. No ammunition or loaded cartridges or primers shall be stored or sold in the City without a permit for the same issued by the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 11. Permits for the storage or sale of ammunition, loaded cartridges, and primers may be issued by the Fire Commissioner after the receipt of a written application made on a form furnished by the Department, accompanied by a fee of \$2 and containing the following information:

(a) A description of the premises on or in which the ammunition, etc., is to be stored.

(b) The kind and amount of said ammunition to be stored.

Sec. 12. A careful survey of the premises shall be made, and a permit may be issued for not more than the maximum amount of material required at that particular place of business. And in no event shall a permit be issued for a greater number than as follows, viz.:

300,000 loaded paper shot shells.

2,500,000 metallic cartridges for pistols.

500,000 metallic cartridges for rifles.

2,000,000 primers for central fire ammunition containing metallic anvils.

6,000,000 percussion caps or primers without anvils.

In cases where loaded paper shot shells are not at any time stored on the premises or asked for in the permit, the permit for pistol cartridges may be increased to 4,500,000.

Sec. 13. All primers with anvils shall be packed in wooden or paper cases having non-metallic cellular packing.

Sec. 14. No permits shall be issued for the storage or sale in The City of New York of metallic ammunition of larger calibre than forty-five hundredths of an inch; excepting for calibres from fifty to fifty-eight hundredths of an inch, of which 10,000 in all may be stored.

Sec. 15. These regulations shall go into effect thirty days after their approval by the Mayor.

Part 4—Electric Fuses, Detonators, and Blasting Caps.

Chapter 1.

Section 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall manufacture, transport, store, or sell for use in the City any electric fuses, detonators, or blasting caps of any sort except as provided in these regulations.

Sec. 2. No manufactory for electric fuses, except as already existing, shall hereafter be permitted in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, and only in such parts of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond as will permit of a safety limit of five hundred feet from the nearest building not controlled by the licensee.

Sec. 3. The manufacture of detonators or blasting caps in the City is hereby prohibited. This shall not, however, be construed to prohibit the manufacture of electric fuses in accordance with the terms of these regulations, provided the caps thereof are brought from some point without the City.

Chapter 2—Manufacture.

Sec. 4. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to manufacture electric fuses shall first file with the Fire Commissioner an application for a license and for a permit, which application shall specify the following, viz.:

(a) Proposed or present location of manufactory.

(b) The distance from adjoining buildings, streets and public places; nature and use of adjoining buildings; place and manner of keeping raw material; place and manner of storage of the finished product; and quantities of explosives or highly combustible substances proposed to be stored.

(c) A detailed plan drawn to a scale of an eighth of an inch to the foot, showing the arrangements of the various separate buildings of the proposed manufactory and the nature of the work to be carried on in each, together with the largest number of persons proposed to be employed on each floor of each building, and the barricades or other methods to be employed to limit the area of destructive effects of explosions.

(d) The number and proposed employment of persons for whom certificates of fitness should be obtained, as hereinafter provided.

(e) The practical experience of the persons for whom certificates of fitness should be obtained.

Sec. 5. Previous to the issue of a license as herein prescribed, the applicant shall furnish and file with the Fire Commissioner a bond in the penal sum of \$5,000, approved by the Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of any loss, damage, or injury resulting to persons or property by reason of the work carried on in such manufactory.

Sec. 6. Following the receipt of the application the Fire Commissioner shall cause a survey of said premises to be made, and in his discretion shall issue a license and permit authorizing such manufactory on the payment of a fee of \$50.

Sec. 7. All supervising employees and those actually engaged in such manufactories in handling fulminate in bulk, either wet or dry, shall make application to the Fire Commissioner and obtain certificates of fitness authorizing them to perform such duties. Each application shall set forth the following facts regarding the applicant, viz.:

(a) Age of the applicant.

(b) Ability to read and understand the English language.

(c) Previous experience of applicant, familiarity with the risks incident to the service to be performed, and such data as would tend to show fitness for position to be filled.

Sec. 8. The fee for granting a certificate of fitness shall be \$1 in each case.

Sec. 9. The entire manufactory shall be inclosed with a suitable fence and have such arrangements for entering as will enable the management to have control of all persons entering the premises.

Sec. 10. The building in which the wet fulminate is stored, together with its corresponding building or dry-house in which the fulminate is dried for use, shall be within a separate inclosure, the entrance to which shall be securely locked, and this inclosure shall only be entered by persons holding certificates of fitness.

Sec. 11. Only such quantities of the wet fulminate shall be spread out in the drying room as will permit sufficient of the dried fulminate to be on hand as required for actual use, and the maximum amount required shall be stated in the permit.

Sec. 12. The floors of all buildings where dry fulminate is stored or used, shall be covered with rubber matting. Said buildings shall be heated by hot water pipes and the source of heat shall be in an exterior building. The wearing of shoes with metal nails by workmen having access to such buildings is prohibited.

Sec. 13. No fulminate shall be manufactured on the premises.

Sec. 14. All naphtha barrels or packages shall be stored in a separate inclosure and the empty packages removed each day. Naphtha, bitumen, sulphur and chlorate of potash shall not be stored in close proximity to one another but shall be so separated that they cannot react upon one another in case of fire.

Chapter 3—Transportation.

Sec. 15. No shipping case delivered in the City shall contain more than 25,000 caps or detonators, nor more than 5,000 electric fuses. Each shipping case of caps or detonators, in addition to the name and address of the consignee, shall bear the words "Explosive caps, handle with care," and each shipping case of electric fuses, in addition to the name and address of the consignee, shall bear the words "Electric exploders, handle with care."

Sec. 16. Only licensed persons, firms, or corporations shall be permitted to transport electric fuses, or detonators and caps through the City in quantity exceeding 5,000 electric fuses or detonators or caps at a time. All wagons used for distributing such products packed in shipping cases, shall contain no other explosive merchandise or material, and shall be in charge of drivers holding certificates of fitness. No other person shall be allowed to ride on such wagons.

Chapter 4—Storage and Sale.

Sec. 17. No electric fuses, detonators, or caps shall be removed from the place of manufacture and stored either temporarily or otherwise in a store or salesroom until a permit has been obtained for said premises.

Sec. 18. An application for such permit shall be made to the Fire Commissioner, who will cause a survey of the premises to be made, and if the conditions are satisfactory will issue a permit authorizing the storage and sale of such articles. The fee for said permit shall be \$10.

Sec. 19. The manager or foreman of such place of business shall hold a certificate of fitness as provided herein.

Sec. 20. Not more than ten thousand electric fuses, detonators, or caps shall be stored at places other than the manufactories, and the electric fuses, detonators, or caps so authorized by permit shall be kept in iron receptacles of such size that not more than two thousand electric fuses are contained in each. These receptacles shall have iron covers covering same closely and shall be on wheels and so placed as to be readily run into the street in case of fire.

Sec. 21. In addition to the ten thousand electric fuses, detonators, or caps authorized to be carried in a store, the permit may authorize the having temporarily in such store not more than twenty-five thousand electric fuses, detonators, or caps in packing cases which are in process of being shipped to points outside the City.

Sec. 22. These regulations shall go into effect thirty days after their approval by the Mayor.

Part 5—Manufacture, Storage, Transportation, Sale, and Use of Fireworks.

Chapter 1—Manufacture and Storage of Fireworks at Factories.

Sec. 1. For the purpose of these regulations the following substances and articles are understood to be meant by the term Fireworks:

Any substance or composition of substances prepared for the purpose of obtaining a visible or audible pyrotechnic effect by combustion, explosion, or detonation; any fireworks composition or signal composition preparation manufactured for use or used in obtaining visible or audible pyrotechnic effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation. Fireworks and signals are meant to include any combustible or explosive compound which is combined with a case, container, or holder for the purpose of obtaining a visible or audible pyrotechnic effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation.

Sec. 2. No person, firm, or corporation, except as herein elsewhere specified and after procuring a license therefor as herein provided, shall, within the corporate limits of the City, manufacture any fireworks composition, signal composition, fireworks, or signals.

Sec. 3. Licenses and permits for the manufacture of fireworks will be issued only after a survey made upon written application to the Fire Commissioner. Said application shall be in duplicate; shall include a plan, in duplicate, of the proposed manufactory, drawn to a scale of an eighth of an inch to the foot, showing the several buildings, and having those buildings which will contain explosive substances and are dangerous marked "dangerous;" shall describe the premises where the manufactory is to be carried on; state the distance from adjoining buildings, streets and public places; state the nature and use of adjoining buildings; specify place and manner of keeping raw material; state manner and place of storage of the finished product, together with the quantities of explosives or highly combustible substances; and shall give such other information as may be called for. The Fire Commissioner shall have a survey made of such premises, and if the product of the manufacturer is allowed by law to be sold or used, and if said manufactory and storage can be

carried on under the condition of said application, or can be amended so as, in the opinion of the Fire Commissioner, not to unduly endanger the public safety, a license and permit may be issued.

Sec. 4. No permit shall be issued to fireworks manufacturers for the manufacture of nitroglycerine, gun cotton, gun powder, blasting powder, high explosives or small arms ammunition. Upon any deviation from the conditions of the application or from the terms of the permit the Fire Commissioner may revoke the license and permit.

Sec. 5. No permit will be granted for the manufacture of fireworks or other explosive and combustible compositions or articles in the Borough of Manhattan, Borough of The Bronx, and only upon premises in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens, where the following conditions as to safety limits can be met.

Sec. 6. All places where the manufacture of fireworks is carried on must have at least three fire hydrants, placed in different parts of the yard or premises, with sufficient hose attached at all times to reach any part of the buildings where the manufacture or storage is carried on; there shall be within 50 feet of each building at least 20 gallons of water in buckets fit and ready for use.

Sec. 7. In the fabrication of fireworks the following distances from buildings not controlled by the licensee shall be observed: In case of storage of an amount not in excess of 25 pounds of powder or other explosive material, 100 feet; exceeding 25 pounds and not more than 100 pounds of powder or other explosive material, 300 feet; over 100 pounds and not exceeding 500 pounds, 700 feet; over 500 pounds and not more than 1,500 pounds, 1,000 feet; and in no event shall permit for storage in excess of 1,500 pounds be issued. But this provision shall not apply to finished or partly finished fireworks in storehouses.

Sec. 8. Previous to the issue of licenses as herein prescribed, applicants shall furnish and file with the Fire Commissioner a bond in the penal sum of \$5,000, approved as to sufficiency by the Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of any loss, damage, or injury resulting to persons or property by reason of the manufacture of such fireworks. Nothing herein contained shall impair or otherwise affect any existing contract or arrangement between the manufacturers or vendors of fireworks in regard to the liability of such manufacturers or vendors and their employees, as to the liability as between such employers and employees, nor shall this provision prohibit such employers and employees from entering into such contract or arrangement as to liability between themselves as they may have made or may hereafter make one with the other.

Sec. 9. The manufacture of railroad, ship or signal lights and rockets shall be governed by the same rules and laws governing the manufacture of fireworks.

Sec. 10. A competent watchman must be on guard at all times, excepting when the works are in active operation.

Sec. 11. All factories must be supplied with some means of communication with the Fire Department, such as telephone or alarm boxes, so that instant notice may be given in case of fire.

Sec. 12. The manufacture of the following goods is prohibited within the City: Colored or tableau fire containing sulphur and chlorate of potash in admixture. Railroad track torpedoes. Photographers' flash light. Picrate of potash. Fireworks whistles. Explosive marbles.

Firecrackers made of any other mixture than black powder composed of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal compositions. Torpedoes larger than three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

Sec. 13. The packing or storage of torpedoes in paper or cardboard shipping packages is prohibited; nor will manufacturers be permitted to store packages or cases containing more than 1,000 pieces of toy torpedoes, except what is known to the trade as "penny" or smallest size torpedoes.

Sec. 13a. Roman candles must be packed with the stems all pointing in one direction, and the label must be affixed to packages on the end opposite the stems.

Sec. 14. The manufacture of any composition that is used for detonating purposes, primers or electric fuses, or any composition that is used to obtain effect by combustion, explosion, or detonation in cannon machines or rapid fire guns, in military or naval guns, shells, torpedoes or war rockets is prohibited.

Sec. 15. No license for the manufacture of fireworks within the City shall be issued unless said fabrication is to be carried on in charge of a practical pyrotechnist of at least 10 years' experience as a manager or superintendent or workman in a fireworks factory in this country and holding a certificate of fitness issued by the Fire Commissioner. The said manager or practical pyrotechnist must pass an examination before the Fire Commissioner as to his fitness to conduct properly a factory of this character, and upon receiving said certificate, and not until then, he can conduct a place where the manufacture of fireworks is carried on.

Sec. 16. The Fire Commissioner may, in his discretion, withdraw or suspend the certificate of fitness issued to a manager or superintendent, for violation of these regulations, or carelessness in conducting the operations under his charge.

Sec. 17. The license fee for the manufacturer of fireworks, shall be \$100. The license fee for the manufacturer of paper caps and toy torpedoes shall be \$20; and the license fee for the manufacturer of signals shall be \$20.

Chapter 2—Storage and Sale of Fireworks at Wholesale.

Sec. 18. No person, firm or corporation except as hereinafter specified, and after procuring a license and permit therefor, as herein provided, shall, within the corporate limits of the City, store or keep any fireworks or compounds containing an explosive mixture or any composition that is manufactured for use or is used as a combustible, explosive or detonating composition.

Sec. 19. Previous to the issue of licenses for sale of fireworks at wholesale and transportation of same through the City, applicants shall furnish and file with the Fire Commissioner a bond, approved as to sufficiency by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the payment of any loss, damage, or injury resulting to persons or property by reason of the storing or handling of such fireworks. Manufacturers of fireworks, and pyrotechnists, who have filed bonds under the provisions of sections 8 and 57 of this part of these regulations, shall not be required to file an additional bond under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 20. Permits will be issued after a survey made upon written application to the Fire Commissioner. Applications shall describe the premises where the storage and sale is to be carried on.

Sec. 21. No permits for wholesaling will be granted where any part of the premises is occupied for dwelling purposes.

Sec. 22. No wholesale permits will be granted for the storage or sale of fireworks at any building or premises where any of the following kinds of business is carried on:

(a) Where cigars or cigarettes are kept for sale. (b) Where paints, oils or varnishes are manufactured or kept for use or sale.

(c) Where drygoods of any kind, or other light materials of a combustible nature, excepting flags, paper lanterns, paper balloons or decorations, are kept for sale.

(d) In carpenter shops or drug stores; in buildings where hemp, oil or any other product of petroleum is sold; or in any building where gunpowder, blasting powder, or other explosives are sold.

(e) Where matches, rosin, turpentine, hemp or cotton are stored or kept for sale.

Sec. 23. No permit will be issued for sales in any frame or wooden buildings in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Sec. 24. Permits may be issued at the discretion of the Fire Commissioner for frame or wooden buildings wherever, in the boroughs of The Bronx, Richmond and Queens, the erection of frame buildings is permitted by law.

Sec. 25. All parties to whom permits are issued shall place and keep in convenient parts of the premises at least thirty-two gallons of water in buckets fit and ready for use in case of fire.

Sec. 26. All premises for which such permits are issued must be lighted by gas or electricity, and all lights must be protected with glass or wire globes or screens.

Sec. 27. The person or persons to whom such permit or permits are issued must sign an agreement that they will not permit smoking, nor use for illuminating purposes anything other than gas or electricity, nor expose for sale any fireworks outside the stores of such buildings or in any door or window.

Sec. 28. During that portion of the year from July 10 to June 10 following, all fireworks except fire and cannon crackers, torpedoes and paper caps shall be kept in

such place or places as may be designated by the Fire Commissioner. Fireworks, not including the articles above excepted, packed and ready for shipment in original unbroken packages to the value of \$1,000, may, when special permit is granted by the Fire Commissioner, be stored in such places in building as designated by the said Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 29. The storage in a portion of the premises approved by the Fire Commissioner of not to exceed 500 boxes each size and kind of fire and cannon crackers containing sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal (excepting small Chinese fire crackers, of which 3,000 boxes shall be permitted), five hundred cases each size and kind of toy torpedoes, and 200 cases each size and kind of toy paper caps, is permitted.

Sec. 30. From June 10 to July 10 in each year, in addition to the foregoing, \$500 worth of fireworks, not including the articles above excepted, may be kept in such portions of the building as may be approved by the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 31. An annual fee of \$20 will be charged for each wholesale permit.

Sec. 31a. Every licensed manufacturer and wholesale dealer in fireworks, in signals, in paper caps or in torpedoes, whose place of business is located without the City, shall render to the Fire Commissioner each week a statement verified as to its correctness by an affidavit covering sales and deliveries of fireworks, signals, paper caps and torpedoes for the preceding week within the City.

Every manufacturer of caps and torpedoes within the City shall render to the Fire Commissioner each week a statement, verified as to its correctness by an affidavit covering sales and deliveries of paper caps and torpedoes for the preceding week within the City.

Such report shall be in detail as follows:

- (a) Date of delivery.
- (b) Name of buyer.
- (c) Where delivered.
- (d) Quantity and kind of goods delivered.

Sec. 32. The sale and storage of the following goods is prohibited:

Fire crackers containing chlorate of potash, fireworks containing picrates, tableau fire containing chlorate of potash and sulphur combined, tablets or compositions containing chlorate of potash, bombardments made of chlorate mixture, and American mandarins.

Sec. 33. All fireworks in the City must have on each package the name or brand of a licensee.

Sec. 34. No fireworks or fire crackers, torpedoes, paper caps or goods of an explosive or combustible nature can be sold or stored without the official label or stamp required by section 33. This does not apply to imported Chinese fire crackers.

Sec. 35. Smoking must not be permitted in any premises where fireworks are sold.

Sec. 36. From the 10th of June to the 10th of July, inclusive, during the whole of business hours, a competent person in distinctive uniform must be kept in front of buildings where permits have been issued to store fireworks to the aggregate value of \$200 or more, his duty to be to prevent persons entering such premises with lighted cigars, cigarettes or pipes, and to take such other precautions against fire as may be necessary.

Sec. 37. Applications for wholesale permits must be filed with the Fire Commissioner prior to February 15 of each year.

Sec. 38. The Fire Commissioner may revoke licenses or permits when, in his judgment, it is necessary to do so to protect public safety.

Chapter 3—Storage of Firecrackers in Bonded and Free Warehouses.

Sec. 39. All persons doing a general storage and warehouse business within the corporate limits of the City, before they can accept any firecrackers on storage, must secure a permit from the Fire Commissioner, who, after a survey, will issue same if, in his opinion, the public safety is not endangered. The fee for said permit shall be \$25.

Sec. 40. The storage of chlorate of potash crackers or any firecrackers made from any composition other than sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal mixture, is prohibited.

Chapter 4—Storage and Sale of Fireworks at Retail.

Sec. 41. Application for permits for sale of fireworks at retail must be made in writing to the Fire Commissioner prior to the 20th of May in each year. Applications must be made upon blanks furnished by the Fire Department and must give the following information:

- (a) Name of the person or persons by whom the permit is desired.
- (b) The location of premises at which goods are to be kept and sold.
- (c) Kind of building.
- (d) Nature of the business in which applicant is engaged in said premises.
- (e) Quantity and description of fireworks.

Sec. 42. No retail permits will be granted for the sale or keeping of fireworks, other than approved firecrackers, in any building or premises:

- (a) Where cigars or cigarettes are kept for sale.
- (b) Where paints, oils or varnishes are manufactured or kept for use or sale.
- (c) Where dry goods of any kind, or other light material of a combustible nature, excepting flags, paper lanterns, paper balloons or decorations, are kept for sale.
- (d) In carpenter shops or drug stores; in buildings where kerosene or other product of petroleum is licensed to be sold, or any building in which gunpowder, blasting powder, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or any of its products, coal oil, camphene, burning fluid, or other products or compounds containing any of said substances are kept or sold; where matches or cartridges (unless such cartridges are kept in a fireproof safe or vault) are kept or sold.
- (e) Any building or place where tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, hay, cotton, or hemp is manufactured, stored or kept for sale.

Sec. 43. No permit will be issued for sale of fireworks at retail in frame or wooden buildings in those parts of the City where the erection of frame or wooden buildings is prohibited by law. But permits may be issued, at the discretion of the Fire Commissioner, for isolated frame or wooden buildings in those parts of the City in which the erection of same is permitted by law.

Sec. 44. All parties to whom permits are issued shall place and keep in a convenient part of the premises where fireworks are kept for sale at least six pails of water, to be used in case of fire, and to be kept filled and ready for use at all times.

Sec. 45. Not more than one permit will be granted for such sales to be made at premises located on any one block, or within a radius of 50 feet, if drawn through a street, or 200 feet if otherwise described. All premises for which said permits are issued must be lighted by gas or electricity, and all lights must be protected with glass or wire globes or screens.

Sec. 46. The person or persons to whom a retail permit is issued must sign an agreement to use only safety matches on the premises, and not to permit smoking nor the use of any agency for illuminating purposes except gas or electricity upon or about the premises where such sales are permitted, nor to expose any of said fireworks for sale outside the walls of said building, nor in any door or window, and that any violation of such agreement or of these regulations shall subject the holder of said permit to the forfeiture of same, at the option of the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 47. The entire amount of said fireworks that may be kept on hand in any building pursuant to any retail permit issued shall not be in excess of the aggregate market value of \$500.

Sec. 48. The fee for a retail permit hereby provided shall be \$5.

Sec. 49. A special permit may be granted for the keeping of paper caps and toy torpedoes, for sale at retail only, upon payment of a fee of \$2.

Sec. 50. The sale of the following kinds of fireworks or explosives is prohibited, viz.:

Firecrackers containing chlorate of potash or other high explosives, fireworks containing picric acid or picrates, colored fire containing sulphur and chlorate of potash in admixture, bombardments or mandarins made of chlorate of potash mixtures, canes with chlorate mixtures or cartridge exploders.

Sec. 51. All fireworks sold at retail in the city must have on each package the name or brand of a licensee.

Sec. 52. No fireworks can be carried through the public streets in vehicles without being securely boxed.

Sec. 53. The sale of blank cartridge toy pistols is strictly prohibited. [See chapter 222, Laws of State of New York. Laws of 1900 in appendix.]

Sec. 54. No torpedoes larger than three-quarters of an inch in diameter will be permitted to be sold or stored.

Sec. 55. No firecrackers larger than 7 inches in length and 1 1/4 inches in diameter will be permitted to be sold at retail.

Sec. 56. Torpedoes must be packed with sawdust in paper cartons and these in wooden cases. No paper packages or strawboard boxes will be permitted for the container or delivery package.

Chapter 5—Use of Fireworks.

Sec. 57. Except on Independence Day or the day celebrated as such, and during the twelve hours preceding and the six hours following, the use or discharge of fireworks or firecrackers in the city without a license or permit from the Fire Commissioner is prohibited. No license or permit shall be issued for the discharge of fireworks within the city until the person, firm or corporation desiring to secure said license shall have made a written application for same and deposited with the Fire Commissioner a bond in the penal sum of \$5,000, approved as to sufficiency by the Comptroller, and conditioned for the payment of any loss, damage or injury resulting to persons or property by reason of the discharge or use of said fireworks, and for the strict observance of sections 731, 771 and 773 of the Greater New York Charter, and the ordinances adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 13, 1902, and approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1902, amending sections 763 and 769 of the Greater New York Charter, and of these regulations.

Sec. 58. No permit shall be issued for the firing of rockets at any point in the City within 100 yards of a building not controlled by the person holding the permit.

Sec. 58b. No Roman candles shall be fired anywhere in the City except from a box or frame or other contrivance, arranged so as to hold the candle or candles firmly in an upright position, so that the discharge will be straight up in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Sec. 58c. No contrivance, frame or box for firing Roman candles and no mortar shall be placed under any elevated structure or under any overhead wires, or in any place where an elevated structure or any overhead wires would be in the line of fire.

Sec. 59. No bombs, salutes, rockets or set pieces, shall be fired in the City except by employees of a duly licensed manufacturer or pyrotechnist, under a permit herein provided. A fee of \$2 shall be charged for each permit that includes any of the fireworks enumerated in this section.

Said employees must be in possession of certificates of fitness from the Fire Commissioner, who will issue the same upon a payment of a fee of \$5, after an examination for the purpose of determining whether said employee does or does not possess the requisite experience and qualifications as a practical pyrotechnist.

In case it is impossible to make the display at the time authorized in the permit the Fire Commissioner may authorize the display at another time by certification on the permit without exacting a further fee.

Sec. 60. Permits shall be issued in duplicate, one of which shall be filed by the licensee with the Captain of the Police Precinct within which the display of fireworks is to be given, and shall be evidence of the right of the person named in permit to give said exhibition. The permit issued shall include the name of the licensee, the names of employees to have charge of said display, together with the consecutive number of their certificates of fitness, the place and time of display and, generally, the quantity and kind of fireworks to be discharged, and the distance to be preserved between the point or place of discharge, on the one hand, and the bystanders on the other, and the danger area to be preserved, which shall be sufficient. By danger area is meant in this case a safe distance from buildings and from numbers of human beings whose bodily safety might be endangered by the combustion or accidental discharge of the pyrotechnics. The licensee must stipulate in his application the names of the persons who are actually to discharge the fireworks.

Sec. 61. The use of what are technically known as fireworks showers, or the use of any mixture containing chlorate of potash and sulphur, in theatres or public halls of entertainment, is prohibited.

Sec. 62. On Independence Day, or the day which may be celebrated therefor, fireworks, excepting such as are by the terms of this section prohibited, may be discharged without a permit, except that for every display of fireworks within the fire limits exceeding \$25 in value a permit must be obtained from the Fire Commissioner.

The prohibited fireworks are as follows:

- (a) Firecrackers containing chlorate of potash or other high explosives.
- (b) Firecrackers longer than 7 inches or larger in diameter than 1 1/4 inches.
- (c) Fireworks containing picric acid or picrates.
- (d) Colored fire containing sulphur and chlorate of potash.
- (e) Bombardments or mandarins made of chlorate of potash mixtures.
- (f) Canes with chlorate mixtures.
- (g) Cartridge exploders.
- (h) Salutes containing chlorate of potash and sulphur.
- (i) All bombs or report shells containing chlorate of potash and sulphur in admixture.

(j) All bombs of any description larger than 3 1/4 inches in diameter, except in an enclosure prepared for a public display of fireworks, and then only under such conditions as the Fire Commissioner may prescribe.

(k) All cannon salutes.

(l) Fireworks technically known as flying pigeons, whirlwinds, flying devils, wheat sheaves, gatling battery, and the like.

Sec. 63. The use of blank cartridge toy pistols is strictly prohibited.

Sec. 64. The discharge of cannon in the several boroughs of the city, excepting by military organizations under proper authority, is prohibited at all times.

Sec. 65. No metal mortars shall be used under any circumstances, except in an inclosure prepared for a public display of fireworks, and then under such regulations as the Fire Commissioner may prescribe.

Sec. 66. No stock of fireworks fit and prepared for a display in the city shall be transported or used unless the quantity in each case has been made known to the Fire Commissioner and a permit obtained therefor.

Sec. 67. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall in any way interfere with the importation or storing in free or bonded warehouses, or shipping at any time, of Chinese or German firecrackers or cannon crackers; provided they are made of a composition containing only saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal.

Sec. 68. These regulations shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after approval by the Mayor, as to displays; and on July 15, 1903, as to the remainder thereof.

Part 6—Use and Storage of Drugs and Chemicals.

Chapter 1.

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall do business in the city as a wholesale or retail druggist or engage in any trade, traffic or manufacture requiring the use or storage of drugs and chemicals in manner and quantity hereinafter specified, without first applying to the Fire Commissioner for authority to keep such kinds and quantities of drugs and chemicals as may be intended to be kept in the premises mentioned in the application.

Sec. 2. Following the receipt of the application, the Fire Commissioner shall cause a survey of the premises to be made, and in his discretion shall issue a permit authorizing such use or storage of the materials therein mentioned, and upon such terms and conditions as may in the judgment of the Fire Commissioner seem best for the public safety and interest.

Chapter 2—Drug Stores.

Sec. 3. By a wholesale drug store shall be understood and meant one in which the special and peculiar business is a customary sale of drugs and chemicals in large quantities, lots or packages.

Sec. 4. By a retail drug store shall be meant an apothecary's shop; that is, one in which the special and peculiar business is the dispensation of drugs to consumers and users in small quantities, usually in the form of physicians' prescriptions, and one in which the articles in stock are not customarily dispensed or sold at one time in quantities, lots or packages as large as those in which they are customarily received at the shop.

Sec. 5. Any store in which drugs are regularly and customarily dispensed in accordance with physicians' prescriptions, but in which also simultaneously, regularly

and customarily drugs and chemicals are sold in large quantities, lots and packages, or in which proprietary articles are compounded in manner and quantity requiring the use and storage of quantities of drugs and chemicals greater than the maximum quantities permitted in retail drug stores under Schedule "C" of these regulations, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be classed as a wholesale drug store.

Sec. 6. Storage houses, warehouses, drug mills or establishments of any kind receiving and holding or handling large quantities, lots or packages of drugs and chemicals, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be classed as wholesale drug stores; provided, that chemical manufactories, factories, mills, workshops or establishments employing technical processes requiring the use and storage of chemicals, volatile solvents or substances highly combustible or dangerous in any way as direct or indirect, or real or virtual explosives, shall be classed as chemical factories and technical establishments and be governed by the rules and regulations of chapter 3.

Sec. 7. The proprietors of wholesale drug stores receiving permits shall pay a fee of \$10.

Sec. 8. The proprietors of retail drug stores receiving permits shall pay a fee of \$2.

Sec. 9. No permit shall be granted for more than one building; separate permits will be required for separate buildings.

Sec. 10. It is absolutely prohibited to have on sale or storage in wholesale or retail drug stores any of the following substances:

Colored fire in any form;
Flashlight powders in any form;
Liquid acetylene;
Acetylide of copper;
Fulminate of mercury;
Fulminating gold and silver, or any other fulminate or fulminating compound;
Guncotton;

Nitro-glycerine, except in official United States Pharmacopoeia solution;
Chloride of nitrogen, or any amide or amine explosive;

Gunpowder in any form;

Cymogene or any volatile product of petroleum or coal tar having a boiling point lower than 60 degrees Fahrenheit;

Chlorate of potash, in admixture with organic substances or with phosphorus or sulphur;

—provided that this restriction shall not apply to the manufacture or storage of tablets of chlorate of potash made, kept and intended for use solely for medicinal purposes.

Sec. 11. If the owner, manager or proprietor of any drug store receives or stores on the premises covered by a permit any explosive or combustible substances not specifically named in his permit, or keeps a quantity of any explosive or combustible substance in excess of that allowed by the terms of his permit, or allows the premises to be kept in an unsafe condition by reason of neglect of any of the provisions of these regulations, he shall be notified by the Fire Commissioner of the violation, and in the case of its continuance shall forfeit the permit as a penalty for such violation.

Sec. 12. In a wholesale drug store located in a building no part of which is occupied as a residence, the following substances may be kept, if the Fire Commissioner approves after survey, and in the quantities named, or less, if the Fire Commissioner deems that the conditions shown by the survey warrant a diminution, but in no greater quantity except as hereinafter stated:

SCHEDULE "A."

Acids.

	Pounds.	Carboys.
Muriatic	6	
Sulphuric	6	
Nitric	2	
Picric	10	
Chromic	1,000	
Carbolic	5,000	

Volatile Combustible Liquids.

	Pounds.	Gallons.	Barrels.
Ethers	500	..	..
Collodion	100	..	..
Acetone	..	50	..
Ethyl alcohol	..	10	
Methyl alcohol	..	10	
Amyl Nitrite	25	..	
Turpentine	..	10	
Bisulphide of carbon	100	..	
Rhigolene	12	..	
Benzole	..	2	
Toluol	100	..	
Amyl alcohol	..	10	
Amyl acetate	..	10	
Naphtha	..	..
Gasoline, boiling point 130 degrees Fahrenheit	15	..	
Benzine, boiling point 140 degrees Fahrenheit	15	..	
Heavy naphtha, boiling point 160 degrees Fahrenheit	15	..	
Or, one barrel of any one and no other	..	..

Combustible Liquids.

	Pounds.	Barrels.	Drums.
Nitrobenzole	..	..	5
Coal tar oil	..	5	..
Aniline oil	..	..	5
Essential oils	10,000	..	..
Glycerine	3,000	..	..
Varnishes, japans, etc.	..	5	..

Salts.

	Pounds.
Nitrate of soda	500
Chlorate of potash	1,000
Saltpetre	2,000
Nitrate of silver	50
Chlorate of sodium	1,000
Chlorate of baryta	1,000
Permanganate of potassium	600
Nitrate of ammonium	100
Nitrate of barium	225
Nitrate of cobalt	100
Nitrate of copper	100
Nitrate of mercury	100
Nitrate of nickel	100
Nitrate of strontium	600
Nitrate of aluminum	100

Combustible Solids.

	Pounds.	Barrels.	Bales.
Phosphorus	11	..	..
Sulphur	15	..	..
Pitch	2	..	..
Rosin	3	..	..
Tar	2	..	..
Burgundy pitch	10,000	..	
Venice turpentine	2,000	..	
Metallic potassium	10	..	
Metallic sodium	100	..	
Metallic magnesium	100	..	
Zinc dust (blue powder)	70	..	
Excelsior	..	..	25
Lamp black	..	5	..
Vegetable charcoal	..	5	..
Lycopodium	5,000	..	
Oakum	..	..	10
Cotton	1,000	..	..
Soluble cotton	50	..	..

Substances Reacting with Water.

	Pounds.	Barrels.
Carbide of calcium	20	..
Phosphides	5	..
Quicklime	..	2

Liquids Under Pressure.

	Cylinders.
Ammonia	2
Carbonic acid	2
Sulphurous acid	2

Sec. 13. The Municipal Explosives Commission may at any time pass resolutions authorizing the Fire Commissioner to grant supplementary permits for larger quantities than in the foregoing Schedule "A" in cases where buildings may be so located and may have been so especially constructed and arranged for lessening danger that life and property are more secure than by the storage of the above specified maximum quantities in buildings of the usual location and type, or where the persons in charge who have received certificates of fitness are known to be specially qualified by technical experience and habits to handle and care for the hazardous articles that may be specifically named in the supplementary permits.

Sec. 14. In a wholesale drug store located in a building occupied in part as a residence the following substances may be kept if the Fire Commissioner approves, after survey, and in the quantities named, or less, if the Fire Commissioner deems that the conditions shown by the survey warrant a diminution, but in no greater quantity except as hereinafter stated:

SCHEDULE "B."

Acids.

	Pounds.	Carboys.
Muriatic	300	..
Sulphuric	450	..
Nitric	50	..
Picric	2	..
Chromic	25	..
Carbolic	500	..

Volatile Combustible Liquids.

	Pounds.	Gallons.	Barrels.
Ethers	50	..	..
Collodion	50	..	..
Acetone	..	10	2
Ethyl alcohol	..	..	2
Methyl Alcohol	..	..	2
Amyl nitrite	10	..	..
Turpentine	..	..	2
Bisulphide of carbon	50	..	..
Rhigolene	5	..	..
Benzole	20	..	..
Toluol	20	..	..
Amyl alcohol	..	..	2
Amyl acetate	..	..	2
Naphtha	..	..	..
Benzine, boiling point 130 degrees F.	..	..	5
Naphtha, boiling point 140 degrees F.	..	..	5
Heavy naphtha, boiling point 160 degrees F.	..	..	5
Or, 15 gallons of any one and no other	..	..	..

Combustible Liquids.

	Pounds.	Gallons.	Barrels.
Nitrobenzole	..	..	2
Coal tar oil	..	..	2
Aniline oil	..	..	2
Essential oils	500	..	..
Glycerine	1,000	..	..
Varnishes, japans, etc.	..	..	5

Salts.

	Pounds.

</tbl

	Pounds.
Permanganate of potash.....	500
Nitrate of ammonium.....	100
Nitrate of barium.....	100
Nitrate of cobalt.....	100
Nitrate of copper.....	100
Nitrate of mercury.....	100
Nitrate of nickel.....	100
Nitrate of strontium.....	100
Nitrate of aluminum.....	100

Combustible Solids.

	Pounds.	Barrels.	Bales.
Phosphorus.....	1	..	..
Sulphur.....	..	2	..
Pitch.....	..	1	..
Rosin.....	..	1	..
Tar.....	..	1	..
Burgundy Pitch.....	500	..	..
Metallic Potassium.....	1	..	..
Metallic Sodium.....	1	..	..
Metallic Magnesium.....	5	..	..
Zinc Dust (Blue Powder).....	10	..	..
Excelsior.....	..	..	5
Lamp Black.....	..	2	..
Charcoal.....	50	..	..
Lycopodium.....	200	..	..
Oakum.....	..	..	10
Cotton.....	500	..	..
Soluble Cotton.....	25	..	..

Substances Reacting with Water.

	Pounds.	Barrels.
Carbide of calcium.....	20	..
Phosphides.....	1	..
Quicklime.....	..	1

Liquids Under Pressure.

	Cylinders.
Ammonia.....	2
Carbonic acid.....	2
Sulphurous acid.....	2

Sec. 15. No permit shall be issued for a wholesale drug store located or to be located in a building occupied in part as a lodging house, tenement house, or apartment house.

Sec. 16. No permit shall be issued for a wholesale drug store where the following precautionary regulations are not observed:

(a) Packing rooms must be located as remotely as possible from large stocks of stored goods, and in such a position on the premises that no unusual risk is involved.

(b) The packing room floor shall be kept as free as possible from hay, excelsior or other combustible packing material during the hours of work, and at the close of each day the tables, floors and all parts of the packing room shall be swept clean of such materials and the sweepings gathered into a metal box or other proper receptacle, which shall be kept closed at night.

(c) No accumulation of broken wood, paper or other combustible cases or packages shall be permitted in the cellar or other part of the premises where goods are unpacked. Such material shall be removed or kept in a yard or other safe place at the close of each day.

(d) Empty barrels or drums from which volatile combustible liquids have been drawn shall be removed from the premises as soon as possible, and in any case shall not be stored more than twenty-four hours.

(e) No rags or cotton waste shall be used for cleaning around pans or floors where oil is customarily drawn from barrels.

(f) No oiled rags or cotton waste shall be kept in any other position than inside a metal receptacle.

(g) Sand or infusorial earth shall be provided for absorbing waste oil from floors, and accumulations of oil-soaked sand or earth shall not be permitted.

(h) Volatile combustible liquids shall not be poured or let flow into the drainage systems, catch basins or sewers.

(i) Matches shall not be permitted in cellars or in packing rooms of wholesale drug stores. Lighting must be by electric system or by safe automatically lighting gas.

(j) Smoking shall be strictly prohibited in cellars and packing rooms of drug houses, and the owner or proprietor shall take all possible precautions against it.

Sec. 17. No chemicals shall be stored in close proximity to one another when each is of an explosive nature, or when one increases the energy of decomposition of the other, or when they are so constituted that they may react upon one another and become virtually explosive or combustible.

Sec. 18. The storage of acids or liquid chemicals so constituted as to produce danger of explosion by flowing in, upon or amongst other chemicals shall be so arranged with safety catch basins or trays that in case of the leakage of the containers of such liquid material this shall not constitute a danger to life or property.

Sec. 19. Nitric acid shall not be stored except on brick or concrete or asphalt floors, and sawdust, hay, excelsior, or any organic substance shall not, under any circumstances, be permitted in close proximity to carboys or stocks of nitric acid.

Sec. 20. Every owner or proprietor of a wholesale drug store shall designate one or more men who are to act as his warehousemen and be charged with the proper storage and disposition and care of the substances stored on the premises.

Sec. 21. All warehousemen shall make application to the Fire Commissioner and obtain a certificate of fitness authorizing them to perform such duties. The fee for granting such a certificate of fitness shall be \$1 in each case, said certificate to remain in force for one year from date of same, unless sooner revoked by the Fire Commissioner for cause.

Sec. 22. In any wholesale warehouse or any storage warehouse where only one chemical, classed as a hazardous article in Schedule "A," is to be stored, and where there are no contiguous lots of drugs, chemicals, or other substances of an explosive nature, special permits may be issued for the storage of the one substance desired in quantities in excess of the maximum amount permitted for that substance in Schedule "A," if, after special survey, the Fire Commissioner shall decide that the surroundings and conditions involve no undue hazard to life or property.

Sec. 23. In retail drug stores the following substances may be kept, if the Fire Commissioner approves after survey, and in the quantities named, or less, if the Fire Commissioner deems that the conditions shown by the survey warrant a diminution, but in no greater quantity except as hereinafter stated:

SCHEDULE "C."

Acids.

	Pounds.	Carboys.	Ounces.
Muriatic .....	..	1	..
Sulphuric .....	..	1	..
Nitric	15	..	..
Picric .....	..	..	1
Chromic	1	..	..
Carbolic	100	..	..

Volatile Combustible Liquids.

	Barrels.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Ounces.
Ethers	5	..	..
Collodion	5	..	..
Acetone	5	..	..
Ethyl alcohol	1	..	..	..
Methyl alcohol	1	..	..	..
Amyl alcohol	1	..
Amyl acetate	1	..
Amyl nitrite	4	..
Turpentine	5	..
Naphthas	5	..
Bisulphide of Carbon	1	..	..

Combustible Liquids.

	Pounds.
Essential oils, in all.....	100
Salts.	
Nitrate of soda.....	25
Chlorate of potash.....	50
Saltpetre	50
Nitrate of silver.....	1
Chlorate of sodium.....	25
Permanganate of potash.....	5

Combustible Solids.

	Pounds.	Barrels.	Ounces.
Phosphorus .....	..	..	1
Sulphur	100	..	..
Naphthalene .....	..	3	..
Venice turpentine	1	..	..
Excelsior .....	..	1	..
Lamp black	10	..	..
Charcoal (powd.) .....	..	1	..
Oakum	10	..	..
Lycopodium	5	..	..

Sec. 24. Liquids for cleaning purposes composed of solvents which are products of coal tar or petroleum and which have a boiling point less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit, shall not be dispensed or sold in retail drug stores except under the following conditions:

(a) That they be sold only in bottles and in quantity not exceeding four ounces.

(b) That the bottles containing such volatile liquids shall not be filled on the premises of retail drug stores.

(c) That the total amount of such volatile liquids thus kept on hand shall not exceed five gallons.

(d) That each bottle shall bear a label printed with red ink in legible characters reading as follows: Dangerous—Beware of inflammable vapor. Do not open this bottle in any room with fire, gas, or open light.

Sec. 25. Carboys of acid or barrel lots of alcohol when permitted in retail drug stores shall be stored in open vaults outside of the house line, or in a yard.

Sec. 26. These regulations shall go into effect thirty days after their approval by the Mayor.

Chapter 3—Chemical Factories and Technical Establishments.

Sec. 27. The manufacture of chemical substances which are explosives or highly combustible, or of substances hazardous as explosives or combustibles by virtue of proximity to other substances, and the use in processes of manufacture of any substances in manner involving the safety of life or in quantity greater than hereinafter specified, shall be carried on only under the provisions of sections 1 and 2, chapter 1, of this part of these regulations.

Sec. 28. Any factory, refinery, dye house, cleaning establishment, varnish factory, or technical establishment of any description which shall make, use or have on hand regularly and customarily any of the following substances in the quantity respectively set opposite its designation in Schedule "D" shall be subject to the rules prescribed herein for chemical factories and technical establishments.

Sec. 29. No factory, cleaning establishment or technical establishment of any description requiring the use of any of the materials specified in Schedule "D" of this part of these regulations in amount greater than the quantities set opposite their respective designations in that schedule shall be permitted in any tenement house, apartment house or lodging house.

Sec. 30. The report of the survey of the premises to be covered by a permit for carrying on such manufactures or processes must state in detail the character of the business, and must show the condition of the buildings, their proximity to dwellings, the locations and sizes of all storage tanks for hazardous fluid substances, and the quantity and disposition of the stock of hazardous solid substances.

Sec. 31. The application for the permit made by the owner of the establishment must state the maximum which he intends to store during any twenty-four hours as a necessary requirement of his business.

Sec. 32. The proprietors of chemical factories or technical establishments receiving permits under these regulations shall pay a fee of \$10; and the proprietor of technical establishments other than chemical factories which are located in buildings used in any part as dwellings, shall pay a fee of \$10; those who are carrying on establishments located in buildings not occupied in any way as dwellings shall pay a fee of \$2.

SCHEDULE "D."

	Acids.	Carboys.
Muriatic	5	..
Sulphuric	5	..
Nitric	1	..

Volatile Combustible Liquids.			Combustible Solids.			
	Pounds.	Quarts.	Barrels.		Pounds.	Barrels.
Ethers	5	..	..	Phosphorus	110	..
Collodion	15	..	..	Sulphur	..	100
Acetone	15	..	..	Pitch	..	100
Ethyl alcohol	..	..	1	Rosin	..	100
Methyl alcohol	..	..	1	Zinc dust (blue powder)	2,000	..
Amyl alcohol	..	..	1	Metallic potassium	1	..
Amyl nitrite	1	..	..	Metallic sodium	1	..
Turpentine	..	..	1	Metallic magnesium	5	..
Bisulphide of carbon	10	..	..	
Rhigolene	1	..	..	
Benzole	20	..	..	
Toluol	20	..	..	
Naphtha—						
Gasolene, boiling point 130 degrees Fahrenheit	..	1	..			
Benzine, boiling point 140 degrees Fahrenheit	..	1	..			
Heavy naphtha, boiling point 160 degrees Fahrenheit	..	1	..			
Combustible Liquids.						
	Barrels.	Drums.				
Nitrobenzole	..	2				
Coal tar oil	5	..				
Varnishes, japsans, etc.	5	..				
Salts.						
	Pounds.					
Nitrate of soda	200					
Chlorate of potash	200					
Saltpetre	400					
Chlorate of sodium	200					
Chlorate of baryta	200					
Combustible Solids.						
	Ounce.	Pounds.	Barrels.			
Phosphorus	1	..	..	
Sulphur	..	2				
Pitch	..	2				
Rosin	..	2				
Zinc dust (blue powder)	50	..				
Sec. 33. The Fire Commissioner may grant permits for the keeping of the quantities of each of the substances of Schedule "D" in quantities up to the amount set opposite their respective designations in the following Schedule "E," but in no greater quantity, excepting as provided in section 34.						
SCHEDULE "E."						
Acids.						
Muriatic	100					
Sulphuric	100					
Nitric	100					
Volatile Combustible Liquids.						
	Pounds.	Gallons.	Barrels.			
Ethers	100	..	..	
Collodion	100	..	..	
Acetone	..	100	..			
Ethyl alcohol	..	..	50			
Methyl alcohol	..	..	50			
Amyl alcohol	..	..	50			
Amyl nitrate	100	..	..	
Turpentine	100	..	..	
Bisulphide of carbon	100	..	..	
Rhigolene	10	..	..	
Benzole	100	..	..	
Toluol	100	..	..	
Naphtha—						
Gasolene, boiling point 130 degrees Fahrenheit	..	500	..			
Benzine, boiling point 140 degrees Fahrenheit	..	500	..			
Heavy naphtha, boiling point 160 degrees Fahrenheit	..	500	..			
Combustible Liquids.						
	Barrels.	Drums.				
Nitrobenzole	..	20				
Coal tar oil	500	..				
Varnishes, japsans, etc.	500	..				
Salts.						
	Pounds.					
Nitrate of soda	5,000					
Chlorate of potash	5,000					
Saltpetre	5,000					
Chlorate of sodium	5,000					
Chlorate of baryta	5,000					

Sec. 34. The Municipal Explosives Commission may at any time adopt resolutions authorizing the Fire Commissioner to grant supplementary permits for larger quantities than in the foregoing Schedule "E" in cases where buildings are so located and have been so especially constructed and arranged for lessening danger that life and property are more secure than by the storage of the above specified maximum quantities in buildings of the usual location and type, or where persons in charge who have received certificates of fitness are known to be specially qualified by technical experience and habits to handle and care for the hazardous articles that may be specifically named in the supplementary permits.

Sec. 35. Chapter 3 of this part of these Regulations shall go into effect thirty days after its approval by the Mayor.

Sec. 36. The distribution or the having of sulphuric ether in glass bottles larger than one pound in capacity shall be forbidden. All sulphuric ether shall be stored in vaults or other suitable places approved of by the Fire Commissioner. This resolution to take effect four months from date of its approval.

Part 7—Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, Sale and Use of Inflammable and Volatile Oils.

Chapter 1—Definitions.

Section 1. For the purposes of this part of these regulations the following definitions shall apply.

Sec. 2. The term "naphtha," or "naphthas," wherever used herein shall mean fluid products of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil, which emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit and such as are customarily adapted for use as fuel, lighting agent, motive power, solvent or detergent.

Sec. 3. The term "kerosene oil" shall mean that fluid product of petroleum which is manufactured for use as an illuminating agent in ordinary household kerosene lamps and which does not emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit as tested by the Tagliabue Flash Test Cup.

Sec. 4. The term "jobber" shall mean a person, firm or corporation regularly engaged in the business of selling and distributing fluid products of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil in original packages, and customarily acting as middleman between the manufacturer or refiner and the retailer or user.

Chapter 2—Manufacturing and Refining.

Sec. 5. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to manufacture, refine, transport or store any inflammable or volatile oils shall first secure a license or permit therefor as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. All persons, firms or corporations now owning, occupying or operating plants for manufacturing, refining or treating inflammable or volatile oils shall apply to and obtain from the Fire Commissioner a license authorizing them to carry on such business under and in accordance with the provisions of law and such regulations as may be established from time to time by the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Sec. 7. No license shall hereafter be granted for the establishment of new or additional plants for manufacturing, refining or treating inflammable or volatile oils within the limits of the City until after a survey has been made of the proposed site by the Fire Commissioner and an investigation had of all the conditions connected therewith as regards hazard to life and property. If there are no buildings within 150 feet of the proposed manufactory or refinery and the other conditions are satisfactory to the Fire Commissioner he may grant a license for the location desired, but not otherwise.

Sec. 8. The license fee for permission to manufacture or refine petroleum oil, coal tar or shale oil shall be \$100 per year.

Chapter 3—Transportation.

Sec. 9. Distilled fluid products of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil shall be transported through the City only in one of the forms of container or package following:

(a) Tank cars of approved design and construction;
(b) Tank wagons of approved design and construction;

(c) Approved wooden, iron or steel barrels containing not more than fifty-five gallons each;

(d) Approved safety tanks made from not less than No. 24, B. & S., galvanized iron or from double X tin jacketed, each such tank to have a capacity of not more than ten gallons;

(e) Cans made of galvanized iron of not less than No. 24, B. & S., thickness or of I. C. charcoal tin, each such can to have a capacity of not more than five gallons, these cans being packed in substantial wooden crates or cases;

(f) Cans made of galvanized iron of not less than No. 24, B. & S., thickness or of I. C. charcoal tin or terne plate, each such can to have a capacity of not more than one gallon, these cans being packed in substantial wooden crates or cases;

(g) Cans, drums or packages made of No. 25, B. W. G., tin or terne plate with a capacity of not more than ten gallons each.

An exception is made of such products when they are intended for delivery to drug stores in glass bottles containing not more than four ounces each, said bottles being packed in cases containing not more than one dozen. Each case containing such bottles of volatile fluid products of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil shall be labeled distinctly, "Naphtha, Dangerous, Keep Away From Flame."

The foregoing portion of this section shall not be construed to permit the carrying of naphthas in tank wagons through the City, excepting that in the boroughs of Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond under special permits such products may be carried in tank wagons from a refinery to a factory without the opening of the tank en route, and in such cases the valve of the tank must be closed by a lock.

Sec. 10. In the transportation of naphthas through the streets of the city no load shall be carried which is in excess of the equivalent of the contents of twenty-five barrels of a capacity of fifty-five gallons each.

Railroad Tank Cars.

Sec. 11. In railroad tank cars used for the transportation of the fluid distilled products of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil the cars shall be of the standard type of Master Car Builders' Association tank car.

If any loaded tank is found to be leaking it shall be cut out of the train, emptied of its contents and repaired before it is placed in commission again.

No loaded tank car shall be made part of a train in which there is any car carrying explosives.

Sec. 12. All cars used in conveying, storing or delivering naphthas shall have affixed to each side thereof a label at least 3 feet high and 2 feet wide, conspicuously marked as follows: "Naphtha Car—In Case of Fire Beware of Explosion."

Tank Wagons.

Sec. 13. The body of a tank wagon used in the transportation and delivery of the fluid distillates of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil which do not emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit shall be constructed of iron or steel, of not less than one-eighth inch thickness for top plates and three-sixteenths inch thickness for bottom plates, with tight joints and with faucets so arranged that

they cannot be opened readily by any one except the duly authorized driver or person in charge.

Sec. 14. On the outside of tank wagons shall be painted in conspicuous letters not less than 2 inches high the name of the company, firm or corporation operating the wagon, and the individual number of the wagon.

Sec. 15. Each driver in charge of a tank wagon shall be a person known to be sober, careful and reliable, and one who fully understands the dangers involved and the proper precautions to be taken to avoid them.

Sec. 16. If any loaded tank wagon is found to be leaking it shall be removed at once from the streets, emptied of its contents, and the leak repaired before the wagon is put into service again.

Sec. 17. The owner or driver of a tank wagon shall secure a permit from the Fire Commissioner covering the use of same, and the application for this permit shall state the name of the owner, the size of the tank, the oil storage station at which the tank wagon will ordinarily be filled, its individual number, and the location of the premises provided for the storage of the tank wagon at night. No charge will be made for this permit.

Chapter 4—Storage Stations for Mineral Oil Products.

Sec. 18. Refiners operating or intending to operate storage stations at points throughout the City other than refineries shall make application to the Fire Commissioner for permits authorizing such stations, and after a survey of the proposed site and an investigation of the conditions in each case the Fire Commissioner may grant permits for said storage stations upon the payment of a fee of \$25 for each.

Sec. 19. The permit may provide for the storage at any such station of quantities and descriptions of the fluid product of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil not exceeding the following:

(a) Of naphtha, fifty barrels with a maximum capacity of fifty-five gallons each.

(b) Of products giving off an inflammable vapor at or above the temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, 300 barrels with a maximum capacity of fifty-five gallons each.

If in approved tin cans, in quantity not to exceed 1,000 gallons.

If in approved tanks, an amount which added to the amounts on storage in other forms on the premises as above described, shall not at any time exceed 50,000 gallons; said tanks shall be located under ground with tops at least 2 feet beneath the surface, and 30 feet removed from all inhabited buildings.

(c) The quantity of naphthas stored in barrels and cans shall not exceed 3,500 gallons.

Sec. 20. Under above paragraph (b) may be included four tanks, elevated on brick piers to facilitate the filling of tank wagons with kerosene oil. Such tanks shall have a capacity not exceeding an aggregate of 5,200 gallons, and at the close of business hours the contents must be returned to the underground tanks.

Sec. 21. For permission to store at such a station more than 50,000 gallons of the fluid products of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil and not exceeding a total of 150,000 gallons, the following requirements must be observed:

(a) Such storage stations shall be located upon premises so isolated that there is no inhabited building within 150 feet of same, except where protected by a brick partition wall 16 inches thick and 12 feet above grade.

(b) A watchman shall be employed at all times whose duty it shall be to keep away all unauthorized persons and to prevent smoking and the bringing of fire or matches upon the premises;

(c) All tanks shall be underground at least 2 feet beneath the surface, or where this is not practicable a tight wall of earth or masonry shall be constructed and maintained about the tanks sufficiently high to prevent the spreading of any oil to adjacent premises in case of the destruction of the above-ground tank; excepting in the case of storage stations already existing a permit may be granted for the storage of not over 15,000 gallons in tanks which are not below ground, provided there is no inhabited building within 100 feet of the tank;

(d) No connection shall be permitted between the interior of the safety basins thus provided for oils and the drainage system of the City or with any adjacent body of water;

(e) The quantity of naphthas stored in barrels and cans shall not exceed 3,500 gallons.

Chapter 5—Jobbers in Distilled Fluid Products of Petroleum, Coal Tar or Shale Oil.

Sec. 22. Permits for jobbers shall be issued by the Fire Commissioner only after examination of the premises proposed to be covered by the permit. An annual fee of \$20 will be charged for each jobber's permit.

Sec. 23. No package of naphtha shall be opened for the sale of such material, and all such sales must be made in original sealed packages.

Sec. 24. No jobber's permit shall be issued for premises where the following conditions are not complied with:

(a) The building must be of brick, stone or iron and have no subcellar.

(b) The building shall not be occupied as a dwelling by more than one family.

(c) No oil shall be stored on any floor above the grade floor.

(d) No more than one-third of the maximum amount of oils allowed by the permit shall be stored on the floor below the grade floor.

(e) Thorough ventilation must be provided for any confined space where the oils are stored.

Sec. 25. The total quantity of oils stored in any building as covered by the jobber's permit shall not exceed in the aggregate one thousand one hundred gallons unless the warehouse is of approved fire-resisting construction and is not less than 50 feet from any building not controlled by the holder of the permit, in which event the Fire Commissioner may issue a permit for a total amount not to exceed five thousand five hundred gallons.

Chapter 6—Sale and Use of Naphthas.

Sec. 26. Excepting as elsewhere provided in these regulations, naphthas shall not be sold or kept for sale at retail in any other establishment in the City than one of the following:

(a) Oil storage stations.

(b) Automobile storage stations.

(c) Painters' supply stores.

(d) Shipyards.

Sec. 27. Previous to beginning the sale or storage of these fluids at any such establishment, the proprietor thereof shall obtain a permit therefor from the Fire Commissioner, which shall only be made after a survey of the premises, and for which the annual fee shall be \$10.

Sec. 28. Every such establishment shall have posted conspicuously a placard with the following printed upon it in legible characters of a style to be approved by the Fire Commissioner:

Precautions.

The following facts and precautions should always be kept in mind by the users of naphtha:

First—A combustible vapor is constantly arising from the exposed surface of a lot of naphtha, even in cold situations.

Second—This vapor will diffuse and move in all directions quite far from its source.

Third—A flame, glowing fire, or even a spark, will cause it to flash back and start instantaneously the burning of the lot of liquid at the source.

Fourth—Only a small proportion of this vapor is needed in mixtures with air to produce an explosion. Vaults and ill-ventilated places or rooms where vapor of naphtha is present can become as dangerous as a powder magazine; never strike a match or bring a lighted candle into such a place.

Fifth—Burning naphtha is best extinguished by a smothering process which will exclude the air.

Remember—

Vapor of naphtha will flash.

Liquid naphtha will burn.

But, naphtha vapor and air in an enclosed space when exposed to fire will explode.

Sec. 29. All automobile storage stations, painters' supply stores, shipyards, or other establishments selling naphthas at retail, shall store such products either in iron or steel tanks or approved sealed cans, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 30. All storage tanks as designated herein shall be of design and location as approved by the Fire Commissioner, and the top of the tank shall be at least two feet beneath the surface of the ground.

Sec. 31. All cans for storage or sale of naphthas as designated herein shall be of the following form and description:

(a) Approved cans of tin or terne-plate capable of holding not more than one gallons, secured by seal, which seal must be broken in opening the can and so arranged that there shall be no outlet for the fluid until the seal is broken.

(b) Approved cans of tin or terne-plate capable of holding not more than five gallons, secured by seal, which seal must be broken in opening the can and so arranged that there shall be no outlet for the fluid until the seal is broken.

Such cans shall be brought to said stores only in approved crates. Each can shall bear a label showing in plain letters approved by the Fire Commissioner the name of the manufacturer of the oil, its classification, and the following caution:

Danger, Keep Cool and Away From All Flame.

Precautions.

The following facts and precautions should always be kept in mind by users of naphthas:

First—A combustible vapor is constantly arising from the exposed surface of a lot of naphtha, even in cold situations.

Second—This vapor will diffuse and move in all directions quite far from its source.

Third—A flame, glowing fire, or even a spark, will cause it to flash back and start instantaneously the burning of the lot of liquid at the source.

Fourth—Only a small proportion of this vapor is needed in mixtures with air to produce an explosion. Vaults and ill-ventilated rooms or places where vapor of naphtha is present can become as dangerous as a powder magazine; never strike a match or bring a lighted candle into such a place.

Fifth—Burning naphtha is best extinguished by a smothering process which will exclude the air.

Remember—

Vapor of naphtha will flash.

Liquid naphtha will burn.

But, naphtha vapor and air in an enclosed space when exposed to fire will explode.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or change the special provision in section 23 of this part.

Painters' Supply Stores.

Sec. 32. In painters' supply stores the storage and sale of naphtha (gasoline, benzine, etc.) shall be only in approved sealed cans as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 33. The quantity of naphtha permitted to be kept for sale in such stores in approved cans shall be limited to a maximum of twenty gallons when said establishment is in a building in which there are more than one family living, and in no case shall the keeping for sale or the sale of naphtha be permitted in a tenement house.

Sec. 34. In the case of such stores in buildings not occupied by more than one family a permit may be granted for the storage of a maximum of not to exceed fifty-five gallons in approved sealed cans.

Sec. 35. In exceptional cases where the needs of the business demand it and where upon survey the conditions are found such as to justify it, a special permit may be granted for such stores authorizing them to keep in approved sealed packages a total quantity not to exceed seventy-five gallons.

Sec. 36. In all such stores sales shall only be made in approved, sealed and unbroken packages.

Sec. 37. In any painters' supply store for the sale of naphtha the following precautionary regulations shall be observed, and their observance shall be a condition of the issuance or continuance of a permit:

(a) The floor of the storeroom shall be kept as free as possible from accumulations of waste paper or other inflammable material;

(b) Waste or sawdust or other inflammable material must not be used for soaking up drips of linseed oil or other drying oils unless it is immediately afterward placed in metal cans with legs 4 inches high and with self-closing covers;

(c) Smoking shall be strictly prohibited in the cellar, yard or store of such painters' supply establishment.

Use for Marine Purposes.

Sec. 42. Naphthas to be used for power purposes on launches, tugs or other vessels shall be transferred to the vessels using same by one of the following methods only:

(a) By means of direct pipe from container to tank of vessel;

(b) By emptying approved sealed packages directly into the tank of the vessel;

(c) By using a can with an automatic closing device which shall effectually close said can when it is not being filled or emptied, and the handling of naphtha for this purpose by means of open containers is strictly prohibited.

For Illumination.

Sec. 43. In the boroughs of Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond, and in the public parks of the City, naphtha, gasoline, benzine or similar products may under permit be used for illuminating purposes in street lamps.

Sec. 44. In the boroughs of Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond, at points where public gas supply is not furnished, and on premises where naphthas can be safely stored in underground tanks, as hereinbefore provided, naphtha, gasoline, benzine or similar products may under permit be used in generators in connection with gas machines for making illuminating gas, provided that the gas shall be generated outside of and distant not less than 30 feet from any building.

Sec. 44b. Combustible mixtures used as metal polishes, which are made or sold within The City of New York, shall not contain more than 40 per cent. by volume of a volatile inflammable liquid that will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100 degrees Fahrenheit when tested in the open air, or the closed pyrometer of Giuseppe Tagliabue. They shall be packed in tin cans provided with an air tight screw cap, and not containing more than one quart. The cans shall bear a label bearing the word "Danger; this can contains dangerous inflammable liquid," in letters at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width and a warning against the use of the material within 15 feet of any fire, and shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer or jobber, who shall be a licensee of the Fire Department. Manufacturers and dealers in metal polishes that contain a volatile inflammable liquid shall pay an annual license as follows: Manufacturers, wholesale dealers and jobbers whose names appear on the label as licensees, \$50; other dealers, \$2.

Sec. 44c. The manufacture, sale or use of stove polish or insecticides that will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100 degrees Fahrenheit when tested in the open air, or the closed pyrometer of Giuseppe Tagliabue, shall be prohibited within the limits of The City of New York.

These amendments shall become operative within four months after the date of their approval by the Mayor.

Chapter 7—Sale and Use of Kerosene Oil.

Sec. 45. No kerosene oil shall be sold or used in the city which will emit an inflammable vapor, or flash, below the temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. 46. Permits may be granted by the Fire Commissioner after survey, authorizing the sale of kerosene oil at retail upon such premises. For stores in buildings which are also occupied as living apartments by not more than one family the permit may be granted for the keeping on hand of not more than five barrels of kerosene oil not exceeding fifty-five gallons each, or their equivalent in smaller approved packages. For stores in buildings which are also occupied as living apartments by more than one family the permit shall authorize the keeping on hand of not more than seventy gallons in barrels or approved packages.

Sec. 47. For a retail permit the Fire Commissioner shall collect a fee of \$10. Retail permits for the sale of kerosene oil may be transferred as to place after survey, but are not transferable from one individual to another.

Sec. 48. No users of kerosene oil in vapor lamps, stoves, blow torches, furnaces, or in any other forms of heating or lighting apparatus, shall store kerosene in any

greater quantity than sixty gallons without first securing a permit for same from the Fire Commissioner. Empty kerosene oil barrels shall be removed at once from buildings, except where same may be located in storage yards or on refinery premises.

Sec. 49. Storage for kerosene oil under retail permits shall be only in barrels or approved cans, excepting where tanks of no greater capacity than one hundred and twenty gallons and of design approved by the Fire Commissioner are provided.

Chapter 8—Oils for Fuel Purposes.

Sec. 50. Oils stored in quantity for fuel purposes shall have a flash point of not less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. 51. Permits may be granted by the Fire Commissioner for the storage in one locality in wrought iron or steel tanks of not more than seventeen thousand gallons of oil for use or distribution, provided the location of same and other conditions comply with the following specifications, viz.:

(a) Tanks holding the contents of twenty-five barrels or less shall not be less than 20 feet from the walls of any building;

(b) Tanks holding quantities in excess of the contents of twenty-five barrels shall not be located nearer than thirty feet from the walls of any building;

(c) The tops of such tanks shall be at least two feet beneath the surface of the street level, or where, in the opinion of the Fire Commissioner, this is not practicable a tight wall of earth or masonry shall be constructed and maintained about the tanks sufficiently high to prevent the spreading of any oil to adjacent buildings in case of the destruction of the tank or tanks.

Sec. 52. The fee for the permit for the storage of the contents of twenty-five barrels or more shall be \$10; no fee shall be charged to a consumer for a permit in which the maximum is less than this.

Sec. 53. Any test of the properties and qualities of the oils treated of in part 7 of these regulations shall be made in accordance with the provisions of law.

Sec. 54. These regulations shall go into effect ninety days after their approval by the Mayor.

Chapter 9—Motor Cycle Repair Shops.

Sec. 55. Licenses.—Licenses shall—

1. Be issued—

(a) By the Fire Commissioner,

(b) Subject to all the conditions of these regulations and such further restrictions as the Fire Commissioner may deem necessary;

(c) For the term during which all the conditions and restrictions are strictly observed, for the period of one year.

2. Terminate immediately on any violation of these regulations or the restrictions imposed by the Fire Commissioner.

3. Be revoked by the Fire Commissioner should he deem that the interest of public safety so demands.

Sec. 56. Sand to be Kept on the Premises.—Sand shall be kept—

1. In approved fire buckets for fire extinguishing purposes only.

2. In approved receptacles for use in absorbing waste oil on floors.

3. In bed or metal drip pans where motor cycles are kept on floors that are not fireproof.

Sec. 57. Smoking Not Allowed.—Smoking is absolutely prohibited in any room or place used as a motor cycle repair shop, or in any room or hall opening into such motor cycle repair shop. A notice in large letters "No Smoking" shall be displayed in a conspicuous place and manner on the wall of said motor cycle repair shop.

Sec. 58. Fire Lights, Etc.—No stove, forge, torch, boiler or other furnace, flame, fire or fire heat, no electric dynamo, motor or other exteriorly sparking electric apparatus, or any artificial light (except the incandescent electric light) shall be used or allowed in any motor cycle repair shop or in any room directly adjoining such shop.

Sec. 59. Movable Electric Lights.—Movable incandescent electric lights shall be protected by approved metal cages and shall be fitted with keyless sockets. All electric switches and plugs shall be permanently located at least four feet above the floor.

Sec. 60. The amount of gasoline in any motor cycle repair shop shall at no time exceed two gallons.

Such gasoline shall be contained in one approved safety can of no more than two gallons capacity. Such can when not used shall sit in an approved drip pan of metal.

Part 8—Storage, Sale and Use of Matches.

All regulations regarding the sale of matches within the corporate limits of The City of New York are hereby revoked, and the following are substituted in lieu thereof:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation, as sellers, vendors or merchants, except as hereinafter specified, and after procuring a license or permit therefor, as hereinafter provided, shall, within the corporate limits of the city, store, keep, sell or give away any matches.

Sec. 2. All matches to be sold at retail, or to be given away, after April 30, 1903, in the city shall comply with the following specifications:

(a) Not more than one thousand matches shall be put in the box immediately inclosing said matches.

(b) Boxes shall be of such material and so constructed that the matches are not likely to fall out when the container is withdrawn; and when more than five hundred matches are packed in a box, that box shall be specially strengthened with wood veneer or heavy non-flexible strawboard, or other suitable material or device, to insure the outer box retaining its shape when the container is being withdrawn.

(c) All wooden splints shall be sufficiently strong to permit of the matches being easily ignited and without breaking.

(d) Matches should ignite on scratch surface easily, with little noise, and practically without danger of heads flying off.

(e) Matches must be well made, and in no case shall boxes contain matches with heads stuck together.

(f) The name and address of the licensee, with the words, "Licensed Match," shall appear upon each separate box containing one thousand matches or less, either by printing or stamping same upon the box itself or by label attached thereto.

(g) All matches sold to consumers within the city shall in every respect correspond with the sample or samples deposited with the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 3. Licenses for the sale at wholesale, by manufacturers, manufacturers' agents, importers and owners of private brands, will be issued by the Fire Commissioner upon written application accompanied by a fee of \$50, and upon the approval by the said Fire Commissioner of samples submitted of matches such as said licensee proposes to sell for consumption within the corporate limits of the city. In every case said matches must conform to the specifications embodied in these regulations, if intended for sale at retail within the city. The sale or giving away of the variety of match known as "fusce" is prohibited.

Sec. 4. Permits for the storage and sale, in original packages, of matches already licensed, shall be issued to wholesale dealers supplying the retail trade, which permits may authorize said wholesale dealers to carry in stock not more than three thousand five hundred matchman's gross of matches. The annual fee for such permits shall be \$5.

Sec. 5. No permit shall be required for the keeping of fifty (50) matchman's gross, or less, of licensed matches for retail sale to consumers.

Sec. 6. Repealed by resolution, approved by the Mayor, June 23, 1904.

Sec. 7. The storage or sale of matches shall not be permitted in any building or premises where paints, oils, varnishes, resin or turpentine, or oils, other than for illuminating, edible, medicinal and lubricating purposes, are sold; in furniture stores where hemp, cotton, oil or varnishes are used; or in any building where gun powder, blasting powder, fireworks or other explosives are kept or sold.

Sec. 8. Repealed by resolution, approved by the Mayor, June 23, 1904.

Sec. 9. Retail stores may carry not more than fifty matchman's gross of matches, which must be kept in some readily accessible open space in said stores. Cases shall not be placed under the counters or shelving, nor shall they be covered

with any inflammable or combustible material. All goods other than in original packages must be placed in a closed case.

Sec. 10. Manufacturers and manufacturers' agents may have storage room in the city, where they may carry two hundred and fifty thousand matchman's gross of matches, in original packages, with which to supply the trade. Said storage room shall be in a building having brick walls on all four sides. The building must be lighted with gas or electricity. All gas jets must be protected with glass or wire globes or screens. Each floor shall be provided with fire extinguishers and at least six pails of water, that shall always be kept full and ready for use.

Sec. 11. A matchman's gross is as follows: One gross of boxes, each containing one hundred matches or less (14,400 matches or less).

Sec. 12. The Fire Commissioner may revoke permits or licenses in case of violation of these regulations, or when, in his judgment, it is necessary to do so for the public safety.

Sec. 13. All licenses may be reissued on payment of \$10.

Sec. 14. The fees for licenses and permits, and all fines imposed for violation thereof, when collected, shall be paid into the Firemen's Relief Fund of the New York Fire Department, pursuant to title 5, chapter 15, of the Greater New York Charter.

Sec. 15. Any person who shall sell matches at retail without a permit, or who shall sell matches in a box not stamped as a "Licensed Match," in accordance with the foregoing regulations, may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or by revocation of his permit, if he holds one, or by both.

Sec. 16. Any violation of these regulations as to licenses shall be punished by a fine of \$50, or by a revocation of the license, or by both.

Suggestions for the Proper Use of Matches in Households.

(a) There should be a matchbox in each room, placed 5½ feet from the floor, with a receptacle for holding the burnt matches, to obviate the carrying of matches from one room to another, and to prevent the throwing of lighted matches on the floor.

(b) In buildings inhabited by more than one family, where halls are in charge of janitors employed by the house owners, these janitors should use only safety matches.

(c) Matches in each household should be kept in a covered earthen or metal receptacle or in matchboxes on the wall.

(d) Children under ten years of age should not be permitted to play with or use matches of any kind.

(e) The use of safety matches, to the exclusion of all other varieties of matches, is recommended.

Part 9—Miscellaneous Regulations.

Chapter 1—Nitrates of Cellulose.

Sec. 1. No material having a nitrate of cellulose as a basis of its manufacture and a volatile combustible as its solvent shall be manufactured in the city.

Sec. 2. No stock of any material having a nitrate of cellulose as a basis of its manufacture shall be stored or kept in any one place in the city in quantity greater than five hundred pounds without a permit from the Fire Commissioner, issued after a survey and approval of the premises. The fee for such permit shall be \$2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit the handling or storage of smokeless powder in contravention of regulations contained in Part 2.

Sec. 3. All warehouses and work shops thus licensed shall at all times keep comminuted pieces or shavings of such material immersed in water within metal receptacles. The quantity of such comminuted pieces or shavings shall not exceed at any one time two hundred pounds.

Sec. 4. If, in the use of any material having nitrate of cellulose as a basis of its manufacture, saws or metal tools calculated to heat the material to the firing point are used, they shall be so adapted and contrived that a jet of water is constantly playing upon the material at the point where it is being cut.

Sec. 5. Where permits are issued for manufacturing articles from a material with a nitrate of cellulose base, no larger stock of this material shall be carried on the premises than may be necessary in the proper conduct of the business.

Sec. 6. These regulations shall go into effect thirty days after their approval by the Mayor.

Chapter 2—Combustible Fibres.

Sec. 7. No person, firm or corporation, without having first procured a permit or license therefor as herein provided, shall, within the corporate limits of the city, manufacture, store, keep for sale, or for use in any art, trade or manufacture, any of the following materials except as herein provided:

Cotton,	Paper and cardboard,
Excelsior,	Scraps, both old and new,
Flax,	Rushes,
Hay,	Sawdust,
Hemp,	Shavings,
Husks,	Straw,
Jute,	Paper stock,
Oakum,	Broom corn,
Rags,	

—or other finely divided vegetable fibre; excepting that such substances may be kept without a permit or license under the following conditions:

I.

(a) In the unbuilt up portions of the city in stacks removed at least one hundred yards from any building, which is not an outbuilding, and in barns or sheds;

(b) In the built up portions of the city in stables, two thousand pounds in all of loose hay and straw and two tons in all of baled hay and straw, and in buildings used exclusively for the storage of the articles of this section one thousand pounds in all.

II.

In no portion of the city, whether built up or not built up, shall any of the aforesaid articles, without a permit or license therefor, be stored in any building not built of brick, stone or iron, and not covered with tile, slate, or other fireproof material, which is within 10 feet of any hotel, dwelling, lodging, boarding or tenement house or school.

III.

(a) No permit shall be granted to store any of the articles enumerated in this section on any floor of a building, in weight exceeding one-third of the safe bearing weights of said floor, as certified by the Department of Buildings, nor in quantity when baled more than sufficient to cover two-thirds of the floor space when in piles or not to exceed two-thirds of the distance from floor to ceiling in height.

(b) No permit shall be granted to store any of the articles enumerated in this section, in quantities exceeding twenty tons, in any building not provided with a standard perforated pipe or sprinkler outfit installed in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Commissioner.

Chapter 3—Acetylene.

Sec. 8. Acetylene generating apparatus of a capacity fitted for a single burner only, and the storage of the calcium carbide necessary therefor, but not exceeding twenty pounds, shall be exempted from the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 9. All acetylene generating apparatus shall be used only under permits obtained from the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 10. All apparatus used for generating or holding acetylene gas shall be so constructed, located and used as to secure the greatest measure of safety, as may be prescribed by the Fire Commissioner, i. e.:

(a) Copper and any alloys of same must not be used in any part of the apparatus; the various parts shall be of adequate strength.

(b) Escape of gas from the apparatus must be carefully guarded against.

(c) Satisfactory provision must be made against dangerous development of heat.

(d) In all generating apparatus, and when necessary in holding apparatus, satisfactory provision must be made against the dangerous effects of undue pressure, by the employment of an approved safety device, connected with an escape pipe discharging

into the open air above the roof of the highest contiguous building. In all lighting systems using Acetylene, the pressure must be indicated by suitable pressure gauge.

(e) Provision must be made for the residuum of calcium carbide being deposited out of doors immediately upon its being removed from the apparatus, away from all drains, so that it will not be a hazard to combustible material.

(f) No person shall have charge of a generating apparatus until he has been properly instructed in its management.

Sec. 11. All Acetylene generating or Acetylene gas-holding apparatus, except as hereinafter provided, must be installed in an outhouse building of fireproof construction and with approved ventilation, and so located that it will not be a hazard to adjoining property; the dimensions of said building must be confined to the requirements of the apparatus and the limited supply of calcium carbide, as follows:

(a) With all generators having a capacity of not more than twenty-five pounds, there may be stored an additional amount of not more than fifty pounds, the whole to be located in an outhouse vault, separated from the main building by a blank wall and an air space of at least five feet, provided said vault is properly ventilated and drained.

(b) Acetylene generators or Acetylene gas-holding apparatus of larger capacity than the above-mentioned must, excepting as hereinafter provided, be located in a detached fireproof building properly ventilated.

(c) All generating apparatus must be charged by daylight.

Sec. 12. The storage of calcium carbide by consumers on premises other than in generator building is absolutely prohibited.

Sec. 13. The ventilation of buildings in which generators are installed or calcium carbide is stored must be secured by approved and safe methods.

Sec. 14. The manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, or use of liquified Acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of the city.

Sec. 15. The transportation, storage, sale, and use of acetylene when it is dissolved in Acetone and simultaneously absorbed in porous materials and confined in steel cylinders of approved design and construction up to pressure not exceeding three hundred pounds to the square inch, may be allowed within the limits of the city under special license. Such license shall be granted only to the manufacturer of such material, and upon the payment of a fee of \$50.

Sec. 16. The storage and installation for use of the tanks containing acetylene, as specified in section 15, shall be in places which are subject to the approval of the Fire Commissioner.

Sec. 17. The number of cylinders of acetylene, as provided for in section 15, which shall be permitted to be stored at any one point in the city for distribution shall not exceed the quantity which is necessary for one day's supply in the business conducted at that point.

Sec. 18. All calcium carbide in transit through the city and on storage must be inclosed in hermetically sealed iron receptacles and plainly marked "Calcium Carbides—Dangerous If Not Kept Dry." No single package shall exceed one hundred pounds in weight of carbide.

Sec. 19. A permit may be issued for the storage or keeping of calcium carbide in hermetically sealed iron receptacles and in quantity not exceeding one hundred and twenty pounds in the aggregate, provided it is stored or kept in isolated buildings of fireproof construction, where it will not be a hazard to any adjoining property, and that the buildings are waterproof, well ventilated and drained, and with floors raised at least 12 inches above the grade upon which they stand.

Sec. 20. Not more than one hundred pounds of calcium carbide, either in bulk or in cartridges, shall be stored or kept in any building used for dwelling, mercantile or manufacturing purposes, and this amount shall be kept only upon permit obtained from the Fire Commissioner, which shall provide that all quantities in excess of two pounds shall be in tight metal packages and kept elevated at least 6 inches from the floor in a fireproof safe or vault located above the street grade, or in galvanized iron cans set on metal legs at least 6 inches long and with securely fastened covers.

Sec. 21. Chapter 3 of this part of these Regulations shall go into effect thirty days after its approval by the Mayor.

Chapter 4—Wines, Liquors, Alcohols.

Sec. 22. In buildings used exclusively for storing or dealing in grain or fruit alcohols permits will be issued for one barrel for each 4 square feet of cellar floor space set aside for the storage of alcohol, but barrels must not be stacked more than two high. No permit will be issued for more than ten barrels unless buildings are built of brick or stone, or at least 100 feet from any adjoining building.

Sec. 23. In buildings used exclusively for general dealing in wines and liquors, where no goods are sold at retail, the same amount may be allowed as for dealers in grain and fruit alcohol, and two barrels may be allowed on any floor above the cellar.

Sec. 24. In buildings used by liquor dealers and having no goods stored or kept in cellar or on first floor but those which belong to that business, three barrels may be stored in cellar.

Chapter 5—Fires on Pavements.

Sec. 25. Permits to kindle and use fire in the streets for the purpose of conducting certain businesses will be issued at a fee of 50 cents. No fires shall be built or placed within 15 feet of a fire hydrant, or within 15 inches of the surface of any stone pavement, or within 24 inches of any asphalt pavement. Such fire shall be and remain in charge of a responsible person until extinguished.

Chapter 6—Wooden Cases.

Sec. 26. No person shall have upon storage any packing boxes, barrels or cases of wood in any open lot or space in that portion of the city in which the erection of frame buildings is prohibited by law, unless such lot or open space be surrounded on all sides by a wall of brick or stone or other fireproof material, to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, not to exceed 18 feet in height above the curb; and such boxes, barrels or cases of wood shall not be piled or stored to a height greater than 12 inches less than the height of said wall or fireproof fence surrounding the lot or open space on which the same are kept.

Part 10—Garage Regulations.

Section 1. Title—

These regulations shall be known as the Garage Regulations of The City of New York.

Section 2. Definitions—

Certain words used in these regulations are defined for the purpose thereof as follows:

1. "Approved" means approved by the Fire Commissioner;
2. A "volatile inflammable liquid" is any liquid that will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100 degrees Fahrenheit when tested in
 - a. The open air, or
 - b. The closed pyrometer of Guiseppe Tagliabue;
3. An "automobile" is any self-propelling vehicle;
4. A "garage" is
 - a. That portion of a building in which any automobile carrying volatile inflammable liquid is kept, whether said automobile be kept for use, for sale, for rental, for exhibition, or for demonstrating purposes, and
 - b. All that portion of a building that is on or below the floor or floors on which an automobile carrying a volatile inflammable liquid is kept, and is not separated therefrom by tight, unpierced fire-walls and floors.

Section 3. Authority for These Regulations—

These regulations are established under authority of (two separate) *an* ordinance (s) adopted by the Board of Aldermen May 13, 1902, and approved by the Mayor May 19, 1902, (each) entitled "An ordinance to regulate the sale, use, and transportation of explosives in The City of New York."

Section 4. Prohibitions—

An automobile carrying a volatile inflammable liquid shall not be placed in a building that has not been licensed as a garage by the Fire Commissioner.

Section 5. Violation, a Misdemeanor—

Section 389 of the Penal Code provides that "A person who makes or keeps gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, or any other explosive or combustible material, within a city

or village, or carries such material through the streets thereof, in a quantity or manner prohibited by law or by ordinance of the city or village, is guilty of a misdemeanor." Section 6 (As Amended). Licenses—

Licenses shall—

1. Be issued—
 - a. By the Fire Commissioner;
 - b. Subject to all the conditions of these regulations, and such further restrictions as the Fire Commissioner may deem necessary;
 - c. For the term during which all the conditions and restrictions are strictly observed, for the period of one year;
2. Terminate immediately on any violation of these regulations or the restrictions imposed by the Fire Commissioner;
3. Be revoked by the Fire Commissioner should he deem that the interest of public safety so demands;
4. Not to be issued for a building—
 - a. Occupied in any part as a dwelling, an hospital, a theatre, a church, a school, or as a boarding, lodging, or tenement house—the only exception to this provision is that a license may be granted for a private garage in a building occupied in part as a dwelling by the family of an owner, a lessee or an employee;
 - b. Where, at any one time, more than ten people congregate in a portion of the building that is outside of the garage and is not separated therefrom by unpierced approved fire-walls and floors;
 - c. Where all sewer connections from washstands and sinks are not provided with an approved oil trap with a glass gauge pipe and a draw off cock, in a readily accessible place.
5. Not authorize the keeping of more than—
 - a. Ten gallons of volatile inflammable liquid in approved safety cans;
 - b. Thirteen hundred and seventy-five gallons (25 barrels) of volatile inflammable liquid in underground storage tanks;
 - c. One hundred and twenty pounds of calcium carbide in air tight containers;
6. Be issued for a garage at an annual fee of \$10, and may authorize—
 - a. The keeping of—
 - (1) Automobiles carrying volatile inflammable liquid;
 - (2) Volatile inflammable liquid;
 - (3) Calcium carbide;
 - b. The sale of—
 - (1) Volatile inflammable liquid for filling the tanks of automobiles by transferring such liquid from the underground storage tanks into the tanks of automobiles on the premises of the garage;
 - (2) Calcium carbide;
7. Be issued for a private garage at an annual fee of \$2 and—
 - a. May authorize the keeping of—
 - (1) Automobiles carrying volatile inflammable liquid, provided that all such vehicles are used for the licensee's individual use, and are neither rented out nor used to carry passengers for hire.
 - (2) Volatile inflammable liquid for use in such automobiles.
 - (3) Calcium carbide for use in such automobiles.
 - b. Shall not authorize the sale of—
 - (1) Volatile inflammable liquid.
 - (2) Calcium carbide.

Section 7. Safety Cans—

Approved safety cans for storing volatile inflammable liquid in a garage shall be of a capacity of five gallons or less, and when not in use shall sit in drip pans, either in a pump house or in an approved closet;

- a. Portable filling tanks for transporting volatile inflammable liquids from the storage tank to the automobile may be used under the following conditions:
 1. Application must be made to the Fire Commissioner for a special permit in the case of each tank to be used.
 2. The tank must be kept only in the pump house or in a storage closet of approved construction when not in use.
 3. The construction of the tank and its carriage must conform to the following specifications and must otherwise meet the approval of the Fire Commissioner.
 4. Specifications—The tank shall, if cylindrical, have concave heads, body of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch mild steel, the heads of the same material, 3-16-inch thick, if rectangular the tanks shall be made of 3-16-inch mild steel throughout. All joints shall be riveted and caulked and all pipe connections shall be reinforced. The capacity of the tank shall not exceed 50 gallons. The tank shall be carried on a strong iron frame, firmly attached to it and provided with rubber tired wheels. The tank shall be discharged by pumping and not by air pressure, and the outlet shall be free from leakage when the pump is not working. No hose attached to the tank shall be more than eight feet in length. All hose connections shall be Keystone brass unions.

Section 8. Safety Can Closets—

Closets for storing garage safety cans shall—

1. Not be larger than required for the purpose;
2. Be lined inside and covered outside with sheet tin applied with lock joints and blind nailed;
3. Be ventilated to the outer air;
4. Be in an unexposed location.

Section 9. Delivery of Volatile Inflammable Liquid—

The delivery of volatile inflammable liquid to a garage shall be made in daylight only and shall be made—

1. In barrels or safety cans, or—
2. From a barrel-wagon.

Section 10. Delivery in Barrels or Safety Cans—

The barrels or safety cans in which volatile inflammable liquid is delivered to a garage shall immediately be—

1. Placed alongside intake of filling pipe,
2. Emptied into tank by means of a pump or siphon, and—
3. Removed from the premises forthwith.

Section 11. Delivery from Barrel-Wagons—

Barrel-wagons delivering volatile inflammable liquid to a garage—

1. Shall be provided with a metallic hose and an automatic shut-off valve at hose coupling to barrels on wagon;
2. Shall not enter the building;
3. Shall couple hose to filling pipe connection outside of building.

Section 12. Storage Tanks—

Storage tanks shall—

1. Not be installed until application with plans and specifications showing full details of location and construction of tank and all connections, has been approved by the Fire Commissioner;
2. Not be placed—
 - a. Under a sidewalk or in a sidewalk area unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Fire Commissioner that there are physical conditions that make it impracticable to install it elsewhere; nor—
 - b. Inside any building that is more than one story high, or that has a cellar or a basement;
3. Not have a capacity in excess of two hundred and seventy-five gallons;
4. Be made of iron or steel at least three-eighths of an inch in thickness;
5. Be coated on the outside with tar or other rust resisting material;
6. Have all joints tightly caulked;

7. Be tested by hydrostatic pressure, one hundred pounds to the square inch;
8. Have all pipe connections at the top;
9. Be buried at least two feet under ground, and in addition to being two feet under ground,
 - a. Tanks that are to be filled by a pipe from the street shall be buried at least two feet lower than the grade of the street;
 - b. Tanks that are within ten feet of any building shall—if practicable—be buried two feet lower than the level of the lowest cellar floor in any such building;
10. Be embedded in twelve inches of Portland cement concrete well tamped in place, and—
 - a. Should there be more than one tank, they shall be separated by at least twelve inches of such concrete, and—
 - b. Should a tank be within ten feet of the building and not be buried at least two feet lower than the level of the lowest cellar floor of such building, it shall be embedded and surrounded by Portland cement concrete twelve inches in thickness to top of tank;
11. Be provided with a filling pipe, a vent pipe, and (if not more than thirty feet from all buildings) a drawing off pipe;
12. Be provided with an approved pump or with an approved pressure apparatus for drawing off contents;
13. Not be placed so that the top of tank shall be below the drawing off point.

Section 13. Vent Pipe—

The vent pipe shall be—

1. Made of one inch or larger wrought iron pipe, with—
 - a. Heavy cast iron fittings,
 - b. Screw joints made with litharge and glycerine;
2. Connected with top of storage tank;
3. Provided with a screen of thirty mesh brass wire at or near the tank connection;
4. Carried up to the outer air, be well braced in position, and—
 - a. Either capped with a double goose neck with openings—
 - (1) At least ten feet higher than roof of garage,
 - (2) More than twenty feet from all windows in higher adjacent buildings, and—
 - (3) Covered with a brass wire screen of one-sixteenth inch mesh;
 - b. Or closed by a shut-off cock so arranged that the filling pipe cannot be opened without opening the vent, and the opening to the shut-off cock shall be—
 - (1) Directly over storage tank,
 - (2) More than thirty feet from all buildings,
 - (3) Covered by a screen of thirty mesh brass wire,
 - (4) Closed by a screw cap when not in use, and—
 - (5) Enclosed in a metal box, with a cover that is flush with the surface of the ground and is kept locked when not in use.

Section 14. Filling Pipe—

The filling pipe shall be—

1. Made of two-inch or larger wrought iron pipe, with—
 - a. Heavy cast iron fittings, and—
 - b. Screw joints made with litharge and glycerine;
2. Provided with screens of thirty mesh brass wire,
 - a. One at or near the tank connection, and—
 - b. One just below the filling cock or valve;
3. Closed at the intake by a filling cock or valve, the opening of which shall be closed by a screw cap when not in use;
4. Connected with top (or with valve connecting therewith) and extend down to the bottom of storage tank;
5. Laid at a uniform grade so that it will drain empty in the tank;
6. Carried up and terminate with the intake and filling cock or valve in—
 - a. The pump house, or—
 - b. A metal box with a cover that is flush with the surface of the ground, is kept locked when not in use, and is more than thirty feet from all buildings; or—
7. Carried up and out of the building and terminate in a covered box of heavy iron sunken at the curb flush with the sidewalk, kept locked when not in use, and in this case the shut-off valve shall be provided with a coupling for attaching the hose of a barrel-wagon, and shall only be used for receiving volatile inflammable liquid from barrel-wagons.

Section 15. Pumps—

Pumps for delivering volatile inflammable liquid shall—

1. If within thirty feet of any building, be located in a fireproof pump house;
2. Have a shut-off valve, with ground key, on the nozzle;
3. Have a check valve between pump and nozzle;
4. Have screw stuffing box for pump rod;
5. Have stuffing box for pump rod higher than outlet of pump.

Section 16. Pumps and Pump Houses Shall Not Be Placed in Certain Locations—

No pump or pump house shall be placed—

1. In a building more than one story high;
2. In a building that has a cellar or basement;
3. In the cellar or the basement of any building;
4. In an area between a building and a sidewalk;
5. Under a sidewalk; or—
6. Within the stoop line.

Section 17. Pump House—

The pump house shall have—

1. No greater capacity than required for—
 - a. Handling the volatile inflammable liquid, and—
 - b. Storing the safety cans;
2. A cement floor at least six inches lower than the door sill, and not more than twelve inches below the grade of the ground where located;
3. Heavy galvanized iron drip pans—
 - a. One to cover entire floor of pump house,
 - b. One to be kept under nozzle of pump, and—
4. If within 30 feet of a building,—
 - a. Brick walls at least 12 inches thick,
 - b. A brick roof at least 8 inches thick covered with Portland cement mortar, and—
 - c. Either—
 - (1) An approved brick ventilating flue, or—
 - (2) An approved galvanized iron ventilating pipe,
 - d. No opening through the walls or roof, except a doorway closed by an approved fire door, but—
5. If not within 30 feet of any building, a pump house may be—
 - a. Built of metal,
 - b. Ventilated by four metal louvered openings 12 by 12 inches, two at the floor and two at the roof on opposite sides of the building.

Section 18. Brick Ventilating Flues—

A brick ventilating flue shall be used where the pump house is located inside another building, and shall—

1. Be built in the wall opposite the door;
2. Be lined with tile pipe, 8 by 8 inches, inside measure;
3. Extend from the floor up to and through roof of the pump house to at least four feet higher than roof of the garage;
4. Be capped with an 8-inch or larger, eighteen gauge galvanized iron double gooseneck, with openings remote at least 10 feet from windows of higher adjacent buildings;

5. Have an opening—
 - a. At the floor, 6 by 8 inches,
 - b. At the ceiling, at least 4 by 6 inches,
 - c. At each end of the double goose neck the full size of the pipe; and—
6. Have all openings protected by wire brass screens not coarser than one-eighth mesh.

Section 19. Ventilating Pipe—

A ventilating pipe shall—

1. Be made of galvanized iron of not less than eighteen gauge;
2. Be not less than 8 inches in diameter;
3. Extend from 3 inches above the floor up to and through the roof of pump house to 4 feet higher than roof of garage;
4. Be capped by an 8-inch or larger, eighteen gauge galvanized iron double goose neck, with openings remote at least ten feet from windows of higher adjacent buildings;
5. Have an opening—
 - a. Three inches above the floor, the full size of pipe,
 - b. At the ceiling, at least 4 by 6 inches,
 - c. At each end of the double goose neck, the full size of pipe; and—
6. Have all openings protected by wire brass screens not coarser than one-eighth inch mesh.

Section 20. Pressure System—

Pressure systems for delivering volatile inflammable liquid from storage tanks shall—

1. Be so arranged that the gasoline will return through pipes by gravity to the storage tank when system is drained;
2. Be connected in a manner that will prevent the spilling of the volatile inflammable liquid to a drawing-off cock or cocks situate—
 - a. At a permanent filling station, or—
 - b. In a pump house.

Section 21. (As Amended.) Filling Station—

Filling stations shall be located at least twenty feet distant from the entrance to the garage, shall have a tight, unperforated cement or other approved fireproof floor, graded to a centre, and unconnected with the sewer or drainage system of the building. The floor shall be kept free from volatile inflammable liquid by sponging or swabbing. The room shall be kept free of inflammable vapors, either by natural or by forced ventilation.

Section 22. Fire, Lights, Etc.—

No stove, forge, torch, boiler or other furnace, flame, fire or fire heat, no electric dynamo, motor, hoist or other exterior sparking electric appliance, and no artificial light (except the incandescent electric light), shall be used or allowed—

1. In a garage, or—
2. In any portion of a building on or below the topmost floor of the garage that is not—
 - a. Provided with an entrance on the outside of the building, and—
 - b. Separated from the garage by unperforated, approved firewalls and floors.

Provided, however, that upon application being made the Fire Commissioner may, in his discretion, modify the provisions of the section relative to electric motors and electric switches in any fireproof building already erected or that may be hereafter erected.

Section 23. Fire and Lights on Automobiles—

All fire and lights on an automobile, or under the boiler of an automobile, shall be extinguished before bringing the same into a garage, and shall not be lit while the same is in the garage.

Section 24. Movable Electric Lights and Switches—

Movable incandescent electric lights in a garage shall be protected by approved metal cages, and shall be fitted with keyless sockets; all electric switches and plugs shall be permanently located at least four feet above the floor.

Section 25. (as Amended.) Smoking Not Allowed—

Smoking is absolutely prohibited by the Fire Commissioner in any room or place in which a volatile inflammable liquid is kept, or in any room or hall opening into such room or place. A notice in large letters "No Smoking" shall be displayed in a conspicuous place and manner on all floors and at all entrances to the garage, and in all rooms and halls opening into the room or place in which a volatile inflammable liquid is kept or in which an automobile carrying a volatile inflammable liquid is kept.

Section 26 (as Amended.) Handling and Use of Volatile Inflammable Liquids—

No volatile inflammable liquid shall be—

1. Used in a garage for cleaning or for any other purpose whatsoever other than filling the tanks of automobiles;
2. Allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the drainage system of the garage;
3. Put into or removed from the tank of an automobile while any light or fire on the same is burning;
4. Carried or kept in open vessels;
5. All volatile inflammable liquids and oils recovered from the oil traps, or by swabbing or sponging up spilled liquid shall be placed in an approved safety can of not over five gallons' capacity. And all quantities in excess of five gallons shall be returned to the underground storage tank or removed from the premises forthwith.

Section 27. Sand to Be Kept on the Premises—

Sand shall be kept—

1. In approved fire buckets, for fire extinguishing purposes only;
2. In convenient receptacles, for use in absorbing waste oil on floors;
3. In bed or metal drip pans under each automobile kept on floors that are not fireproof.

Section 28. Waste Cans—

Self-closing metal cans set firmly on four-inch legs shall be kept on all floors for the purpose of holding all inflammable waste material.

Section 29. Calcium Carbide—

Calcium carbide shall be in air tight metal packages, which packages shall be kept at least 6 inches above the floor in a water tight container provided with a securely fastened cover.

Section 30. Weekly Reports of Deliveries of Volatile Inflammable Liquid Required—

Every licensed vendor of volatile inflammable byproducts of petroleum shall render to the Fire Commissioner each week a statement, verified as to its correctness by an affidavit, covering deliveries for the week to points within the city. The report shall include all deliveries of such liquid in quantities of five gallons or more, and shall be in detail as follows:

- (a) Date of delivery.
- (b) Name of buyer.
- (c) Point of delivery.
- (d) Number of gallons, name and gravity of liquid.

Such statement shall be on form provided by the Fire Commissioner, and must be delivered by mail or messenger not later than the second business day in each week.

Section 31 (New). Giving Discretionary Power to the Fire Commissioner, Where Garage Is Already Constructed—

It is hereby provided that the Fire Commissioner, in his discretion, may excuse any garage now constructed from a literal compliance with these rules.

Section 32—

For private garages, where no inflammable liquid is kept other than that in the tanks of the automobiles, and where the fuel tanks of the automobiles are neither opened, emptied nor filled on the premises, the Fire Commissioner may, in his discretion, issue permits limited to such keeping of automobiles, subject to such requirements as he may deem fit.

Which was referred to the Committee on Codification of Ordinances.

Alderman Gunther asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce the following:

No. 67.

To the Board of Aldermen:

Whereas, At the recent investigation of the Board of Water Supply by the Commissioner of Accounts regarding the awarding of the contract to construct the Ashokan Dam to other than the lowest bidder; and

Whereas, At the investigation the President of the Board testified that the awarding of the contract was awarded to other than the lowest bidder on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer; and

Whereas, The Chief Engineer testified at the hearing that he had no figures as to detail, but did recommend the rejection of the lowest bid and the awarding of the contract to the next highest bidder; and

Whereas, Both the President of the Board of Water Supply and the Chief Engineer showed by their actions that they are either incompetent or were negligent in their duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Aldermen, do hereby request his Honor the Mayor to remove both the President of the Board of Water Supply and the Engineer and appoint to these very important positions others who are competent and will give proper attention to this very important undertaking.

Which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

No. 68.

By the President—

Resolved, That the following-named persons be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of Deeds:

By the President—

Carson G. Archibald, No. 200 Ninth avenue, Manhattan.
Walter C. Stevens, No. 216 East Forty-eighth street, Manhattan.
May Roderick, No. 277 Crescent street, Queens.
V. M. Vosler, No. 198 Beach avenue, Bronx.
Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., No. 42 Broadway, Manhattan.
Joseph B. Weed, No. 554 East Eighty-seventh street, Manhattan.
Lillian S. Buchacher, No. 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
Frederick A. Grasmuck, No. 193 Edgecombe avenue, Manhattan.
Isidore Oshlag, No. 100 Second avenue, Manhattan.
Adolph Lederer, No. 386 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Manhattan.
Madison Corey, No. 130 West Forty-fourth street, Manhattan.
James H. Cross, No. 16 East Seventh street, Brooklyn.
John William Smith, No. 307 West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Manhattan.

By the Vice-Chairman—

Pascal Bresha, No. 180 Mulberry street, Manhattan.
Charles May, No. 751 East Fifth street, Manhattan.
Victor E. Tozzi, No. 100 Park street, Manhattan.
Milton M. Leichter, No. 21 Park row, Manhattan.
Joseph Sencer, No. 336 East Fourth street, Manhattan.
A. Goodman, No. 1227 Madison avenue, Manhattan.

By Alderman Barton—

Charles Sauers, No. 1041 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Bent—

Nicholas Dietz, No. 44 Court street, Brooklyn.
Henry G. Goodwin, No. 166 Montague street, Brooklyn.
I. David Cohen, No. 1367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

By Alderman J. W. Brown—

James J. Clampett, No. 482 East One Hundred and Forty-second street, Bronx.

By Alderman B. W. B. Brown—

Palmer Coolidge, No. 1748 Broadway, Manhattan.

By Alderman Carter—

William D. Fox, No. 334 Humboldt boulevard, Queens.
Martin Siebert, New York avenue, Jamaica.
Theo. E. Pettit, No. 31 Cleveland avenue, Queens.

By Alderman Case—

James B. Black, No. 135 West Eighty-second street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Collins—

Theo. B. Bradley, West New Brighton, Richmond.
Henry W. Rianhard, St. George, Richmond.

By Alderman Colgan—

Herman Prager, No. 157 Ninth avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Davis—

Abraham L. Beckhardt, No. 51 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, Manhattan.
Daniel J. M. O'Callaghan, No. 546 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Diemer—

Max Comora, No. 315 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn.
Henrietta C. Andrews, No. 246 McDonough street, Brooklyn.
Alfred Sybel, No. 894 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Walter W. Head, No. 2171 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
George C. Bowles, No. 110 Sands street, Brooklyn.
Samuel Kolb, No. 861 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Doull—

George W. Sweeney, No. 422 West Thirty-third street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Dowling—

Moses L. Staub, No. 121 Columbia street, Manhattan.
Walter W. Westall, No. 325 West Twenty-second street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Drescher—

John D. Wiekling, No. 213 West Houston street, Manhattan.

Herman Fromme, No. 287 Broadway, Manhattan.

By Alderman Downing—

Robert Frith, No. 45 Nevins street, Brooklyn.
Fredk. Cobb, No. 38 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.
Chas. Farrington Way, No. 49 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.
Isidor Simon, No. 288 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, Bronx.
Morgan H. Trehearne, No. 189 Montague street, Brooklyn.
Bernard G. Barton, No. 215 Montague street, Brooklyn.
De Hart Bergen, No. 314 Court street, Brooklyn.
C. S. Zeuner, No. 359 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn.
Fredk. M. McWilliams, No. 39 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn.
Chas. H. Merritt, No. 200 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Emener—

Geo. F. Gabriel, No. 1506 Flushing avenue, Queens.
Joseph F. Kanzler, No. 552 Ralph street, Queens.

By Alderman Esterbrook—

Harry S. Mousley, No. 717 Sterling place, Brooklyn.
A. F. Shaw, No. 215 Montague street, Brooklyn.
Augustus Haviland, No. 225 Hancock street, Brooklyn.
Samuel J. Belfer, No. 1121 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
Florence Hilcken, No. 174 Keap street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Flynn—

Mark Alter, No. 115 West Tenth street, Manhattan.
John J. Brennan, No. 351 West Eleventh street, Manhattan.
Patrick F. McSorley, No. 408 West Seventeenth street, Manhattan.
Thos. H. Smith, No. 44 Jane street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Gaynor—

George W. Anderson, No. 220 Rutledge street, Brooklyn.
Charles M. Windels, No. 162 Lee avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Goldschmidt—

Louis Levy, No. 55 East One Hundred and Tenth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Gunther—

Ernest Kraft, No. 403 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn.
Robert Welwood, No. 277 Gold street, Brooklyn.
Edward J. Friedlander, No. 409 First street, Brooklyn.
Stephen G. Doig, No. 514 Fifth street, Brooklyn.
Edward W. Rider, No. 859 Carroll street, Brooklyn.
Max Arens, No. 532 Eighth street, Brooklyn.
Geo. W. Snyder, No. 444 Eighth street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Heffernan—

Roy Quick, No. 371 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
Lillian F. Brennan, No. 140 Fenimore street, Brooklyn.
Jos. A. McGuinness, No. 316 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Hickey—

Chas. C. Fearn, No. 107 Wall street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Johnson—

Edward Wein, No. 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, Manhattan.
Jacques L. Boisse, No. 137 East Seventy-third street, Manhattan.
Russell Bunce, No. 137 East Twenty-first street, Manhattan.
Minnie Laurel Ottmer, No. 103 West Eightieth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Kavanagh—

Samuel D. Shwitzer, No. 16 East Ninety-sixth street, Manhattan.
William E. Fitz Gerald, No. 39 West Sixtieth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Kenneally—

William A. Paepke, No. 206 East Sixty-ninth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Kenney—

John C. Cole, No. 74 Court street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Levine—

Moses Hamburger, No. 625 Tinton avenue, Bronx.
Albert B. Kramer, No. 174 Chrystie street, Manhattan.
Philip I. Schick, No. 321 East Fourteenth street, Manhattan.
Joseph Stein, No. 321 East Fourteenth street, Manhattan.
Morris Durst, No. 80 East Third street, Manhattan.
H. A. Knox, No. 198 Broadway, Manhattan.
Harold D. Barrows, No. 102 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Manhattan.
Joseph Steinberg, No. 132 Nassau street, Manhattan.
David Galewski, No. 145 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Manhattan.
Nathan Newman, No. 554 Grand street, Manhattan.
Bernard L. Karliner, No. 275 Broome street, Manhattan.
Louis Smith, Jr., No. 216 East Broadway, Manhattan.

By Alderman Linde—

Frank W. Rowland, No. 551 Fifty-first street, Brooklyn.
Charles Bennett, No. 565 Fifty-fourth street, Brooklyn.
Frank Gilz, No. 25 Lafayette street, Glendale, Long Island.
Guy T. Murray, No. 373 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.
Alexander Andersen, No. 4805 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Martyn—

Henry A. Ingraham, No. 1395 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
C. J. Mehrtens, corner Rockaway and Conklin avenue, Brooklyn.
Jacob L. Holtzmann, No. 1553 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Marx—

Philip Cohen, No. 132 Nassau street, Manhattan.
Adolph Mendel, No. 166 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, Manhattan.
Irving J. Ussiker, No. 820 Dawson street, Bronx.

By Alderman Morrison—

Herman H. Brener, No. 9317 Avenue G, Brooklyn.
D. W. Westfall, No. 735 East Nineteenth street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Mulcahy—

John C. Van Loon, No. 163 West One Hundred and Fortieth street, Manhattan.
John P. Leo, Jr., No. 629 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Mulvaney—

James P. Collins, No. 189 Montague street, Brooklyn.
William J. Dalton, No. 396 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
H. C. Bothwell, No. 155 Amity street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Murphy—

Eugene Soulleyet, No. 2425 Morris avenue, Bronx.

By Alderman McAleer—

Andrew L. Dixon, No. 119 South Second street, Brooklyn.
Annie C. Haar, No. 154 South Fourth street, Brooklyn.
Thomas F. Kerwin, No. 170 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
George W. Sloane, Jr., No. 205 St James place, Brooklyn.
Florence F. Donovan, No. 338 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.
D. P. Morrow, No. 333 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman McDonald—

Matthew M. Cox, No. 54 Audubon avenue, Bronx.
Wm. C. Fitzpatrick, No. 563 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, Manhattan.
John W. Ahern, No. 200 Wadsworth avenue, Bronx.
Gustave C. Loewenthal, No. 522 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Nagle—

Leo J. Greenberger, No. 139 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Manhattan.
J. D. Maguire, San Remo Hotel, Manhattan.
N. W. Ryan, No. 1440 Boston road, The Bronx.

By Alderman O'Reilly—

John E. Sheehy, No. 1229 Lexington avenue, Manhattan.
H. J. Dahn, No. 472 West One Hundred and Forty-first street, Manhattan.
Frank L. Kaelin, No. 1597 Third avenue, Manhattan.
Nathan H. Weil, No. 302 East Eighty-seventh street, Manhattan.
George J. Rhodius, No. 446 East Eighty-fourth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Potter—

Frank A. Seaver, Twelfth avenue and Eighty-fifth street, Brooklyn.
Ernest W. Tyler, No. 682 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.
Edward H. Avery, No. 1863 Eighty-fourth street, Brooklyn.
Walter Gilpatric, No. 247 Eighty-fourth street, Brooklyn.
Geo. Archer, No. 1244 Pacific street, Brooklyn.
John R. Pinover, No. 6914 Fourteenth avenue, Brooklyn.
Cyrus V. Washburn, No. 56 Lefferts place, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Quinn—

Morris Jacobs, No. 29 Cooper street, Long Island City, Queens.
David Fantiel, No. 991 Van Alst avenue, Queens.

By Alderman Reardon—

Calvin Vos, No. 336 West Ninety-fifth street, Manhattan.

Wm. L. Burbige, No. 1233 Lexington avenue, Manhattan.

By Alderman Redmond—

Erskine H. Lott, No. 164 Montague street, Brooklyn.
Robert J. Keeler, No. 17 Park place, Brooklyn.
Daniel O. C. Gillespie, No. 1356 Park place, Brooklyn.
D. Charles Campbell, No. 317 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
George A. Logan, No. 44 Court street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Rendt—

Alice M. Durkin, Stapleton, Richmond.

By Alderman Schloss—

Jacob Grudberg, No. 688 Third avenue, Manhattan.
Edward Jacobs, No. 25 Broad street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Schneider—
George Nuhn, No. 409 East Fourteenth street, Manhattan.
S. S. Rotter, No. 77 St. Mark's place, Manhattan.

By Alderman Smith—
Albert Nannes, No. 64 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Stapleton—
Clement J. Driscoll, No. 9 Oliver street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Velten—
A. I. Nova, No. 924 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Charles Hessert, No. 145 Devoe street, Brooklyn.
Louis A. Eisemann, No. 612 Grand street, Brooklyn.
Henry Joachimi, No. 27 Graham avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Wentz—
Stephen C. Fiero, No. 159 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn.
Robert E. Patterson, No. 641 Leonard street, Brooklyn.
J. B. Holman, No. 51 Winthrop street, Brooklyn.
Joseph Weisman, No. 280 Linwood street, Brooklyn.
Helen A. Hintze, No. 382A Monroe street, Brooklyn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Baldwin, Barton, Bent, Beyer, B. W. B. Brown, Carter, Case, Cole, Coleman, Colgan, Collins, Corbett, Crowley, Davis, Delaney, Diemer, Doull, Dowling, Downing, Drescher, Emener, Esterbrook, Finnigan, Flanagan, Flynn, Gaynor, Goldschmidt, Grimm, Gunther, Heffernan, Hickey, Hochdorffer, Johnson, Kavanagh, Kenneally, Kenney, Linde, Martyn, McAleer, McCann, McDonald, Morrison, Muhlbauer, Mulcahy, Mulvaney, Murphy, Nagle, Nugent, O'Reilly, Potter, Quinn, Reardon, Sandiford, Schloss, Schneider, Smith, Stormont, Velten, Walsh, Wentz, President Cromwell, President Haffen, the Vice-Chairman and the President—64.

No. 69.

By the Vice-Chairman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward F. Kealy to parade with an advertising hansom cab through the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of Manhattan, under the direction of the Police Department; such permission to continue only for a period of thirty days from date of receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 70.

By the same—

Resolved, That James O'Neill be and he is hereby empowered to furnish, for the use of the offices of the City Clerk and the Board of Aldermen, both in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, copies of all bids, documents and printed matter introduced into the Legislature of this State particularly affecting interests in The City of New York, at a compensation of fifty dollars (\$50) for the session of the Legislature of 1908.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 71.

By Alderman Wentz—

Resolved, That Clarence P. Howley, of No. 118 Patchen avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

No. 72.

By Alderman Smith—

AN ORDINANCE in relation to licensing places in which moving pictures are displayed, or in which may be on exhibition instruments or devices conveying sound to the ear or picture displays to the eye.

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

Section 1. Each and every place of amusement in The City of New York, other than a place duly licensed as a theatre by the Police Department under the provisions of the Greater New York Charter, in which moving pictures are displayed, or in which may be on exhibition instruments or devices known as slot machines conveying sound to the ear or picture displays to the eye, shall, before doing public business, be duly licensed. No license for the conduct of a public place of amusement herein described shall be issued until said place shall have been inspected by a representative of the Fire Commissioner, and a certificate of the Fire Commissioner setting forth the results of such inspection with respect to ample protection against fire shall have been filed with the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses.

Sec. 2. The annual license fee for a place of public amusement as herein described shall be two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm, partnership or corporation conducting a place of public amusement as herein described who shall fail to take out a license therefor shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars for each day such place shall be open to the public without being duly licensed.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs.

No. 73.

By the same—

AN ORDINANCE to amend the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York in relation to payment of jurors.

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

Section 1. Section 492, subdivision 6, chapter 13, Part 1, of the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York, adopted October 30, 1906, and approved November 8, 1906, is hereby amended to read as follows:

6. Payment of Jurors.

Sec. 492. In pursuance of section 331a of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by chapter 148 of the Laws of 1907, it is hereby directed that the sum of (\$2) three dollars (\$3) be allowed to each grand juror and each trial juror for each day's necessary attendance by him as such a grand or trial juror at a term of any court of record of civil or criminal jurisdiction held within (the County of New York) any of the counties embraced within The City of New York; provided, however, that no such grand or trial juror shall be so paid for attendance on any day on which he shall be excused from service at his own request.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*; old matter, to be omitted, in parenthesis ().

Which was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

No. 74.

By the same—

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8, section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for the purpose of rewiring and otherwise remedying the defects in the lighting system of the City Hall.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 75.

By Alderman Mulcahy—

Resolved, That the Interborough Railway Company be and it is hereby requested to provide an additional exit from the uptown subway station at One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in order to enhance the facilities of travel and save time for the residents of the Washington Heights section, who are now much inconvenienced, especially during the rush hours.

Which was adopted.

No. 76.

By Alderman Mulvaney—

Resolved, That Charles A. Phillips, M. D., be and he hereby is appointed Physician to the jail of the County of Kings.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

No. 77.

By Alderman Mulcahy—

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Manhattan be and he is hereby requested to cause escalators to be erected on the northwest and southeast sides of the viaduct at Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in order to mitigate the great inconvenience now suffered by the public in ascending the lofty stairways now existing, the one on the northwest side having ninety-three steps, and the one on the southeast side eighty-six steps.

Which was adopted.

No. 78.

By Alderman Muhlbaier—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that two lamp-posts be erected, street lamps placed thereon and lighted in front of the Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian Church in Harmon street, between St. Nicholas and Wyckoff avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Which was adopted.

No. 79.

By Alderman Levine—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Jones to parade with an advertising wagon through the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of Manhattan, under the direction of the Police Department; such permission to continue only for a period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 80.

By Alderman Kenney—

Resolved, That Albert E. Smith, of No. 57 Fifth avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

No. 81.

By Alderman Grimm—

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 68 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), as follows:

Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), the proceeds whereof shall be applied to meet the expenses in moving and sorting various records in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County, Hall of Records, in the Borough of Brooklyn, State of New York.

Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), the proceeds whereof shall be applied to meet the expenses in moving and sorting various records in the office of the Register of Deeds of Kings County, Hall of Records, in the Borough of Brooklyn, State of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 82.

By the same—

Resolved, That in pursuance of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the amended Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to an amount not to exceed fifty-one hundred dollars (\$5,100), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the payment of extra Clerks by the County Clerk of the County of Kings, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapter 742 of the Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act to Amend the Domestic Relations Law by Providing for Marriage Licenses."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 83.

By Alderman Gaynor—

Resolved, That for the purpose of defraying minor incidental expenses contingent to the office of Sheriff of Kings County, the said Sheriff of Kings County may, by requisition, draw upon the Comptroller for a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and may in like manner renew the draught as often as he may deem necessary, to the extent of the appropriation set apart for Contingencies in his office during the year 1908; but no such renewal shall be made until the money paid upon the preceding draught shall be accounted for to the Comptroller by the transmittal of a voucher or vouchers, certified by the said Sheriff of Kings County, covering the expenditure of the money paid thereon.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 84.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Trustees of the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, to have three men with advertising signs parade the streets and thoroughfares of the Borough of Manhattan, under the direction of the Police Department; such permission, however, to continue only for a period of thirty days from the receipt hereof from his Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted.

No. 85.

By Alderman Dowling—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to draw a warrant in favor of the Underwood Typewriter Company for the sum of forty-five dollars (\$45), the said sum to be payment in full for furnishing one "Revolving Duplicator No. 1550" for use in the office of the City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; the said sum to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation entitled City Contingencies, 1907.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 86.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to draw a warrant in favor of William H. McDonald for the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), the said sum to be payment in full for engrossing resolutions, authorized as follows: On the death of former Alderman and Councilman Patrick J. Ryder, adopted June 18, 1907; approved June 25, 1907; twenty-five dollars.... \$25 00 On the death of ex-President of the Council Randolph Guggenheim, adopted September 17, 1907; approved September 24, 1907; twenty-five dollars..... 25 00

Total..... \$50 00

The said sum of fifty dollars (\$50) to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation entitled City Contingencies, 1907.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 87.

By Alderman Doull—

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby authorized and requested to compile and publish three hundred copies of "The Manual of the Board of Aldermen for the Years 1908-1909," the same to conform in matter and style with the manuals issued heretofore, the cost thereof to be charged to the appropriation entitled City Contingencies, 1908.

Which was adopted.

No. 88.

By Alderman B. W. B. Brown—

Resolved, That the City Clerk is requested and authorized to cause to be printed 350 copies of the Revised Code of Ordinances this day referred to the Committee on Codification and to distribute one to each member of the Board, one to each Commissioner of the various Departments of the City Government and the balance under the direction of the President of the Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

No. 89.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Carroll Livingston to place and keep an ornamental drinking fountain, the plans and site for which have been already approved by the Municipal Art Commission, in Long-acre square, to the south of the comfort station, in the Borough of Manhattan, the work to be done and water supplied at her own expense, under the direction of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, Highways and Sewers.

No. 90.

By Alderman Baldwin—

AN ORDINANCE in relation to the signals of the Fire Department and providing for the prevention of their use or imitation by persons other than the members of the Fire Department.

Whereas, The Fire Commissioner of The City of New York has adopted the whistle known as the Siren or the Gabriel's Horn as a signal of the Fire Department for use on its apparatus; and

Whereas, Great confusion and danger are liable to occur by reason of the use or imitation of said signal by persons other than members of the Fire Department.

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

Section 1. No person shall use or imitate the signal whistle of the Fire Department known as the Siren or the Gabriel's Horn.

Sec. 2. Any person who violates this ordinance shall, on conviction by any City Magistrate, be punished by the imposition of imprisonment for not more than ten days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, and in default of the payment of said fine, by imprisonment for not more than ten days.

Which was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation, with instructions to request an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

Alderman B. W. B. Brown moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, January 21, 1908, at 1:30 o'clock p.m.

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1907,
AT TRIBUNE BUILDING, 154 NASSAU STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

There were present—Chairman William R. Willcox, Commissioners William McCarroll, Edward M. Bassett, Milo R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis, Acting Secretary William J. Norton.

The Secretary presented the following letter from Messrs. Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, Receivers of the New York City Railway Company, which on motion, was ordered on file:

2007
NEW YORK, October 25, 1907.

The Honorable Public Service Commission for the First District, No. 154 Nassau street, New York City:

GENTLEMEN—We are in receipt of your order bearing date the 23d day of October, 1907, whereby it is directed that the service of the New York City Railway Company on its Broadway lines be supplemented and changed as follows:

"First—By running on Broadway, south of Houston street, at least as far as Murray street, all cars operated by the New York City Railway Company on its Broadway lines, between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening, except such cars as may be disabled or cars on which repairs may be immediately necessary.

Second—By providing and conspicuously displaying on each car run over any of its Broadway lines a destination sign which shall clearly state and show the destination of the car."

We beg to say with reference to the clause numbered First, that shortly after the investigation this general subject was taken up by your Board and orders were given that the few cars of the New York City Railway Company stopping at Houston street, between the hours named should be continued to Murray street on week days. This practice is now followed and will be continued, which we understand will be satisfactory to your Board. It is proper to state, however, that a portion of the cars operated on Broadway by the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company do not run below Houston street, between the hours in question.

With reference to Clause Second, we beg to state that additional destination signs have been ordered, and will be placed upon the cars when completed.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Receivers.

The Secretary presented the following certified copy of resolutions adopted by the North Side Board of Trade, which, on motion, was ordered on file:

1194
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, October 23, 1907.

This is to certify, that at a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade of The City of New York, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, A direct East Side subway is the most imperative need of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx to-day, and

Whereas, When the present Manhattan-Bronx subway was laid out in 1897, it was confessedly inadequate by reason of the court decision restricting the use of the City's credit to a sum less than \$50,000,000, and

Whereas, By the present circuitous route, over two miles out of a straight line, the densely populated East Side of Manhattan and the most thickly populated sections of The Bronx, south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, are deprived of the benefits of the City's rapid transit system, therefore be it

Resolved, By the North Side Board of Trade that the Public Service Commission be earnestly petitioned to seek Legislative aid eliminating subway bonds from the debt limit and to take such other steps as will facilitate the early awarding of contracts for the construction of a Third avenue subway, which no other route that has been laid out would serve so large a number of persons.

(Signed) OLIN J. STEPHENS, President.

(Signed) CHARLES E. KING, Secretary.

The Secretary presented the following order for adoption by the Commission:

1216
ORDER No. 55.

R. H. Nexsen, Complainant,
vs.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company,
Defendant.

This matter coming on upon the complaint of R. H. Nexsen, of No. 154 Nassau street, New York City, by which it appears that said complainant is aggrieved by acts done or omitted to be done by Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, said defendant, and set forth in said complaint, which are claimed to be in violation of some

provision of law, or of the terms and conditions of defendant's franchise, or of an order of this Commission:

Now, upon reading and filing the said complaint, it is

Ordered, That a copy of the said complaint be forwarded to said defendant, and that the matters therein complained of be satisfied or the charges in said complaint set forth be answered by said defendant within ten days after service upon it of this order, exclusive of the day of service.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, William J. Norton, duly designated by Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, to perform the duties of such Secretary in his absence, and the said Travis H. Whitney being now absent, do hereby certify, as Acting Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, and pursuant to said designation, that I have compared the above with the original resolution adopted by said Commission, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of the original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed the seal of the Commission this 28th day of October, 1907.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. NORTON, Acting Secretary.

October 24, 1907.

Mr. TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary, Public Service Commission for the First District:

DEAR SIR—I desire to file complaint regarding the reckless and dangerous operation of cars on the tracks of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, Flatbush avenue line, between Prospect Park Plaza and Malbone street.

This complaint is based upon information obtained by me in the investigation of an accident which occurred at 2:30 a.m., October 20, 1907, at a point about 800 feet north of the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park.

American Express car No. 954, operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, was either accelerating or coasting down the grade on the Flatbush avenue hill. The motorman did not heed the 'stop' sign which hangs over the track at a point about 800 feet from the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park and evidently attained such speed on the down grade that the car was rocked or lifted from the track and ran wild over the paving stones, a distance about 136 feet, striking and breaking the curb stone, and finally bringing up with tremendous force against a good sized tree. The motorman of this car was seriously, perhaps fatally injured.

If traffic was delayed three hours, as stated in the agent's report, it shows either negligence or poor judgment on the part of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, as the physical conditions were not such as to require any considerable time to put the line into running order. There is approximately 2,000 feet of three per cent. grade and it is impossible to stop a car within 200 feet when moving at the average speed noted by the writer.

The reason for the 'stop' sign is evident when it is considered that the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park is located only 800 feet from the warning sign. Moreover, at a point perhaps 100 feet south of Willinck entrance is a large transfer point where the cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad and several lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system intersect, furnishing a further reason for the 'stop' sign.

During my examination of conditions in the vicinity I observed seventeen cars which passed over the line, and of this number only one car stopped at the warning point and probably this stop was due to the fact that a policeman stood on the steps of the car. I found by an examination of the records of the Police Precinct that sixty per cent of the accidents reported to that station happen on this grade in connection with southbound cars.

Respectfully,
(Signed) R. H. NEXSEN.

It was moved, and duly seconded, that the foregoing order be approved.

Ayes—Commissioners Willcox, McCarroll, Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

The Secretary presented a communication from Abel E. Blackmar, Counsel to the Commission, transmitting the following proposed draft of order for adoption by the Commission:

2200

ORDER No. 54.

In the Matter

of

The filing with the Public Service Commission for the First District of Tariff Schedules by express companies, as required by section 28 of the Public Service Commissions law.

It is hereby

Ordered, That each and every corporation, joint stock association, firm or individual doing an express business any part of which is exclusively within the First District, that is to say, in the counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, shall make and file with this Commission, at its office, No. 154 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and print and keep open to public inspection in the manner required by the Public Service Commissions Law, schedules showing the rates, fares and charges for the transportation of property between all points lying within the said First District.

The schedules shall until further order of this Commission be substantially in the following form:

They shall be entitled "Schedule made and filed by the" (here insert the name of the company filing the same), "pursuant to the requirements of section 28 of the Public Service Commissions Law, showing the rates, charges and regulations applicable to express transportation between points within the First District."

Below such caption shall be printed a statement of the classes into which such property is divided, if the property is classified for the purpose of fixing the charges for transportation.

Next following shall be printed thereon rules or regulations which may in any wise change, affect or determine any part or the aggregate of such rates or charges or the values of the service rendered.

Next thereunder shall be printed a schedule of the rates and charges as applied to each class of property, with a definite description of the territory containing the points to the transportation between which each separate rate is applicable.

The schedules shall be plainly printed in black ink on white paper, and so arranged as to exhibit clearly the information hereinabove required; further

Ordered, That this order take effect immediately, and that a certified copy of this order be served upon each express company affected thereby; and it is further

Ordered, That every such company within five (5) days, notify the Public Service Commission for the First District whether the terms of this order are accepted and will be obeyed.

It was moved, and duly seconded, that the form of proposed order as drafted, be adopted.

Ayes—Commissioners Willcox, McCarroll, Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

The Secretary presented a communication from Abel E. Blackmar, Counsel to the Commission, transmitting the following proposed draft of order:

ORDER No. 53.

In the Matter

of

The filing with the Public Service Commission for the First District, of Tariff Schedules by railroad corporations, in pursuance of section 28 of the Public Service Commissions Law.

It is hereby

Ordered, That all railroad corporations which are engaged in the local transportation of persons or property within the First District of the State of New York,

which includes the counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, shall make and file with this Commission at its office, No. 154 Nassau street, in The City of New York, and keep open to public inspection, schedules showing the rates, fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property within this State between each point upon its route within the First District, and all other points thereon within the said First District, and between each point upon its route within the said First District and all points within that district upon every route leased, operated or controlled by it; and between each point within the First District on its route or upon any route leased, controlled or operated by it, and all points within the First District upon the route of every common carrier, whenever a through route and joint rate shall have been established or ordered between any two such points. Such schedules shall be dated November 1, 1907, and shall be entitled "Schedules made and filed by the" (here insert name of the company filing the same), "pursuant to the requirements of section 28 of the Public Service Commissions Law applicable to transportation between points within the First District," and shall apply to all subsequent traffic until modified as provided by law. Such schedules shall contain all information required by section 28 of the Public Service Commissions Law. Until further ordered by this Commission they may be filed in any form which shall exhibit plainly the information so required to be given, provided, however, that the companies for whom a form of schedule has been prescribed by the Public Service Commission for the Second District shall follow such form so far as the same is applicable. All schedules of rates, fares and regulations filed as hereby required, shall, however, be limited to those affecting the local transportation of passengers and property between the points hereinabove designated, and the rates, fares and regulations governing passenger traffic shall precede in order in said schedules the rates, fares and regulations governing the transportation of property; it is further

Ordered, That this order shall take effect immediately, and that a certified copy of this order be served upon each railroad corporation affected thereby; and it is also further

Ordered, That every such corporation notify the Public Service Commission for the First District whether the terms of this order are accepted and will be obeyed. It was moved, and duly seconded, that the form of proposed order as drafted be adopted.

Ayes—Commissioners Willcox, McCarroll, Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.
Nays—None.
Carried.

Williamsburg plaza, and placing them on the proposed route. I have made an investigation into the number of persons now carried by the route running from the Grand Central station, and also the number now crossing the Brooklyn Bridge, who would be likely to use the proposed line. The surface congestion is already so great between the Manhattan Post Office and Delancey street that, in my opinion, the new route would be apt to do as much harm as good. It would not be proper to stop the operation of the line from the Grand Central to the Williamsburg Bridge, as it is now largely used, especially in rush hours, and it is quite possible that its discontinuance would cause some of the persons now using it to go south to the Brooklyn Bridge. The number of people who would use the proposed line is shown to be very small.

On this account, I report that for the present it is not advisable to take steps to install a surface route, such as has been proposed.

I append hereto the reports from the Inspectors' Department.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) E. M. BASSETT, Commissioner.

Commissioner Bassett presented the following order for adoption by the Commission:

2116 ORDER No. 56.

Edward Connors, Complainant,

vs.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Company,
Defendant.

This matter coming on upon the complaint of Edward Connors of No. 923 East Fourth street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, by which it appears that said complainant is aggrieved by acts done, or omitted to be done, by Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, said defendant, and set forth in said complaint, which are claimed to be in violation of some provision of law, or of the terms and conditions of defendant's franchise, or of an order of this Commission; now, upon reading and filing said complaint, it is

Ordered, That a copy of the said complaint be forwarded to said defendant, and that the matters therein complained of be satisfied or the charges in said complaint set forth be answered by said defendant within ten days after service upon it of this order, exclusive of the day of service.

The complaint is as follows:

BROOKLYN, October 24, 1907.

Commissioner BASSETT, Public Service Board:

DEAR SIR—Culver trains are run on 15-minute intervals, and on a 7½-minute interval to Kensington, between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m. In other words, every other train goes to Kensington only, and people living beyond this are obliged to wait 15 minutes for a train in either direction, and in most instances no waiting rooms are to be found, the patrons being obliged to face the cold and inclement weather conditions. Why not run through trains to Coney Island on a 7½-minute schedule, or one car so as to allow people some sort of transportation.

During the summer months six surface lines are operated between New York and Coney Island for the comfort of amusement seekers. Now one line (Reid avenue), and this line is operated between Coney Island and Delancey street, New York, and all persons are not destined to Delancey street bridge; therefore, if a person is late in reaching this train, that individual is subject to a 15-minute delay until the arrival of the following train. I would think it advisable to run more trolley lines, as it is almost incredulous to hear of such shocking conditions existing in a great city like Brooklyn.

Yours truly,
(Signed) EDWARD CONNORS,
923 East Fourth street, Parkville, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It was moved, and duly seconded, that the foregoing order be approved.
Ayes—Commissioners Willcox, McCarroll, Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.
Nays—None.
Carried.

1521

Commissioner Eustis made a verbal report in the matter of the plans for bridges at East One Hundred and Seventy-first street, and at St. Paul's place, Borough of The Bronx, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, An application from the City authorities for permission to construct an overhead foot bridge in East One Hundred and Seventy-first street and St. Paul's place, Borough of The Bronx, New York City, over the Harlem Railroad tracks, said application having been approved by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessees of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the plans for the construction of said bridges having also been approved by the City authorities, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the said railroad company having waived notice of the hearing on the application of The City of New York, and having also acquiesced in the request that the said application be granted; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Commission determines, under section 61 of the Railroad Law, that East One Hundred and Seventy-first street and St. Paul's place, Borough of The Bronx, New York City, shall cross the New York and Harlem Railroad, now leased to and operated by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, above the grade of such railroad and on an overhead bridge for foot traffic, and that the plans and statement of the expense for the construction of said bridges submitted and approved by the Chief Engineer and Borough President of the Borough of The Bronx on behalf of the City and by the Chief Engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on behalf of said company, be and the same hereby are approved by this Commission. And be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District be and hereby is authorized and directed to sign the approval of said plans and the expense on behalf of this Commission.

It was moved, and duly seconded, that the resolution be adopted.
Ayes—Commissioners Willcox, McCarroll, Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.
Nays—None.
Carried.

2003

Commissioner Maltbie presented the following report on the matter of the Fourth and Madison avenue lines of the New York City Railway Company:

To the Public Service Commission of the First District:

SIRS—Upon August 29 the Commission adopted an order directing that an inquiry be held upon September 16 to determine the adequacy of the service and equipment of the New York City Railway Company upon the line currently called "the Madison avenue line." In accordance therewith a hearing was held and evidence taken upon September 16, and continued upon September 23 and September 26, at which time the Commission received notice that Mr. Adrian H. Joline and Mr. Douglas Robinson had been appointed receivers for the company by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. An adjournment was then taken for the purpose of notifying the receivers of the hearing and of giving them an opportunity to be present personally or by counsel. Such notice, stating in full the matters to be inquired into and the specific directions in which the service might be improved, was served upon the receivers upon October 5.

Upon October 9 the hearing was resumed and the Counsel to the Commission presented a communication from the receivers transmitting a memorandum of instructions to the receivers issued by Judge Lacombe. This memorandum (page 140 of evidence of October 9) addressed to the receivers advised them that it would not be necessary for them to appear before the Commission. The receivers accepted this view and did not appear at any of the hearings, although the officers and counsel of the New York City Railway Company did appear and presented testimony. Subsequent hearings were held upon October 14 and October 16, at which time the hearing was closed at the request of the company, full opportunity having been given to it to present all of the data it desired to submit (see page 142, 166 and 200 of evidence of October 9).

The evidence taken at the hearings was given by Mr. M. H. Ryan, of the engineering staff of the Commission, and Mr. Oren Root, vice-president and general manager of the New York City Railway Company. Mr. Ryan, with the assistance of a number of other engineers from the staff of the Commission, had made a careful and thorough investigation of the service and equipment of the line and of the vehicular traffic, extending over a number of days in July, August and September, and presented a

On motion, duly seconded, it was

Resolved, That the bills enumerated be approved by this Commission, and forwarded to the Comptroller of The City of New York for payment.

Ayes—Commissioners Willcox, McCarroll, Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.
Nays—None.
Carried.

Commissioner Bassett presented the following report on the proposed surface line from the Post Office, Manhattan, to the Williamsburg Bridge, recommending that at the present time such a line was not advisable. On motion the report was ordered filed.

2429

October 23, 1907.

The purpose of this inquiry was to discover whether it would be feasible to operate a surface line from Manhattan Post Office to the Williamsburg plaza, for the purpose of deflecting some of the travel from the Brooklyn Bridge, especially in rush hours.

I had several conferences with Oren Root, Jr., on this subject, and he assented to taking the cars and men that now operate between the Grand Central station and

summary of this investigation in the form of tables and diagrammatic charts, which were placed in evidence and appear among the exhibits. Ample opportunity was given to the counsel for the street railway company to examine this evidence and to cross-examine Mr. Ryan, but the opportunity of cross-examination was not availed of.

"The Madison avenue line" extends from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue, as its northern terminal, to Ann street, Broadway and Park row, as its extreme southern terminal. A short branch runs from Fourth avenue west on Astor place to Broadway. From its northern terminus the line runs down Madison avenue to Forty-second street, through Forty-second street to Fourth avenue, down Fourth avenue and the Bowery to Broome street, through Broome street to Centre street, down Centre street and Park row to Ann street. The uptown cars follow the same route, except that they pass through Grand street, from Centre street to the Bowery and thence up the Bowery. During the evening rush hours some of the cars turn off from Forty-second street into Vanderbilt place, through Vanderbilt place to Forty-fourth street and through Forty-fourth street to Madison avenue. Not all of the cars upon this line are run from the extreme northern to the extreme southern terminus; a number are switched back at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and others at Eighty-sixth street. Certain runs also terminate at Astor place, others at the Brooklyn Bridge, and only a few go through to Ann street.

No other cars pass over this line between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Forty-second street, except the Eighty-sixth street crosstown cars which pass over the same tracks between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets. Three lines use the same tracks on Forty-second street, between Madison and Fourth avenues; two other lines use the Fourth avenue tracks between Forty-second street and Twenty-third street, one branching off at this point and the other continuing down to Delancey street, where it turns east to the Williamsburg Bridge. Two crosstown lines run over the same tracks on Grand street. All these facts are important because of the difficulty of running more cars over a portion of the line during rush hours.

The critical points upon this line, from the viewpoint of a possible increase in service, are three: Forty-second street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, and the intersections of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, and of Grand street and the Bowery. The first two points affect all of the cars run over the line, the last only those running below Astor place.

Mr. Root urged, as one reason why a better service had not been given, that it was impossible to pass a greater number of cars through these points than had been sent through, but he afterwards modified it (page 19 of evidence of September 16), to say that these limitations applied only to the rush hours between 5 and 6.30 p. m.

The observations taken by Mr. Ryan and his assistants (Exhibits 30 to 35) clearly show that even during rush hours a much larger number of cars could be sent north and south at the intersection of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, thus definitely removing this point from consideration as a limiting factor.

As to Forty-second street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, Mr. Ryan's evidence (Exhibits 7, 8 and 9) shows that even under present conditions it would be possible to pass many more cars through Forty-second street during the rush hours, and that during the remainder of the day a sufficient number of cars could be sent through to give adequate service. These facts were not denied by Mr. Root.

The congestion of vehicular and street car traffic was greatest at the intersection of Grand street and the Bowery. Mr. Ryan's evidence (Exhibits 6 and 10) indicate that no more cars could be operated through this intersection during the evening rush hours. The traffic upon other lines at this point is very heavy, and relief is much more needed upon them than upon the Madison avenue line. For this reason I have not recommended an increase in service during the evening rush hours below Astor place. It will be necessary to consider this phase of the problem more fully and to attempt to solve the congestion by rearrangement of the tracks or runs.

To determine whether the service was adequate or inadequate, Mr. Ryan and his assistants made a large number of observations at different points and upon different days.

This evidence (see especially Exhibits 2 to 5, 9, 13 to 15, 25a, 27 to 29, 31 and 32) shows that the service was inadequate to a greater or less degree during:

(1) The morning and evening rush hours: The number of persons standing at these hours was often very large. The congestion was worse during the evening than in the morning owing to the fact that the rush period in the evening is shorter than in the morning.

(2) The hours immediately preceding and following the rush hours: The extent of inadequacy was not so great as at the height of the rush hours and would have been much less if the schedule in force at the height of the traffic had been extended into the periods immediately preceding and following it.

(3) The early evening hours: An insufficient number of cars was run to accommodate the persons going to and from the theatres or to make social calls.

(4) The hours between noon and midnight upon Sundays, particularly just after noon and in the late evening: No explanation was offered for the inadequacy of the service upon Sunday. The number of passengers is very much less than upon any week day, and there is practically no vehicular traffic to interfere at any point upon the line (see page 20 of the evidence of September 23).

The service was also shown to be unsatisfactory in the following regards:

(5) Not infrequently cars were switched back at Eighty-sixth street which contained a number of passengers, who were unable to find seats in the car following (see Exhibit 17).

(6) Many of the cars did not bear a sign showing the destination of the run. This caused considerable inconvenience to the public and not infrequently accentuated the crowding in the other cars, for persons would wait until they found a car having the proper destination sign.

(7) No "run numbers" were displayed upon any of the cars, rendering it impossible to compare the actual operation of the cars with the schedule (see pages 89 and 90 of the evidence of September 23).

The traffic returns presented by Mr. Root (see Exhibits 20 to 25) were not in the same form as the returns presented by Mr. Ryan. Mr. Root reported for each half hour the total seating capacity of the cars passing certain points and the approximate number of passengers therein. The data in this form do not show how many persons were standing, or how many cars were overloaded, for unless the total number of vacant seats in all cars for the whole period was less than the total number of persons standing, the service would appear to be adequate. But every traffic manager knows and Mr. Root admitted (see pages 98 to 101 of the evidence of September 23) that it would be impossible to run the cars in such a manner that the seats would be filled in all the cars without having a large number of persons standing on many of the cars, and also that even where the tables showed that the number of vacant seats in certain cars did not exceed the number of persons standing in others, there must have been a considerable number of cars in which there were many persons standing. Further, it is true that at the beginning of a given half hour there might be a number of vacant seats and at the end of the half hour there might be a large number of persons standing, but if the two equalized each other the diagrams would show the service to be adequate. But what satisfaction is it to a passenger to know that there is a seat in some other car or that there is a seat to be had at some other time of the day, if it is not available when he wishes to use it? Thus analyzed, even the evidence presented by Mr. Root supports that presented by Mr. Ryan and demonstrates that for considerable periods during each day, Sundays as well as week days, the service on the Madison avenue line was not adequate or satisfactory.

To remedy the inadequacy of the service so far as possible under the present conditions in Forty-second street, and at Grand street and the Bowery, certain increases in the number of cars operated were suggested in the original order for the hearing. Before any evidence was taken it was thought that the company might be unable to comply with the order through an insufficiency of cars, but Mr. Root testified (page 21 of the evidence of September 16) that the company did have sufficient cars to comply with the increased service proposed, and that there was no reason, with one exception which will be noted later, why additional service could not be given immediately if ordered by the Commission. I have considered it advisable, therefore, to recommend that the order be put into effect immediately.

When the exhibits prepared by Mr. Root and Mr. Ryan are examined and compared with the suggested increase in the service, two facts should be kept in mind. The observations made by the Commission's inspectors were taken during the summer and the early part of September, when the traffic was lower than in ordinary months

and when the open cars were used. The seating capacity of an open car is fifty-five and of a closed car thirty-six. Hence, in order to give the same seating capacity during the late fall, winter and early spring it would be necessary to operate three cars for every two operated during the summer. In other words, when two open cars are taken off three closed cars should be put on. A still further increase of about 30 per cent. is necessary during the fall months because of the much heavier traffic at that period of the year (see Exhibit 18). All in all, then, nearly twice as many cars should be operated during the fall months as during the summer months upon the basis of seating capacity as compared with the number of passengers carried.

Regarding the advisability of ordering a larger number of cars to be run on the Madison avenue line, Mr. Root maintained that such an increase would not necessarily increase the carrying capacity of the line, upon the theory that the cars added would interfere with the maintenance of the headway. This point does not appear to me to be valid except possibly during the height of the evening rush hours. At other times certainly the headway will not be sufficiently reduced, even with the additional cars ordered, to interfere materially with the speed.

The one reason finally urged by Mr. Root why a larger number of cars had not been run, and why the service could not be improved, was that sufficient employees—motormen and conductors—could not be secured (pages 166 to 199 of the evidence of October 9, and particularly pages 183, 189 and 191). It is, perhaps, true that with the present wages, hours of labor, method of payment, uniforms and conditions of labor, a larger number of competent men could not be secured, but as these conditions are self-imposed and may be altered by the company at any time, and as the work is not hazardous or calling for any unusual amount of skill, it does not seem that the existence of conditions which may be altered by the company itself should be considered a bar to the maintenance of adequate service. If the conditions were to be made less attractive by the company than at present, a smaller number of men would work than are now working, and then this fact could be offered as a valid reason why the service should be made less adequate than at present. If the present conditions were bettered, the company would doubtless secure the requisite number of competent men.

The orders which I recommend should be adopted in conformity with the above facts are appended hereto, likewise the evidence taken in the several hearings held.

Respectfully,
(Signed) MILO R. MALTBIE,
Commissioner.

The following order was thereupon presented for adoption by the Commission:

2003

ORDER NO. 52.

In the Matter

of

The hearing on the motion of the Commission on the question of the adequacy of the service and equipment of the New York City Railway Company, in respect to the present service on the Madison and Fourth avenue lines.

Under order for hearing, made

August 29, 1907.

This matter, coming on upon the report of the hearing had herein on the 16th day of September, 1907, and it appearing that the said hearing was held by and pursuant to an order of this Commission made August 29, 1907, and returnable on the 16th day of September, 1907, and that the said order was duly served upon the New York City Railway Company and that the said service was by it duly acknowledged and that the said hearing was held by and before the Commission on the matters in said order specified on September 16, 1907, and by adjournment duly had, on September 23, 1907, and by adjournment duly had on September 26, 1907, and by adjournment duly had on October 9, 1907, and by adjournment duly had on October 14, 1907, and by adjournment duly had on October 16, 1907, and at all of said sessions Mr. Commissioner Maltbie presiding; and proof being taken and Abel E. Blackmar, Esq., appearing for the Commission at all of said sessions, James L. Quackenbush, Esq., appearing for the New York City Railway Company at the sessions of September 16, September 23, September 26, and Daniel S. Patterson, Esq., appearing for the New York City Railway Company at the sessions of October 9, October 14, October 16, and it appearing that in an action in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in equity, between the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Degnon Contracting Company, as complainants, and the New York City Railway Company, as defendant, an order was duly entered appointing Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson temporary receivers of the New York City Railway Company;

And it further appearing that on the 5th day of October, 1907, the said receivers were duly served with notice of continued hearing in this matter, held at the office of the Commission on October 9, 1907, which said notice advised the said receivers of the matters upon which the hearing was had and extended to them an opportunity to attend, introduce testimony and examine and cross-examine witnesses;

And, it further appearing that the said receivers elected not to attend at any of the hearings.

Now, it being made to appear by the proceedings upon the said hearing that the service of the New York City Railway Company in the transportation of persons in the First District on the Fourth avenue and Madison avenue lines has been and is unreasonable, improper and inadequate, in that the said New York City Railway Company does not run cars enough on its Fourth avenue and Madison avenue line, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Ann street and between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Astor place reasonably to accommodate the traffic offered for transportation to it, and that it is reasonably necessary to accommodate and transport the passengers offering themselves for transportation, and is and will be just, reasonable and proper that the said service of the said New York City Railway Company on Fourth avenue and Madison avenue should be supplemented and changed in the particulars hereinafter set forth upon the lines, at the points and at the times so hereinafter set forth:

Therefore, on motion of Abel E. Blackmar, Esq., Counsel to the Commission, it is Ordered, That the service of the New York City Railway Company on its Fourth and Madison avenue line be supplemented and changed as follows:

First—By running south from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, daily, except on Sundays, cars as follows:

Between 1 a. m. and 5 a. m., not less than six (6) cars per hour, to run at least as far south as Brooklyn Bridge.

Between 5 a. m. and 9 a. m., not less than one hundred and twenty (120) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., not less than three hundred and sixty (360) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Between 5 p. m. and 9 p. m., not less than one hundred and twenty (120) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Between 9 p. m. and 1 a. m., not less than one hundred (100) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Second—By running in addition to the cars prescribed in paragraph "First" above, south from One Hundred and Sixteenth street, daily except Sunday, cars as follows:

Between 5 a. m. and 9 a. m., not less than sixty (60) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., not less than forty (40) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Between 5 p. m. and 9 p. m., not less than forty (40) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Third—By running north from Brooklyn Bridge at least as far north as One Hundred and Sixteenth street, daily except Sunday, cars as follows:

Between 6 a. m. and 9 a. m., not less than ninety (90) cars.

Between 9 a. m. and 4.30 p. m., not less than two hundred and thirty (230) cars.

Between 4.30 p. m. and 9 p. m., not less than one hundred and ten (110) cars.

Between 9 p. m. and 1 a. m., not less than seventy (70) cars.

Fourth—By running north from Astor place, in addition to the cars prescribed in paragraph "Third" above, daily except Sunday, at least as far north as One Hundred and Sixteenth street, cars as follows:

Between 5 p. m. and 9 p. m., not less than one hundred and forty (140) cars.

Between 9 p. m. and 1 a. m., not less than sixty (60) cars.

Fifth—By running on Sundays south from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, cars as follows:

Between 1 a. m. and 5 a. m., not less than six (6) cars in each hour, to run as far south as Ann street.

Between 5 a. m. and 10 a. m., not less than one hundred (100) cars, to run as far south as Ann street.

Between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., not less than one hundred and forty (140) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Between 1 p. m. and 7 p. m., not less than three hundred (300) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Between 7 p. m. and 1 a. m., not less than two hundred and forty (240) cars, to run at least as far south as Astor place.

Sixth—By running on Sundays, north from Ann street, cars as follows, to run at least as far north as One Hundred and Sixteenth street:

Between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., not less than ninety (90) cars.

Between 1 p. m. and 7 p. m., not less than two hundred (200) cars.

Between 7 p. m. and 1 a. m., not less than one hundred and eighty (180) cars.

Seventh—By running on Sundays, in addition to the cars prescribed in paragraph "Sixth" above, north from Astor place, at least as far north as One Hundred and Sixteenth street, cars as follows:

Between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., not less than sixty (60) cars.

Between 1 p. m. and 7 p. m., not less than one hundred and twenty (120) cars.

Between 7 p. m. and 1 a. m., not less than ninety (90) cars.

And it is further

Ordered, That this order shall take effect November 1, 1907; and it is further

Ordered, That this order shall continue in force for a period of two (2) years from and after the taking effect of the same but without prejudice to an order for further or additional hearings and action thereon by the Commission in respect of anything herein prescribed prior to the expiration of said period of two (2) years; and it is further

Ordered, That the provisions of this order shall apply to and be binding upon Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, as Receivers of the New York City Railway Company, and shall apply to and be binding upon their successors in the same manner as the New York City Railway Company would be bound if the Receivers were not in possession; and it is further

Ordered, That before November 1, 1907, the New York City Railway Company and Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, as Receivers of the New York City Railway Company, notify the Public Service Commission for the First District whether the terms of this order are accepted and will be obeyed.

It was moved, and duly seconded, that the foregoing order be approved.

Ayes—Commissioners Willcox, McCarroll, Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Jamaica, who frankly admitted that this through service would make it too easy for people to do their buying elsewhere than at Jamaica.

It is with a strict regard for the truth that I say there was objection from a few property owners. But while this opposition was not at all representative of public sentiment, it was influential, and it was readily organized. The opposition to the new service got busy, and prevailed upon the Board of Aldermen to adopt, on November 10, 1903, an ordinance forbidding the operation of the 'L' trains on the surface along Jamaica avenue, between Cypress Hills and Jamaica. Mayor Low granted a public hearing on December 3, and for lack of organization the thousands who thought the through service a good thing were not fairly represented. But the few property owners and some business men of Jamaica who had no occasion to travel daily to and from Brooklyn and Manhattan, were on hand with vigorous condemnation. And so it came about that on December 8, at noon, Mayor Low signed the ordinance, and the running of 'L' trains over the incline to Jamaica ceased.

Then the public awoke and realized that it should have been represented at the hearing before the Mayor. After Mayor McClellan went into office on January 1, 1904, it was decided to make an effort to have the matter reopened. There was a representative awakening of public sentiment in the territory lying between Cypress Hills and Jamaica, petitions were prepared, and there was no difficulty in getting thousands of signatures of those who favored the through 'L' train service. The Board of Aldermen was appealed to, a thorough investigation was made by the Railroad Committee of the Board, which reached the conclusion that the public wanted the service as a great convenience, and on March 30, 1904, the Board adopted the recommendation of the Committee, and rescinded the ordinance forbidding the operation of the trains on the surface of Jamaica avenue.

This was brought about entirely by the working of aroused public sentiment, independent of any effort of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit which had no part in bringing about the rescinding of the ordinance, and did not even promise that the through service would be resumed if the privilege of so doing were restored. It was a case of the public 'putting it up' to the railroad people to resume the service, which they have never seen fit to do. The refusal to do so was taken as a hint of a vindictive policy on the part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which showed itself more clearly in the refusal of the company to restore the transfer privilege from the 'L' to the surface cars at Cypress Hills, which had been in effect before the through service was inaugurated. The company was forced to give this transfer privilege later, but we suburbanites have been made to feel that the company was venting its spite upon us for the inconvenience it was put to in having to withdraw the operation of trains over the incline. And this, notwithstanding that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit knows very well that those who have been made to suffer took no part in the opposition that caused the withdrawal of the service.

For three years and a half the railroad company has had the right to make use of the incline at Cypress Hills, but it has never offered any explanation of why it has not availed itself of the privilege. The company seems to have adopted a deliberately negative policy toward the Cypress Hills situation and as if to emphasize this, a fence is now being built—a high fence—at the foot of the incline, along the building line of Jamaica avenue. The object of this step, presumably, is to hide the incline from view so that it will not be a constant reminder to the public of what might be. Meanwhile the traffic demands for better service to points beyond Cypress Hills has steadily increased. Within the past three years 100 or more houses have been built and occupied not more than a couple of blocks from my home, and this sort of thing has been going on all along the line of Jamaica avenue.

The company has made it appear that it would resist as long as possible doing the obvious thing of resuming the use of the Cypress Hills incline, and, from necessarily regular observations of the slipshod management of its affairs at this point, I am convinced that in the matter of a satisfactory through service, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will only do what it is forced to do for the accommodation of the public.

I will not assert that the through 'L' train service given for six months following Decoration Day, 1903, was an unqualified success. There were some objectionable features, such as the frequent tooting of a shrill whistle. But it went far toward realizing a truly long felt want for an improved service past Cypress Hills, and, if it had been given a fair trial, it might have been so modified as to eliminate objectionable features.

We suburban residents feel we have a right to expect that the use of the incline shall be resumed in the interest of the public. At the hearing to-morrow will you not insist that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit shall utilize the incline or show cause why it should not do so.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. BLACK,

No. 49 Wyckoff avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

1383

The Secretary said that a communication had been received from Chief Engineer Rice, approving the transfer of Frank G. Doran, Architectural Draughtsman, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, to the Department of Bridges.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

Resolved, That the transfer of Frank G. Doran to the Department of Bridges be approved

Ayes—Commissioners Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

1373

The Secretary announced that a letter had been received from the Secretary of the Flushing Association, Flushing, Long Island, inclosing a resolution of the said association, requesting the Commission to withhold from the interests controlling the Belmont tunnel a franchise for its operation except the same can be operated for a single five-cent fare from any portion of Queens covered by the New York and Queens County trolley system to the Grand Central Station of Manhattan, with a transfer connection to the subway and elevated and surface lines in Manhattan for an additional three cents.

The matter, on motion, duly seconded, was referred to Commissioner Bassett.

The Secretary presented the following letter from the Chief Engineer, which, on motion, was referred to Commissioner Eustis:

2132

October 28, 1907.
TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Esq., Secretary, Public Service Commission for the First District:

DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 25th inclosing copy of a communication received from Michael J. Kennedy, Commissioner of the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. I will say in regard thereto that three of the contracts now under preparation cover the portion of Fourth avenue from Atlantic avenue to Forty-first street. In constructing this route the parkways will all be eliminated or destroyed for the time being, or until the work is completed. We have a clause in the contract, a copy of which clause I submit herewith, which I think furnishes the information Mr. Kennedy desires.

The trees in the parkways will be destroyed if not removed before the contractor begins work, and I can see no reason why the Park Commissioner should not remove them within the district mentioned. This, however, would relieve the contractor of the responsibility to replace the trees, as he is required only to replace the trees and shrubs destroyed by him.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEORGE S. RICE, Chief Engineer.

Commissioner Maltbie offered the following resolution:

1474

Resolved, That the New York and Queens Gas Company be relieved of so much of the order of this Commission, dated September 30, 1907, as required the said company to install two meter provers, and that the said company be required to have installed one meter prover.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted.

Ayes—Commissioners Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Commissioner Eustis presented the following order for adoption by the Commission:

O-146

ORDER No. 57.

Order for Hearing by Commissioner Eustis.

John E. Thompson,
Complainant,
vs.

Union Railway Company of New York
City and Interborough Rapid Transit
Company,
Defendants.

Upon the complaint and answers of Union Railway Company of New York City and Interborough Rapid Transit Company,

Ordered, That upon the matters therein a hearing be had on the 15th day of November, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or at any time or times to which the same may be adjourned, at the rooms of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

To the end that the Commission may make such order or orders in the premises as shall be just and reasonable; further

Ordered, That John E. Thompson, complainant, and the Union Railway Company of New York City and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company be given at least ten days' notice of such hearing by service upon each of them, either personally or by mail, of a certified copy of this order, and that at such hearing each of them be afforded all reasonable opportunity for presenting evidence and examining and cross-examining witnesses as to the matters aforesaid.

Dated New York, October 30, 1907.

(Signed) JOHN E. EUSTIS, Commissioner.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing order be and the same hereby is approved and confirmed and ordered filed in the office of the Commission.

Ayes—Commissioners Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Commissioner Eustis presented the following order for adoption by the Commission:

O-146

ORDER No. 58.

Order for Answer by Commissioner Eustis.

John E. Thompson,
Complainant,
vs.

New York City Interborough Railway
Company,
Defendant.

This matter coming on upon the complaint of John E. Thompson, of No. 172 West One Hundred and Ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by which it appears that said complainant is aggrieved by acts done or omitted to be done by New York City Interborough Railway Company, said defendant, and set forth in said complaint, which are claimed to be in violation of some provision of the law, or of the terms and conditions of defendant's franchise, or of an order of this Commission.

Now, on said complaint, it is

Ordered, That a copy of the said complaint be forwarded to said defendant, and that the matters therein complained of be satisfied, or the charges in said complaint set forth be answered by said defendant within ten days after service upon it of this order, exclusive of the day of service.

Dated New York, October 30, 1907.

(Signed) JOHN E. EUSTIS, Commissioner.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing order be and the same hereby is approved and confirmed and ordered filed in the office of the Commission.

Ayes—Commissioners Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Commissioner Eustis presented the following order for adoption by the Commission:

O-112

ORDER No. 59.

Order for Hearing by Commissioner Eustis.

Grant Smith, Complainant,
vs.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company,
Defendant.

Upon the complaint and answer of Interborough Rapid Transit Company,

Ordered, That upon the matters herein a hearing be had on the 12th day of November, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon or at any time or times to which the same may be adjourned, at the rooms of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

To the end that the Commission may make such order or orders in the premises as shall be just and reasonable; further

Ordered, That Grant Smith, said complainant, of No. 301 Hanover Square Building, New York, and Interborough Rapid Transit Company be given at least ten days' notice of such hearing by service upon each of them, either personally or by mail, of a certified copy of this order, and that at such hearing they be afforded all reasonable opportunity for presenting evidence and examining and cross-examining witnesses as to the matters aforesaid.

Dated New York, October 30, 1907.

(Signed) JOHN E. EUSTIS, Commissioner.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing order be and the same hereby is approved and confirmed and ordered filed in the office of the Commission.

Ayes—Commissioners Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Commissioner Bassett presented the following order for adoption by the Commission:

2009

ORDER No. 60.

In the Matter
of

The order for hearing issued to the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, regarding improvement and additional equipment and appliances.

An order having been made herein, on the 13th day of September, 1907, requiring the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company to supplement its equipment and appliances in a certain manner, and the same having been duly served on the said company on the 14th day of September, 1907, and said company having assented to all the items of said order, excepting as to item which required ten new combination cars, and as to that item the said company requested that the hearing be reopened in order that new testimony might be given. According to this request, this hearing was thereupon reopened as to that item, and further testimony was taken on the 1st day of October, 1907, and the 21st day of October, 1907, by this Commission on the matters specified.

Mr. Commissioner Bassett for the Commission, and Mr. Dykman, of Dykman & Kuhn, attended for and on behalf of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

Now, it being made to appear, by proceedings upon said hearing, that the equipment and appliances of said Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are inadequate in the particulars hereinafter mentioned, and that it will be just, reasonable and proper that the equipment and appliances of the said Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company should be supplemented in the particulars hereinafter set forth.

Therefore, on motion of Abel E. Blackmar, Counsel for the Commission, it is

Ordered, as follows, to wit:

(1) That the said Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company provide ten new car bodies, with as great seating capacity as any that are now operated by said company, each with new double fifty-horse power equipments complete, and each with new trucks, for use on its Smith street line, on or before the 1st day of February, 1908; it is further

Ordered, That this order shall take effect at once, and shall continue in force until complied with in every particular, and that within five days of the service of this order, the said Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company shall notify the Public Service Commission whether the terms of this order are accepted and will be obeyed.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing order be and the same hereby is approved and confirmed and ordered filed in the office of the Commission.

Ayes—Commissioners Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Commissioner Bassett—"I point out, Mr. Commissioner, that the date is substantially as early as had been fixed in our earlier hearing, but the character of the car is not combination, but what is considered to be a more suitable and a stronger car."

Commissioner Bassett—"I have a ten day notice in the matter of Robert E. Anthony, complainant against Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, to be sent to the company to satisfy or answer within ten days."

On motion, the said notice was adopted.

Ayes—Commissioners Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

The complaint and the ten day notice thereon are as follows:

2231

October 29, 1907.

Public Service Commission for the First District:

GENTLEMEN—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is now laying, and have had delivered to them at the site for laying, steel rails to be used upon the Highway Bridge at Avenue C and Brighton Beach Division of the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

The roadbed of the Brighton Beach Division has been depressed at this point under the Brooklyn Grade Crossing Commission, and this Highway Bridge takes the place of the crossing at grade of Avenue C over the right-of-way of the Brighton Beach Railroad.

The rail above mentioned is of the type used upon steam railroads and known as a "T" rail, and is not a proper rail to be used where vehicles have to make use of the street.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ROBERT E. ANTHONY.

ORDER No. 61.

Robert E. Anthony,
Complainant.

vs.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company,
Defendant.

This matter coming on upon the complaint of Robert E. Anthony of No. 353 East Seventeenth street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, by which it appears that said complainant is aggrieved by acts done or omitted to be done by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, said defendant, and set forth in said complaint, which are claimed to be in violation of some provision of law, or of the terms and conditions of defendant's franchise, or of an order of this Commission.

Now, upon reading and filing the said complaint, it is

Ordered, That a copy of the said complaint be forwarded to said defendant, and that the matters therein complained of be satisfied or the charges in said complaint set forth be answered by said defendant within ten days after service upon it of this order, exclusive of the day of service.

It was moved and seconded that the foregoing order be approved and confirmed, and filed in the office of the Commission.

Ayes—Commissioners Bassett, Maltbie, Eustis.

Nays—None.

Carried.

TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, SECRETARY.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The following schedules form a brief extract of the transactions of the office of the Corporation Counsel for the week ending December 14, 1907, as required by section 1546 of the Greater New York Charter.

Note—The City of New York, or the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York, is defendant, unless otherwise mentioned.

SCHEDULE "A."

Suits and Special Proceedings Instituted.

Court.	Register and Folio.	When Commenced.	Title of Action.	Nature of Action.
Supreme...	69 87	Dec. 9, 1907	Lyden, George (ex rel.), vs. Patrick J. Reville	Mandamus to compel approval of plans for erection of building, Gun Hill rd., Bronx.
Sup., K. Co.	69 88	Dec. 9, 1907	Sands, Mamie, vs. Long Island Railroad Co. and ano.....	Personal injuries, fall over stone bulkhead of roadbed, Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, \$10,000.
Sup., K. Co.	69 88	Dec. 9, 1907	Sands, James H., vs. Long Island Railroad Co. and ano.....	For loss of services of wife, injured, fall, stone bulkhead of roadbed, Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, \$2,000.
Municipal...	69 90	Dec. 9, 1907	Callahan, Bernard, vs. Thomas F. O'Connor.	To recover a chattel.
Supreme...	69 94	Dec. 9, 1907	Jager, Max.....	Personal injuries, run over by Street Cleaning cart, Ridge st., \$5,000.
City.....	69 91	Dec. 9, 1907	McMahon, Mary.....	Personal injuries, fall, ice, Grand st., \$2,000.
City.....	69 92	Dec. 9, 1907	McMahon, John.....	For loss of services of wife, injured, fall, ice, Grand st., \$2,000.
Sup., K. Co.	69 93	Dec. 9, 1907	Field, Charles W., vs. the City and ano.....	Balance of salary as Chief Clerk, Bd. of Education, Brooklyn, \$3,513.89.
Sup., Q. Co.	69 102	Dec. 9, 1907	Carroll, Bernard J. (ex rel.), vs. Joseph Berl and ano.....	Mandamus to compel reinstatement as Laborer, Bureau of Highways.
Municipal...	69 103	Dec. 9, 1907	Rosenbluth, Joseph, by guardian	Personal injuries, run into by Street Cleaning cart, E. 107th st., \$500.
Sup., Q. Co.	69 104	Dec. 9, 1907	Interstate Paving Co...	Balance on contract for paving 9th ave., Broadway to Jamaica ave., Queens, \$2,777.98.

Court.	Register and Folio.	When Commenced.	Title of Action.	Nature of Action.
Supreme...	69 105	Dec. 9, 1907	De Salvo, Alfonso (Matter of).....	For order dispensing with lost mortgage.
Supreme...	69 106	Dec. 9, 1907	Parker, Sarah E. (Matter of).....	For order dispensing with lost mortgage.
Sup., K. Co.	69 107	Dec. 10, 1907	Caputo, Vincenzo, vs. Kosmos Engineering Co. and ano.....	For loss of services of son, injured, run over by car, Front st., Brooklyn, \$5,000.
Supreme...	69 108	Dec. 10, 1907	City of New York vs. Sophia R. C. Furniss, etc.	To recover personal tax.
Supreme...	69 109	Dec. 10, 1907	McMahon, John, vs. George B. McClellan.	To restrain election of a President of Borough of Manhattan.
Supreme...	69 110	Dec. 10, 1907	McMahon, John, vs. Peter J. Dooling.	To restrain election of a President of Borough of Manhattan.
Sup., W. Co.	69 111	Dec. 11, 1907	County of Westchester vs. Wakefield Park Realty Co. et al.	To acquire property by condemnation for sewerage purposes.
Supreme...	69 113	Dec. 11, 1907	Mangin, Patrick (Matter of).....	Appeal, in re Broadway, 122d and 135th sts., for rapid transit purposes.
Sup., K. Co.	69 112	Dec. 11, 1907	De Castro, Susan C. (ex rel.), vs. Herman A. Metz and ano.	Mandamus to compel payment of judgment.
Supreme...	69 114	Dec. 11, 1907	Chelsea Supply Co. (ex rel.) vs. Robert W. Hebbard	Mandamus to compel acceptance of bid for furnishing supplies for year 1908.
Supreme...	69 115	Dec. 11, 1907	Hyman, Sundel, vs. Isaac Stroh et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Supreme...	69 116	Dec. 11, 1907	Canfield, Katie.....	Personal injuries, fall down stairs of Staten Island ferryboat, \$5,000.
Municipal...	69 117	Dec. 11, 1907	Garvey, William, vs. the City and ano.	Personal injuries, collision of vehicle, W. 45th st., \$500.
Supreme...	69 118	Dec. 12, 1907	Gallo, Joseph, and ano. (ex rel.) vs. Herman A. Metz.	Mandamus to compel payment of certain sum, contract for laying mains on 7th ave.
Supreme...	69 119	Dec. 12, 1907	Comrado, Maria (ex rel.), vs. Patrick J. Reville	Mandamus to compel approval of plans for building, Carroll lane and Washington ave.
Supreme...	69 122	Dec. 12, 1907	Eden Musee American Co., Ltd., vs. Theodore A. Bingham.	To restrain interference with exhibition on Sundays.
Municipal...	69 124	Dec. 12, 1907	Anagnos, George, vs. Thomas F. O'Connor.	To recover a chattel.
Mun., B'k'n	69 120	Dec. 12, 1907	Thomas, George, vs. the City et al.	To foreclose lien.
Supreme...	69 121	Dec. 12, 1907	Keirns, Patrick, as executor, vs. Colorado Realty Co. et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Sup., K. Co.	69 123	Dec. 12, 1907	Wood, Agnes G.	Personal injuries, fall, defective sidewalk, Carlton ave., Brooklyn, \$20,000.
Municipal...	69 126	Dec. 13, 1907	Gilbert, Morris, vs. John H. Tiernan et al.	To recover harness and wagon.
Supreme...	69 125	Dec. 13, 1907	Kenna, Frank L., infant, by guardian, vs. the City and ano.	Personal injuries, thrown from wagon, defective pavement, White st., \$10,000.
Supreme...	69 127	Dec. 13, 1907	Watson, Jesse, as trustee, etc.	Summons only served.
Sup., K. Co.	69 128	Dec. 13, 1907	Clark, Mary.....	Personal injuries, fall, defective sidewalk, Sea Breeze ave., near W. 3d st., Brooklyn, \$20,000.
Sup., W. Co.	69 129	Dec. 13, 1907	County of Westchester vs. George Morris Popham et al.	To acquire property by condemnation for sewerage purposes.
Supreme...	69 130	Dec. 13, 1907	St. John, Gamaliel C., as executor, vs. David G. Ludins et al.	To foreclose mortgage.
Sup., K. Co.	69 131	Dec. 13, 1907	Rourke Realty Co. vs. Catherine Close et al.	Action in partition to divide premises, 10th and 11th aves., Brooklyn.
Sup., K. Co.	69 132	Dec. 13, 1907	Rourke Realty Co. vs. International Protective Co-operative Co. and ano.	Action in partition to divide premises, Lot No. 7, Block 1161, 30th Ward, Brooklyn.
Supreme...	69 133	Dec. 13, 1907	Connor, Peter, and ano. vs. the City et al.	To foreclose lien.
Sup., K. Co.	69 134	Dec. 13, 1907	Blumenthal, Louis.....	Personal injuries, thrown from wagon, hole in pavement, Broadway, Brooklyn, \$5,000.
Supreme...	69 135	Dec. 14, 1907	Scherrer, Louisa (Matter of).....	For order dispensing with lost mortgage.
Mun., B'k'n	69 136	Dec. 14, 1907	O'Neil, Martha A.	Balance of salary, Superintendent of Training School for Nurses, Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, \$275.

"Prevailing Rate of Wages" Actions.

Folio.	Commenced.	Title of Action.	Nature of Action.
69 95	Dec. 9, 1907	Yung, Margaret (Matter of the claim of).....	For damages, re change of grade of Railroad ave., Jamaica to Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, \$200.
69 96	Dec. 9, 1907	Hollien, Henry, and ano. (Matter of the claim of).....	For damages, re change of grade of Railroad ave., Jamaica to Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, \$200.
69 97	Dec. 9, 1907	Noll, George H., and ano. (Matter of the claim of).....	For damages, re change of grade of Railroad ave., Jamaica to Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, \$200.
69 98	Dec. 9, 1907	Dilts, William A. H., and ano. (Matter of the claim of).....	For damages, re change of grade of Railroad ave., Jamaica to Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, \$500.
69 99	Dec. 9, 1907	Kusterko, Albert (Matter of the claim of).....	For damages, re change of grade of Railroad ave., Jamaica to Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, \$200.
69 100	Dec. 9, 1907	Kaufman, Henry (Matter of the claim of).....	For damages, re change of grade of Railroad ave., Jamaica to Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, \$200.
69 101	Dec. 9, 1907	Fleming, Annie (Matter of the claim of).....	For damages, re change of grade of Railroad ave., Jamaica to Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, \$150.

*SCHEDULE "B."**Judgments, Orders and Decrees Entered.*

Ella E. Kilborn vs. Board of Education—Entered order discontinuing action without costs.

City of New York vs. Antonio G. Pucci et al.—Entered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,605.41.

Frederick Walter vs. G. B. McClellan et al.—Entered judgment on order of remittitur from Court of Appeals for \$193.53 costs in favor of defendant.				
Kobbe Company vs. J. F. Ahearn et al.—Entered Appellate Division order affirming order denying motion to continue injunction.				
Frank L. Tyson vs. Board of Education—Entered Appellate Division order denying motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals.				
City of New York vs. M. Wineburgh Advertising Company—Entered Appellate Division order affirming Appellate Term order affirming judgment of Municipal Court in favor of plaintiff.				
City of New York vs. Charles P. Holzderber—Entered Appellate Division order unanimously affirming judgment in favor of plaintiff.				
Frank L. St. John, as Administrator—Order entered discontinuing action without costs.				
Donald Grant—Entered judgment on Appellate Division order of affirmance for \$85.15 costs in favor of defendant.				
Kate L. Moran vs. Board of Education—Entered judgment on Appellate Division order of affirmance for \$105.05 costs in favor of defendant.				
City of New York vs. Aetna Indemnity Company and Another—Order entered discontinuing action without costs.				
Hugh Corrigan vs. Patrick Glennon et al.—Entered judgment in favor of the defendants, dismissing the complaint and for \$106.85 costs.				
People ex rel. American Tube Stamping Company vs. L. Purdy et al.—Order entered vacating assessment on relator's personal property for 1907.				
People ex rel. Arthur Hagen vs. L. Purdy et al.—Order entered reducing assessment on relator's personal property for 1907 to \$5,000.				
Patrick H. Roche vs. R. G. Monroe—Order entered granting plaintiff leave to serve an amended complaint.				
People ex rel. Sarah Cooper Hewitt vs. F. A. O'Donnell et al.—Order entered confirming referee's report and reducing assessment on relator's real property for 1904 and 1905 to \$128,000.				
United Electric Light and Power Company—Order entered discontinuing action without costs.				
Christopher Harford—Entered order discontinuing action without costs.				
Michael Healy, an Infant, vs. City of New York et al.—Order entered discontinuing action without costs.				
People ex rel. William Goodman and Another vs. F. A. O'Donnell et al.—Order entered reducing assessment on relators' personal property for 1905 to \$8,683.				
Daniel Higbie vs. Board of Education—Entered Appellate Division order affirming judgment dismissing complaint, with costs to defendant.				
Thomas Marron—Entered judgment in favor of the defendant upon the merits and for \$200.07 costs.				
People ex rel. George Hartman vs. L. Purdy et al.—Order entered granting relator's motion for peremptory writ of mandamus.				
Mary C. Faunce—Entered judgment in favor of the defendant on the merits and for \$117 costs.				
Fannie Scannell—Entered judgment in favor of the defendant on the merits and for \$113 costs.				
Mary E. Nolan vs. City of New York et al.—Entered judgment in favor of the defendants on the merits and for \$129 costs.				
People ex rel. Delmar S. Gardner vs. W. McAdoo et al.—Entered judgment on order of remittitur from Court of Appeals for \$105.50 costs in favor of defendants.				
People ex rel. William Gow vs. T. A. Bingham—Entered order denying relator's motion for peremptory writ of mandamus.				
Rita Davol—Entered order granting leave to defendant to serve an amended answer upon payment of \$20 costs.				
People ex rel. William J. Burns vs. W. F. Baker et al.—Order entered granting relator's motion for peremptory writ of mandamus.				
<i>Judgments Were Entered in Favor of the Plaintiffs in the Following Actions.</i>				
Date.	Name.	Register and Folio.	Amount.	
1907.				
Nov. 22	Slaven, Barney	56 46	\$350 00	
Nov. 29	Irving, James	67 126	250 00	
Dec. 3	New York City Railway Company (C-4).....	63 51	105 50	
Dec. 4	Diestel, Theodore	68 12	536 90	
Dec. 5	Carney, John F.	67 228	162 84	
Dec. 6	Congress Brewing Company.....	66 258	1,912 93	
Dec. 7	Murphy, Peter J.	68 292	300 72	
Dec. 9	Sherman, Henry R.	54 139	530 69	
Dec. 11	Coldwell Lawn Mowing Company.....	54 141	900 00	
Dec. 12	Hogan, Mary, administratrix.....	68 6	2,250 00	
Dec. 12	Dunlop, Charles	64 74	1,631 45	

*SCHEDULE "C."**Record of Court Work.*

Jennie deG. Monahan vs. City of New York et al.—Motion to change venue to Suffolk County, argued before Greenbaum, J. No opposition on part of City. C. A. O'Neil for the City.

In re Mary Walsh—Motion for order directing Register to discharge mortgage submitted to Greenbaum, J. Decision reserved. C. A. O'Neil for the City.

John H. Devlin—Argued at Appellate Division. Decision reserved. T. Farley for the City. "Judgment affirmed with costs."

Anna Speck, an infant, etc.—Motion to open default in service of complaint submitted to Greenbaum, J., and granted. C. F. Miller for the City.

Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, Dock Improvement—Hearing on petition for appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal and answer of South Brooklyn Railway Company, argued before Kelly, J. Decision reserved. C. D. Olendorf for the City.

Mary Hogan as Administratrix—Tried before Guy, J., and a jury. Verdict for plaintiff on consent for \$2,250. C. F. Collins for the City.

Clara Jones—Tried before Bruce, J., and a jury. Verdict for defendant. J. G. Britt for the City.

Charles S. White vs. City of New York et al.—Complaint dismissed by default before Giegerich, J. J. A. Stover for the City.

Frank Scagel—Tried before Joseph, J., and a jury in Municipal Court. Verdict for plaintiff for \$150. Motion to set aside verdict argued. Decision reserved. J. W. Goff, Jr., for the City.

People ex rel. John P. Burns vs. F. J. Lantry—Motion for mandamus, reargued before Fitzgerald, J. Decision reserved. R. E. T. Riggs for the City. "Alternative writ allowed."

People ex rel. Bernard Rauch vs. T. A. Bingham et al.—Motion for peremptory writ of mandamus, submitted to Carr, J. Decision reserved. E. S. Malone for the City.

In re Fannie Schwartz—Motion for order directing Register to discharge mortgage, submitted to Greenbaum, J. Decision reserved. C. A. O'Neil for the City.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company—Tried before Leventritt, J. Decision reserved. L. H. Hahlo for the City.

People ex rel. Union Club vs. F. A. O'Donnell et al. (1905); People ex rel. Same vs. F. Raymond et al. (1906)—Tried before Davis, J. Decision reserved. C. A. Peters for the City.

Morris & Cummings Dredging Company—Submitted at Appellate Division. Decision reserved. T. Connolly for the City. "Judgment affirmed with costs."

Julia R. Kelsey—Argued at Appellate Division. Decision reserved. T. Connolly for the City.

John McMahon vs. G. B. McClellan et al.; John McMahon vs. P. J. Dooling et al.—Motions to continue injunctions pendente lite, argued before Greenbaum, J. Decision reserved. G. L. Sterling for the City. "Motions denied."

Eden Musee American Company vs. T. A. Bingham et al.—Motion to continue injunction pendente lite, argued before Greenbaum, J. Decision reserved. T. Farley for the City.

People ex rel. George Kemp Real Estate Company vs. F. A. O'Donnell et al.—Reference proceeded and adjourned. W. H. King for the City.

In re East River Gas Company—Reference proceeded and adjourned. W. P. Burr for the City.

Rita Davol—Motion for leave to serve an amended answer, argued before Carr, J. Decision reserved. S. K. Probasco for the City.

Robert Crumney; Thomas Seymour; Belinda Rabbit; Louis J. Bohne; Paul H. Bohne—Complaints dismissed by default before Marean, J. S. K. Probasco for the City.

Gustaf Birch, an infant, etc.—Argued at Court of Appeals. Decision reserved. J. D. Bell for the City.

Marguerite Miller—Tried before Kelly, J., and a jury. Verdict for plaintiff for \$500. P. E. Callahan for the City.

Mary S. Jackson; Edwin Welch—Complaints dismissed by default before Marean, J. S. K. Probasco for the City.

Rose Ruckert, as Administratrix—Argued at Court of Appeals. Decision reserved. J. D. Bell for the City.

Hearings Before Commissioners of Estimate in Condemnation Proceedings.

Brooklyn Bridge Terminal, three hearings; Willard Parker Hospital; Pier 36, East River Dock; one hearing each. C. D. Olendorf for the City.

Rapid Transit (Westchester avenue), two hearings; Rapid Transit (New York Dock Company); Twentieth and Twenty-first streets school site; one hearing each. J. J. Squier for the City.

Rapid Transit (Fort George), two hearings. H. W. Mayo for the City.

SCHEDULE "D."

Contracts, etc., Drafted, Examined and Approved as to Form.

Department.	Contracts Approved as to Form.	Contracts Examined and Returned for Revision.	Advertisements Approved as to Form.
Health Department	6	..	3
Board of Education	4	1	2
Park Department	4	..	2
Department of Correction	1	..	1
Board of City Record	1	..	..
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	..	2	..
Police Department	..	14	..
Fire Department	..	1	..
Dock Department	..	1	..
Street Cleaning Department	..	1	..
Total	16	20	8

Bonds Approved.

Finance Department	4
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Leases Approved.

Sinking Fund Commissioners	6
Dock Department	1
Finance Department	1

Total 8

Releases Approved.

Finance Department	2
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SCHEDULE "E."

Opinions Rendered to the Various Departments.

Department.	Opinions Rendered.
Finance Department	16
Board of Education	3
Borough Presidents	2
Board of Estimate and Apportionment	2
Municipal Civil Service Commission	2
Mayor	2
Street Cleaning Department	1
City Clerk	1
Department of Bridges	1
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	1
Total	31

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, Corporation Counsel.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

New York, January 6, 1908.

Dear Sir—In accordance with the provisions of section 1546, chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, I transmit the following report of the transactions of the offices of the Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Borough of Manhattan, for the week ending December 31, 1907.

Public Moneys Received During the Week.

For restoring and repaving pavement, General Account	\$2,167 75
For redemption of obstructions seized	6 00
For vault permits	2,317 49
For shed permits	20 00
For sewer connections	364 28
For bay window permits	23 70
Total	\$4,899 22

Permits Issued.

Permits to open streets, to make sewer connections	44
Permits to place building material on streets	33
Permits to construct street vaults	6
Permits to construct sheds	4

Permits to cross sidewalks	4
Permits for subways, steam mains and various connections	145
Permits for railway construction and repairs	0
Permits to repair sidewalks	58
Permits for sewer connections	4
Permits for sewer repairs	10
Permits for bay windows	10

Total 324

Obstructions Removed.

Obstructions removed from various streets and avenues	7
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Repairs to Pavement.

Square yards of pavement repaired	3,410
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Repairs to Sewers.

Linear feet of sewer built	242
Linear feet of sewer cleaned	23,835
Linear feet of sewer examined	5,288
Basins cleaned	244
Basins examined	8

Requisitions drawn on Comptroller \$111,483 11

Statement of Laboring Force Employed During the Week Ending December 28, 1907.

Repaving and Renewal of Pavements—

Mechanics	238
Laborers	205
Teams	4
Carts	118

Boulevards, Roads and Avenues—Maintenance of—

Mechanics	8
Laborers	66
Teams	29
Carts	18

Roads, Street and Avenues—

Laborers	23
Teams	10
Carts	5

Sewers—Maintenance, Cleaning, etc.—

Mechanics	95
Laborers	138
Teams	11
Carts	49

Cleaning Public Buildings, Baths, etc.—

Mechanics	183
Laborers	110
Carts	31
Bath Attendants	195
Cleaners	252

Changes in Working Force for Week Ending December 28, 1907.

Bureau of Highways—

One Inspector of Paving, deceased.

One Foreman, deceased.

Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—

One Stoker appointed.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Public Works.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Moneys Received During the Week.	
For restoring and repaving pavement, general account	\$2,083 00
For redemption of obstructions seized	8 50
For vault permits	44 37

Boulevards, Roads and Avenues (maintenance of)—	
Mechanics	8
Laborers	65
Teams	29
Carts	18
Roads, Streets and Avenues—	
Laborers	23
Teams	10
Carts	5
Sewers, Maintenance, Cleaning, etc.—	
Mechanics	94
Laborers	138
Teams	11
Carts	49
Cleaner	1
Cleaning Public Buildings, Baths, etc.—	
Mechanics	155
Laborers	113
Carts	31
Bath Attendants	195
Cleaners	252

Changes in Working Force for Week Ending January 4, 1908.

Bureau of Highways—

One Foreman transferred to Public Buildings and Offices.
One Assistant Foreman, deceased.
Three Laborers, deceased.
One Assistant Engineer, salary increased from \$2,100 to \$2,550.
One Clerk, salary increased from \$1,800 to \$2,100.
One Clerk, salary increased from \$2,250 to \$2,400.

Bureau of Sewers—

One Inspector of Construction removed.
One Superintendent of Maintenance, salary increased from \$2,700 to \$3,000.
One General Inspector, salary increased from \$2,550 to \$3,000.

Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—

One Laborer, deceased.
One Clerk, resigned.
One Foreman, transferred from Highways.
One Clerk, salary increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Public Works.

BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

A meeting of the Board of Revision of Assessments was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Thursday, January 9, 1908, at 11:10 o'clock a. m.

Present—N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; George L. Sterling, Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel, and Lawson Purdy, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

On motion of the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments the minutes of the meeting of the Board of December 5, 1907, were approved as printed in the CITY RECORD.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Sewer in Forest Avenue, etc.

The Deputy and Acting Comptroller presented the assessment list for storm water sewer and appurtenances in the extension of Forest avenue, from Brooks avenue to Raymond brook at its intersection with Forest avenue extended, and objections of William B. Whitehead and another filed by Arthur A. Brown, attorney, received from the Board of Assessors under date of December 5, 1907.

No one appearing in opposition after notice, on motion of the Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel the objections filed against the assessment were overruled and the assessment list was confirmed, all the members voting in the affirmative.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Regulating, etc., Gatling Place.

The assessment list for regulating, grading, curbing, recurring, paving and repaving sidewalks with cement on Gatling place, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-second streets, and objections filed by J. R. McMullen, attorney for A. W. Proctor and others; A. C. & F. W. Hottenroth, attorneys for Daniel O. Michel and others, and Hugo Hirsh, attorney for Eliza Hanks and others, and applications for awards for damages, were presented by the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, having been received from the Board of Assessors under date of December 14, 1907.

Mr. Blauvelt, attorney, appeared in behalf of the Messrs. Hottenroth, attorneys.

On motion of the Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel the said assessment list was referred back to the Board of Assessors, with instructions to confer with the Corporation Counsel in regard to the objections filed against the assessment, all the members voting in the affirmative.

Regulating, etc., Dean Street.

The assessment list for regulating, grading, curbing and laying cement sidewalks on Dean street, between Saratoga and Rockaway avenues, and objections filed by John R. McMullen, attorney for Mary H. Gehrsite and others, and applications for awards for damages, were presented by the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, having been received from the Board of Assessors under date of December 14, 1907.

No one appearing in opposition after notice, on motion of the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments the objections filed against the assessment were overruled and the assessment list was confirmed, all the members voting in the affirmative.

Regulating, etc., Prospect Place.

The Deputy and Acting Comptroller presented the Assessment list for regulating, grading, curbing and laying cement sidewalks on Prospect place, between Eastern Parkway Extension and Ralph avenue, and objections filed by Messrs. Boudin & Liebman, attorneys for M. Moskowitz and others, together with copy of testimony taken before the Board of Assessors in said matter, also communication of the President of the Borough, transmitting report of Assistant Engineer Schmitt of the Bureau of Highways upon the objections filed, having been received from the Board of Assessors under date of December 21, 1907.

No one appearing in opposition after notice, on motion of the Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel the objections filed against the assessment were overruled and the assessment list was confirmed, all the members voting in the affirmative.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Regulating, etc., Vyse Avenue.

The Deputy and Acting Comptroller presented the assessment list for regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, building approaches and placing fences in Vyse avenue, from One Hundred and Seventy-second street to One Hundred and Eighty-second street, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade, and objections of the Arc Realty Company; of W. A. Jackson and others, by Arthur A. Brown, attorney, and of Corbett & Co., by A. C. & F. W. Hottenroth, attorneys, received from the Board of Assessors under date of December 31, 1907.

The Arc Realty Company appeared by representative.

No others appearing in opposition, after notice, on motion of the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments the objections filed against the assessment were overruled and the assessment list was confirmed, all the members voting in the affirmative.

Regulating, etc., Heath Avenue.

The assessment list for regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, building approaches and placing fences in Heath avenue, from Bailey avenue to Fort Independence street, and objections filed by J. A. Flannery, attorney for E. G. Bennett and the Kingsbridge Real Estate Company, and by Arthur A. Brown, attorney for Henry F. Vogt and others, were presented by the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, having been received from the Board of Assessors under date of December 31, 1907.

Mr. Tobias, attorney, appeared as representative of Mr. Flannery, attorney.

No others appearing in opposition after notice, on motion of the Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel the objections filed against the assessment were overruled and the assessment list was confirmed, all the members voting in the affirmative.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Regulating, etc., Belmont Avenue.

The assessment list for regulating, grading, curbing and laying sidewalks on Belmont avenue, between Elton street and Chestnut street, and objections of Annie Fleshet and others, filed by Louis Fleshet, attorney; J. L. Weber and others, filed by Hugo Hirsh, attorney; John H. Dickman and others, filed by Joseph A. Flannery, attorney; Patrick J. Breslin and others, filed by J. R. McMullen, attorney, and of Michael O'Hare and others, filed by Moore, Ashley & Linton, attorneys, together with applications for awards for damages, transcript of testimony taken in said matter and communication from the President of the Borough, transmitting report of the Chief Engineer in the Bureau of Highways in regard to the objections filed against the assessment, were presented by the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, having been received from the Board of Assessors under date of January 6, 1908.

Mr. Tobias, attorney, representing Mr. Joseph A. Flannery, attorney, appeared, also Mr. Moore, of Moore, Ashley & Linton, attorneys.

No others appearing in opposition after notice, on motion of the Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel the assessment list was referred back to the Board of Assessors with instructions to confer with the Corporation Counsel in regard to the objections filed against the assessment, all the members voting in the affirmative.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Regulating, etc., Southern Boulevard.

The Deputy and Acting Comptroller presented the assessment list for regulating, grading, setting curbstones, flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide (excepting the easterly sidewalk from Crotona parkway at the entrance to Crotona Park, near East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street to Bronx Park at East One Hundred and Eighty-second street), laying crosswalks, building approaches and erecting fences where necessary in Southern boulevard, from Boston road at or about East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street to the prolongation of the northerly line of St. John's College property eastwardly, and crossing Southern boulevard, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade, and objections filed by the following attorneys; H. A. Robinson, for Union Railway Company; M. L. Rippe, for owner of Lots Nos. 1 and 5, Block 2984, and of Lot No. 11, Block 2942; J. A. Flannery, for William Simpson; A. A. Brown, for Frederick A. Walker et al.; E. H. Hawke, Jr., for L. Oppenheim; M. J. Mulqueen, for Charles H. Duffy et al., and of A. C. & F. W. Hottenroth, for Mary A. Reilly et al., received from the Board of Assessors under date of January 7, 1908.

Mr. Rippe, owner, appeared; Mr. Tobias, attorney, appeared in behalf of Mr. Flannery, attorney; also Mr. Ryan, attorney, in behalf of Mr. Hawke, attorney; Mr. M. J. Mulqueen, attorney, and Mr. Blauvelt, attorney, in behalf of Messrs. Hottenroth, attorneys, were heard in opposition to the assessment.

No others appearing in opposition after notice, on motion of the Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel the objections filed against the assessment were overruled and the assessment list was confirmed, all the members voting in the affirmative.

At 11:35 o'clock a. m., on motion of the Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel, the Board adjourned to meet on Thursday, January 16, 1908, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HENRY J. STORRS,
Chief Clerk, Board of Revision of Assessments.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor,
January 14, 1908.

The Mayor has this day appointed the following as members of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission:

H. de Berkeley Parsons, No. 22 William street, to succeed Daniel Lewis, removed January 9, 1908.

Charles Sooysmith, No. 114 East Sixteenth street, to succeed O. H. Landreth, removed January 9, 1908.

Dr. Linsly R. Williams, No. 839 Madison avenue, to succeed Andrew J. Provost, Jr., removed January 9, 1908.

WILLIAM A. WILLIS,
Executive Secretary.

Mayor's Office,
Bureau of Licenses,
New York, January 15, 1908.

Number of licenses issued and amounts received therefor in the week ending Saturday, January 11, 1908:

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Date. Number of Amounts.
Licenses.

Monday, January 6.....	139	\$474 25
Tuesday, January 7.....	123	279 25
Wednesday, January 8.....	105	340 00
Thursday, January 9.....	110	279 75
Friday, January 10.....	99	225 25
Saturday, January 11.....	44	106 75
Total.....	620	\$1,705 25

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Date. Number of Amounts.
Licenses.

Monday, January 6.....	45	\$129 50
Tuesday, January 7.....	38	161 50
Wednesday, January 8.....	33	184 00
Thursday, January 9.....	33	119 50
Friday, January 10.....	31	139 50
Saturday, January 11.....	13	75 25
Total.....	193	\$809 25

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Date. Number of Amounts.
Licenses.

Monday, January 6.....	...	...
Tuesday, January 7.....	...	...
Wednesday, January 8.....	11	\$51 00
Thursday, January 9.....	...	...
Friday, January 10.....	...	...
Saturday, January 11.....	15	151 50
Total.....	26	\$202 50

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Date. Number of Amounts.
Licenses.

Monday, January 6.....	...	...
Tuesday, January 7.....	1	\$4 00
Wednesday, January 8.....	3	5 50
Thursday, January 9.....	3	8 00
Saturday, January 11.....	...	...
Total.....	7	\$17 50

JOHN P. CORRIGAN,
Chief of Bureau of Licenses.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

January 14—To fill a vacancy in this department, Samuel Schwartzberg, No. 137 Norfolk street, Manhattan, has been appointed to the position of Special Process Server, with compensation at the rate of \$1.15 for each summons or process actually served, not to exceed \$100 in any one month, to take effect January 15, 1908.

Appointed the following as first grade Clerks at an annual salary of \$300 each, to take effect January 15, 1908:

Wm. P. Manning, No. 460 West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street.

Gustave Itzkowitz, No. 42 Avenue D.

Herbert Grace, No. 333 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

Wm. C. B. Phelan, No. 256 West Sixty-eighth street.

John F. Loughran, No. 200 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth street.

Frank F. Tracy, No. 252 Eleventh street, Brooklyn.

CITY COURT.

January 14—Transfers—from the City Magistrates' Court, George H. Gordon, Stenographer, salary \$3,000; from the First District Municipal Court, John Nolan, Attendant, salary \$1,500.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

January 13—

Reinstated (discharge rescinded) January 14, 1908, William Maher, Park Laborer, No. 167 East Thirty-third street.

Discharged for Neglect of Duty, January 14, 1908.

John J. Dugan, Park Laborer, No. 858 Second avenue.

William R. Mahady, Park Laborer, No. 443 West Twenty-sixth street.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Litchfield Mansion.

January 14—

Resigned. Catherine Smith, No. 3 Sycamore place, Attendant.

William Read, Malta street and New Lots road, Park Laborer.

Laid off for lack of work, Michael Horohoe, No. 144 Conover street, Toolman.

Dropped for failure to report for work, Martin Cregan, Corona, L. I., Gardener.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT

January 14—Transferred Edward A. Neylan, No. 132 West Sixty-seventh street, New York City, Process Server, salary \$600 per annum, to the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn. This transfer to take effect at the close of business on Tuesday, January 14, 1908.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

January 14, 1908.

There has been placed in the City Treasury, pursuant to law, the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$2,823.78), the amount of commissions collected by this office from Court and Trust Funds, for the month of December, 1907.

JAMES J. MARTIN,
Chamberlain.



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 the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held, together with the heads of Departments and Courts.

CITY OFFICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

No. 5 City Hall, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 820 Cortlandt. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor. Frank M. O'Brien, Secretary. William A. Willis, Executive Secretary. James A. Rierdon, Chief Clerk and Bond and Warrant Clerk.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Room 7, City Hall, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 820 Cortlandt. Patrick Derry, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF LICENSES. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 820 Cortlandt. John P. Corrigan, Chief of Bureau. Principal Office, Room 1, City Hall. Gaetano D'Amato, Deputy Chief, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Branch Office, Room 12, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Daniel J. Griffin, Deputy Chief, Borough of Brooklyn.

Branch Office, Richmond Borough Hall, Room 23, New Brighton, S. I. William R. Woelfle, Financial Clerk, Borough of Richmond.

Branch Office, Hackett Building, Long Island City, Borough of Queens.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Room 207, No. 280 Broadway, 5th floor, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 1042 Worth.

The Mayor, the Comptroller, ex-officio, Commissioners John F. Cowan (President), William H. Ten Eyck, John J. Ryan and John P. Windolph; Harry W. Walker, Secretary; Walter H. Sears, Chief Engineer.

ARMORY BOARD.

Mayor George B. McClellan, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Patrick F. McGowan, Brigadier-General James McLeer, Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Lawson Purdy, Harry Davis, Secretary, Room 6, Basement, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre streets.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 3900 Worth.

ART COMMISSION.

City Hall, Room 21. Telephone call, 1107 Cortlandt.

Howard Mansfield, Secretary; A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; George B. McClellan, Mayor of the City of New York; J. Pierpont Morgan, President of Metropolitan Museum of Art; John Bigelow, President of New York Public Library; F. D. Millet, Painter; John J. Boyle, Sculptor; Arnold W. Brunner, Architect; John B. Pine, Charles Howard Russell.

John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Office, Bellevue Hospital. Telephone, 4400 Madison Square.

Board of Trustees—Dr. John W. Brannan, President; James K. Paulding, Secretary; Arden M. Robbins, Samuel Sachs, Leopold Stern, Theodore E. Tack, Myles Tierney, Robert W. Hebbard, ex-officio, General Medical Superintendent, S. T. Armstrong, M. D.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

No. 11 City Hall, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 7560 Cortlandt. Patrick F. McGowan, President. P. J. Scully, City Clerk.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Office, No. 320 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m.

Antonio Zucca. Paul Weimann. James H. Kennedy. William H. Jasper, Secretary. Telephone, 29, 30 and 31 Worth.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Headquarters, General Office, No. 107 West Forty-first street. Commissioners—John T. Dooling (President), Charles B. Page (Secretary), John Maguire, Rudolph C. Fuller.

A. C. Allen, Chief Clerk.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

Manhattan.

No. 112 West Forty-second street. William C. Baxter, Chief Clerk.

The Bronx.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Mott Avenue (Solingen Building). Cornelius A. Bunner, Chief Clerk.

Brooklyn.

No. 42 Court street (Temple Bar Building). George Russell, Chief Clerk.

Queens.

No. 46 Jackson avenue, Long Island City. Carl Voegel, Chief Clerk.

Richmond.

Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I. Alexander M. Ross, Chief Clerk. All offices open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The Mayor, Chairman; the Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Borough of Manhattan, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, President of the Borough of The Bronx, President of the Borough of Queens, President of the Borough of Richmond.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. No. 277 Broadway, Room 1406. Telephone, 2280 Worth.

Joseph Haag, Secretary; William M. Lawrence, Assistant Secretary. Charles V. Ade, Clerk to Board.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer, No. 277 Broadway, Room 1408. Telephone, 2281 Worth.

Arthur S. Tuttle, Engineer in charge Division of Public Improvements, No. 277 Broadway, Room 1408. Telephone, 2281 Worth.

Harry P. Nichols, Engineer in charge Division of Franchises, No. 277 Broadway, Room 801. Telephone, 2282 Worth.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Rooms 6027 and 6028 Metropolitan Building, No. 1 Madison avenue, Borough of Manhattan, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 3840 Gramercy.

Warren A. Conover, Charles Buek, Lewis Hardin, Charles G. Smith, Edward F. Croker, Henry R. Marshall, and George A. Just, Chairman.

Edward V. Barton, Clerk.

Board meeting every Tuesday at 2 p. m.

BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Herman A. Metz, Comptroller. Francis K. Pendleton, Corporation Counsel.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Henry J. Storrs, Chief Clerk, Finance Department, No. 280 Broadway.

Telephone, 1200 Worth.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.

Office, No. 290 Broadway.

J. Edward Simmons, Charles N. Chadwick, Charles A. Shaw, Commissioners.

Thomas Hassett, Secretary.

J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Rooms 114 and 115 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 4315 Worth.

John Purroy Mitchel, Philip B. Gaynor, Commissioners.

CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

Office of the Commission, Room 138, No. 280 Broadway (Stewart Building), Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Commissioners—William E. Stillings, George C. Norton, Lewis A. Abrams.

Lamont McLoughlin, Clerk.

Regular advertised meetings on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 2 o'clock p. m.

CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

City Hall, Rooms 11, 12; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 7560 Cortlandt.

P. J. Scully, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Joseph F. Prendergast, First Deputy City Clerk.

John T. Oakley, Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Joseph V. Sculley, Clerk, Borough of Brooklyn.

Thomas J. McCabe, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of The Bronx.

William R. Zimmerman, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Queens.

Joseph F. O'Grady, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Richmond.

CITY RECORD OFFICE.

BUREAU OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

Supervisor's Office, Park Row Building, No. 21 Park Row. Entrance, Room 807, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 1505 and 1506 Cortlandt. Supply Room, No. 2 City Hall.

Patrick J. Tracy, Supervisor; Henry McMillen, Deputy Supervisor; C. McKemie, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES.

Office, No. 277 Broadway.

John N. Bogart, Commissioner.

James P. Archibald, Deputy Commissioner.

John J. Caldwell, Secretary.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 2828 Worth.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

George B. McClellan, Mayor, Chairman; Herman A. Metz, Comptroller; James J. Martin, Chamberlain; Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen, and John R. Davies, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen, Members; N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

Office of Secretary, Room 12, Stewart Building.

Telephone, 1200 Worth.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Nos. 13-21 Park Row.

James W. Stevenson, Commissioner.

John H. Little, Deputy Commissioner.

Edgar E. Schiff, Secretary.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 6080 Cortlandt.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

No. 148 East Twentieth street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 1047 Gramercy.

John V. Coggey, Commissioner.

George W. Meyer, Deputy Commissioner.

John B. Fitzgerald, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Pier "A," N. R., Battery place.

Telephone, 300 Rector.

John A. Bensel, Commissioner.

Michael J. Kennedy, Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.
Offices, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
Telephone, 2300 South.
Joseph I. Berry, Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of the Bronx.
Office, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m.
Telephone, 998 Tremont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

CENTRAL OFFICE.
Foot of East Twenty-sixth street, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Saturdays, 12 m.
Telephone, 3350 Madison Square.
Robert W. Hebbert, Commissioner.
Richard C. Baker, First Deputy Commissioner.
James J. McInerney, Second Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, Nos. 327 to 331 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.
J. McKee Borden, Secretary.
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.
Bureau of Dependent Adults, foot of East Twenty-sixth street. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
The Children's Bureau, No. 66 Third avenue. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Jeremiah Connelly, Superintendent for Richmond Borough, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Telephone, 3863 Cortlandt.
Foster Crowell, Commissioner.
William H. Edwards, Deputy Commissioner.
John J. O'Brien, Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Hall of Records, corner of Chambers and Centre streets. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Commissioners Lawson Purdy, President; Frank Raymond, Nicholas Muller, James H. Tully, Charles Putzel, Thomas L. Hamilton, Hugh Hastings.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Telephones, Manhattan, 8520 Cortlandt; Brooklyn, 3980 Main; Queens, 439 Greenpoint; Richmond, 94 Tompkinsville; Bronx, 62 Tremont.
John H. O'Brien, Commissioner.
M. F. Loughman, Deputy Commissioner.
John F. Garvey, Secretary to Department.
L. M. de Varona, Chief Engineer.
George W. Birdsall, Consulting Hydraulic Engineer.
George F. Sever, Consulting Electrical Engineer.
Charles F. Lacombe, Chief Engineer of Light and Power.
Michael C. Padden, Water Register, Manhattan.
William A. Hawley, Secretary to Commissioner.
William C. Cozier, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building, Brooklyn.
John W. McKay, Acting Chief Engineer, Brooklyn.
William R. McGuire, Water Register, Brooklyn.
Michael Hecht, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of the Bronx, Crotona Park Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.
Thomas M. Lynch, Water Register, The Bronx.
Charles C. Wissel, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Queens, Hackett Building, Long Island City.
Charles J. McCormack, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I.
John W. McKay, Acting Chief Engineer, Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I.

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

Bartholomew F. Donohoe, President; John J. Moore, Secretary; John J. Dunn, Treasurer; ex-officio, Horace Loomis and Matthew E. Healy.
Rooms Nos. 14, 15 and 16 Aldrich Building, Nos. 149 and 151 Church street.
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.

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, Manhattan.
Telephone, 2230 Plaza, Manhattan; 2356 Main, Brooklyn.
Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner.
Hugh Bonner, Deputy Commissioner.
Charles C. Wise, Deputy Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.
William A. Larney, Secretary; Michael J. Healion, Secretary to the Commissioner; George F. Dobson, Jr., Secretary to the Deputy Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.
Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department.
Thomas Lally, Deputy Chief of Department in charge, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.
Joseph L. Burke, Inspector of Combustibles, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Manhattan. Telephone, 640 Plaza.
Franz S. Wolf, Inspector of Combustibles, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Nos. 365 and 367 Jay street, Brooklyn. Telephone 3520 Main.

Peter Seery, Fire Marshal, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond.
William L. Beers, Fire Marshal, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.
Andrew P. Martin, Inspector in charge of Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau.
William T. Beggin, Chief of Battalion in charge Bureau of Violations and Auxiliary Fire Appliances, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Manhattan. Brooklyn and Queens, Nos. 365 and 367 Jay street, Brooklyn.
Central Office open at all hours.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL.
Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre streets, 6th, 7th and 8th floors, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3900 Worth.
Francis K. Pendleton, Corporation Counsel.
Assistants—Theodore Connolly, George L. Sterling, Charles D. Olendorf, Franklin Chase Hoyt, William P. Burr, R. Percy Chittenden, John L. O'Brien, Terence Farley, Cornelius F. Collins, William Beers Crowell, John F. O'Brien, Edwin J. Freedman, Louis H. Hahlo, Frank B. Pierce, Stephen O'Brien, Charles A. O'Neil, Edward S. Malone, Richard H. Mitchell, John Widdecombe, Edward J. McGoldrick, Thomas F. Byrne, Andrew T. Campbell, Jr., Arthur Sweeny, Curtis A. Peters, George P. Nicholson, Joel J. Squier, George H. Folwell, Alfred W. Booraem, Josiah A. Stover.

Thomas F. Noonan, William H. King, Francis J. Byrne, Charles McIntyre, J. Gabriel Britt, Royal E. T. Riggs, Solon Barrick, J. Townsend Burden, Jr., Francis X. McQuade, William J. Clarke, John W. Goff, Jr., Ricardo M. de Acosta, Leonce Fuller, Charles W. Miller, Henry S. Johnston, William H. Doherty, Addison B. Scoville, Francis Martin, Henry W. Mayo, Philip N. Harrison, Loring T. Hildreth, Frank E. Smith, Alexander L. Strouse, Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—Lawrason Riggs, Jr.

Chief Clerk—Andrew T. Campbell.

BROOKLYN OFFICE.

Borough Hall, 2d floor, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2048 Main.

James D. Bell, Assistant in charge.

BUREAU OF STREET OPENINGS.

No. 90 West Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 8190 Cortlandt.

John P. Dunn, Assistant in charge.

BUREAU FOR THE RECOVERY OF PENALTIES.

No. 119 Nassau street, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 4526 Cortlandt.

Herman Stiebel, Assistant in charge.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ARREARS OF PERSONAL TAXES.

No. 280 Broadway, 5th floor. Office hours for public, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 4585 Worth.

Geo. O'Reilly, Assistant in charge.

TENEMENT HOUSE BUREAU AND BUREAU OF BUILDINGS.

No. 44 East Twenty-third street, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 1961 Gramercy.

John P. O'Brien, Assistant in charge.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE COMMISSION.

H. de Berkeley Parsons, Charles Sooysmith, Dr. Linsky R. Williams, Commissioners. Office, No. 17 Battery place.
Telephone, 1694 Rector.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

No. 209 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Frank L. Polk, President; R. Ross Appleton, Arthur J. O'Keeffe, Frank A. Spencer, Secretary.

Labor Bureau.

No. 51 Lafayette street (old No. 6 Elm street). Telephone, 2140 Worth.

MUNICIPAL EXPLOSIVES COMMISSION.

Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Headquarters Fire Department.

Hugh Bonner, Deputy Fire Commissioner and Chairman; William Montgomery, John Sherry, C. Andrade, Jr., Abram A. Breneman.

Franz S. Wolf, Secretary, No. 157 East Sixty-seventh street.

Stated meeting, Tuesday of each week, at 3 p. m.

Telephone, 640 Plaza.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

No. 300 Mulberry street, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 3100 Spring.

Theodore A. Bingham, Commissioner.

William F. Baker, First Deputy Commissioner.

Frederick H. Bugher, Second Deputy Commissioner.

Bert Hanson, Third Deputy Commissioner.

Daniel G. Slattery, Secretary to Commissioner.

William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Public Service Commission for the First District, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, Manhattan.

Office hours, 8 a. m. to 11 p. m., every day in the year, including holidays and Sundays.

Public meetings of the Commission every day at 10:30 a. m. in the Public Hearing Room of the Commission, third floor of the Tribune Building, unless otherwise ordered.

Commissioners—William R. Willcox, Chairman; William McCarroll, Edward M. Bassett, Milo R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis, Counsel, Abel E. Blackmar, Secretary, Travis H. Whitney.

Telephone, 4150 Beekman.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Manhattan Office, No. 44 East Twenty-third street.

Telephone, 5331 Gramercy.

Edmond J. Butler, Commissioner.

Harry G. Darwin, First Deputy Commissioner.

Brooklyn Office (Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond), Temple Bar Building, No. 44 Court street.

Telephone, 3825 Main.

John McKeown, Second Deputy Commissioner.

Bronx Office, Nos. 2804, 2806 and 2808 Third Avenue.

Telephone, 967 Melrose.

William B. Calvert, Superintendent.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Office of the President, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Louis F. Haffen, President.

Henry A. Gumbleton, Secretary.

John F. Murray, Commissioner of Public Works.

Peter J. Stumpf, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

Josiah A. Briggs, Chief Engineer.

Frederick Greifenberg, Principal Assistant Topographical Engineer.

Charles H. Graham, Engineer of Sewers.

Thomas H. O'Neil, Superintendent of Sewers.

Samuel C. Thompson, Engineer of Highways.

Patrick J. Reville, Superintendent of Buildings.

John A. Mason, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings.

Martin Geiszler, Superintendent of Highways.

Albert H. Liebenau, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices.

Telephone, 66 Tremont.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

President's Office, Nos. 15 and 16 Borough Hall, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Bird S. Coler, President.

Charles Frederick Adams, Secretary.

John A. Heffernan, Private Secretary.

Desmond Dunne, Commissioner of Public Works.

David F. Moore, Superintendent of Buildings.

Thomas R. Farrell, Superintendent of the Bureau of Highways.

James Dunne, Superintendent of the Bureau of Sewers.

Joseph M. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Office of the President, Nos. 14, 15 and 16 City Hall, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

John F. Ahearn, President.

Bernard Downing, Secretary.

Henry S. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works.

Edward S. Murphy, Superintendent of Buildings.

James J. Hagan, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

George F. Scannell, Superintendent of Highways.

William J. Boyhan, Superintendent of Sewers.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

President's Office, Borough Hall, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Joseph Bermel, President.

Herman Ringe, Secretary.

Lawrence Gresser, Commissioner of Public Works.

Alfred Denton, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

James P. Hicks, Superintendent of Highways.

Carl Berger, Superintendent of Buildings.

Joseph H. DeBraga, Superintendent of Sewers.

Lucien Knapp, Superintendent of Street Cleaning.

Office, No. 48 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.

Mathew J. Goldner, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, Office, Town Hall, Jamaica.

Robert R. Crowell, Engineer Topographical Bureau.

Office, No. 252 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.

Telephone, 1000 Greenpoint.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

President's Office, New Brighton, Staten Island.

George Cromwell, President.

SURROGATE.

Daniel Noble, Surrogate.
Office at Jamaica.
Except on Sundays, holidays and half holidays, the office is open between March 31 and July 1, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Saturdays, from 8 a.m. to 12 m.; between July 1 and September 1, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 12 m.
The calendar is called on Tuesday of each week at 10 a.m., except during the month of August, when no court is held, and the court sits every day thereafter until all contested cases have been disposed of. Telephone, 397 Jamaica.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
Village Hall, Stapleton.
Charles J. Kullman, Commissioner.
John J. McCaughey, Assistant Commissioner.
Office open from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.; Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 81 Tompkinsville.

COUNTY CLERK.

County Office Building, Richmond, S.I., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
C. L. Bostwick, County Clerk.
County Court-house, Richmond, S.I., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Telephone, 28 New Dorp.

COUNTY JUDGE AND SURROGATE.

Terms of Court, Richmond County, 1908.
County Courts—Stephen D. Stephens, County Judge.
First Monday of June, Grand and Trial Jury.
Second Monday of November, Grand and Trial Jury.
Fourth Wednesday of January, without a Jury.
Fourth Wednesday of February, without a Jury.
Fourth Wednesday of March, without a Jury.
Fourth Wednesday of April, without a Jury.
Fourth Wednesday of July, without a Jury.
Fourth Wednesday of September, without a Jury.
Fourth Wednesday of October, without a Jury.
Surrogate's Court—Stephen D. Stephens, Surrogate.
Mondays, at the Borough Hall, St. George, at 10:30 o'clock a.m.
Tuesdays, at the Borough Hall, St. George, at 10:30 o'clock a.m.
Wednesdays, at the Surrogate's Office, Richmond, at 10:30 o'clock a.m.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George, S.I.
Samuel H. Evans.
Telephone, 50 Tompkinsville.

SHERIFF.

County Court-house, Richmond, S.I.
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Joseph J. Barth.

THE COURTS.**APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.**

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Court-house, Madison avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Court opens at 1 p.m.
Edward Patterson, Presiding Justice, George L. Ingraham, Chester B. McLaughlin, Frank C. Laughlin, John Proctor Clarke, James W. Houghton; Francis M. Scott and John S. Lambert, Justices; Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk; William Lamb, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's Office opens at 9 a.m.

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

County Court-house, Chambers street. Court open from 10:15 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Special Term, Part I. (motions), Room No. 16.
Special Term, Part II. (ex parte business), Room No. 13.
Special Term, Part III., Room No. 19.
Special Term, Part IV., Room No. 20.
Special Term, Part V., Room No. 33.
Special Term, Part VI. (Elevated Railroad cases), Room 31.
Trial Term, Part II., Room No. 34.
Trial Term, Part III., Room No. 22.
Trial Term, Part IV., Room No. 21.
Trial Term, Part V., Room No. 24.
Trial Term, Part VI., Room No. 35.
Trial Term, Part VII., Room No. 23.
Trial Term, Part VIII., Room No. 27.
Trial Term, Part IX., Room No. 26.
Trial Term, Part X., Room No. 28.
Trial Term, Part XI., Room No. 37.
Trial Term, Part XII., Room No. 26.
Trial Term, Part XIII., and Special Term, Part VII., Room No. 36.
Appellate Term, Room No. 29.
Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 38, third floor.
Assignment Bureau, room on third floor.
Clerks in attendance from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Clerk's Office, Special Term, Part I. (motions), Room No. 15.
Clerk's Office, Special Term, Part II. (ex parte business), room southwest corner, mezzanine floor.
Clerk's Office, Special Term, Calendar, room southwest corner, second floor.
Clerk's Office, Trial Term, Calendar, room northeast corner, second floor, east.
Clerk's Office, Appellate Term, room southwest corner, third floor.
Trial Term, Part I. (criminal business).
Criminal Court-house, Centre street.
Justices—Charles H. Truax, Charles F. MacLean, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Leonard A. Giegerich, P. Henry Dugro, Henry A. Gildersleeve, James Fitzgerald, David Leventritt, James A. O'Gorman, James A. Blanchard, Edward S. Clinch, Samuel Greenbaum, Edward E. McCall, Edward B. Amend, Vernon M. Davis, Victor J. Dowling, Joseph Newburger, John W. Goff, Samuel Seabury, M. Warley Platzek, Peter A. Hendrick, John Ford, Charles W. Dayton, John J. Brady, Mitchell L. Erlanger, Charles L. Guy, James W. Gerard.
Peter J. Dooling, Clerk, Supreme Court.
Telephone, 4580 Cortlandt.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Kings County Court-house, Borough of Brooklyn, N.Y.
Court open daily from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. Seven jury trial parts. Special Term for Trials. Special Term for Motions.
James F. McGee, General Clerk.
Telephone, 6970 Main.

CRIMINAL DIVISION—SUPREME COURT.

Building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets.
Court opens at 10:30 a.m.
Peter J. Dooling, Clerk; Edward R. Carroll, Special Deputy to the Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Telephone, 6004 Franklin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held in the Building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets.
Court opens at 10 a.m.
Thomas C. T. Crain, Otto A. Rosalsky, Warren W. Foster, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Edward Swann, Joseph F. Mulqueen, James T. Malone, Judges of the Court of General Sessions. Edward R. Carroll, Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
During July and August Clerk's Office will close at 2 p.m., and on Saturdays at 12 m.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 32 Chambers street, Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Part I.
Part II.
Part III.
Part IV.
Part V.
Special Term Chambers will be held from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
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—John B. McKean, William E. Wyatt, Willard H. Olmsted, Joseph M. Deuel, Lorenz Zeller, John B. Mayo. Charles W. Culkin, Clerk; William M. Fuller, Deputy Clerk.

Clerk's Office open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Second Division—Trial Days—No. 171 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock; Town Hall, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, Tuesday at 10 o'clock; Town Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, Thursday at 10 o'clock.

Justices—Howard J. Forker, Patrick Keady, John Fleming, Morgan M. L. Ryan, Robert J. Wilkin, George J. O'Keefe; Joseph L. Kerrigan, Clerk; John J. Dorman, Deputy Clerk.

Clerk's Office, No. 171 Atlantic avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

First Division—No. 66 Third avenue, Manhattan. Edmund C. Lee, Clerk.
Second Division—No. 102 Court street, Brooklyn. James P. Sinnott, Clerk.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

First Division. Court opens from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

City Magistrates—Robert C. Cornell, Leroy B. Crane, Peter T. Barlow, Matthew P. Breen, Joseph E. Moss, James J. Walsh, Henry Steinert, Daniel E. Finn, Charles G. F. Wahle, Frederick B. House, Charles N. Harris, Frederic Kernoan, Arthur C. Butts, Otto H. Droege, Joseph E. Corrigan, Moses Herrman.

James McCabe, Secretary, No. 125 Sixth avenue.
First District—Criminal Court Building.

Second District—Jefferson Market.

Third District—No. 69 Essex street.

Fourth District—No. 151 East Fifty-seventh street.

Fifth District—One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeastern corner of Sylvan place.

Sixth District—One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Brook avenue.

Seventh District—No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street.

Eighth District—Main street, Westchester.

Second Division.

Borough of Brooklyn.

City Magistrates—Alfred E. Steers, A. V. B. Voorhees, Jr., James G. Tighe, Edward J. Dooley, John Naumer, E. G. Higginbotham, Frank E. O'Reilly, Henry J. Furlong, John F. Hylan, Alexander H. Geismar.

President of the Board, Frank E. O'Reilly, No. 249 Manhattan avenue.

Secretary to the Board, Charles J. Flanigan, No. 495 Gates avenue.

First District—No. 318 Adams street.

Second District—Court and Butler streets.

Third District—Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues.

Fourth District—Lee avenue and Clymer street.

Fifth District—Manhattan avenue and Powers street.

Sixth District—No. 495 Gates avenue.

Seventh District—No. 31 Snider avenue (Flatbush).

Eighth District—West Eighth street (Coney Island).

Ninth District—Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.

Tenth District—No. 133 New Jersey avenue.

Borough of Queens.

City Magistrates—Matthew J. Smith, John Fitch, Maurice E. Connolly, Eugene C. Gilroy.

First District—Long Island City.

Second District—Flushing.

Third District—Far Rockaway.

Borough of Richmond.

City Magistrates—Nathaniel Marsh, Joseph B. Handy.

First District—New Brighton, Staten Island.

Second District—Stapleton, Staten Island.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.**Borough of Manhattan.**

First District—The First District embraces the territory bounded on the south and west by the southerly and westerly boundaries of the said borough, on the north by the centre line of Fourteenth street and the centre line of Fifth street from the Bowery to Second avenue, on the east by the centre lines of Fourth avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifth street, Second avenue, Chrystie street, Division street and Catharine street.

George F. Roesch, Benjamin Hoffman, Leon Sanders, Thomas P. Dineen, Justices.

James J. Devlin, Clerk; Michael H. Looney, Deputy Clerk.

Location of Court—Nos. 264 and 266 Madison street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

and on the south and east by the southerly and easterly boundaries of the said borough, on the north by the centre line of East Fourteenth street, on the west by the centre lines of Fourth avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifth street, Second avenue, Chrystie street, Division street and Catharine street.

George F. Roesch, Benjamin Hoffman, Leon Sanders, Thomas P. Dineen, Justices.

James J. Devlin, Clerk; Michael H. Looney, Deputy Clerk.

Location of Court—Nos. 264 and 266 Madison street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Third District—The Third District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Fourteenth street, on the east by the centre line of Seventh avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifty-ninth street and by the centre line of Central Park West from Fifty-ninth street to Sixty-fifth street, on the north by the centre line of Sixty-fifth street and the centre line of Fifty-ninth street from Seventh to Eighth avenue, on the west by the westerly boundary of the said borough.

Thomas C. Murray, James W. McLaughlin, Justices.

Michael Skelly, Clerk; Henry Merzbach, Deputy Clerk.

Location of Court—No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Fourth District—The Fourth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of East Fourteenth street, on the west by the centre line of Irving place, including its projection through Gramercy Park, on the north by the centre line of Fifty-ninth street, on the east by the easterly line of said borough; excluding, however, any portion of Blackwell's Island.

Michael J. Blake, William J. Boyhan, Justices.

Abram Bernard, Clerk; James Foley, Deputy Clerk.

Location of Court—Part I., No. 407 Second avenue, northwest corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street. Part II., No. 151 East Fifty-seventh street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Fifth District—The Fifth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Sixty-fifth street, on the east by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the west by the westerly boundary of said borough.

Alfred P. W. Seaman, William Young, Frederick Spiegelberg, Justices.

James V. Gilloon, Clerk; John H. Servis, Deputy Clerk.

Location of Court—Broadway and Ninety-sixth street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sixth District—The Sixth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Fifty-ninth street and by the centre line of Ninety-sixth street from Lexington avenue to Fifth avenue, on the west by the centre line of Lexington avenue from Fifty-ninth street to Ninety-sixth street and the centre line of Fifth avenue from Ninety-sixth street to One Hundred and Tenth street, on the north by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the east by the easterly boundary of said borough, including, however, all of Blackwell's Island and excluding any portion of Ward's Island.

Herman Joseph, Jacob Marks, Justices.

Edward A. McQuade, Clerk; Thomas M. Campbell, Deputy Clerk.

Location of Court—Northwest corner of Third avenue and Eighty-third street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Seventh District—The Seventh District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the east by the centre line of Fifth avenue to the northerly terminus thereof, and north of the northerly terminus of Fifth avenue, following in a northerly direction the course of the Harlem river on a line conterminous with the easterly boundary of said borough, on the north and west by the northerly and westerly boundaries of said borough.

Philip J. Sinnott, David L. Weil, John R. Davies, Justices.

Heman B. Wilson, Clerk; Robert Andrews, Deputy Clerk.

Location of Court—Sylvan place and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, near Third avenue. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Eighth District—The Eighth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the west by the centre line of Fifth avenue, on the north and east by the northerly and easterly boundaries of said borough, including Randall's Island and the whole of Ward's Island.

Joseph P. Fallon, Leopold Prince, Justices.

William J. Kennedy, Clerk; Patrick J. Ryan, Deputy Clerk.

Location of Court—Sylvan place and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, near Third avenue. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Ninth District—The Ninth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Fourteenth street and by the centre line of Fifty-ninth street from the centre line of Seventh avenue to the centre line of Central Park West, on the east by the centre line of Lexington avenue and by the centre line of Irving place, including its projection through Gramercy Park, and by the centre line of Fifth avenue from the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the north by the centre line of Ninety-sixth street from the centre line of Lexington avenue to the centre line of Fifth avenue and by One Hundred and Tenth street from Fifth avenue to the centre line of Seventh avenue and Central Park West.

Edgar J. Lauer,

Borough of Richmond.

First District—First and Third Wards (Towns of Castleton and Northfield). Court-room, former Village Hall, Lafayette avenue and Second street, New Brighton.

Thomas C. Brown, Justice. Anning S. Prall, Clerk.

Clerk's Office open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Telephone, 503 Tompkinsville.

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 Tiernan, Clerk.

Court opens at 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Court opens at 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Court continued until close of business. Trial days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Telephone, 313 Tompkinsville.

BOARD MEETINGS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday, at 10:30 o'clock a.m.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund meet in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, at call of the Mayor.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS,
Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

The Board of Revision of Assessments meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Thursday at 11 a.m., upon notice of the Chief Clerk.

HENRY J. STORRS,
Chief Clerk.

The Board of City Record meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, at call of the Mayor.

PATRICK J. TRACY,
Supervisor, Secretary.

CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION.**TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.**

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF chapter 537 of the Laws of 1893 and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, notice is hereby given that meetings of the Commissioners appointed under said Acts will be held at the office of the Commission, Room 138, No. 280 Broadway (Stewart Building), Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, at 2 o'clock p.m., until further notice.

Dated New York City, October 12, 1907.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS,
GEORGE C. NORTON,
LEWIS A. ABRAMS,
Commissioners.

LAMONT McLOUGHLIN,

OFFICIAL BOROUGH PAPERS.**BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.**

"North Side News," "Harlem Reporter and Bronx Chronicle," "Bronx Independent."

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

"Staten Islander," "Staten Island Star."

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

"Long Island Star" (First and Second Wards), "Flushing Evening Journal" (Third Ward), "Long Island Farmer" (Fourth Ward), "Rockaway News" (Fifth Ward).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

"Brooklyn Eagle," "Brooklyn Times," "Brooklyn Citizen," "Brooklyn Standard-Union," "Brooklyn Free Presse."

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

"Tammany Times" (Harlem District), "Manhattan and Bronx Advocate" (Washington Heights, Morningside Heights and Harlem Districts), "New York Daily News."

Designed by Board of City Record June 19, 1906.

Amended June 20, 1906; July 1, 1907; September 30, 1907.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Morning—"The Sun," "The New York Times." Evening—"The Globe," "The Evening Mail." Weekly—"Democracy," "Real Estate Record and Guide."

German—"Staats-Zeitung."

Designated by the Board of City Record, January 22, 1906. Amended March 1, 1906, November 20, 1906, and February 20, 1907.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a.m. on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1908.

NO. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN THIRD STREET, FROM BOND STREET TO GOWANUS CANAL.

The following Engineer's preliminary estimate of total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the one hundred per cent. (100%) basis for bidding. Proposals shall state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. cost (i.e., such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.), for which all material and work called for in the contract and the invitation to bidders is to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate, to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

50 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$2.40.....

450 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$2.25.....

5 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, \$40.....

24 cubic yards of concrete cradle, in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per cubic yard, \$6.....

1,000 feet (B.M.) of foundation planking, laid in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B.M.), \$30.....

15,000 feet (B.M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B.M.), \$30.....

Total..... \$1,956 50

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty working days.

The amount of security required will be Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1,200).

NO. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN BLAKE AVENUE, FROM GEORGIA AVENUE TO SHEFIELD AVENUE.

The following Engineer's preliminary estimate of total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the one hundred per cent. (100%) basis for bidding. Proposals shall state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. cost (i.e., such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.), for which all material and work called for in the contract and the invitation to bidders is to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate, to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

230 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$3.....

3 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, \$50.....

10,000 feet (B.M.) sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B.M.), \$30.....

Total..... \$1,140 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty working days.

The amount of security required will be Six Hundred Dollars.

NO. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, FROM FOURTEENTH AVENUE TO FIFTEENTH AVENUE.

The following Engineer's preliminary estimate of total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the one hundred per cent. (100%) basis for bidding. Proposals shall state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. cost (i.e., such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.), for which all material and work called for in the contract and the invitation to bidders is to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate, to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

230 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$3.....

3 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, \$50.....

10,000 feet (B.M.) sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B.M.), \$30.....

Total..... \$1,140 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty working days.

The amount of security required will be Six Hundred Dollars.

NO. 4. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FIFTY-NINTH STREET, FROM SIXTH AVENUE TO SEVENTH AVENUE.

The following Engineer's preliminary estimate of total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the one hundred per cent. (100%) basis for bidding. Proposals shall state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. cost (i.e., such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.), for which all material and work called for in the contract and the invitation to bidders is to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate, to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

45 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$2.25.....

700 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$2.....

970 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$1.....

8 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, \$55.....

Total..... \$2,911 25

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be fifty working days.

The amount of security required will be One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

NO. 5. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN FIFTY-NINTH STREET, FROM SIXTH AVENUE TO SEVENTH AVENUE.

The following Engineer's preliminary estimate of total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the one hundred per cent. (100%) basis for bidding. Proposals shall state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. cost (i.e., such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.), for which all material and work called for in the contract and the invitation to bidders is to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate, to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

45 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$2.25.....

700 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$2.....

970 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per linear foot, \$1.....

8 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per manhole, \$55.....

Total..... \$2,911 25

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be fifty working days.

The amount of security required will be One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

NO. 6. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR DREDGING AT AND IN THE VARIOUS BASINS OF GOWANUS CANAL, VIZ.: FIRST STREET BASIN, FIFTH STREET BASIN, SIXTH STREET BASIN, SEVENTH STREET BASIN AND ELEVENTH STREET BASIN.

The following Engineer's preliminary estimate of total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the one hundred per cent. (100%) basis for bidding. Proposals shall state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. cost (i.e., such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.), for which all material and work called for in the contract and the invitation to bidders is to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate, to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

33,600 cubic yards of scow measurement.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be ten working days.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred Dollars (\$100).

NO. 7. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER IN BOND STREET, FROM GOWANUS CANAL TO CROTONA PARK.

The following Engineer's preliminary estimate of total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the one hundred per cent. (100%) basis for bidding. Proposals shall state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. cost (i.e., such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.), for which all material and work called for in the contract and the invitation to bidders is to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate, to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

500 feet (B.M.) of sheeting and bracing driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B.M.), \$30.....

Total..... \$15 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be 50 working days.

The amount of security required will be Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500).

NO. 8. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASIN AT THE WESTERLY CORNER OF HAMILTON AVENUE AND HENRY STREET.

The following Engineer's preliminary estimate of total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the one hundred per cent. (100%) basis for bidding. Proposals shall state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. cost (i.e., such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent. or 105 per cent.), for which all material and work called for in the contract and the invitation to bidders is to be furnished to the City. Such percentage, as bid, shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate, to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract:

1,000 feet (B.M.) of foundation planking, laid in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B.M.), \$30.....

1,000 feet (B.M.) of sheeting and bracing, driven in place, complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances, per thousand feet (B.M.), \$30.....

Total..... \$1,000 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be 50 working days.

The amount of security required will be Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500).

NO. 9. Discontinuing on the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, Edgewater road, from Tiffany street to the "ship basin."

The petitions for the above will be submitted by me to the Local Board having jurisdiction thereof on January 16, 1908, at 1 p.m. at the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, Municipal Building, Crotona Park, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.

Dated January 4, 1908.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN,

President of the Borough of The Bronx.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CROTONA PARK, ONE H

of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

No. 6. Both sides of Dutchkill street, between Jackson avenue and the property of the Long Island Railroad Company.

No. 7. Both sides of Crescent street, from Jane street to Paynter avenue, north side of Wilbur and south side of Paynter avenue, between Crescent and Prospect streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, No. 320 Broadway, New York, on or before February 18, 1908, at 11 a.m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

ANTONIO ZUCCA,
PAUL WEIMANN,
JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER,
Secretary,
No. 320 Broadway.
City of New York, Borough of Manhattan,
January 16, 1908.

j16,27

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

List 9444, No. 1. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, and constructing wall and guard rail in West Two Hundred and Sixteenth street, from Broadway to the Harlem river.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

List 9267, No. 2. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, building approaches and placing fences in Morris avenue, from St. James Park to Jerome avenue at Park View terrace, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

List 9277, No. 3. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, building approaches and placing fences in East Two Hundred and Fifth street, from Mosholu parkway to Jerome avenue, together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

List 9427, No. 4. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, building approaches and placing fences in Trinity avenue, from Westchester avenue to Dater avenue.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

List 9284, No. 5. Grading, paving, curbing, and recurring Pomeroy street, from Broadway to Jamaica avenue.

The limits within which it is proposed to lay the said assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

No. 1. Both sides of Two Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Harlem river, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

No. 2. Both sides of Morris avenue, from St. James Park to Jerome avenue at Park View terrace, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

No. 3. Both sides of Two Hundred and Fifth street, from Mosholu parkway to Jerome avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

No. 4. Both sides of Trinity avenue, from Westchester avenue to Dater avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

No. 5. Both sides of Pomeroy street, from Broadway to Jamaica avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

No. 6. Both sides of Pomeroy street, from Broadway to Jamaica avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, No. 320 Broadway, New York, on or before February 11, 1908, at 11 a.m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

ANTONIO ZUCCA,
PAUL WEIMANN,
JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER,
Secretary,
No. 320 Broadway.
City of New York, Borough of Manhattan,
January 9, 1908.

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NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR ENTRANCE TO THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES FOR ENTRANCE TO THE Normal College (College Department), the Kindergarten Training Class or to Advanced Standing in the High School, are requested to meet Professor Carl F. Kayser, Chairman of the Committee on Entrance, at the College building, Sixty-eighth street and Park avenue, on Friday, January 31, 1908, at 2 p.m., and on Saturday, February 1, 1908, after 9 o'clock in the morning, at which times candidates will register and present their diplomas or other official school credentials.

JOSEPH A. GILLET,
Acting President.

j16,31

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p.m. on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908.

Borough of The Bronx.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TWO HUNDRED (200) TONS NO. 1 WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL (NO. 2, 1908), FOR PARKS, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time for the delivery and the full performance of the contract is before March 15, 1908.

The amount of security required is Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, The Bronx.

HENRY SMITH,
President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p.m. on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING COAL IN PARKS AND ON PARKWAYS IN THE BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

The time stipulated for the completion of the contract is before December 31, 1908.

The amount of security required is Six Thousand Dollars (\$6,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

HENRY SMITH,
President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated January 8, 1908.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p.m. on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908.

Borough of The Bronx.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (950) TONS WHITE ASH NO. 2 NUT COAL (NO. 1, 1908), BOTANICAL GARDEN, FOR PARKS, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time stipulated for the completion of the contract is before April 15, 1908.

The amount of security required is Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, The Bronx.

HENRY SMITH,
President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

j14,30
See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, March 31, 1904.

THE COMMISSIONER HAS FIXED THE amounts of bonds required on contracts awarded by this Department, as follows:

On all contracts for supplies, 40 per cent. of the estimated cost;

On all contracts, other than contracts for supplies, where the estimated cost is not over \$200,000, 40 per cent. of the estimated cost;

On all contracts, other than contracts for supplies, where the estimated cost is over \$200,000, but not over \$1,000,000, 25 per cent. of the estimated cost;

On all contracts, other than contracts for supplies, where the estimated cost is over \$1,000,000, 20 per cent. of the estimated cost.

JOSEPH W. SAVAGE,
Secretary.

Dated New York, January 10, 1908.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board hereby sets January 24, 1908, at 10:30 a.m., in the Old Council Chamber, Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place for a public hearing on the proposed modifications to the resolution adopted by this Board June 7, 1907, approved by the Mayor June 11, 1907, consenting to a relocation and change of grade of the tracks of the Manhattan Beach Division of the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board and he hereby is directed to publish these resolutions in the City Record for ten days prior to such date, and forward copies of these resolutions to the Flatbush Board of Trade and the Long Island Railroad Company.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary.

Dated New York, January 10, 1908.

straight line between these points instead of the existing curve (which constitutes an element of delay and danger in operation), and had adopted a survey map and profile (of which a copy is hereto annexed), which survey map and profile was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on October 4, 1907. The new route between these points will be constructed entirely upon property which is the property of the railroad. It will not cross any streets at grade, as the existing curve does; it will be carried over all intersecting streets by bridges. It will therefore be a public improvement.

It respectfully requests the consent of The City of New York to the said alteration and change of this portion of its route.

Dated New York, October 7, 1907.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
[SEAL.] By RALPH PETERS,
President.

FRANK E. HAFF,
Secretary.

City and County of New York, ss:

Frank E. Haff, being duly sworn, says: That he is the secretary of the Long Island Railroad Company; that the facts stated in the foregoing petition are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

FRANK E. HAFF.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1908.

JAMES A. FLANAGAN,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 145.
Certificate filed in New York County.

—and the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Long Island Railroad Company, dated October 7, 1907, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held October 18, 1907,

Resolved, That, in pursuance of law, this Board sets, Friday, the 24th day of January, 1908, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon and Room 16, in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least two (2) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the City Record immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary.

New York, January 10, 1908.

j13,24

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day in the Old Council Chamber, Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, the public hearing on the proposed form of contract consenting to certain modifications and alterations in the line of the route of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, in the Borough of The Bronx, as laid down in the contract dated May 31, 1906, granting a franchise to said company, which, by resolution adopted July 8, 1907, was fixed for September 20, 1907, and on that date continued to November 1, 1907, and on that date continued to December 13, 1907, and on that date continued until January 10, 1908, was continued until January 24, 1908.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary.

Dated New York, January 10, 1908.

j13,24

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, BOROUGH HALL, ST. GEORGE, NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK CITY.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1908,

Borough of Richmond.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING THREE HUNDRED (300) BARRELS OF PORTLAND CEMENT, AT SUCH POINTS WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, AND IN SUCH QUANTITIES, FROM TIME TO TIME, AS THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS MAY DIRECT.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is until October 1, 1908.

The amount of security required is Three Hundred Dollars (\$300).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TWENTY THOUSAND (20,000) FEET (B. M.) SPRUCE, AND FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) FEET (B. M.) YELLOW PINE, LUMBER, AT SUCH POINTS WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, AND IN SUCH QUANTITIES, FROM TIME TO TIME, AS THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS MAY DIRECT.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is until November 30, 1908.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Dollars (\$500).

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING EIGHT HUNDRED (800) CUBIC YARDS OF BUILDING SAND AT SUCH POINTS WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, AND IN SUCH QUANTITIES, FROM TIME TO TIME, AS THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS MAY DIRECT.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is until October 1, 1908.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Dollars (\$500).

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TEN THOUSAND (10,000) TONS ONE AND ONE-HALF (1 1/2) INCH OR THREE-QUARTER (3/4) INCH BROKEN STONE OR SCREENINGS ON RICHMOND VALLEY ROAD AND AMBOY ROAD OR AVENUE.

The time for the completion of the work and

Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of 7 per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before March 14, 1908, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum from the date when above assessments became liens to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 14, 1908.

j16,29

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF the Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, SECTION 10.

RECEIVING BASINS and appurtenances on the northeast and northwest corners of Austin place and East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street and on East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, south side, opposite Austin place. Area of assessment: North side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, from Simpson place to Whitlock avenue; both sides of Austin place, from One Hundred and Forty-fourth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh street; triangular lot bounded by Southern boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-fourth street and Whitlock avenue.

— that the same was confirmed by the Board of Assessors January 14, 1908, and entered January 14, 1908, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before March 14, 1908, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum from the date when above assessments became liens to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 14, 1908.

j16,29

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of Manhattan, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction all the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of property owned by The City of New York, acquired for street opening purposes, in the

Borough of Manhattan.

Being the buildings, or parts of buildings, within the area of the proposed Delancey street extension, located between Broome and Spring streets, and extending from Elizabeth to Marion street, in the Borough of Manhattan, which were not sold on Monday, June 24, 1907, and which are more particularly described as follows: Nos. 7, 9, 11 Marion street, and from Nos. 8 to 22 Marion street (entire buildings), Nos. 196 to 204 Mulberry street (31 square feet), No. 188 Mulberry street (882 square feet), No. 185 Mott street (51 square feet), Nos. 156 to 162 Elizabeth street (entire buildings and machinery), which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted at a meeting held June 5, 1907, the sale of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1908

at 10 a. m., on the premises, upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It being understood that the purchasers at the time of the auction sale, when the said bid is accepted by the City, shall execute a contract with The City of New York for the proper compliance with these terms and conditions, which contract shall provide for liquidated damages at so much per day for each and every day the removal of the buildings, etc., remains incomplete after the expiration of sixty days from the day of sale. A copy of the contract is on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway.

after the expiration of thirty days from the day of sale. A copy of the contract is on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The buildings and appurtenances thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay immediately cash or a certified check drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must either give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale and contract. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of fifty dollars the sum of fifty dollars shall be the amount of the security deposited. This security must be deposited within forty-eight hours after the sale, and may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any work required under the contract but unfinished at the expiration of the contract.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 13, 1908.

j15,28

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction all the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., now standing upon property owned by The City of New York acquired for school purposes in the

Borough of Manhattan.

Being all the material of the buildings, sheds, walks, structures and cellars of whatsoever nature, with their exterior and interior fixtures, appurtenances and foundations of all kinds, except the sidewalk and curb in front of said buildings, existing within the described area and down to the level of the cellar bottom, shall be torn down and removed from the premises. None of the dirt, debris or waste resulting from demolition shall be allowed to remain on the premises, except old mortar or plaster only, which may be left, but not higher at any point than two (2) feet below the curb opposite that point; also the foundation walls of all classes shall be taken down only to a plane whose elevation shall be the level of the curb in front of the building.

The purchaser at the sale shall also withdraw and remove all abandoned water taps and old service mains, and in place thereof cause to be inserted a brass plug in the main water pipe in the street in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that this has been performed.

The purchaser at the sale shall also remove all house sewer connections to the main sewer in the street, and the opening in main sewer in street shall be properly closed in compliance with the directions of the Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Bureau of Sewers that said work has been properly performed.

The permits for all openings in the street to be obtained by and at the expense of the purchaser of the building.

Failure to remove said buildings or appurtenances, or any portion thereof, within thirty days from the day of sale will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings or appurtenances or portion as shall then be left standing, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding, and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed and the costs and expenses thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner and must be completed within thirty days from the day of sale, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damages and costs to which it, they, or any of them, be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of the said buildings.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adjacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furrings, plaster, chimneys, projecting brick, etc., on the faces of such party walls are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beamholes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs of the adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted and made water-tight where they have been disturbed by the operation of the contractor.

The purchaser at the sale shall also shut off and cap all water pipes at the main pipe in the street, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Failure to remove said buildings or appurtenances, or any portion thereof, within sixty days from the day of sale, will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings or appurtenances or portion as shall then be left standing, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding, and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed and the costs and expenses thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner and must be completed within sixty days from the day of sale, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damages and costs to which it, they, or any of them, be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of the said buildings.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adjacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furrings, plaster, chimneys, projecting brick, etc., on the faces of such party walls are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beamholes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs of the adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted and made water-tight where they have been disturbed by the operations of the contractor.

The Comptroller of The City of New York reserves the right on the day of sale to withdraw from sale any of the buildings, parts of buildings and machinery included therein, or to reject any and all bids.

H. A. METZ,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 14, 1908.

j15,29

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF the Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7.

RESTORING ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON MANHATTAN AVENUE, east side, between Cathedral parkway and One Hundred and Eleventh street, known as Lots Nos. 1, 3, 27, 28 and 30, in Block 1846.

RESTORING ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON CONVENT AVENUE, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and known as Lot No. 29, in Block 1968.

These assessments were certified to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, under the provisions of section 391 of the Greater New York Charter.

— that the same were entered on January 13, 1908, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on the said Record of Titles of Assessments it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before March 13, 1908, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessments became liens to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 13, 1908.

j15,28

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction all the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., now standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired for school purposes in the

Borough of The Bronx.

Being all those buildings, parts of buildings, fences, etc., on the southwest corner of Prospect avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street, Borough of The Bronx, and which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held December 18, 1907, the sale of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1908,

at 10 a. m., on the premises, upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It being understood that the purchasers at the time of the auction sale, when the said bid is accepted by the City, shall execute a contract with The City of New York for the proper compliance with these terms and conditions, which contract shall provide for liquidated damages at so much per day for each and every day the removal of the buildings, etc., remains incomplete after the expiration of sixty days from the day of sale. A copy of the contract is on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held December 18, 1907, the sale of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908,

at 10 a. m., on the premises, upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It being understood that the purchasers at the time of the auction sale, when the said bid is accepted by the City, shall execute a contract with The City of New York for the proper compliance with these terms and conditions, which contract shall provide for liquidated damages at so much per day for each and every day the removal of the buildings, etc., remains incomplete after the expiration of sixty days from the day of sale. A copy of the contract is on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The buildings and appurtenances thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay immediately cash or a certified check drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must either give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale and contract. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of fifty dollars the sum of fifty dollars shall be the amount of the security deposited. This security must be deposited within forty-eight hours after the sale, and may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any work required under the contract but unfinished at the expiration of the contract.

All the buildings, structures and parts thereof, their fixtures and foundations, of every class and description within the described area, are to be torn down to the existing curb level, and structures which may exist within any of the buildings, such as engine beds, boiler settings, etc., and all stoops and area walls shall be torn down to the same level. All partitions, sheds and fences shall be removed from the premises. All brick laid in mortar, all floor beams, joists, studdings, flooring, ceiling, roofing, boards and woodwork of every description, and all gas, water, steam and soil piping shall be removed from the premises. All combustible matter, such as tar and felt roofing, broken laths and fragments of timber, chips, splinters, etc., which are of no value, shall be gathered together by the contractor and burned or carried away.

All the buildings, structures and parts thereof, their fixtures and foundations, of every class and description, within the described area are to be torn down to the existing curb level, and structures which may exist within any of the buildings, such as engine beds, boiler settings, etc., and all stoops and area walls shall be torn down to the same level. All partitions, sheds and fences shall be removed from the premises. All brick laid in mortar, all floor beams, joists, studdings, flooring, ceiling, roofing, boards and woodwork of every description, and all gas, water, steam and soil piping shall be removed from the premises. All combustible matter, such

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, a space 4 feet wide (excepting the easterly sidewalk, from Crotona parkway, at the entrance to Crotona Park near East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, to Bronx Park, at East One Hundred and Eighty-second street), LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES, from Boston road, at or about East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, to the prolongation of the northerly line of St. John's College property eastwardly and crossing Southern boulevard. Area of assessment: Both sides of Southern boulevard, from Boston road at about One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street to the northerly line of St. John's College property, and crossing Southern boulevard, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—SECTION 12.

HEATH AVENUE—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND PLACING FENCES, from Bailey avenue to Fort Independence street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Heath avenue, from Bailey avenue to Fort Independence street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments January 9, 1908, and entered January 9, 1908, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before March 9, 1908, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 9, 1908.

j10,23

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

FIRST WARD.

FOREST AVENUE—STORM-WATER SEWER EXTENSION and appurtenances, from Brooks avenue to the Raymond brook, at its intersection with Forest avenue (extended). Area of assessment: Block bounded by Clove road, Forest avenue, Division avenue and Broadway; north side of Forest avenue, from Clove road to Broadway; block bounded by Broadway, Forest avenue, First street and Bement avenue; blocks bounded by Clove road, Division avenue and Broadway; blocks bounded by Broadway, First street and Bement avenue, —that the same was confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments January 9, 1908, and entered on January 9, 1908, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before March 9, 1908, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 9, 1908.

j10,23

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 5.

DEAN STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING CEMENT SIDEWALKS, between Saratoga and Rockaway avenues. Area of assessment: Both sides of Dean street, from Saratoga to Rockaway avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH WARDS, SECTION 5.

PROSPECT PLACE—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING CEMENT SIDEWALKS, between Eastern Parkway Extension and Ralph avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Prospect place, from Eastern Parkway Extension to Ralph avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues, —that the same were confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments January 9, 1908, and entered on January 9, 1908, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Mechanics' Bank Building, Court and Montague streets, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. until 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before March 9, 1908, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 9, 1908.

j10,23

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 8.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from Broadway to Fort Washington avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, from Broadway to Fort Washington avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Assessors on January 7, 1908, and entered on January 7, 1908, in the Board of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of 7 per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before March 9, 1908, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 7, 1908.

j9,22

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PARK COMMISSIONER, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction all the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., now standing upon property owned by The City of New York acquired for park purposes in the

Borough of Manhattan.

Being all those buildings, parts of buildings, etc., on West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Edgecombe avenue, more particularly known as Nos. 335, 337, 339, 341 and 343 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and No. 245 Edgecombe avenue, and which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held October 23, 1907, the sale of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1908, at 10 a. m. on the premises, upon the following TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

It being understood that the purchasers at the time of the auction sale, when the said bid is accepted by the City, shall execute a contract with The City of New York for the proper compliance with these terms and conditions, which contract shall provide for liquidated damages at so much per day for each and every day the removal of the buildings, etc., remains incom-

plete after the expiration of sixty days from the day of sale. A copy of the contract is on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 141, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The buildings and appurtenances thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay immediately cash or a certified check drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must either give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale and contract. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of fifty dollars the sum of fifty dollars shall be the amount of the security deposited. This security must be deposited within forty-eight hours after the sale, and may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any work required under the contract but unfinished at the expiration of the contract period.

All the buildings, structures and parts thereof, their fixtures and foundations, of every class and description, within the described area are to be torn down to the existing curb level, and structures which may exist within any of the buildings, such as engine beds, boiler settings, etc., and all stoops and area walls shall be torn down to the same level. All partitions, sheds and fences shall be removed from the premises. All brick laid in mortar, all floor beams, joists, studdings, flooring, ceiling, roofing, boards and wood-work of every description, and all gas, water, steam and soil piping shall be removed from the premises. All combustible matter, such as tar and felt roofing, broken laths and fragments of timber, chips, splinters, etc., which are of no value shall be gathered together by the contractor and burned or carried away.

The purchaser at the sale shall also shut off and cap all water pipes at the main pipe in the street, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Failure to remove said buildings or appurtenances, or any portion thereof, within sixty days from the day of sale, will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings or appurtenances or portions as shall then be left standing, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding, and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed and the costs and expenses thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner and must be completed within sixty days from the day of sale, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damages and costs to which it, they, or any of them be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of the said buildings.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adjacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furlings, plaster, chimneys, projecting brick, etc., on the faces of such party walls are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beam-holes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs of the adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted and made water tight where they have been disturbed by the operations of the contractor.

The Comptroller of The City of New York reserves the right on the day of sale to withdraw from sale any of the buildings, parts of buildings and machinery included therein, or to reject any and all bids.

J. H. McCOOEY,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, January 3, 1908.

j6,20

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW YORK, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS AND ARREARS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, May 17, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern that, in pursuance of law, a list has been prepared and may be obtained at the office of the Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears in the Borough of Brooklyn, Mechanics' Bank Building (third floor), corner of Montague and Court streets, in said Borough, of the parcels of land and premises in said Borough upon which any tax, assessment or water rates, levied or imposed subsequent to July 1, 1882, and prior to January 1, 1898, had been returned or transmitted to the former Registrar of Arrears prior to the thirty-first day of December, 1897, or to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears subsequent thereto, and now remains unpaid and in arrears, and that the said several parcels of land specified in the said list will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, June 19, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Borough Hall, in the large room designated Room No. 2, in the rear of the Borough Hall, now used by the Spanish War Veterans' Association, for the payment of the aggregate amount of all arrears of taxes, assessments and water rents due thereon and returned and transmitted as aforesaid, with all default, interest and expenses accrued thereon.

HERMAN A. METZ,
Comptroller of The City of New York.

This sale will be continued on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1908

at 2 o'clock p. m., in Room No. 2, in basement of Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn.

HERMAN A. METZ,

Comptroller of The City of New York.

d28,29

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW YORK, December 14, 1906.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND UNLESS otherwise directed in any special case surety companies will be accepted as sufficient upon the following contracts to the amounts named:

Supplies of Any Description, including Gas and Electricity—

One company on a bond up to \$50,000.
Two companies on a bond up to \$125,000.
Three companies on a bond up to \$200,000.

Asphalt, Asphalt Block and Wood Block Pavements—

Two companies on a bond up to \$50,000.

Three companies on a bond up to \$125,000.

Regulating, Grading, Paving, Sewers, Water Mains, Dredging, Construction of Parks, Parkways, Etc.—

One company on a bond up to \$25,000.

Two companies on a bond up to \$75,000.

Three companies on a bond up to \$150,000.

Four companies on a bond up to \$250,000.

New Docks

The bids will be compared and contracts awarded at a lump or aggregate sum to the lowest bidder on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and to the lowest bidder on each item for No. 9.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, and at Room 28, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Commissioner of Water Supply,
Gas and Electricity.

The City of New York, January 3, 1908.

j4,22

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1536, NOS. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1908.

Borough of Queens.

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND STORING 6,000 GROSS TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is three hundred and sixty-five calendar days.

The amount of security will be Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000).

The bidder will state the price per unit of each item of work or supplies contained in the specifications or schedule, by which the bids will be tested.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded for all the work, articles, materials and supplies contained in the specifications or schedule attached thereto.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and any further information may be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room 922, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Commissioner of Water Supply,
Gas and Electricity.

The City of New York, January 3, 1908.

j4,22

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, January 6, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from MONDAY, JANUARY 6, until 12 noon on SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908, for the position of

PATROLMAN ON AQUEDUCT.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows:

Physical 5

Experience 2

Mental 3

The subjects and weights of the mental examination are as follows:

Duties 8

Arithmetic 2

Seventy per cent. is required on the physical examination and 70 per cent. on the mental, and 70 per cent. on all.

Candidates must be resident citizens of the State of New York, and not less than 21 nor more than 35 years old, and not less than 5 feet 7 inches in height.

The work will be wholly outside The City of New York.

A number of appointments will be made immediately by the Board of Water Supply.

The salary is \$75 a month.

Notice will be given later of the dates of the physical and mental examinations.

The attention of candidates is called to the following:

The provisions of the law governing appointments to this position are in part as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Water Supply of The City of New York to provide proper police protection to the inhabitants of the localities in which any work may be constructed under the authority of this act, and during the period of construction, against the acts or omissions of persons employed on such works or found in the neighborhood thereof. * * *

"It shall be the special duty of the persons so appointed to prevent breaches of the peace and unlawful depredations and to arrest and bring before the proper magistrates persons employed on the City works or found in the neighborhood thereof, who are guilty of offenses against the law. * * *

The sheriff of a county wherein a certificate of appointment of any such person as a peace officer is filed may cancel such certificate for cause."

F. A. SPENCER,
Secretary.

j6,18

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 16, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, until 4 p. m., MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1907, for the position of

TYPEWRITING COPYIST, SECOND GRADE (MALE AND FEMALE).

The examination will be held on

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1908,

at 10 a. m.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows:

Speed test 6

(Copying on machine. Both correctness and rapidity to be considered.)

Tabulation 3

(Neatness and excellence of work to be considered, but not time of execution.)

Arithmetic 1

The percentage required is 70.

The salary is \$600 to \$1,050 per annum, inclusive. Candidates may also qualify as Graphophone Operators. The minimum age is 18 years.

F. A. SPENCER,
Secretary.

j16,j20

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 1, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applications will be received from FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, UNTIL 4 P. M. MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1907, for the position of

GARDENER.

The examination will be held on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1908, at 10 a. m.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows:

Special 6

Experience 4

The percentage required is 70.

There are five vacancies in the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

The salary is \$2 to \$3 per day.

The minimum age is 21 years.

The provision of clause 12 of Rule VII., to the effect that "no person who has entered any examination for appointment to a competitive position and failed therein or who has withdrawn therefrom, shall be admitted within nine months from the date of such examination to a new examination for the same position," is waived so far as it applies to this examination.

FRANK A. SPENCER,
Secretary.

j11,j22

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN OF all competitive examinations two weeks in advance of the date upon which the receipt of applications for any scheduled examination will close. Applications will be received for only such examinations as are scheduled.

When an examination is advertised, a person desiring to compete in the same may obtain an application blank upon request made in writing or by personal application at the office of the Commission.

All notices of examinations will be posted in the office of the Commission, City Hall, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, and advertised in the CITY RECORD for two weeks in advance of the date upon which the receipt of applications will close for any stated position.

Public notice will also be given by advertisement in most of the City papers.

Wherever an examination is of a technical character, due notice is given by advertisement in the technical journals appertaining to the particular profession for which the examination is called.

Such notices will be sent to the daily papers as matters of news, and to the General Post-office and stations thereof. The scope of the examination will be stated, but for more general information application should be made at the office of the Commission.

Unless otherwise specifically stated, the minimum age requirement for all positions is 21.

WILLIAM F. BAKER,

President;

R. ROSS APPLETON,

FRANK L. POLK,

Commissioners.

FRANK A. SPENCER,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1908.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FIRE HOSE AND APPARATUS.

The time for the performance of the contract is during the year 1908.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price per foot, per set, etc., by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards made to the lowest bidder on each line or item, as stated in the specifications.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD,

Commissioner.

The City of New York, January 9, 1908.

j19,24

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1908.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HARDWARE, METALS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, LEATHER FINDINGS AND FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

The time for the performance of the contract is during the year 1908.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price, per pound per dozen or other unit, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards made to the lowest bidder on each line or item, as stated in the specifications.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD,

Commissioner.

The City of New York, January 7, 1908.

j17,20

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1908.

FOR PROVIDING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO REPAIR THE ROOFS AND PAINT THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is sixty (60) consecutive working days.

The surety required will be Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500).

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified, as the contract is entire and for a complete job.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Architect of the Department, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, where plans and specifications may be seen.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD,

Commissioner.

Dated January 7, 1908.

j17,20

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1908.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR EXTENDING AND ALTERING THE ELEVATOR IN THE WESTERLY WING OF THE CUMBERLAND STREET HOSPITAL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NO. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR LAYING NEW

The time allowed for doing and completing the contract is until December 31, 1908.
The amount of security required is Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure, or article, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total.

Blank forms and specifications may be had at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, Room 1703, Borough of Manhattan.

HENRY S. THOMPSON,
Commissioner of Public Works.
The City of New York, January 9, 1908.
j9,20

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, HALL OF RECORDS, January 10, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond," comprising The City of New York, will be open for public inspection, examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open up to and including the 31st day of March, 1908.

During the time that the books are open for public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Hall of Records, No. 31 Chambers street.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Borough Hall, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Corporations in all the boroughs must make application only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the borough where such person resides, and in case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York at the office of the Department of the borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

LAWSON PURDY,
President;
FRANK RAYMOND,
JAMES H. TULLY,
NICHOLAS MULLER,
CHAS. PUTZEL,
THOS. L. HAMILTON,
HUGH HASTINGS,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

j2,m31

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York at the Bookkeeper's office, Central Department, until 10 o'clock a.m. on

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

FOR MAKING, COMPLETING AND DELIVERING TWO POWER LAUNCHES FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for the making, completing and delivering of the two power launches will be ninety days.

The amount of security required will be fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bids will be compared and award made to the lowest bidder.

The bidder will state the price for which he will do all the work and provide, furnish and deliver all the labor and materials mentioned and described in said contract and specifications.

For particulars as to the nature and extent of the work required or of the materials to be furnished, bidders are referred to the specifications and to the plans on file in the office of the Inspector of Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, City of New York.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated January 14, 1908.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

j15,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York at the Bookkeeper's office, Central Department, until 10 o'clock a.m. on

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SEVENTY-FIVE (75) HORSES FOR THE MOUNTED, PATROL WAGON AND CARRIAGE SERVICE.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1908.

The amount of security shall be fifty per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a sum for each horse specified and contained in the specifications and schedule.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated January 14, 1908.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

j15,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York at the Bookkeeper's office, Central Department, until 10 o'clock a.m. on

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ONE GASOLINE TOURING FIVE-PASSENGER CAR.

The time for the delivery of the labor, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is thirty days.

The amount of security required will be fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of bid or estimate.

The bids will be compared and award made to the lowest bidder.

The bidder will state the price for which he will do all the work and provide, furnish and deliver all the labor and materials mentioned and described in said contract and specifications.

For particulars as to the nature and extent of the work required or of the materials to be furnished, bidders are referred to the specifications and to the plans on file in the office of the Inspector of Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, City of New York.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

Dated January 9, 1908.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

j15,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ONE GASOLINE TOURING FIVE-PASSENGER CAR.

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The bids will be compared and award made to the lowest bidder.

The bidder will state the price for which he will do all the work and provide, furnish and deliver all the labor and materials mentioned and described in said contract and specifications.

For particulars as to the nature and extent of the work required or of the materials to be furnished, bidders are referred to the specifications and to the plans on file in the office of the Inspector of Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, City of New York.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

Dated January 9, 1908.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

j15,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

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For particulars as to the nature and extent of the work required or of the materials to be furnished, bidders are referred to the specifications and to the plans on file in the office of the Inspector of Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, City of New York.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

Dated January 9, 1908.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

j15,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

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Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

Dated January 9, 1908.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

j15,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

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The bids will be compared and award made to the lowest bidder.

The bidder will state the price for which he will do all the work and provide, furnish and deliver all the labor and materials mentioned and described in said contract and specifications.

For particulars as to the nature and extent of the work required or of the materials to be furnished, bidders are referred to the specifications and to the plans on file in the office of the Inspector of Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, City of New York.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

Dated January 9, 1908.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

j15,27

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ONE GASOLINE TOURING FIVE-PASSENGER CAR.

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The bids will be compared and award made to the lowest bidder.

The bidder will state the price for which he will do all the work and provide, furnish and deliver all the labor and materials mentioned and described in said contract and specifications.

For particulars as to the nature and extent of the work required or of the materials to be furnished, bidders are referred to the specifications and to the plans on file in the office of the Inspector of Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, City of New York.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

Dated January 9, 1908.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM,

Police Commissioner.

amended final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the *CITY RECORD*, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, January 10, 1908.

WELLESLEY W. GAGE,
Chairman;
MARTIN J. MOORE,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk.

j13,30

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the extending of HIGH BRIDGE PARK, as shown on a map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, December 21, 1903, in accordance with the plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 11, 1903, and approved by the Mayor on December 18, 1903, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our first partial and separate estimate of damage and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of January, 1908, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 28th day of January, 1908, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstract of our said first partial and separate estimate of damage, together with our damage maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 6th day of February, 1908.

Third—That, provided there be no objections filed to said abstract, our final first partial and separate report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III., to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1908, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fourth—In case, however, objections are filed to said first partial and separate abstract of estimate of damage the notice of motion to confirm our final first partial and separate report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the *CITY RECORD*, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, January 7, 1908.

WM. E. STILLINGS,
Chairman;
JAMES J. McCORMICK,
SIDNEY J. COWEN,
Commissioners.

j17,25

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET, from Convent avenue to Amsterdam avenue (although not yet named by proper authority), in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1908, at 10:30 o'clock in forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by the provisions of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, January 4, 1908.

HAROLD E. NAGLE,
ALBERT P. MASSEY,
WILLIAM H. F. WOOD,
Commissioners of Estimate.
ALBERT P. MASSEY,
Commissioner of Assessment.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk.

j17,18

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening EAST NINETEEN-FOURTH STREET, between Sea View avenue and East New York avenue, in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held for the hearing of motions, at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1908, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by the provisions of section 999 of title 4 of chapter 17 of chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, as amended by chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, January 14, 1908.

FRANCIS H. KENNY,
HERSEY EGGINTON,
Commissioners.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY,
Clerk.

j14,24

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of FORTY-SIXTH STREET, between Twelfth avenue and Seventeenth avenue, in the Thirtieth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1908, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our office on the 21st day of January, 1908, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstracts of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 30th day of January, 1908.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, thence northerly along said street, and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northwesterly line of Seventeenth avenue and the centre line of the blocks between Forty-seventh street and Forty-sixth street and running thence northwesterly along said centre line to its intersection with the southeasterly line of Twelfth avenue, thence northeasterly along said southeasterly line of Twelfth avenue to its intersection with the centre line of the blocks between Forty-sixth street and Forty-fifth street, thence southeasterly along said last mentioned centre line to its intersection with the northwesterly line of Seventeenth avenue, thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of Seventeenth avenue, to the point or place of beginning, as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, our final report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1908, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fifth—In case, however, objections are filed to either of said abstracts of estimate and assessment, the notice of motion to confirm our final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the *CITY RECORD* and in the corporation newspapers, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, December 30, 1907.

PETER P. HUBERTY,
Chairman;
JOHN J. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM P. RAE,
Commissioners.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY,
Clerk.

d30,j16

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of REMSEN AVENUE, from Utica avenue to Canarsie Bay Park, in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second wards, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1908, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our office on the 21st day of January, 1908, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstracts of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 30th day of January, 1908.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, January 14, 1908.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk.

j17,18

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening EAST NINETEEN-FOURTH STREET, between Sea View avenue and East New York avenue, in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

Second—That the abstracts of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 30th day of January, 1908.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, thence northerly along said street, and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Newkirk avenue and the westerly line of Rogers avenue and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Newkirk avenue and its westerly prolongation to its intersection with a line parallel to and distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Flatbush avenue, thence northwesterly along said parallel line to its intersection with the westerly prolongation of the centre line of the blocks between Clarendon road (Avenue C) and Avenue D, thence easterly along said westerly prolongation and centre line to its intersection with the westerly line of Rogers avenue, thence southerly along said westerly line to the point or place of beginning, as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, our final report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1908, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fifth—In case, however, objections are filed to either of said abstracts of estimate and assessment, the notice of motion to confirm our final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the *CITY RECORD* and in the corporation newspapers, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, December 30, 1907.

FRANCIS H. KENNY,
HERSEY EGGINTON,
Commissioners.

j14,24

The Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, December 30, 1907.

JOHN R. FARRAR,
Chairman;
ARTHUR BECKWITH,
JOSEPH A. GUIDER,
Commissioners.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY,
Clerk.

d30,j16

SUPREME COURT—NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Catskill Aqueduct.

Section No. 2, Putnam County.

In the matter of the application and petition of J. Edward Simmons, Charles N. Chadwick and Charles A. Shaw, constituting the Board of Water Supply of The City of New York, to acquire real estate for and on behalf of The City of New York, under chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, and the acts amendatory thereto, in the Town of Phillipstown, Putnam County, N. Y., etc.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third separate report of John J. Delaney, William Wood and George F. Secor, who were appointed Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, by an order of this Court made at Special Term thereof, held at the Court House in White Plains, N. Y., on January 19, 1907, was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Putnam County on the 5th day of December, 1907.

Said report bears date the 3d day of December, 1907, and affects Parcels Nos. 70, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 91 and 92, shown on the map in this proceeding.

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the Ninth Judicial District, at the Court House, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., on the 1st day of February, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report, and for such other and further relief as may be just.

Dated New York, January 6, 1908.

FRANCIS KEY PENDLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Hall of Records, New York City.

j11,f1

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

The person or persons making a bid or estimate for any services, work, materials or supplies for The City of New York, or for any of its departments, bureaus or offices, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the supplies, materials, work or services for which the bid or estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the President or Board or to the head of the Department at his or its office, on or before the date and hour named in the advertisement for the same, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the President or Board or head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each bid or estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, and names of all persons interested with him therein, and, if no other person is so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of The City of New York is, shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate that the several matters stated herein are in all respects true.</p