

# THE CITY RECORD.

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### PROCLAMATION.

#### MAYOR'S OFFICE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the following ordinance passed by the Common Council on the 27th day of May, 1874, I, Wm. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby give notice, that the said ordinance will be enforced on and after Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1874.

The Pound is located in West Thirty-seventh street, between the Tenth and the Eleventh avenues, and will be open between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., every day except Sundays.

Given under my hand and seal this 9th June, A. D., 1874.

W. F. HAVEMEYER,  
Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the killing of Dogs in the City of New York.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Hereafter it shall not be lawful to permit any dog to go abroad loose, or at large, in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, where not enclosed, highways, parks, piers or public places within the corporate limits of the City of New York, unless the head of every such dog shall be encased in a wire muzzle sufficiently large to cover the head entirely, but so constructed as to admit of the dog opening its mouth to the fullest extent, and in no case to permit the nose of the dog to protrude; the muzzle to be securely fastened around the throat and behind the ears of every such dog, under a penalty of three dollars for each offence, to be recovered against the owner, possessor, or person who harbored such dog within three days previous to the time of such dog being so found going abroad loose or at large.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of the City of New York is hereby authorized and empowered to take such measures as he may deem most efficient to carry into effect the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance; and for that purpose is further authorized and empowered to appoint persons, or direct any person now attached to his office, to capture all such dogs found running abroad, loose or at large, paying for every such dog so captured and delivered at a place to be provided and designated by the Mayor, the sum of fifty cents, and a like sum shall be paid at the place so designated to any person, whether appointed by the Mayor or not, for the capture and delivery of any and every such dog. Such dogs, when so captured and delivered as aforesaid, if not claimed by the owner thereof, or any other person, within a period of forty-eight hours thereafter, shall, within six hours after the expiration of the time, be killed and destroyed in such manner as may be determined upon by the Mayor. Any owner or other person who may claim such dog shall, before being placed in possession thereof, pay therefor the sum of three dollars.

SEC. 3. The person authorized to pay for the capture of such dogs shall render, under oath, semi-monthly, a statement of all dogs so captured and killed, and the amount paid therefor, to the Mayor of the city, who shall thereupon certify the same to the Comptroller, when a warrant for the amount shall be drawn in favor of the said Mayor for the sum thus expended, which shall be paid, until otherwise ordered, from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

SEC. 4. All money paid for fines for violation of section 1 of this ordinance, and for redemption of dogs as provided in section 2, shall be retained by the Mayor and applied to the payment of the expenses of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, but a statement showing the aggregate amount thus received shall be submitted quarterly to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply only to dogs owned or claimed by residents of this city, and any person who shall present any such dog and claim payment for the capture thereof which shall not be owned or captured within the

corporate limits of this city, shall thereby incur a penalty of ten dollars. This ordinance shall apply only to any such dogs of the age of six months and upwards.

SEC. 6. Chapter XLIV. of the Revised Ordinances of 1866, and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 14, 1874.  
Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, May 25, 1874.  
Approved by the Mayor, May 27, 1874.

### LAW DEPARTMENT.

#### OPINION OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

The following letter is published in pursuance of a provision contained in section 111. of the "Act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York," passed April 30, 1873, which requires that "all changes in the subordinates of a department shall be published in the CITY RECORD within one week after they are made."

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE  
COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,  
NEW YORK, June 16, 1874.

Mr. HOWARD J. FORKER,

SIR:—Some time ago I requested you to resign your clerkship in this office, and failing to receive a resignation expressed to you my purpose to remove you. The reason and grounds of this proposed action have been amply stated to you, and your explanations have been fully considered.

Your duties have been twofold:

First—To attend to cases brought to vacate assessments upon the owners of lands benefited by local improvements, and to throw the expenses upon the city at large, upon technical objections to the proceedings under which the assessments had been levied. These suits have been almost innumerable. But, under recent legislation, which I have recommended and urged, I have no doubt we have substantially seen the end of this class of suits.

Secondly—Your other duties relate to obtaining evidence and witnesses in suits at *nisi prius*. These can be performed by a person who is peculiarly qualified for another branch of the business of the office, and who, at the same time, has leisure for more than now occupies his attention.

It is plain, therefore, that I am not justified in continuing the clerkship which you hold, and which takes from the city treasury \$4,000 per annum. I regret the necessity of your removal; but I have no doubt the energy and ability you have shown here will render you successful in the practice of your profession elsewhere.

The ground of your removal is stated above. It is not of a nature that can in any degree injure the reputation which is, and ought to be, precious to you, nor does it arise, as has been stated, from any hostility on the part of myself or of any other head of a department in the Municipal Government. It is just to say that no officer of the municipality has ever suggested to me the removal of any individual in my employment; nor will any person who knows me suppose that such a suggestion would have any weight, unless founded upon indisputable facts affecting the public interest.

With my best wishes for your success and happiness,

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,  
Counsel to the Corporation.

### BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
NEW COURT-HOUSE,

Monday, June 15, 1874, 12 o'clock M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Andrew H. Green, the Comptroller of the City of New York; Samuel B. H. Vance, the President of the Board of Aldermen; John Wheeler, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Absent—William F. Havemeyer, the Mayor of the City of New York.

On motion, the President of the Board of Aldermen acted as Chairman *pro tem.*

The minutes of the meeting held June 13, 1874, were read and approved.

The President of the Board of Aldermen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter all meetings of this

Board shall be convened upon notice of not less than forty-eight hours, served personally upon each member of the Board, and that such notice shall specify the business for the consideration of which the meeting is convened, and if for authority to issue bonds, that a copy of the requisition of the Department making application for such issue, and a reference to the laws or ordinance which authorize the issue, accompany the same.

Which was laid over.

On motion of the Comptroller, the Board adjourned.

JOHN WHEELER,  
Secretary.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
No. 301 MOTT STREET,  
NEW YORK, June 16, 1874.

The Board of Health met this day.

#### Orders.

457 orders for the abatement of nuisances were made.

#### Suits for Penalties.

The Attorney was directed to commence suits for non-compliance with the orders of the Board in 86 cases.

#### Reports Received.

From the Sanitary Superintendent :

Weekly report of the operations of the Sanitary Bureau.

Weekly report on contagious diseases.

Weekly report on slaughter-houses.

Weekly report on operations at receiving dock.

Report on East-side gas nuisance.

Report on delay in removing dead animals, etc.

Report on condition of offal boat.

Report on precautionary measures against hydrophobia.

Report on applications for permits.

Report on condition of certain public school buildings.

Report on condition of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, between Willis avenue and Mill brook.

Report on cancellation of certain orders.

Report on condition of certain street pavements, etc.

Report on condition of Harlem Flats, Ninety-third to One Hundred and Fourth street, Second to Third avenue.

From the Register of Records :

Weekly mortuary report.

Weekly letter, etc.

#### Reports from Standing Committee.

Finance Committee submitted an estimate for expenses of the Vaccination Bureau. Adopted.

#### Communications from City Departments.

From the Police Department :

Weekly report of the Sanitary Company of Police.

#### Bills Audited.

Francis Swift, removing night-soil..... \$634 62

Francis Swift, removing offal..... 288 46

New York Gas-light Company ..... 7 70

Joseph W. Snow & Co. ..... 34 56

William Donohue. .... 62 00

Philo Lewis. .... 108 25

Pay-roll of Laborers, for week ending

June 13 ..... 19 24

#### Permits Granted.

To keep chickens at No. 616 East Twelfth street.

To keep chickens at No. 13 Norfolk street.

To keep three goats at southwest corner of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue.

To H. P. Curley to act as pound-keeper in the Twenty-fourth ward.

#### Permit Denied.

To keep eight chickens at No. 214 Seventh street.

#### Permit Revoked.

To keep chickens at No. 363 East Houston street.

#### Resignation.

George R. Phillips, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, to take effect June 5, 1874.

Reports referred to other Departments for the necessary action.

To the Department of Public Works :

On street pavement, at southeast corner of Twenty-fourth street and Tenth avenue.

On street pavement, in front of No. 384 Cherry street.

On street pavement, in front of No. 149 West Seventeenth street.

On street pavement, in front of No. 53 Beecker street.

Street culvert, at southwest corner of Sheriff and Broome streets.

Street culvert, opposite No. 144 Division street.

On condition of Harlem Flats, Ninety-third to One Hundred and Fourth street, and Second and Third avenues.

To the Department of Public Parks :

On condition of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, between Willis avenue and Mill brook.

To the Board of Education :

On condition of certain public school buildings.

To the Comptroller :

On condition of premises Nos. 161 and 163 East Fifty-first street.

#### Resolutions.

That the attorney be authorized and directed to discontinue suit, without costs, against Jeremiah Keyser, on premises No. 229 East Fifty-seventh street.

That copies of the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors in respect to the sanitary condition of public school buildings in Christie street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, and east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second streets, be forwarded to the Board of Education for the necessary action.

That William P. Prentice, the attorney of the Board, be appointed also its counsel, with a salary of the full amount allowed by law. The appointment and salary to date from June 15, 1874.

That Charles P. Bosworth be appointed a clerk in this Department at a salary at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, vice Waldorf, removed.

That Order No. 4264, on north side Seventy-first street, seventy-five feet west of Avenue A, be modified so as to allow gasoline to be kept in airtight cans on premises.

That Section 74 of the Sanitary Code, relative to dogs, is repealed.

That the estimate for the expenses of the Vaccinating Bureau for the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1874, be approved as presented, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

#### Sanitary Bureau.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending June 13, 1874:

The total number of inspections made by the Inspectors was 2,180, as follows:—4 public buildings, 117 tenements, 192 dwellings, 73 other dwellings, 32 manufactorys and workshops, 34 stores and warehouses, 58 stables, 3 manure dumps, 28 slaughter houses, 2 gut cleaning establishments, 7 fat rendering establishments, 2 dumping grounds, 1 offal vessel, 3 public sewers and drains, 53 sunken and vacant lots, 89 courts, yards and areas, 76 cellars and basements, 95 waste pipes and drains, 162 privies and water-closets, 93 street gutters and sidewalks, 9 dangerous stairways, 4 cisterns and cesspools, 23 other nuisances, together with 20 visits of the Inspectors to cases of contagious diseases.

The number of reports thereon received from the inspectors was 990.

During the past week 178 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report.

The Disinfecting Corps have visited 64 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 64 houses, 64 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, etc. 21 cases of small-pox were removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps.

Permits have been granted consignees of 102 vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port.

258 permits have been granted scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy sinks.

The following number of cases of contagious diseases was reported during the week ending June 13, 1874, viz.: Typh

## BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

## CONDENSED STATEMENT OF MORTALITY.

REPORTED MORTALITY (week ending June 13, 1874), AND THE ACTUAL MORTALITY (each day in the week, ending at noon, June 6, 1874), WITH AN ENUMERATION OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

E. HARRIS, M. D., Registrar.

	Actual number of Deaths each day.										Deaths reported during the week ending June 13, 1874
	June 6.....	June 5.....	June 4.....	June 3.....	June 2.....	June 1.....	May 31.....				
Total Actual Mortality during the week ending June 6,.....	543	493.0	503	74	74	81	70	58	69	77	Total Deaths from all Causes. 480
Average Deaths in corresponding week for the past 5 years.....											Total Zymotic Diseases. 125
Deaths in corresponding week, 1873,.....											Total Constitutional Diseases. 107
Annual Death rate per 1000 during week, 1873,.....											Total Local Diseases. 185
estimated at 1,040,000.											Total Developmental Diseases. 33
											Deaths by Violence. 30
											Small-pox. 7
											Measles. 10
											Scarlatina. 16
											Diphtheria. 15
											Membranous Croup. 11
											Whooping Cough. 6
											Typhus Fever. 5
											Typhoid Fever. 5
											Puerperal Diseases. 10
											Under 5 years. 21
											Diarrhoeal Diseases. All ages. 23
											Alcoholism. 5
											Cancer. 7
											Phthisis Pulmonalis. 65
											Bronchitis. 20
											Pneumonia. 42
											Heart Diseases. 12
											Marasmus—Tabes Mesenterica and Scrofula. 7
											Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis. 16
											Meningitis and Encephalitis. 17
											Convulsions. 17
											Direct Effect of Solar Heat. 1
											All Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System. 53
											Bright's Disease and Nephritis. 16
											Deaths by Suicide. 4
											Deaths by Drowning. 12
											Deaths in Institutions. 91
											All Deaths of Persons 70 years old or more. 26
											Under 1 year. 128
											Under 2 years. 170
											Under 5 years. 225
											Total Deaths in Children.

immense number of 2,407 distinct and authentic cases of rabies canina, observed in France, Austria, England, and the United States. I have derived these statistics from the following sources: 1,339 cases from figures supplied by M. Bourrel, Director of the Paris Dog Infirmary; 460 from those of Lyons; 313 from those of other Paris practitioners; 101 from a report on the subject by Dr. Blatchford to the American Medical Association in 1856; 82 from Radcliff's English Statistics; 33 from those of the Veterinary School of

Vienna; 31 from statistics of New York City, between 1856 and 1874, cases where the period of injury was well established; and 15 from the British periodical, the *Veterinarian* for 1870. According to these statistics there occurred in spring, 671 cases; in summer, 580 cases; in autumn, 583 cases; and in winter, 573 cases.

The means at our disposal for protecting the public against injury by dogs, have for their principal object to diminish the number of worthless and vagrant curs. This decrease may be accom-

plished by the taxation of all dogs having owners, and the destruction of all having none. The measure of taxation has been shown in several European countries to be very efficacious in ridding the community of a vast number of useless and dangerous brutes, but to be really efficient the tax should be general and high, particularly in the case of pleasure and sporting dogs.

Every dog, moreover, should be obliged to wear a collar with a metal plate bearing the name and address of its owner, as well as some peculiar mark or badge issued by the municipality to indicate that the tax has been paid. In case such a tax were authorized by the Legislature, the Board of Health might be empowered to grant permits for keeping dogs under the conditions specified.

At Strasbourg, France, before the late war, there prevailed an excellent system of this kind. Every person possessing a dog was required to notify the police, who furnished him with a licence, duly numbered and registered. The same number, with the owner's name and address were inscribed on the animal's collar. A covered conveyance with compartments was constantly patrolling the city in order to pick up all wandering dogs, which were taken to a building permanently devoted to the purpose. They were kept there for three days and if then unclaimed were destroyed. During this period an owner might reclaim his dog upon payment of fifteen francs. The result of this system was extremely satisfactory, as hydrophobia became almost unknown. The collar is also useful in case of any damage inflicted by dogs. The French Civil Code ordains that "the proprietor of any animal, or he who employs it, is responsible while it is in his employment for any damage it may cause while in his charge, or when straying or escaped." At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science there was presented a memoir by M. Bourrel on a new method of protection against rabies. M. Bourrel proposes as a preventive measure taking off the edge and points of the twelve permanent incisors and four canine teeth by means of nippers and files. He asserts, and has proved by experiment that this operation renders the dog virtually incapable of inflicting wounds on men or animals; there is no subsequent derangement of health; the creature eats and digests as well as before; the teeth are no more exposed to caries than they would be naturally; the lips conceal them, and the dog's beauty is unimpaired. In the case of home and pet dogs this operation might be recommended as a useful precaution. I may allude briefly to some of the more obvious precautions against hydrophobia.

A dog manifesting any morbid or unusual symptoms should be carefully observed, kept apart from other animals and from human beings, children particularly, and the utmost care be exercised in attending to and feeding it. A dog evincing constant restlessness, an altered or threatening demeanor, snappishness, depraved appetite, a modified bark, and salivation—should demand extraordinary vigilance. If a person has been bitten by an animal with unquestionable symptoms of rabies, it should be destroyed at once; but if wounded by one merely conjectured to have the disease, it is advisable not to kill it immediately, but to confine it closely under strict surveillance until the suspicions shall be allayed or positively confirmed. Such a measure will occupy but a few days and may save from much apprehension persons of very nervous excitability. As it is usually difficult and dangerous to attempt the precautions mentioned, in one's own home, the establishment of well-regulated dog infirmaries in all cities is very desirable. In such places, moreover, valuable and esteemed animals suspected of the disease, or which may have been in contact with rabid dogs, can be readily kept under observation for a period sufficiently long to insure almost complete safety. This sequestration should extend to six months at least.

All animals bitten by dogs supposed to be mad should as quickly as possible receive those attentions which are recognized as most effectual in destroying the rabid virus, or preventing its absorption. Mr. Youatt, the very best authority upon this subject, relied exclusively upon a thorough cauterization of the wound with nitrate of silver. With this simple treatment he was successful in over 400 instances in the human subject, and in innumerable cases of dogs; in his own person, moreover, as he was frequently bitten by rabid dogs, and once severely by a mad cat.

Finally, all rabid animals, after death, should be covered with quicklime, and buried at a good depth below the surface of the ground, or better still, should undergo cremation. They should never, as is frequently done, be thrown into ditches, ponds or streams. Every substance which they have been likely to contaminate should be consigned to the flames or soaked in some powerful disinfectant.

Very respectfully,  
CHAS. P. RÜSSEL, M.D.,  
Sanitary Inspector.

The action of the Board of Health rescinding all ordinances requiring the muzzling of dogs is based on the following memorandum, furnished by the Sanitary Committee:

Hydrophobia is a disease peculiar to animals of the canine and feline races—the dog, wolf, fox, cat, etc. Its origin, except by actual inoculation, is unknown. It may be inoculated by licking a raw surface as well as by a wound with the tooth. Its occurrence and prevalence is not materially affected by the seasons of the year, nor by climate; it is, perhaps, slightly more frequent in the spring months, but it occurs alike in the coldest regions of Canada and the hottest districts of the East and West Indies. Of those bitten by animals known to be rabid, but a small percentage are affected, viz., 5 to 20 per cent. This is largely due to the fact that the saliva of the rabid dog is so removed by the hair of the animal or clothes of the person bitten that none of it enters in the wound. The male dog is far more liable to be affected

portance to the community. The only precautions hitherto adopted in this city, by municipal ordinances, have been the traditional muzzling of dogs, and the destruction of canine vagrants. The propriety of the latter measure must be obvious to all. Muzzling, however, is of very questionable utility, being both injurious to the poor brutes upon which it is imposed, and without efficiency in protecting the public against the danger intended to be thus averted. It has, nevertheless, become so general a practice in every country, where enactments against injury by dogs have been in vogue, that its usefulness has come to be regarded as an established fact, to deny which is, in the eyes of some, almost criminal. Many of the most distinguished veterinarians, however, men who have enjoyed unusual opportunities for investigating the matter, regard this contrivance as most pernicious and unnecessary. Those who believe in the occasional spontaneous production of rabies, consider the muzzle as capable in itself of inducing the disease in the animal to which it is applied. As a consideration of the origin of hydrophobia is not within the scope of this report, I may simply remark that, after a very careful examination of the subject, I entirely agree with Dr. Stephen Smith, in his recent statement, that the affection is invariably the consequence of inoculation. Such being the case, it might seem that the wearing of a muzzle could exert no influence in the production of rabies. Supposing an animal never to have been exposed to contagion, this may be admitted as a fact; but, considering the chances of any dog having been bitten by a rabid animal, without the knowledge of its owner, the question arises in another form. It has been well demonstrated that, in the case either of man or beast thus injured, any serious functional derangement, and particularly impairment of the nervous system, is directly instrumental in disturbing and liberating the rabid virus from its local tissue—union in the cicatrix when under ordinary conditions of health, the period of incubation might have been indefinitely prolonged. Now it cannot be denied that every muzzle, more or less embarrasses the respiratory function and buccal respiration of the creature wearing it, and creates frequently a condition of great nervous disorder in an animal of peculiarly excitable temperament. I have no doubt, therefore, that its use sometimes leads indirectly to the development of rabies and thus renders dangerous an otherwise inoffensive dog.

The affection, moreover, is not one which, like the canine epileptic attack, appears suddenly and unexpectedly. A dog in the premonitory stage of constant restlessness, snappishness, and disinclination for human society, presents conditions inconsistent with his owner's taking him into the streets, which conditions naturally become more marked as the disease advances. When at home, he is almost always unmuzzled, and if rabid, is dangerous only to his companions. He soon, however, is seized with a propensity to escape from home, under which circumstances he is not apt, although so intelligent a creature, to present himself for muzzling, as a preliminary to his elopement.

The chief evidence in favor of the muzzle is that brought forward from the experience of its use in Berlin. From 1845 to 1853 there were reported in that city 278 cases of canine rabies. From March, 1752, to the same month in 1853, there were sent to the Berlin Veterinary School 82 mad dogs, and by the end of July, 37 more. On the 20th of July it was ordained that muzzling should become general, and up to the close of the year only 6 cases were admitted into the Veterinary School. In 1854 and 1855 the number was but 1, and from that time up to 1863 there were no cases. These figures were supposed to establish the utility of the practice, but during the next year (1864), and up to the middle of 1865, some 30 cases occurred, in spite of the fact that all dogs in the city were wearing muzzles.

According to Prof. Lafosse of the Veterinary School at Toulouse, France, a city where the use of the muzzle is not obligatory, years frequently elapse without any cases of rabies being there noticed. The veterinary authorities of Brussels, in an excellent report on rabies, drawn up in 1868, when the disease was creating some alarm in Belgium, were forced from their experience to disagree with the Berlin authorities as to the value of the muzzle, either in preventing rabies or protecting human life.

There is a special absurdity, likewise, in the policy of relaxing municipal surveillance over dogs during three quarters of the year, and maintaining it stringently in only the summer months, when, as Mayo has observed, the dog is popularly supposed to be subject to a species of lunacy having the same relation to Sirius that human insanity has to the moon. This opinion can be respected only on account of its antiquity, as its origin may be referred to an ancient summer festival of the Argives, during which large numbers of dogs were slain.

So long ago as 1780 Andry observed that January the coldest, and August the hottest month, furnished the least number of cases of rabies which he was able to collect, and at a later period M. Trolliet, after laborious investigation, asserted that in France the disease was most frequent among dogs in May and September, and least so in January and August, as Andry had stated. During a memorable outbreak of rabies canina in Vienna in 1841, the greatest number of cases were noticed in February and May, and the fewest in September, November, and December.

Professor Boreley, the distinguished veterinarian, in a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, gives the results of an analysis of departmental reports in France for the six years, 1863 to 1868, which exhibit, for the spring, 89 cases of rabies; summer, 74; autumn, 64; and winter, 75. Professor Roll of the Vienna Veterinary Institute, has found the disease more prevalent in mild than in hot summers. The Wurtemburg statistics of Faber show rabies to be most frequent there in March, February, June, and January, in their respective order, and least so in September, October, and August.

The statistics herewith annexed are entirely conclusive on this point, embodying as they do the

than the female. Pet dogs confined to the house and family are as liable to develop hydrophobia as dogs at large. The muzzling of healthy dogs and those allowed in the streets, is at best a most imperfect preventive measure. If the animal is rabid he can readily inflict a wound with the metallic muzzle, and thus inoculate the victim. If he is not rabid the muzzle will prove a species of cruelty and annoyance, far more likely to produce canine madness than to protect against it. It would prove far more effective against the nuisance of the roving herds of vagrant curs in our streets if the ordinance forbid any dog in the street which did not wear a collar having the owner's name and residence engraved upon it. It might also prove of much service if the public were better informed as to the early symptoms of hydrophobia in the dog. These symptoms are thus given by an eminent veterinary surgeon:

"There are no premonitory signs of an attack of the disease in the dog. When the period of incubation (three to seven weeks) is passed, the animal is restless, dull, watchful, and snaps at dogs, other animals, or men, which come in its way. It shuns the light, but with much slyness seeks an opportunity of escape, and roves about town or country, manifesting extraordinary powers of exertion, and marked insensibility to blows and ill-usage. The habits of an animal may not change completely at first, and the recognition of persons it has been daily in contact with is sometimes very remarkable. The dilated pupils, the manner in which the eyes follow any object moved before them, and the peculiar modification of the bark, which is more of the nature of a howl, are among the most characteristic symptoms. The appetite is lost, thirst often considerable, and the animals usually drink without difficulty. The coat is staring, skin tight on the ribs, abdomen tucked up, head depressed and nose protruded, with a dirty mouth and tongue, and sometimes a discharge of mucus and saliva from the sides of the mouth. In a certain number of cases the nervous symptoms are very prominent at this period, and the lower jaw drops from paralysis of the muscles connected with it. The howl is then lost, hence the name dumb rabies. Emaciation, and craving after filth, which is swallowed with some difficulty, are amongst the noticeable symptoms. There is a singular absence of any marked acceleration of the pulse and breathing during the disease; the animal sinks, often paralyzed in the hind quarters, and dies somewhat tranquilly from the fourth to the eighth day."

Dogs or cats suffering from these symptoms should be at once destroyed.

#### ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS,

&c., &c.,

PASSED BY BOTH BRANCHES OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL

AND

APPROVED BY THE MAYOR,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1874.

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of Five of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the coming Fourth of July, and that said Committee, when appointed, do meet with the Commissioners of Parks, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are hereby requested to appropriate the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such celebration.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1874, and on June 4, 1874, Aldermen Flanagan, Morris, Kehr, Billings, and Reilly appointed such Special Committee.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, May 25, 1874, and Assistant Aldermen Healy, Brucks, Beyea, Kelly, and Kehoe were appointed as such Special Committee.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, June 9, 1874, without his approval or objections thereto; therefore, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York," passed April 30, 1873, the same became adopted.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Water street, between Catharine and Market streets, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance thereof be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, March 30, 1874.

Approved by the Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 9, 1874.

Resolved, That the lot of land owned by the city on the south side of Sixty-seventh street, commencing one hundred and seventy feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third avenue and Sixty-seventh street, being twenty-five feet front and rear, by half the block in depth, be and is hereby assigned for the use and occupation of the Commissioners of the New York Fire Department, as a location for a steam fire-engine and full company of men; that the said Commissioners be and are hereby authorized and directed to cause a building suitable for the use and occupation of the said fire engine and company to be erected on the said lot of land, the cost thereof not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and to be taken from and charged to the appropriations for the present year of \$50,000, made for the said Department for "New Buildings."

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 4, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, May 25, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 5, 1874.

Resolved, that a free drinking-hydrant be placed on the southeast corner of Broome and Essex streets, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, May 14, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, June 4, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 10, 1874.

Resolved, That on the east side of Thirteenth or Exterior avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done (half the block), under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, April 20, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 9, 1874.

Resolved, That Eleventh avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-ninth street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, March 23, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1874.

Received from the Mayor, June 9, 1874, without his approval or objections thereto; therefore, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York," passed April 30, 1873, the same became adopted.

Resolved, That Stephen V. R. Cooper be and he is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of New York.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, June 4, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, June 8, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 10, 1874.

Resolved, That Edgar street, from New Church to Greenwich street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, April 27, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 9, 1874.

Resolved, That the resolutions and ordinances approved by the Mayor April 3, 1874, providing for the flagging of north side of Thirty-sixth street, from Lexington to Third avenue, and for flagging east side of Lexington avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street, be and the same are hereby annulled, rescinded, and repealed.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, May 11, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, June 4, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 10, 1874.

Resolved, That the resolutions and ordinances approved by the Mayor April 3, 1874, providing for the flagging of north side of Thirty-sixth street, from Lexington to Third avenue, and for flagging east side of Lexington avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street, be and the same are hereby annulled, rescinded, and repealed.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, May 11, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, June 4, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 10, 1874.

Resolved, That the resolutions and ordinances approved by the Mayor April 3, 1874, providing for the flagging of north side of Thirty-sixth street, from Lexington to Third avenue, and for flagging east side of Lexington avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street, be and the same are hereby annulled, rescinded, and repealed.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, May 11, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, June 4, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, June 10, 1874.

#### DIRECTORY

OF THE

#### COMMON COUNCIL.

#### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1. Samuel B. H. Vance, 205 West 23d street.
2. Oliver P. C. Billings, 143 East 34th street.
3. Jenkins Van Schaick, 1 University place.
4. Stephen V. R. Cooper, 218 West 51st street.
5. John Falconer, 308 East 15th street.
6. George Koch, 628 Lexington avenue.
7. Peter Kehr, 507 Seventh avenue.
8. Robert McCafferty, 838 Lexington avenue.
9. Oswald Ottendorfer, 7 East 17th street.
10. Edward Gilon, 557 Hudson street.
11. Patrick Lysaght, 27 City Hall place.
12. Richard Flanagan, 312 West 22d street.
13. John Reilly, 314 East 14th street.
14. John J. Morris, 117 West 21st street.
15. Joseph A. Monheimer, 233 East 31st street.
- SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, President.
- JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk, 27 Stuyvesant street.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

ARTS AND SCIENCES, INCLUDING PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Aldermen Billings, Monheimer, and Reilly.

FERRIES.—Aldermen Falconer, Cooper, and Lysaght.

FINANCE.—Aldermen Van Schaick, Gilon, Kehr, Morris, and Ottendorfer.

LANDS AND PLACES.—Aldermen McCafferty, Koch, and Gilon.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Aldermen Cooper, Billings, and Flanagan.

MARKETS.—Aldermen Morris, Kehr, and Lysaght.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.—Aldermen Kehr, Ottendorfer, and Falconer.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Aldermen Koch, Morris, and Gilon.

RAILROADS.—Aldermen Billings, Van Schaick, and Ottendorfer.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—Aldermen Kehr, Cooper, and Flanagan.

ROADS.—Aldermen Cooper, Gilon, and Reilly.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.—Aldermen Ottendorfer, Koch, and McCafferty.

STREETS.—Aldermen Monheimer, Billings, and McCafferty.

STREET PAVEMENTS.—Aldermen Falconer, Monheimer, and Van Schaick.

#### BOARD ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

1. Thomas Foley, 18 West street.
2. Jeremiah Murphy, 45 Cherry street.
3. Charles M. Clancy, 167 Mott street.
4. John C. Keating, 333 Cherry street.
5. Henry Wissner, 151 Prince street.
6. Michael Healy, 10 Ridge street.
7. Thos L. Thornell, 169 West 12th street.
8. John Theiss, 223 Bowery.
9. George F. Codington, 62 Perry street.
10. Joseph P. Strack, 179 Third street.
11. William S. Krebs, 354 West 27th street.
12. Patrick Keenan, 217 Lewis street.
13. William Wade, 144 West 21st street.
14. John J. Kehoe, 182 First avenue.
15. Edward Brucks, 422 West 30th street.
16. George Kelly, 318 West 20th street.
17. Stephen N. Simonson, 305 West 45th street.
18. Philip Cumisky, 552 First avenue.
19. Henry A. Linden, 68th st. bet. 10th and 11th aves.
20. Isaac Sommers, 165 East 62d street.
21. Benjamin Beyea, 131st street near 4th avenue.
- JOSEPH P. STRACK, President.
- W. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Assistant Aldermen Cumisky, Murphy, and Codington.

DONATIONS.—Assistant Aldermen Sommers, Wisser, and Wade.

FERRIES.—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Kehoe, and Theiss.

FINANCE.—Assistant Aldermen Clancy, Sommers, and Wade.

LAMPS AND GAS.—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Beyea, and Brucks.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Aldermen Clancy, Keenan, and Thornell.

MARKEETS.—Assistant Aldermen Kelly, Kehoe, Keating, Foley, and Beyea.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—Assistant Aldermen Theiss, Murphy, Cumisky, Simonson, and Codington.

ORDINANCES.—Assistant Aldermen Wisser, Kehoe, and Sommers.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.—Assistant Aldermen Keating, Krebs, Beyea, Sommers, and Theiss.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Assistant Aldermen Theiss, Wisser, and Cumisky.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Assistant Aldermen Keenan, Murphy, and Wisser.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Aldermen Sommers, Keating, and Brucks.

RAILROADS.—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Keenan, Linden, Cumisky, and Theiss.

ROADS.—Assistant Aldermen Cumisky, Thornell, and Brucks.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.—Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Kehoe, and Wisser.

SEWERS.—Assistant Aldermen Kelly, Wade, and Wisser.

STREETS.—Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Theiss, and Linden.

STREET PAVEMENTS.—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Sommers, and Simonson.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Assistant Aldermen Sommers, Keenan, and Linden.

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

**S**TATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING WHICH all the Public Offices in the City are open for business, and at which each Court regularly opens and adjourns, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor's Office, No. 6, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mayor's Marshal, No. 5, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Permit Bureau, No. 1, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. License Bureau, No. 1, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Clerk of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors, 7 and 8, City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Clerk of Board of Assistant Aldermen, 9½ City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

#### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M. Comptroller's Office, West end.

1. Bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city; Ground floor, west end.

2. Bureau for the Collection of Taxes; Brown stone building, City Hall Park.

3. Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and Water Rents; Ground floor, west end.

4. Auditing Bureau; Main floor, west end.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
NEW YORK, June 15, 1874.

### PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

PROPOSALS SEALED AND INDORSED AS above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 2 o'clock p.m. of the 26th June, 1874, for supplying the institutions under their charge Condensed Milk of the best quality, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st August, 1874. Parties proposing for the above will submit samples for examination and analysis, and the milk selected will be the standard for future delivery. The milk delivered under the contract will be analyzed by a competent chemist at such times as the Commissioners may determine.

The above to be delivered daily at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, or at such other places as may be required, free of all expense to the Department.

The award of the contracts will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect, that if the contract be awarded under that proposal, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as sureties in the estimated amount of fifty per cent for its faithful performance, which consent must be verified by the justification of each of the persons signing the same for double the amount of surety required. The sufficiency of such security to be approved by the Comptroller.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction reserve the right to decline any and all proposals if deemed to be for the public interest, and no proposal will be accepted from, or a contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is defaulter as security or otherwise upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and specifications, which are to be strictly complied with, can be obtained on application at the office of the Department.

WILLIAM LAIMBEER,  
JAMES BOWEN,  
MYER STERN,  
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
NEW YORK, June 6, 1874.

### PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

PROPOSALS SEALED AND INDORSED AS above will be received from producers by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, until 2 o'clock p.m. of the 22d day of June, 1874, for supplying the Department with 8,000 tons of Coal of the best quality, to be well screened and in good order, and each ton to consist of 2,240 pounds.

All the Coal to be delivered in about the following sizes and quantities, free of all expenses, at the following places, during the months of July, August, and September, in such quantities as may be called for.

At Blackwell's Island, 3,000 tons grate.  
" " 200 " stove.  
At Ward's Island, Insane Asylum, 950 tons grate.  
" " Inebriate " 400 "  
At Randall's Island, Nursery, 250 tons nut.  
" " 250 " egg.  
" " Hospital, 120 tons stove.  
" " 100 " nut.  
" " Infants' Hospital, 400 tons grate.

At Hart's Island, 100 tons stove.  
At Bellevue Hospital, 26th st., East river, 250 tons grate.  
" " 800 " nut.  
At Steamboats, 26th street, East river, and at Blackwell's Island, 900 tons grate.  
At City Prison, Centre street, 150 tons stove.  
At Second District Prison, Jefferson Market, 30 tons stove.  
At Third District Prison, Essex Market, 40 tons stove.  
At Fourth District Prison, Fifty-seventh street, Third and Lexington avenues, 20 tons stove.  
At Fifth District Prison, Twelfth street, 20 tons stove.  
At Central Office, Third avenue and Eleventh street, 20 tons stove.

All the above to be well screened and subject to such inspection as the Commissioners may direct in respect to quantity, quality, time, and manner of delivery.

Proposals to state the particular description of coal to be delivered, as known in the market, from what mine produced, and all particulars, to enable the Board to arrive at a proper decision, and to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as sureties, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract, with their residences by their own signatures, and to be approved by the Comptroller of the city.

The preliminary specification as provided for by section 91 of the charter of 1873, containing the obligations required from contractors, the terms of which are to be strictly complied with, will be furnished, with all information required, on application at this office.

The Commissioners reserve the power to reject any and all propositions not deemed by them advantageous to the Department.

WILLIAM LAIMBEER,  
JAMES BOWEN,  
MYER STERN,  
Commissioners.

### CORPORATION NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

No. 1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in One Hundred and Nineteenth street, from Fourth to Eighth avenue, except between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

No. 2. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Lexington avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

No. 1. Both sides of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, from Fourth to Eighth avenues, except between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

No. 2. Both sides of Lexington avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Thomas B. Asten, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days of this notice.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,  
JOHN MCHARG,  
MUNSON H. TREADWELL,  
VALENTINE S. WOODRUFF,  
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,  
NEW YORK, June 6, 1874.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

No. 1. For regulating, grading, setting curb, gutter and flagging Sixty-seventh street, from Eighth avenue to the Hudson river.

No. 2. For regulating and grading Seventy-ninth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

No. 3. For laying Belgian pavement in Seventy-seventh street, from Third avenue to Madison avenue.

No. 4. For laying Belgian pavement in Sixty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

No. 5. For laying Belgian pavement in Seventy-fourth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

No. 6. For laying Belgian pavement in Eighty-sixth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

No. 7. For building basin on the southwest corner of Beekman and South streets.

No. 8. For building basin on the northwest corner of Beekman and South streets.

No. 9. For building basin on the northwest corner of Fifty-first street and Sixth avenue.

No. 10. For building basin on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue.

No. 11. For building underground drains between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, and between Ninth avenue and Hudson river.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

No. 1. Both sides of Sixty-seventh street, from Eighth avenue to the Hudson river, to the extent of half the block at the intersections of Ninth and Eleventh avenues.

No. 2. Both sides of Seventy-ninth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, to the extent of half the block at the intersection of Ninth avenue.

No. 3. Both sides of Seventy-seventh street, from Third to Madison avenue, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 4. Both sides of Sixty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 5. Both sides of Seventy-fourth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 6. Both sides of Eighty-sixth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 7. The property known as Fulton Market.

No. 8. The property known as Ward Nos. 1232 to 1240 and 1261 to 1264, inclusive.

No. 9. The property known as Ward Nos. 25 to 41, inclusive.

No. 10. North side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 11. The property bounded by the north side of Seventy-seventh street and south side of Eighty-eighth street, between Ninth avenue and the Hudson river.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Thomas B. Asten, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,  
JOHN MCHARG,  
MUNSON H. TREADWELL,  
VALENTINE S. WOODRUFF,  
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,  
NEW YORK, June 6, 1873.

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,  
ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,  
NEW YORK, May 29, 1874.

### NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the following assessment lists were received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED APRIL 22, 1874.

Opening of Seventy-sixth street, from Fifth avenue to Fourth avenue, and from Third avenue to the East river.

CONFIRMED APRIL 28, 1874.

Opening Ninety-third street, from Eighth avenue to New Road, and from Twelfth avenue to the Hudson river.

CONFIRMED MAY 4, 1874.

Opening Ninety-second street, from Eighth avenue to New Road, and from Twelfth avenue to the Hudson river.

CONFIRMED MAY 10, 1874.

All payments made on the above assessments on or before the 30th day of July next, will be exempt according to law, from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent. from the several dates of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. for the collection of money, and until 4 P.M. for general information:

SPENCER KIRBY,  
Collector of Assessments.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,  
ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,  
NEW YORK, April 21, 1874.

### NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the following assessment list was received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED APRIL 10, 1874.

Sewer in Tenth avenue, between Lawrence and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

The limits embraced by said assessments include the following blocks and ward numbers, viz.:

Block 1170, Ward numbers 30 to 40, both inclusive.

Block 1171, Ward numbers 33 to 37, both inclusive.

All payments made on the above assessment on or before the 20th day of June next, will be exempt according to law, from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent. from the date of confirmation. The Collector's office is open daily from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. for the collection of money, and until 4 P.M. for general information:

SPENCER KIRBY,  
Collector of Assessments.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,  
ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,  
NEW YORK, June 8, 1874.

### NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the following assessment list was received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED APRIL 29, 1874.

Opening Eleventh avenue, from Fifty-ninth street to the Boulevard.

All payments made on the above assessment on or before the 8th day of August next, will be exempt according to law, from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. from the date of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. for the collection of money, and until 4 P.M. for general information:

SPENCER KIRBY,  
Collector of Assessments.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,  
ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,  
NEW YORK, May 11, 1874.

### NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the following assessment lists were received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED MAY 6, 1874.

Extension on sewer at foot of Fifty-fourth street, East river.

Sewer in Broome street, between Mulberry and Mott streets.

Basin at the southwest corner Elizabeth and Grand streets.

Basin at the southwest corner of Mott and Grand streets.

Regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Thirty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging Fifty-third street from Seventh avenue to Broadway.

Paving with stone blocks, Sixty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Paving with stone blocks, Fifty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues.

All payments made in the above assessments on or before the 10th day of July, 1874, will be exempt according to law, from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven (7) per cent. from the date of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. for the collection of money, and until 4 P.M. for general information:

SPENCER KIRBY,  
Collector of Assessments.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN  
AND SUPERVISORS, NO. 8 CITY HALL,  
NEW YORK, June 3, 1874.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the County of New York, that such claims cannot now be audited by the Board of Supervisors, but must be presented directly to the Department of Finance for payment.

Also, that all bills pending before said Board, or its Committees, have been transmitted to the Department aforesaid for action thereon.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,  
Clerk of the Board of Aldermen and Supervisors.

### DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Commissioners' Office, 19 City Hall,  
NEW YORK, May 1, 1874.

CONSUMERS OF CROTON WATER ARE hereby notified that the water rents for 1874 are now due, and are payable at the office of the Water Register, Room No. 10, City Hall, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. each day. A penalty will be added to all water rents remaining unpaid on the 1st of August.

GEO. M. VAN NORT,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

### DEPARTMENT PUBLIC PARKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,  
36 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, June 8, 1874.

### PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.