Compliments of the Judiciary Committee
of the Board of Supervisors.

Charles A. Nelson,
Chairman.

GENERAL ORDINANCES

OF THE

Board of Supervisors

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 1, 1915

PRESS OF
PHILLIPS & VAN ORDEN CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

RESOLUTION NO. 12285 (NEW SERIES).

WHEREAS, A certain volume of General Ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco has been printed and published by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said City and County, and by and with the authority of said Board heretofore given, said volume bearing date the first day of December, 1915; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the volume of Ordinances described in the preamble hereof is hereby declared to be printed by the authority of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and said Ordinances so printed are declared to be the official general ordinances of said Board of Supervisors; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be appended to said volume and made a part thereof.

Adopted—Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, November 15, 1915.

Ayes: Supervisors Bancroft, Deasy, Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Kortick, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Vogelsang, Walsh.

Absent: Supervisors Payot, Suhr.

J. S. DUNNIGAN, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, November 16, 1915.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., Mayor.

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1044—Map of Mission Block No. 48	January 26, 1910

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BUILDING ORDINANCES

THE BUILDING LAW

ORDINANCE NO. 1008. (New Series.)

Approved December 22, 1909.

Regulating the Construction, Erection, Enlargement, Raising, Alteration, Repair, Removal, Maintenance, Use and Height of Buildings; Regulating Character and Use of Materials in and for Buildings; Establishing Fire Limits, and Repealing all Ordinances in Conflict with this Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

PART I.

Section 1. This Ordinance shall be known as "The Building Law" of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall apply to all buildings hereafter to be erected, constructed, altered, repaired, raised, added to or built upon within the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco, except buildings and construction for which permits have been issued by the Board of Public Works prior to the passage of this Ordinance.

PART II.

Boundary lines of the areas within which various classes of buildings may be erected.

Fire Limits.

Section 3. That portion of the City and County of San Francisco within the boundary lines in this section hereinafter set forth shall be known as the fire limits within which it shall be unlawful to erect or construct frame or wooden buildings, or to alter, enlarge, repair, add to or build upon any building or buildings except as in this Ordinance otherwise provided, viz.:

The fire limits shall be bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco with the easterly end of the center line of Greenwich street; running thence westerly along the center line of said Greenwich street to its intersection with the center line of Sansome street; thence southerly along the center line of Sansome street to its intersection with the center line of Broadway; thence westerly along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Cordelia street; thence southerly along the center line of Cordelia street to its intersection with the center line of Pacific street; thence westerly along the center line of Pacific street to the center of the crossing of Pacific and Powell streets; thence southerly along the center line of Powell street to the center of the crossing of Powell and Sacramento streets; thence easterly along the center line of Sacramento street to the center line of the crossing of Sacramento

and Stockton streets; thence southerly along the center line of Stockton street to a point distant one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half (137½) feet northerly from the northerly line of Bush street; thence westerly parallel with Bush street on a line distant one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half (137½) feet northerly from the northerly line of Bush street to the center line of Van Ness avenue; thence at right angles southerly along the center line of Van Ness avenue to the intersection of the center line of Fell street; thence westerly along the center line of Fell street to the center of the crossing of Fell and Franklin streets; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin street to the center of the crossing of Franklin and Page streets; thence westerly along the center line of Page street to the center of the crossing of Page and Gough streets; thence southerly along the center line of Gough street to its intersection with the center line of Market street; thence southerly and westerly along the center line of Market street to Valencia street; thence southerly along the center line of Valencia street to the center line of the crossing of Valencia and McCoppin streets; thence at a right angle easterly along the center line of McCoppin street to a point one hundred and forty-four (144) feet easterly from the easterly line of Valencia street; thence extending in a northerly and easterly direction on a radius of three hundred and ninety-six and eight one-hundredths (396.08) feet to the center line of Stevenson street if produced through private property, and along the center line of Stevenson street to the westerly line of Brady street; thence diagonally in an easterly direction across Brady street to the intersection of the east line of Brady street and the center line of Stevenson street produced and Stevenson street; thence along the center line of Stevenson street in a northeasterly direction to the center line of Twelfth streeet; thence southeasterly along the center line of Twelfth street to the center line of Otis street; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the center line of Otis street and Mission street to the center of the crossing of Mission and Ninth streets; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the center line of Ninth street to the center of the crossing of Ninth and Minna streets; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the center line of Minna street to Sixth street; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the center line of Sixth street to the center of the crossing of Sixth and Howard streets; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the center line of Howard street to the center of the crossing of Howard and First streets; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the center line of First street to the center of the crossing of First and Folsom streets; thence easterly along the center line of Folsom street to the center line of Steuart street; thence in a northerly and westerly direction along the center line of Steuart street to a point one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and four (4) inches northerly from the northerly line of Folsom street; thence at right angles easterly through private property to the waters of the Bay; thence along the shore line of the waters of the Bay in a northerly and westerly direction to the point of commencement.

Fireproof Roofing Limits.

Section 4. The roofs of all buildings hereafter constructed within the limits hereinafter in this section described shall consist of fireproof materials, and whenever the covering of the roof or roofs of any building or buildings heretofore constructed within the said limits shall, in the judgment of the Board of Public Works, be or become damaged through fire, decay or otherwise, to the extent of forty (40) per centum of the value of the said covering of the roof or roofs, then the said covering of the roof or roofs shall be reconstructed of or replaced with fireproof materials. Said fireproof materials shall consist of the same materials required for the roof coverings of all buildings erected within the fire limits of the City and County.

Said limits shall be bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco with the northerly end of Van Ness avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Van Ness

avenue to Green street; thence westerly along the center line of Green street to Lyon street; thence southerly along the center line of Lyon street to Pacific avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Pacific avenue to its intersection with the southerly line of the Presidio Reservation; thence following the southerly line of the Presidio Reservation to First avenue; thence southerly along the center line of First avenue to California street; thence easterly along the center line of California street to Presidio avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Presidio avenue to Geary street; thence easterly along the center line of Geary street to Broderick street; thence southerly along the center line of Broderick street to Waller street; thence westerly along the center line of Waller street to Buena Vista avenue; thence southerly and easterly along the center line of Buena Vista avenue to Duboce avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Duboce avenue to Market street; thence southerly and westerly along the center line of Market street to Dolores street; thence southerly along the center line of Dolores street to Twenty-fifth street; thence easterly along the center line of Twenty-fifth street to the center line of Potrero avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Potrero avenue to the center line of Division street; thence easterly along the center line of Division street to the center line of King street; thence northeasterly along the center line of King street to the center line of Seventh street; thence southerly and easterly along the center line of Seventh street to the center line of Channel street; thence northerly and easterly along the center line of Channel street to the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco; thence following the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco to the point of commencement.

PART III.

Relating to issuance of permits, filing of plans, specifications and statements, demolition of buildings, examination of new devices and materials and interpretation of this Ordinance.

Permits Must Be Obtained from the Board of Public Works.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to commence or proceed with the erection, construction, alteration, repair, moving or demolition (restoration of plastering or painting excepted) of any building or other structure, either private, public, municipal, State or United States, in the City and County of San Francisco unless a permit so to do shall have been first obtained from the Board of Public Works. The application for such permit shall in all cases state the estimated cost of the work.

The City and County of San Francisco, the State of California and the United States Government shall be exempted from the payment of the fees charged for such permit under the provisions of the Building Law.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2678 (*New Series*), *approved March* 24, 1914.

Application for Permit.

Section 6. The permit may be applied for and obtained by the owner or lessee direct or acting through an architect, engineer, contractor or other agent.

The application shall state the location of the proposed building or structure. It shall give the name and residence address of the actual owner or owners of the land and of the building or structure, the name and residence address of lessee or lessees if any, and the name and address of the architect, engineer or designer of the building or structure.

The application shall be made upon blanks furnished by the Board of Public Works and shall conform to the requirements as indicated on the blanks so furnished.

The application shall be filed in duplicate and be accompanied by two complete sets of plans and specifications which shall clearly show all parts of the construction, including a plan of each floor of a new building. One of said sets of plans shall be on cloth.

If said application, plans and specifications are approved, such approval shall be endorsed on each thereof in writing by the Board of Public Works, and one of said applications, together with the set of plans on cloth and one set of specifications, all with such approval endorsed thereon, shall be securely bound together and delivered to the party obtaining the permit, who must keep such application, plans and specifications on the premises where such construction is being conducted, open for inspection at all times during such construction, until final inspection is made in accordance with Section 9. The owner shall be responsible for the plans being kept on the building.

The other application, set of plans and set of specifications, after being approved and having such approval endorsed thereon in writing by said Board of Public Works, shall be indexed and kept on file by the Board of Public Works in such a manner as to be readily inspected by the public upon application to the chief clerk of the building permit office, and the erection, construction or alteration of said building, structure or any part thereof when proceeded with shall be constructed in accordance with such approved applications, plans and specifications; and any modification made in plans and specifications shall be subject to further approval; such modifications shall be made to appear in the same form and date of such further approval shall be endorsed on both the set of plans and specifications and be noted on the applications, filed in the office of the Board of Public Works, and kept on the premises where such construction is being conducted.

When the estimated cost of erecting, altering or repairing any building or structure, does not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000), the person, firm or corporation proposing to make such improvements shall file with the Board of Public Works in lieu of the plans and specifications hereinafter provided for, a statement in writing setting forth what repairs, alterations or improvements are contemplated, and describing the general character, nature and extent of the same.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1830 (*New Series*), *approved March* 20, 1912.

Issuance of Permit.

Section 7. Upon the filing of an application in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid Section 6 the Board of Public Works shall ascertain whether such plans and specifications embody all requirements applicable by law and Ordinance in such case, and if the requirements be met shall issue a building permit to the applicant, after plans for plumbing, lighting, ventilation and other sanitary features have been approved by the Board of Health, giving him permission to erect or alter the building or structure at the place and in accordance with said approved applications, plans and specifications.

Such permit and the approved application, plans and specifications must be exhibited to any authorized representative of either the Police, Fire or Health Department or the Board of Public Works or other authorized person making a demand therefor.

The permit for the erection, alteration or repair of any building must be kept on the premises where the erection, alteration or repair of such building is being conducted.

The Board of Public Works may grant permit for the erection of any part of the building, or any part of the structure, where plans, specifications and detailed statements have been presented for the same before the entire specifications, plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been submitted.

Any approval which may be issued by said Board pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance, but under which no work is commenced within

six months from the time of issuance, shall expire by limitation, but may in the Board's discretion be renewed without further charge.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1830 (*New Series*), *approved March* 20, 1912.

Demolition of Building.

Section 8. When a building or structure is to be demolished it shall be done in a manner which is approved by and satisfactory to the Board of Public Works. Said owner or lessee shall in all cases notify the Board of Public Works when said building is ready for inspection.

Certificate of Occupancy to Be Issued.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to make or cause to be made a final inspection and examination of all buildings before any such buildings are occupied, and if such buildings are found to have been erected and constructed in conformity to all the provisions and requirements of this Ordinance, said Board of Public Works shall issue on a printed form provided by the Board of Public Works for that purpose a certificate thereof to the owner or lessee, a duplicate of which said certificate shall be indexed and filed for reference in the office of said Board.

No person, firm or corporation shall occupy any building or structure until such certificate has been issued.

It shall be the duty of the Police Department to stop the occupancy of all buildings that have been erected or altered until certificate of occupancy has been issued by the Board of Public Works.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1830 (*New Series*), *approved March* 20, 1912.

Temporary Certificates of Occupancy.

Section 10. The Board of Public Works may issue a certificate of temporary occupancy, allowing the use of a portion or portions of any building, provided said portion or portions of said building has been erected and constructed in accordance with all the requirements of this Ordinance governing the erection and construction of said building.

Non-Liability of City and County for Damages.

Section 11. Every application for a building permit shall contain an agreement to save the City and County and its officials harmless from all costs and damages which may accrue from use or occupancy of the sidewalk, street or sub-sidewalk space.

Fees for Permits.

Section 12. The applicant or applicants for such building permit shall pay the Board of Public Works for expenses of inspection and examination of the building and plans and specifications the sum of One Dollar ($1.00) if the estimated cost of said building, structure, alteration or improvement shall be Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) or less; the sum of Two Dollars ($2.00) if the estimated cost of said building, structure, alteration or improvement shall be more than Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) and less than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), and if the estimated cost of said building, structure, alteration or improvement shall exceed One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) then the sum of Two Dollars ($2.00) for each One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) of the estimated cost or fraction thereof up to Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000.00) and forty cents (40c) for each One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) of the estimated cost above Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000.00).—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2712 *(New Series), approved April* 20, 1914.

Permits for Use of Sub-Sidewalk Space.

Section 13. Permits shall be granted by the Board of Public Works for the use of the space below the sidewalk upon application, which permits must be made upon blanks and subject to such regulation as the Board of Public Works may devise.

No fee will be exacted for the permit for the use of the sub-sidewalk space, but the Board of Supervisors of the City and County reserves the right to suspend or annul the privilege of maintaining such cellar or vault, or to exact a license or rental for the use thereof, or to apply such sub-sidewalk space, or any portion thereof, to municipal uses.

The granting of a permit to use the sub-sidewalk space shall carry with it the right to excavate the space and to build the necessary retaining walls.

As a guarantee for the proper restoration of any portion of the roadway fronting the same which may be disturbed or injured by reason of the construction of any part of a building or structure, the permittee shall deposit with the Board of Public Works for each and every front foot or fraction thereof of the premises in the front of which the excavation for such cellar or vault is to be made, the sum of $2.50 when the street in front thereof is paved with blocks or asphalt or bitumen on concrete, and $1.50 when such street is paved with basalt blocks or cobblestones on a sand foundation. Said deposit shall be refunded to the permittee upon the indorsement on the permit issued therefor of a certificate of the Bureau of Streets certifying to the satisfactory condition of such roadway.

Should the permittee fail to restore any pavement thus injured, the Board of Public Works may, after ten days' notice in writing, posted at the building, restore the pavement and pay the cost of such restoration from the deposit.

Permit for Temporary Occupancy of a Public Street.

Section 14. No person, firm, company or corporation shall place or cause to be placed upon a public street, or any portion thereof, in the City and County of San Francisco, any materials or appliances for use in the construction, alteration or repair of a building of any kind, or for any other purpose necessitating temporary occupancy of any portion of the public streets, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Board of Public Works of said City and County.

Such materials or appliances shall not occupy more than one-third of the width of the roadway of the street, and not more than one-half of the width of the sidewalk, and shall be placed thereon under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works, but in no case shall they be placed or caused to be placed on the roadway of any street within four feet six inches of the outer rail of any street railroad track.

The permit aforementioned and required shall be granted only to the owner or lessee or the duly authorized agent of the owner or lessee of the lot upon which a building, or in front of which a sidewalk or other work, is proposed to be constructed, altered or repaired, upon the depositing by such owner, lessee or agent with said Board of Public Works the sum of Twenty Dollars ($20.00) for each and every fifty (50) feet of the frontage or fraction thereof, of such building or such sidewalk or other work, as a guaranty to the City and County that the permittee will remove, or cause to be removed, all dirt, debris and materials of any kind from the street, to the satisfaction of the said Board of Public Works, immediately upon the completion of the construction, alteration or repair of such building or such sidewalk, or at such times prior thereto, when in the judgment of said Board the public interest or convenience will be subserved by the removal of the same, or any portion thereof. And every permit granted as in this Ordinance provided shall be subject to such guaranty.

The Board of Public Works shall prescribe in the permit granted the time for such occupancy of a street. Upon the failure or neglect of the permittee to remove or cause to be removed to the satisfaction of said Board of Public Works such dirt, debris or materials as aforesaid within five days after being notified so to do by said Board, by a notice posted on the premises, the money so deposited as a guaranty, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used by said Board for the removal of such dirt, debris or materials.

All the materials intended for use in the purposes aforesaid shall be confined to and occupy only such portion of the street as the permit may designate, and all sand, dirt and other materials or debris of any kind shall be prevented from being blown or otherwise moved to any other portion of the street, or from interfering in any way whatever with the carrying on of any business or enjoyment of any property.

No materials of any kind shall be deposited in any gutterway of any street so as in any manner to obstruct the same.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1461 *(New Series), approved January* 24, 1911.

New Devices and Materials.

Section 15. In cases in which it is claimed that any equally good or more desirable mode or manner of construction or material, or device for fireproofing, other than specified in this Ordinance, can be used in the erection or alteration of buildings, the Board of Supervisors, upon written application to them for a permit to use the same, shall have power to appoint a Board of Examiners consisting of not less than three nor more than five members, one of whom must be an architect, one a civil engineer and one a builder, each of whom shall have had at least ten (10) years' experience in San Francisco as an architect, civil engineer or builder, who shall take the usual oath of office. Said examiners shall adopt rules and specifications for examining and testing such mode or manner of construction, or material, or device for fireproofing, and furnish a copy of the same to the applicant. The said examiners shall thereupon notify such applicant to submit to such examination and to make tests in the presence of the said examiners, or a majority thereof, according to such rules and specifications. All expenses of such examiners and of such examinations and tests shall be paid by the applicant, and said examiners may require security therefor.

The said examiners shall, after such examination and tests, certify the results and their decision on the said application to the Board of Supervisors, who shall have power, in the event of the examination and tests being satisfactory, to grant a permit to the applicant in accordance with such decision of the said Board of Supervisors.

Interpretation of Ordinance.

Section 16. It is the declared intention of this Ordinance to define limits of construction which shall produce safe buildings or structures. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent those forms of construction being used which will obviously be of greater strength or security than called for by the provisions of this Ordinance.

The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to employ, when it deems such service necessary, a Consulting Engineer of ten years' experience to assist the Department of Buildings in the interpretation of this Ordinance, the examination of plans and the inspection of buildings or structures.

PART IV.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Building or Structure.

Section 17. For the purposes of this Ordinance the words "Building" or "Structure" define any construction the arrangement of which may affect the health, safety or general welfare of man or animals.

Alterations.

"Alterations" means any change or addition.

Repairs.

"Repairs" means the reconstruction or renewal of any existing part of a building, or of its fixtures or appurtenances, by which the strength or the fire risk is not affected or modified.

Party Wall.

"Party wall" means a wall used, or built to be used, in common by two or more buildings.

Partition Wall.

"Partition wall" means any interior wall other than a division wall.

Bearing Wall.

"Bearing wall" means any wall carrying all or part of the interior load of a building.

Curtain Wall.

"Curtain wall" means any wall supported at intervals on the frame of a building, or a wall which is self-supporting only on the exterior of a building.

Exterior Wall.

"Exterior wall" means every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building.

Fire Wall.

The term "fire wall" shall apply to all walls built for the purpose of fire resistance. The term also applies to that portion of walls above roof surface.

Retaining Wall.

The term "retaining wall" shall apply to all walls constructed for the purpose of holding back or supporting earth.

Division Wall.

The term "division wall" means any wall other than an exterior wall, or a party wall, which extends the full height of a building and through the roof, and such walls shall be constructed in all respects as provided for party walls. Such walls may be bearing walls or self-supporting only.

Thickness of Wall.

The term "thickness of a wall" means the minimum thickness of such wall measured between any two floors, or between floor and ceiling or roof.

Cellar.

The term "cellar" means a lower story of which one-half or more is below the level of the curb line of the street, or streets, on which it faces, or of the general level of the ground.

Basement.

The term "basement" means a lower story of which a part, but less than one-half, is below the level of the curb line of the street or of the general level of the ground.

Story.

The term "story" means (for the calculation of the thickness of foundation and size of studding) the vertical distance from floor to ceiling. The minimum height of a story shall be seven and one-half feet.

Terra Cotta.

The term "terra cotta," when used alone, shall apply to the hand-molded, baked clay material used for architectural decoration and construction of walls.

Hard Terra Cotta Fireproofing.

The term "hard terra cotta fireproofing" shall apply to all clay fireproofing material that is manufactured without sawdust.

Semi-Porous Terra Cotta Fireproofing.

The term "semi-porous terra cotta fireproofing" shall apply to all clay fireproof material having fifty per centum of sawdust measured by volume, mixed with fifty per centum of clay.

Steel Frame Construction.

The term "steel frame construction" shall apply to every metal frame used for the support of a building. The term "steel frame" shall include all the cast and wrought iron, as well as steel, used in the construction.

Girders.

The term "girders" in floor construction shall apply to all beams that are used for the support of other beams.

Reinforced Concrete Construction.

The term "reinforced concrete construction" shall apply to all rock or gravel concrete used in the construction of posts, beams, lintels, girders, arches, walls and floors which are strengthened by iron or steel mesh, wires, cables, bars or shapes embodied in the concrete in such a manner that the two materials act in unison in resisting stresses due to external loads, the steel resisting all tension stresses and assisting in the resistance of shearing stresses.

Dead Load.

The term "dead load" shall apply to and include the weight of the walls, floors, etc., of a building, including all permanent construction.

Live Load.

The term "live load" shall apply to and include all weights in a building other than dead loads. Such loads shall include temporary construction, furniture and people.

Ton.

The term "ton" means 2000 pounds.

Masonry.

The term "masonry" shall apply to brick, stone, concrete or reinforced concrete construction.

Portable Steam or Hot Water Radiators.

A portable steam or hot water radiator wherein gas or electricity is used for producing heat, is any gas or electrically heated heating device, constructed and equipped as required in Section 252 of this Ordinance, wherein self-contained tightly enclosed water is used to radiate heat.

Theatre.

A "theatre" is a building which contains seats for the public, and to which an admission fee is charged, and in which movable scenery is used.

Office Building.

An "office building" is a building divided into rooms intended and used for office purposes, and no part of which shall be used for living purposes, except by the janitor and his family.

Warehouse.

A "warehouse" is a building used exclusively for the storage of merchandise.

Hospital and Sanitarium.

A "hospital or sanitarium" is a building used for the keeping and care of sick, invalids and infirm people, and having accommodation for more than five such people.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1746 *(New Series), approved December* 20, 1911.

Hotel.

A "hotel" is a 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 cafe, or both, and containing more than fifteen guests' rooms.

Lodging House.

A "lodging house" is a building containing more than fifteen rooms in which persons are or may be accommodated with sleeping apartments for hire, by the day, week or month.

Dwelling.

A "dwelling" is a 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 fifteen 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 and used for boarding purposes, provided the halls and stairs of each house shall be left unaltered and kept open and in use as such.

Flats.

"Flats" is a building of two or more stories containing separate self-contained dwellings, each dwelling having an independent entrance on the level of the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor.

Tenement House and Apartment House.

A "tenement house" or "apartment house" is any building coming within the definition of a tenement house as defined in the State Tenement House Law.

Yard.

A "yard" is an open unoccupied space on the same lot as the house, between the extreme rear line of the house and the rear line of the lot.

Court.

A "court" is an open unoccupied space other than a yard on the same lot as the building. A court extending to the yard or street is an outer court. A court surrounded on all sides by a building on the same lot is an inner court. A court extending to the lot line is a lot line court.

Shaft.

A "shaft" in a building is any open space other than a court, extending through the building for two or more stories, exterior or interior, whether for light, air, elevator, dumb-waiter, or any other purposes. A vent shaft is one used solely to ventilate, or light, or both, a water-closet compartment or bathroom.

Stair Hall.

A "stair hall" includes the stairs, stair landings, hallways or passages through which it is customary to pass in going from the entrance to the roof.

Corner Lot.

A "corner lot" is a lot situated at the corner of two streets or street and a public alley not less than 16 feet in width.

Measurements for Height, Length and Width of Buildings, and Seating Capacity.

Section 18. For the purpose of this Ordinance the greatest horizontal linear dimension of any building shall be its length, and the next greatest horizontal linear dimension its width.

The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the main front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof beams in case of flat roofs, and for high-pitched roofs the average height of the gable shall be taken as the highest point of the building.

For a building erected upon a street corner, the measurements shall be taken from the curb level opposite the center of either front.

When the ground upon which the walls of a structure are built is above the street level, the average level for the ground adjoining the walls may be taken instead of the curb level for the height of such structure.

In computing the seating capacity of any room or building in which seats are not fixed an allowance of eight square feet of floor area shall be made for each person and all space between the walls or partitions of such room or building shall be measured in this computation.

PART V.

MATERIALS, LOADS, ALLOWED STRESSES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Brick.

Section 19. The brick used in all buildings shall be good, hard, well-burnt brick, or some approved form of hard sandlime or cement brick.

All materials must be of good quality.

When old bricks are used in any wall they shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used, and shall be whole and good, hard, well-burnt bricks.

Sand.

Section 20. The sand used for mortar in all buildings shall be clean, grit sand, free from loam and dirt.

Gravel.

Section 20½. Gravel shall be composed of clean pebbles of hard, homogeneous rock, of graded sizes and free from dirt or other foreign matter.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 1039 *(New Series), approved January* 6, 1910.

Lime Mortar.

Section 21. Lime mortar shall be made of one part lime and not more than five (5) parts of sand, measured dry. All lime used for mortar shall be thoroughly burnt, of good quality, and properly slaked before it is mixed with the sand. Such mortar must be mixed at least five (5) days before using.

Portland Cement.

Section 22. This term is applied to the finely pulverized product resulting from the calcination to incipient fusion of an intimate mixture of properly proportioned argillaceous and calcareous materials, and to which no addition greater than 3 per cent has been made subsequent to calcination.

The specific gravity of the cement, ignited at a low red heat, shall not be less than 3.10, and the cement shall not show a loss on ignition of more than 4 per cent.

It shall leave by weight a residue of not more than 8 per cent on the No. 100, and not more than 25 per cent on the No. 200 sieve.

It shall not develop initial set in less than thirty minutes, and must develop hard set in not less than one hour, nor more than ten hours.

The minimum requirements for tensile strength for briquettes one inch square in section shall be within the following limits, and shall show no retrogression in strength within the periods specified.

Neat Cement.

Age.	Strength.
24 hours in moist air	175 lbs.
7 days (1 day in moist air, 6 days in water)	500 lbs.
28 days (1 day in moist air, 27 days in water)	600 lbs.

One Part Cement, Three Parts Standard Sand.

7 days (1 day in moist air, 6 days in water)	200 lbs.
28 days (1 day in moist air, 27 days in water)	275 lbs.

Cement Mortar.

Section 23. 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 before the initial set has taken place. The cement and sand are to be measured and thoroughly mixed before adding water.

Cement and Lime Mortar.

Section 24. Cement and lime mortar, mixed, shall be made of one (1) part cement to not more than six (6) parts of lime mortar, measured in a box.

Concrete.

Section 25. Concrete shall be made of Portland cement, sharp, clean sand and broken stone, broken brick, terra cotta, cinders or gravel. Concrete made with broken stone shall be termed rock concrete. Rock concrete for foundations shall be composed of not less than one part Portland cement, three parts sand and five parts broken stone of main dimensions not more than two inches. Rock concrete for floors, backing of ashlar, fireproofing and reinforced walls shall be composed of not less than one part Portland cement, two parts sand and four parts broken stone of major dimensions not exceeding one inch. Gravel of graded size may be used in place of broken stone in all rock concrete.

Concrete made of broken brick, terra cotta or cinders shall be mixed in the proportion of not less than one part of Portland cement, two parts of sand and four parts of broken brick, terra cotta or cinders, as the case may be. Such concrete shall only be used for floors, floor slabs and fireproofing. All concrete shall be mixed by hand and shall be turned not less than twice dry and twice wet, or may be mixed by machine.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1039 *(New Series), approved January* 6, 1910.

Reinforced Concrete.

Section 26. Reinforced concrete shall be as described under "Reinforced Concrete" in Class "B" buildings.

Brick Masonry.

Section 27. All brick masonry shall be of brick laid in cement mortar or lime and cement mortar.

All bricks shall be well wet before laid and shall have close joints filled with mortar.

In all brick walls at least every sixth course shall be a heading course.

The thickness of brick walls shall be as specified under the different classes of buildings.

In no case shall any wall or walls of any building be carried up more than five (5) feet in advance of any other walls unless proper provisions for suitable anchors and ties are made. The front, rear, side and party walls shall be properly bonded together, or they shall be anchored to each other, every six (6) feet in their height by wrought-iron tie anchors not less than one and one-half (1½) by three-eighths (⅜) of an inch in size, and not less than thirty-eight (38) inches in length. The side anchors shall be built into the side or party walls not less than sixteen (16) inches, and into the front and rear walls, so as to secure front and rear walls to the side or party wall, 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 stoutly braced from the beams of each story, and when required shall also be braced from the outside, until the building is enclosed.

The walls and the 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 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 walls shall be built solid throughout except for flues.

Walls and Piers.

Section 28. In all walls of the thicknesses specified in this Ordinance the same amount of material may be used in piers and buttresses. Said piers and buttresses shall not be more than twenty (20) feet on centers, and walls between said buttresses shall not be less than thirteen (13) inches thick.

Brick Piers.

Section 29. The total load on such brick piers shall not exceed seven tons per square foot if laid in lime mortar, ten tons per square foot if laid in lime and cement mortar, and fifteen tons per square foot if laid in cement mortar. The area of cross section shall be net and no pier carrying a load shall have an unsupported length greater than ten times its least horizontal dimension.

Ashlar Facing.

Section 30. Stone used for the facing of any building and known as ashlar shall not be less than four (4) inches in thickness.

Stone ashlar shall be anchored to the backing, which shall be of such thickness as to make the walls, exclusive of the ashlar, conform in thickness with the requirements of this Ordinance, provided that if the ashlar be at least eight (8) inches thick, and bonded into the backing, it may be counted as part of the thickness of the wall.

All ashlar stone, unless bonded, shall be strongly and securely anchored to the wall with iron anchors laid into the stone at least one (1) inch.

Iron ashlar plates used in imitation of stone ashlar on the face of a wall shall be backed with the same thickness of masonry as for stone ashlar.

The backing of all stone ashlar shall be laid 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.

Facing.

Section 31. Where brick facing is used on a building of more than one story in height with other than brick walls, the minimum thickness of said facing shall be eight inches, and the facing shall have a full header every seventh course.

Frame buildings may be veneered with a four-inch brick wall, provided that each brick in every fourth course be securely anchored to the frame with corrugated metal ties or 20d wire nails.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1607 *(New Series), approved July* 6, 1911.

Increased Thickness of Walls for Buildings of Great Depth.

Section 32. Where any building without a cross-wall or buttress exceeds a depth of one hundred and sixty (160) feet, the side or bearing walls thereof shall be increased in thickness four (4) inches more than is prescribed in this Ordinance for the thickness of walls for each 100 feet or fraction thereof of such excess depth.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2704 *(New Series), approved April* 16, 1914.

Reduced Thickness for Interior Walls.

Section 33. Where interior cross-walls are used they may be made four (4) inches less in thickness than exterior walls, provided that they are self-supporting only.

Walls Upon Steel Supports.

Section 34. Walls of street fronts or courts may be carried on steel columns and girders and they shall be of the thickness required at the story at which they commence.

Increasing Height of Walls.

Section 35. When it is desired to increase the height of existing walls of the thickness required by this Ordinance the weight of the additional walls shall be carried on a frame of steel girders and columns, securely anchored to the existing wall and extending to an independent foundation. Lining of walls to support additional loads is hereby prohibited.

Walls of Buildings Now in Course of Construction.

Section 36. Any building, the erection of which was commenced in accordance with the specifications and plans submitted to and approved by the Department of Public Works prior to the passage of this Ordinance, if properly constructed and in safe condition, may be completed, or built upon, in accordance with the requirements of the law as to thickness of walls, in force at the time such specifications and plans were approved.

Existing Party Walls.

Section 37. 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 Ordinance, may be used, if in good condition for the ordinary uses of party walls, provided the height of the same be not increased

Parapet or Fire Walls.

Section 38. All exterior, division or party walls shall have parapet walls of thickness not less than that of the wall of the story next below, carried not less than three (3) feet above the roof, and coped with stone, terra cotta, cast iron or cement.

When one (1) parapet wall of a building rises above an adjoining wall of said building the same shall be braced by a buttressed return (of the thickness required for the parapet walls) the length of which, at an angle of 45 degrees from its top, shall equal the difference in height of the two walls.

Walls facing on streets not less than forty (40) feet in width, where the continuous pitch of the roof (from its ridge to the crown mould of a cornice projecting not less than eighteen (18) inches) is not less than twenty (20) degrees, are exempt from the requirements of this section.

Such walls may be stepped to follow slope of roof.

Parapet or fire walls over four (4) feet in height shall have a 3x3-inch continuous steel angle built into the wall not less than one (1) foot from the top of wall. There shall be connected to this angle at intervals of not less than twelve (12) feet ¾-inch rods or other approved anchors extending back and down to the roof and fastened thereto.

Plain Concrete Walls.

Section 39. Walls built of concrete without reinforcement shall be of the same thickness and under the same conditions as brick walls.

Reinforced Concrete Walls and Piers.

Section 40. Reinforced concrete walls and piers shall be constructed in accordance with Sections of this Ordinance relating to Class "B" buildings.

Recesses, Chases and Flues in Walls.

Section 41. In buildings that do not exceed four (4) stories in height above ground-floor level, recesses for stairways and elevators may be allowed in the walls, provided they are not more than eight feet in width of recess, and in the same wall do not occur nearer than 30 feet on centers.

The wall forming the back of such recess must be at least 13 inches in thickness for its entire distance from basement floor to top of wall, a total of five (5) stories.

For buildings of more than four stories in height, the wall forming the back of the recess may be 13 inches in thickness for the upper five (5) stories, but must be at least 17 inches in thickness for any further lower stories and for the basement.

The usual bond-iron shall be carried through backing wall of recess of each story level, and securely anchored at ends, or to the adjoining bond-iron.

A chase for water or other pipes shall not be made in any pier, unless said pier is at least four (4) inches more in thickness than is required for its kind and height of building, and in a wall the chase for such pipes shall not exceed one-third (1/3) the thickness of such wall, nor have less than eight (8) inches of wall at back of chase. The chases around such pipe or pipes shall be filled with incombustible material for a distance of one (1) foot at top and bottom of each story.

No horizontal chase for pipes shall exceed seven (7) feet in length, and such chase shall, after the pipes are in place, be filled solid with concrete, or brick and cement mortar. There shall be a space of at least two (2) feet between any chase and a flue and a space of at least four (4) feet between any two (2) chases or between a chase and a recess.

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 in any story.

If any horizontal section through any part of any bearing wall in any building shows more than thirty (30) per centum of area of flues, chases, recesses and openings in a length of ten feet, the said wall shall be increased four (4) inches for every fifteen (15) per centum or fraction thereof of flue chase, recess and opening area in excess of thirty (30) per centum.

Arches and Lintels.

Section 42. Openings for doors and windows in all brick, stone or concrete buildings shall have good and sufficient arches of stone, brick, concrete or terra cotta, well built and keyed, and with good and sufficient abutments; or the opening shall have lintels of stone, reinforced concrete or steel of sufficient strength, which shall have a bearing at each end of not less than five (5) inches on the wall. The inside lintel may be of cast iron, wrought iron or steel, and in such case stone blocks or cast iron or steel plates shall be required at the ends where the lintel rests on the walls except when the opening is less than six (6) feet in width. Cast iron lintels shall not be used over openings exceeding eight (8) feet in width.

All masonry arches shall be capable of sustaining the weight and pressure which they are designed to carry. Tie rods shall be used where necessary to secure stability.

Piles.

Section 43. Timber or reinforced concrete piles may be used for the foundation of buildings or structures.

Timber piles shall be at least seven inches in diameter at the small end and shall be cut off below standing water line.

Timber piles may be capped with concrete at least 12 inches thick or with timber at least 12 inches thick and drift bolted to each pile, but all timber

shall be below standing water line. There shall be a clear distance of at least one foot between any part of adjacent piles. Timber piles driven to rock or to refusal may be loaded not to exceed five hundred (500) pounds per square inch of middle sectional area. Timber piles driven in yielding material may be loaded not to exceed one and one-half tons per inch of diameter of middle section, but such piles shall be over twenty feet long and none such shall be loaded to exceed twenty-five tons.

Reinforced concrete piles may be built in place or driven after building by water jet or by hammer if head is protected from injuries. They shall be built in accordance with the provisions for the construction of reinforced concrete in Class "B" buildings as far as such provisions apply. The ratio of length to least cross sectional dimensions at the center shall not exceed 25. Reinforced concrete piles shall not be loaded to exceed 350 pounds per square inch of concrete at middle section.

There shall be a clear space of at least one foot between any part of adjacent piles.

Timber.

Section 44. All timber used in construction of buildings shall be free from large, loose or rotten knots, wind shakes and other defects.

Table of Allowed Unit Stresses.

	White Pine, Spruce.	Douglas Oregon Yellow Fir.	Washington or Red Fir.	Redwood.
Tension with grain	700	1,200	1,000	700
Tension across grain	50	200	150	40
Compression with grain end bearing.	800	1,600	900	800
Columns under fifteen diameters	700	1,000	800	700
Compression across grain	200	300	250	200
Transverse extreme fibre stress	700	1,200	800	750
Modulus of elasticity	500,000	700,000	550,000	350,000
Shearing with grain	100	150	125	100
Shearing across grain	500	750	600	400

Timber Columns.

Timber columns of Oregon pine of a length greater than fifteen diameters shall have an allowed stress per square inch not exceeding that given by the formula;

$$1300 - 20 \frac{L}{D},$$

where L equals length
and D equals least side of diameter.

Wrought Iron.

Section 45. All wrought iron shall be uniform and fibrous. It shall have an ultimate tensile resistance of not less than 48,000 pounds per square inch, and elastic limit of not less than 24,000 pounds per square inch, and an elongation of 20 per centum in eight inches when tested in small test pieces.

Steel.

Section 46. All structural steel used in buildings shall be free from seams, flaws, cracks, defective edges or other defects, and shall have a smooth, uniform finish.

All structural steel used in beams and columns and in other large members shall have an ultimate tensile resistance of from 60,000 pounds to 70,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than one-half of its ultimate strength and a percentage of elongation in eight inches equal to 22 per centum. Such steel shall also bend 180 degrees to a diameter equal to the thickness of the piece tested without fracture on the outside of the bent portion when tested in a test piece.

Rivet steel shall have an ultimate resistance of from 48,000 pounds to 58,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit not less than one-half of its ultimate strength, and a percentage of elongation in eight inches equal to 26 per centum.

Cast Steel.

Section 47. Cast steel shall have an ultimate strength of from 60,000 to 70,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit equal to 45 per cent of its ultimate resistance, and an elongation in two inches of 18 per centum.

Unit Stresses.

Section 48. Unit stresses allowed on steel members shall not exceed the following:

Direct Compression.

(Pounds per square inch.)

Rolled steel	16,000
Cast steel	16,000
Wrought iron	12,000
Steel pins, rivets (bearing)	20,000

Direct Tension.

(Pounds per square inch.)

Rolled steel, net section	16,000
Cast steel, net section	16,000
Wrought iron, net section	12,000

Direct Shear, Net Section.

(Pounds per square inch.)

Rivets and pins (steel)	10,000
Field rivets (steel)	8,000
Field rivets (iron)	6,000
Steel web plates	9,000
Wrought iron plates	7,000

Extreme Fibre Stress in Bending.

(Pounds per square inch.)

Rolled beams	16,000
Riveted girders, net section of flanges	15,000

Steel Columns.

Section 49. In steel columns the dead and live load stresses together shall not exceed in any case 13,500 pounds per square inch. If the thickness of any metal in the body of the columns is less than 5/16 of an inch the stresses shall not exceed 12,000 pounds per square inch. When columns have a length greater than 30 times the least radius of gyration the allowed stress in pounds per square inch shall not exceed that given by the formula:

15,000—50 L-r,

where L equals length in inches

and r equals least radius of gyration in inches.

An increase of 50 per centum above the allowed dead and live load stress may be used for wind stresses. Columns subjected to cross-bending by wind or eccentric loading shall have additional area to provide for the stresses, the eccentric loading being calculated as dead load and the wind provided for as above. The area of metal thus obtained for wind, cross-bending and eccentric loading shall be added to the area provided for dead and live load to obtain the total metal in columns. No column shall have unsupported a length greater than 120 times the least radius of gyration.

Steel Plate Girders.

Section 50. All plate girders shall be provided with stiffeners at the points of support, and under concentrated loads, intermediate stiffeners shall also be used at distances apart equal to the depth of the girder, providing the shearing stresses "S" in pounds per square inch exceed that given by the following formula:

$$S \text{ equals } \frac{15{,}000}{1 \text{ plus } \frac{d^2}{3000\, t^2}}$$

where d equals clear distance out to out of flange angles
and t equals thickness of web in inches.

Cast Iron.

Section 51. All cast iron castings shall be made of clean, tough gray iron. They shall be free from injurious blow-holes, cold-shuts and cinder spots. Sample bars one inch square cast in sand molds, in a span of twelve inches, shall bear a central load of 2400 pounds with a minimum deflection of one-tenth of an inch before breaking. Unit stresses on cast iron shall not exceed 16,000 pounds per square inch in compression and 3000 pounds per square inch in tension.

Cast Iron Bases.

Section 52. Cast iron bases used to distribute the loads of columns upon the foundations shall be of not less than ¾-inch metal. The tops of bases shall be planed and the columns bolted thereto.

Cast Iron Columns.

Section 53. Columns of cast iron shall be of round or rectangular section, but no columns shall be used less than five inches diameter, or of side of rectangular less than five inches. No cast iron column shall have an unsupported length of more than twenty times its least lateral dimensions or diameter, except when forming the side of a staircase or elevator enclosure.

No cast iron column shall be subjected to a greater stress per square inch than

$$\frac{8000}{1 \text{ plus } \frac{L^2}{800\, d^2}}$$

for round columns, where L is the length and d is the outside diameter in inches; and

$$\frac{8000}{1 \text{ plus } \frac{L^2}{1067\, S^2}}$$

for rectangular columns, where L is the length and S is the least side of the rectangle in inches.

The top and bottom flanges, seats and lugs shall be of ample strength, reinforced by fillets and brackets; they shall not be less than one inch in thickness when finished.

The interior space of cast iron columns shall be in no case filled with any material.

All columns shall be faced at the ends to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the column.

Where cast iron columns are placed vertically one on top of another, they shall be securely bolted together with at least four ¾-inch bolts, at the joints, through flanges cast on the columns. In such cases the diameter shall not vary more than 2 inches between any two columns.

The metal of the shaft of the lower column shall be increased in thickness at the top to give full bearing to the metal of the shaft of the upper column. This shall be done by tapering the metal for at least 6 inches. A joint plate at least 1 inch thick may be used in place of this taper.

The thickness of metal shall not be less than one-twelfth of the diameter or of the greatest lateral dimension of cross-section, but never less than three-quarters of an inch.

Whenever 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 columns shall be condemned and rejected if this computation shows the strength to be less than required by this code.

Wherever blow holes or imperfections are found in a cast iron column which reduces the area of the cross-section at that point more than ten per cent, such column shall be rejected.

Cast iron posts or columns not cast with one open side or back, before being set up in place, shall have a three-eighths of an 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 hole or holes of a similar size, which the Inspector of Buildings may require, shall be drilled in the said posts or columns by the said manufacturer or contractor, at his expense.

Loads.

Section 54. The dead loads in buildings and structures shall consist of the actual weight of the walls, roofs, floors, partitions and all permanent construction.

The live or variable loads shall consist of all loads other than dead loads.

Floors and supports shall be designed to safely carry not less than the following loads per square foot of floor area in addition to the dead load:

Dwellings, office floors, apartment houses, tenement houses, hotels, lodging houses, hospitals, sixty (60) pounds.

School rooms and theatres with fixed desks and seats, stables and carriage houses, seventy-five (75) pounds.

Halls of public assemblage, without fixed seats, halls of schools, theatres and hospitals, ordinary stores and floors of light manufactories, one hundred twenty-five (125) pounds.

Stores with heavy loads, libraries, warehouses ordinary manufactories, two hundred fifty (250) pounds.

All sidewalks, one hundred fifty (150) pounds.

The strength of factory floors intended to carry running machinery and any other building intended to carry heavy or special loads shall be increased above the minimum given in this section, as may be required by the Board of Public Works.

The roofs of all buildings having a pitch of less than twenty degrees shall be proportioned to bear safely thirty 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 twenty pounds upon every superficial foot measured upon a horizontal plane.

All beams or joists in the building shall be proportioned to carry the full dead and live load. In buildings used for offices, dwellings, apartment houses, hotels, lodging houses, hospitals, schools, halls and theatres all girders shall be proportioned to carry the full dead load and at least eighty per cent of the required live load, and the column shall be proportioned to carry the full dead load and sixty per cent of the required live load.

In buildings used for warehouses, stores, libraries, all beams, girders and columns shall be designed to carry the full dead and live load.

Section 55. The weight placed upon any of the floors of any building shall be safely distributed thereon. The Board of Public Works 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 it deems it necessary so to do. A tablet shall be permanently placed on each floor of each building used for commercial purposes giving the live load per square foot for which the building was designed; such tablet shall be placed in a conspicuous position.

Weight of Materials.

Section 56. The following weights per cubic foot shall be used in calculating the dead loads:

	Pounds.
Brick work	125
Concrete rock or gravel	145
Concrete of cinders	100
Steel	490
Cast iron	450
Redwood	48
Pine and fir	40
Sandstone	156
Granite and marble	165
Terra cotta	100
Water	62½
Asphaltum	100
Plastering, dry	100
Sand and gravel, dry	100
Sand and gravel, wet	130

The weight of other materials shall be determined from standard authorities or directly by the Board of Public Works from samples.

Foundations and Loads on Soils.

Section 57. All foundations shall be calculated for the full column loads obtained by the loads given in Section No. 54 of this Ordinance. Soils carrying foundations shall not be loaded more than the following number of tons per square foot:

	Tons.
Soft clay	1
Sand and clay mixed	2
Firm dry clay	3
Hard clay	4
Loam or fine dry sand	3
Compact sand	4
Coarse gravel	6
Shale rock	10
Hard rock	20

The Board of Public Works may make investigation of special forms of foundation and issue permits for such, if approved. They may call for a

test of soils, which must be made by the owner in such manner as the said Board may provide.

Unit Loads on Masonry.

Section 58. The following unit loads per square foot must not be exceeded:

	Tons.
Brick work lime mortar	7
Brick work cement and lime mortar	10
Brick work cement mortar	15
Concrete	20
Granite	28

Foundations on Piles.

Section 59. Walls, columns and other loads may rest upon a foundation on piles, as provided in Section 43 of this Ordinance.

Foundations on Rafts.

Section 60. Buildings not over two stories in height may be founded on timber rafts made up of at least three layers of four-inch plank spiked together. Plank may be laid directly on the soil, but all timber must be below standing water line. Other forms of raft foundations may be used if aproved by the Board of Public Works.

Foundations on Brick Work.

Section 61. Walls, columns and other loads may rest upon a foundation of brick work built in accordance with Section 27 of this Ordinance. The faces of such foundations shall have a batter of not less than sixty degrees from a horizontal plane, taken from the ledge of column base or wall.

Foundations of Stone.

Section 62. Walls, columns and other loads may rest upon a foundation of cut stone or of rubble stone masonry. The faces of such foundations shall have a batter not less than sixty degrees from a horizontal plane taken from the ledge of column base or wall. All stones used shall be of such size that no stone shall have a projection more than one-third its length. Stone to be laid in Portland cement mortar.

Foundations of Plain Concrete.

Section 63. Walls, columns and other loads may rest upon a foundation of plain concrete, in which case the faces of such foundations shall have a batter not less than sixty degrees from a horizontal plane. Concrete to be in accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of this Ordinance.

Foundations of Reinforced Concrete.

Section 64. Walls, columns and other loads may rest upon a foundation of reinforced concrete consisting of slabs, or beams and slabs, constructed in accordance with the provisions of reinforced concrete in Class "B" buildings.

Foundations of Steel Grillage.

Section 65. Walls, columns and other loads may rest upon a foundation of steel beams and girders. There shall be a layer of concrete at least six inches thick between any part of the steel and the earth.

Bases for Columns.

Section 66. Columns shall rest upon cast iron or steel bases, and all columns shall have some form of base plate or base, which may be leveled before placing the column. Granite levelers not less than 12 inches thick may be used.

Anchoring Columns.

Section 67. Buildings where the height exceeds three times the least horizontal dimension shall have at least two anchors of 1½ square inches section each, fastened to column and passing into the concrete to within one foot of soil; anchor to have washer of size sufficient to develop strength of anchor. This does not apply to columns embedded in side retaining walls.

Shape of Foundations.

Section 68. Foundations under columns shall be symmetrical except under wall columns, where the center line of the columns must lie within the middle third of the foundation section. In this case the intensity of pressure on soil at the wall line must not exceed the allowed limit, due consideration being taken of any wall load in addition to the column load.

Combined Foundations.

Section 69. In cases where the wall column load exceeds the above provision, the column must rest upon a steel or reinforced concrete girder having an interior column or columns at the inner end. The foundation shall then be designed for the combined loads. This section does not apply to party walls and foundations.

Combination foundations or inverted arches of brick, stone or concrete masonry may be used in connecting piers or walls, in which case the arch shall be ample to support the load and the thrust taken by embedded tie-rods.

Special Forms of Foundations.

Special forms of foundations, such as caissons, may be used after approval by the Board of Public Works.

Retaining Walls.

Section 70. Walls sustaining the pressure of earth shall be designed in accordance with an approved formula. Reinforced concrete walls may be used, designed in accordance with the provisions for reinforced concrete in Class "B" buildings. No part of such walls shall extend beyond the curb line. Retaining walls for sidewalks areas provided with a sidewalk of steel beams and concrete shall be not less than seventeen inches wide at the top and increase one inch in thickness for every foot in height. Special forms of retaining walls with steel beams resting against the sidewalk beams may be used if of approved designs. No permanent wooden bulkhead over five feet in height shall be constructed.

Area Walls for Hydrant Protection.

Section 71. At places where designated by the Board of Public Works the retaining walls of sidewalks shall be curbed around any hydrant in such way that the hydrant is outside the wall and a clear space 3 feet 4 inches wide and 3 feet 4 inches deep from the curb line left for the hydrant. Sidewalks shall be built close up to hydrants.

Sidewalk Construction.

Section 72. All sidewalks shall be made with a wearing surface of concrete, brick or stone laid in cement mortar or of asphaltum. Where resting directly on earth the concrete shall be at least three inches thick with a wearing surface of sand and cement in equal parts at least ¾ of an inch thick in addition.

Sidewalks over excavated areas shall be supported on steel or reinforced concrete beams. The space between the beams shall be covered either with a reinforced concrete slab at least 5 inches thick or a brick arch at least 4 inches thick. In addition there shall be a wearing surface of fine gravel and cement in equal parts at least ¾ of an inch thick.

All sidewalks shall have a drop outward from the building line of 1/5 of an inch per foot of width.

All sidewalks shall be marked off into squares not over 3 feet to a side.

Sidewalk surfaces may be constructed of lens lights not exceeding four inches square set in cement and supported by cast or wrought iron frames or reinforced concrete beams.

PART VI.

Classification. Description, Limiting Dimensions and Restrictions as to Use of Buildings.

Section 73. For the purpose of this Ordinance, buildings are divided into "Class A," "Class B," "Class C," "Mill Construction" and "Frame or Wooden Buildings."

Class "A" Buildings.

Section 74. Class "A" buildings are defined as those having fireproofed frames of steel and with all structural parts of incombustible material. Walls shall be of brick, stone, concrete or reinforced concrete.

Class "A" buildings with all wall loads above the third floor carried on the steel frame shall not be limited as to height.

Class "A" buildings with self-supporting curtain or bearing walls on the exterior shall be limited in height to 86 feet.

Class "A" buildings may be built anywhere in the city.

Class "B" Buildings.

Section 75. Class "B" buildings are defined as those having a frame of reinforced concrete carrying all wall and floor loads. All structural parts shall be of incombustible material. Walls shall be of brick, stone or reinforced concrete. The maximum limit of height of Class "B" buildings shall be 102 feet, and they may be built anywhere in the city.

Class "C" Buildings.

Section 76. Class "C" buildings are defined as those having exterior walls of brick, stone or concrete and an interior frame of combustible material. The walls may be bearing or curtain walls and the interior supports may be timber joists, timber or steel girders, and timber, steel or cast iron columns, or timber studding.

Class "C" buildings built with the interior of mill construction, or with all joists, girders, studding, furring and soffits of stairs lathed with metal lath and plastered may be built to a height not to exceed eighty-four (84) feet.

Class "C" buildings with all joists, girders, studding, furring and soffit of stairs lathed with wooden lath and plastered, or not lathed and plastered, may be built to a height not to exceed fifty-five (55) feet.

Class "C" buildings may be built anywhere in the city.

Mill Construction.

Section 77. Buildings of mill construction are defined as those with exterior walls of masonry and the interior loads supported by heavy timber frame. The frame shall be constructed without concealed air spaces.

This method of construction may be used for the interior of Class "C" buildings and be built to a height of eighty-four (84) feet.

Frame or Wooden Buildings.

Section 78. Frame or wooden buildings may be constructed to a height not exceeding forty (40) feet and may be built anywhere in the City and County except within the fire limits, and shall contain not more than three (3) stories and basement.

On Sloping Ground: In the case of a frame or wooden building on a lot with the ground sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken, the height of the building shall not at any point exceed forty (40) feet above the curb line measured on the facade facing the street, nor shall the height of the building at any point of the grade exceed fifty (50) feet above the adjoining curb in case of corner lots, or above the level of the ground in case of inside lots, provided, however, in the case of a frame or wooden building to be used only for the residence of a single family on a lot with the grade sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken the height, except at the front facade, may exceed (50) feet, but there shall not be at any point more than fifty (50) feet of frame construction above the foundation. Said foundation shall be of masonry, steel frame construction or reinforced concrete construction, and no part of the area within said foundation shall be in any way occupied. And provided further that in no event shall the total height of construction at any point on the lot built upon exceed seventy (70) feet above the footings.

In no case provided for in this section shall the building at any point extend to a greater height than that of a horizontal plane forty (40) feet above the curb line on the facade fronting the street.

Provided that where frame residences on an inside lot sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken exceed in any part of the grade 50 feet 0 inches above the natural level of the lot, there shall be provided a passageway at least 3 feet 0 inches wide from the rear of the lot to the street. Said passageway, if within the exterior walls of the building, must have its interior lined throughout with sheet metal or be metal lathed and plastered.

And it is further provided that in the rear of any frame residence where the height at any point exceeds 50 feet 0 inches above adjoining curb line in the case of corner lots, or above the level of the ground in the case of inside lots, there shall be a metal fire escape leading from the roof to within 8 feet 0 inches of the ground, unless there are two or more separate stairways from the upper floor to the ground; and provided further in the case of frame dwellings on inside lots whose height above the ground level exceeds 50 feet 0 inches as herein provided, the rear line of such building, exclusive of fire escapes, shall at no point be closer to the rear line of the lot than a distance equal to 15 per cent of the average depth of the lot.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2352 (*New Series*), *approved July* 2, 1913.

Private Garage.

Section 78a. One-story buildings with enclosing walls and roof of corrugated iron or galvanized sheet metal, supported on a frame of steel construction, not exceeding fifteen (15) feet in height and in area four hundred (400) square feet, may be built and be used for private garage purposes only, and may be erected only in the rear of any residence or in the

rear of any lot in the City and County outside the fire limits.—*As added by Ordinance No. 2772 (New Series), approved June 10, 1914.*

General Height Limitation.

Section 79. The heights of buildings shall not exceed the heights given under the different classes except that stair and elevator houses, water tanks, towers and spires may exceed the limits.

Towers and spires on Class "C" or frame buildings may extend one hundred feet above the roof, but no such tower or spire shall occupy more than one-quarter of the street frontage of the building, nor shall it have a base area exceeding 1000 square feet. Such towers and spires shall not be used as a dwelling, place of manufacture nor storage room and shall be covered with fireproof materials.

General Limitations of Area.

Section 80. No restriction is placed on the floor area of buildings Class "A" and Class "B" construction.

In buildings of Class "C", mill and frame construction wherever built no single floor area between exterior, division or party walls shall exceed ten thousand (10,000) square feet, except that in buildings of Class "C" construction not exceeding one story in height, and used for warehouse purpose only, a single floor area between exterior division or party walls may be built with an area of nineteen thousand (19,000) square feet; provided, however, in case the foregoing described buildings are completely equipped with a system of automatic sprinklers in a manner approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, the said area may be increased 50 per centum.

No wall or part of wall in any existing building, or in any building hereafter erected, shall be removed to produce a larger area than those named above.

Sheds limited in area to 1500 square feet shall be permitted in the fire limits, provided they conform to the requirements of Section 156.

Attics or the unfinished spaces between the ceiling and roof rafters of every Class "C" or frame building shall be divided into compartments or rooms in order to prevent the rapid progress of fire. Such compartments shall not have a floor area of more than twenty-five hundred (2500) square feet.

General Restrictions as to Use.

Section 81. Theatres in any part of the city shall be of Class "A" construction.

Schools, hospitals, sanitariums and halls and other places of public assemblage, seating more than 1000 persons, other than theatres, built in any part of the city, shall be of Class "A" or Class "B" construction, with columns in outer walls supporting floor and roof loads.

Department stores, warehouses and buildings without partitions built anywhere in the city and used for the storage of merchandise shall be of either Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" construction, and shall be limited to the heights prescribed for said types of construction; provided, however, that no building of this character shall be constructed to a greater height than 102 feet.

Woodworking mills operated by power wherever erected shall be of Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" construction.

Stables—All buildings used for stabling animals above the first or ground floor or in basement shall be of Class "A" or Class "B" construction.

PART VII.

Special Provisions Relating to the Construction of Class "A" Buildings. Description.

Section 82. Class "A" buildings of unlimited height shall be built with a steel frame carrying all floor loads and all walls from the third floor up.

Class "A" buildings in which the height does not exceed 86 feet may have the exterior wall a bearing wall carrying the adjacent floor loads, or the exterior wall may be a self-supporting curtain wall without openings, the floor loads being carried on columns built in the wall. Cast iron columns may be used in such buildings. Provided, that no school, hospital, theatre or building for public assemblage required to be fireproof, be constructed without columns built into the exterior walls, which columns may carry the floor load only.

Steel Frame.

Section 83. No material less than ¼ of an inch in thickness shall be used in any part subject to stress.

Section 84. Columns shall be proportioned in accordance with Sections 46, 47, 48 and 49 of this Ordinance. All columns in buildings over 86 feet in height shall be made up of rolled steel shapes and no columns shall be used which do not have one solid web of metal along or parallel with one axis of cross section. All columns shall extend to a foundation the top of which is not above the basement floor level, except where the load is carried on trusses or girders to other columns.

Columns shall be connected to each other by splice plates near a floor line. The splice plate must be of sufficient size to take any possible tension or shear due to wind or eccentric loading. Columns may be built in lengths of one or more stories.

Cast iron columns may be used in buildings under 86 feet in height and shall be in accordance with Sections 51, 52 and 53 of this Ordinance.

Girders and Beams.

Section 85. Girders and beams shall be rolled steel shapes or built of rolled steel sections. The compression flanges shall be stayed against side deflection if the length exceeds 30 times the width.

Girders of two "I" beams or channels shall have bolted separators at ends, under concentrated loads and at intervals of not over five feet when uniformly loaded.

Built girders shall have stiffeners at the ends, under concentrated loads and under uniform loads at distances apart not exceeding the depth of the girder when the shearing stress per square inch exceeds that given by the formula

$$S = \frac{15{,}000}{1 + \frac{d^2}{3000\ t^2}}$$

where d equals clear distance between flange angles
and t equals web thickness in inches.

Limiting Distances.

Section 86. No part of the metal of any column except connections and beam support shall be less than four inches from the outside of any exterior wall. Portions of the frame supporting walls shall not be less in width than one-half the width of the wall, and the supporting part shall project to within two inches of the outer face of the wall.

Tie Rods.

Section 87. Tie rods shall connect all beams where the floor construction gives rise to a thrust. Rods shall have nuts or turn-buckles for adjustment.

Metal Fronts, Cornices, Fire Walls, Roof Trusses.

Section 88. Cast iron or metal fronts may be placed in front of columns of the steel frame, provided the latter are fully fireproofed.

Brackets supporting overhanging cornices, belt cornices and other projections shall be attached to the steel frame.

Parapet and fire walls shall, if over three feet high above roof, be connected to the steel frame which must be extended for that purpose.

Roof trusses under 45 feet span may rest on brick walls. Spans over 45 feet shall rest on steel columns.

Wind Bracing.

Section 89. In buildings over one hundred and two feet high, or where the height exceeds three times the least horizontal dimension, the following provisions of this section shall apply:

The steel frame shall be designed to resist a wind force of 20 pounds per square foot acting in any direction upon the entire exposed surface.

In no case shall the overturning moment due to wind exceed 50 per centum of the moment due to the weight of the structure. All exterior wall girders shall have knee-brace connections to columns. Provisions shall be made for diagonal, portal or knee-bracing to resist wind stresses, and such bracing shall be continuous from top story to and including basement.

Walls.

Section 90. The exterior party or division walls, where carried on the steel frame, shall be of brick, reinforced concrete, concrete blocks, stone or terra cotta. Where self-supporting walls are used they shall be of brick or plain concrete. All walls shall be anchored to frame at spaces not exceeding 5 feet with ¾-inch anchors with 6 inches square heads.

Outside the fire limits sheet metal may be used in buildings used for purposes of manufacture other than woodworking.

Brick Walls.

Section 91. Brick walls, when supported on the steel frame or in the first and second story, shall be at least 13 inches thick, unless reinforced, except that if used in the basement they shall be 17 inches thick. Stone or terra cotta veneer shall not be counted part of this thickness. If the height of a supported wall exceeds 24 feet or the area between supporting girders and columns exceeds 400 square feet the thickness shall be made 17 inches.

Self-supporting curtain walls of brick built in between columns supporting floor loads may be used in Class "A" buildings of a height not over 86 feet. Said curtain walls shall be 21 inches thick in basement, 17 inches thick for a height of 46 feet above the first floor and 13 inches thick for the remaining height. No openings shall be made in curtain walls.

Self-supporting bearing walls of brick may be used in Class "A" buildings of a height not over 86 feet. Such walls shall be of a thickness as given in Section 133 of this Ordinance, relating to Class "C" buildings. Such walls may be used to carry adjacent floor loads, provided that the adjacent interior column is not more than 20 feet from the bearing wall.

Reinforced Concrete Walls.

Section 92. Walls of reinforced concrete shall be permitted in Class "A" buildings, provided they be constructed in accordance with Section 116 of

this Ordinance, relating to Class "B" buildings, except that they shall be supported on steel columns and beams instead of reinforced concrete.

Concrete made with broken brick or terra cotta or cinders instead of broken stone will be permitted in Class "A" buildings.

Concrete Block Walls.

Section 93. Concrete blocks shall be of dense concrete, with courses not over 12 inches high, except in ornamental courses. Walls shall be at least 12 inches thick. Blocks shall be of concrete at least 2 inches thick at all parts, and shall be made interlocking and set in Portland cement mortar. The area of opening in blocks shall not exceed 1/3 of the total cross sectional area of the block. Walls shall be supported on the frame at each floor level.

Terra Cotta.

Section 94. Terra cotta blocking may be used in outside walls and in courts. On outside walls it shall be set in cement mortar and tied to the steel frame by anchors of at least one-half inch diameter round iron.

Window mullions of terra cotta shall have a vertical steel member enclosed and connected to the steel frame.

Terra cotta blocks shall be set in courses not over 12 inches deep except in ornamental courses. Walls shall be at least 12 inches thick and supported on the steel frame at each floor level.

Reinforced Block or Brick Walls.

Section 95. Walls of concrete blocks, interlocking tile or brick may be built of a thickness not less than eight (8) inches, provided that vertical steel rods not less than ½ of an inch diameter and spaced not over 24 inches apart horizontally are used to reinforce the walls. Such rods must be rigidly attached to the steel frame at each floor. No wall of this thickness shall be built of a height exceeding eighteen feet in each story and the materials shall be built in accordance with previous sections covering their construction. If the area of wall surface included between any two adjacent wall columns and adjacent floor girders exceeds 400 square feet, the thickness of the wall shall be not less than 12 inches.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2704 *(New Series), approved April* 16, 1914.

Light Court and Vent Shaft Walls and Openings.

Section 96. The walls of all outer courts and shafts and lot line courts and shafts and of all courts and shafts the area of which exceeds 50 square feet shall be of the same construction as the other walls of the building.

The walls of all other courts and shafts of an area less than 50 square feet may be of the same construction as allowed for partition, but they must be plastered on outside.

Floor and Roof Construction.

Section 97. The structural part of floors and roofs may be built of terra cotta, brick, steel or of concrete made of stone, broken brick, cinders or other concrete. The slabs or arches shall be proportioned to carry loads 20 per cent greater than required for the supporting steel beams of the frame.

Terra Cotta Floors.

Section 98. Segment floor arches built of terra cotta shall have a rise of not more than 1/10 the span for the arch portion, not less than 4 inches for spans up to 6 feet, nor less than 6 inches for spans up to 10 feet. Spans over 10 feet are prohibited. No arch shall be less than 4 inches thick.

Arches shall be constructed so that the key block shall fall in the center and the shells and webs always abut against each other.

Flat arches shall have spans not exceeding 10 feet and the depth of the tile shall not be less than 1¾ inches for each foot of span.

Brick Arch Floors.

Section 99. Brick laid in cement lime mortar may be used for floors up to 10 feet span. The rise shall be 1/9 the span with 4 inches crown thickness for spans up to 6 feet, and 8 inches crown thickness for spans up to 10 feet.

Reinforced Concrete Floors.

Section 100. Floors of reinforced concrete built in conformity with the requirements for reinforced concrete as outlined under Class "B" buildings may be built in Class "A" buildings.

No concrete slab shall have a span exceeding sixteen (16) feet, and in buildings over 86 feet in height no slab shall be over ten (10) feet span.

No slab of stone concrete shall be less than three and one-half inches thick except roof slabs, which may be 3 inches thick. Slabs over eight feet span and less than twelve feet span shall not be less than 4½ inches thick. Slabs over twelve feet span shall not be less than five inches thick.

Slabs may be built of concrete in which broken brick, terra cotta or cinders are used in place of stone, provided they are made not less than 4 inches thick for floors and not less than 3½ inches thick for roofs.

Special Floors.

Section 101. Floors may be built of lens light not exceeding four inches square each, set in cement and constructed in a manner similar to sidewalk construction.

Floors of iron plates resting on steel supports may be used in boiler rooms.

Floors of special design must be submitted to the Board of Public Works for approval.

Floor Covering.

Section 102. The wearing surface of the floors shall rest on the structural part and may consist of a cement finish, terrazzo, marble tile, encaustic or other tile, wood resting upon sleepers fastened to the structural part with concrete filling or other material approved by the Board of Public Works.

Fireproofing.

Section 103. All parts of the steel frame, including cast iron columns, shall be covered with fireproofing. The fireproofing shall be continuous, and no pipes of any description shall be laid in any fireproofing, nor shall any fireproofing be cut to allow the passage of any pipe or duct through any part except floor slabs.

In roofs where a space is left between the ceiling and roof beams, fireproofing may be omitted from the steel frame, except around columns, and where columns project above the roof they shall be fireproofed, but this shall not apply to exposed beams supporting tanks, etc.

Column Fireproofing.

Section 104. All columns shall be protected at all places with a layer of concrete, brick, terra cotta or metal lath and plaster. If of concrete the fireproofing shall be of such thickness as to fill all outer spaces of the columns and to extend at least three inches outside of the extreme metal of the columns. Concrete may be made of broken stone, broken brick, broken terra cotta or cinders, no part of which shall be over one inch in major dimensions.

A mesh of metal lath or other form of metal reinforcement shall be placed in this concrete not less than one inch from the outer surface thereof.

If the fireproofing be made of terra cotta it may be of either dense, semi-porous or porous blocks not less than four inches thick. A space of one inch shall be left between the metal of column and the inside of the terra cotta, which space shall be filled with concrete grouted in.

Terra cotta shall be set in cement mortar and the blocks fastened with metal ties of approved pattern.

If the fireproofing be of brick it shall be at least 2¾ inches thick outside of the column metal and set in cement mortar. The main re-entrant portions of the columns shall also be filled with brick.

If the fireproofing be of metal lath and plaster it shall be of the double form. Lath shall be strapped around the steel column and plastered with cement mortar or hard wall plaster. A second sheathing of lath shall be placed outside of the first, separated therefrom by an air space of at least one and one-half inches. The outer sheathing of lath shall be rigidly supported by the column and covered with cement mortar.

A partition will be considered as a substitute for the outer sheathing.

Fireproofing of Beams and Girders.

Section 105. Fireproofing of the floor beams, girders and other parts of the steel frame shall be made in the same manner as specified for columns except that all steel shall be covered at least two inches in its extreme parts.

Soffits of beams and girders protected by concrete shall have a metal mesh embedded in the concrete and bent around the flanges of the beams as a support.

If such fireproofing be of terra cotta the concrete filling required on columns may be omitted around beams and girders. Soffits of beams shall be protected by at least two inches of terra cotta, which shall be locked into the arches or around the flanges of the beams.

Partitions.

Section 106. Partitions may be made of brick, solid concrete, reinforced concrete, metal lath and plaster on metal studs, terra cotta, plaster blocks or other forms approved by the Board of Public Works.

No partition shall rest upon a wooden floor, but must be carried down to the incombustible materials below.

Brick partitions shall be laid as walls and the thickness shall not be less than 8 inches.

Solid plain concrete partitions shall not be less in thickness than 1/30 of the height.

Reinforced concrete partitions shall not be less in thickness than 1/60 of the height.

Plastered partitions shall have a base of metal studs and metal lath. Up to a height of twelve feet solid partitions two inches thick with one layer of lath may be used. For greater heights studs with two layers of lath shall be used. The depth of the studs shall be at least 1/60 of the height of partition.

No grounds for fastening wooden parts shall be inserted in the plaster which must be continuous from floor to ceiling.

Terra cotta partitions shall have the blocks set in cement lime mortar and fastened with iron clips. Thickness of terra cotta shall be at least 1/40 of the height of partitions, provided, however, that where galvanized wire cloth, 2½ meshes to the inch of No. 20 wire or galvanized expanded metal lath of 26 gauge is used on each course of terra cotta, the full length of partitions, the thickness shall be at least 1/60 of the height of partitions.

Plaster block partitions shall be built of solid plaster blocks of a thickness at least 1/40 of the height of partitions and dowelled at top and bottom of each block.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 2704 (New Series), approved April 16, 1914.*

Ceilings.

Section 107. Ceilings shall be made of reinforced concrete, terra cotta tile, metal lath and plaster or other approved forms. If of reinforced concrete or terra cotta tile the provisions relating to floors shall apply. If the ceilings be of metal lath and plaster the lath shall be suspended from the floor or ceiling beams by a rigid frame work, to which the lath shall be firmly applied.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF CLASS "B" BUILDINGS.

Section 108. Class "B" buildings shall have a complete frame of columns, girders and beams made of reinforced concrete. The structural parts of the floors shall be of reinforced concrete and the walls may be of reinforced concrete, brick, terra cotta, or concrete blocks. Steel roof trusses constructed in accordance with the requirements for Class "A" buildings shall be permitted in Class "B" buildings.

Materials—Tests and Allowable Stresses.

Section 109. The concrete shall be mixed in the proportion of not less than one of Portland cement to six of aggregates, consisting of sand and gravel or broken stone of not more than one inch major dimension for curtain walls, columns, slabs, girders and beams, and two inches major dimensions for basement walls and foundations.

The proportions shall be such that the resistance of the concrete to crushing shall not be less than two thousand pounds per square inch after hardening for 28 days.

In concrete the following allowable stresses in pounds per square inch shall not be exceeded:

In direct compression, one-fifth of the ultimate compressive strength, but not to exceed 500 pounds in any case.

In helically wound or hooped columns one-fourth of the ultimate compressive strength, but not to exceed 700 pounds in any case.

In compression in outer fibre in cross bending one-fourth of ultimate compressive strength, but not to exceed 500 pounds in any case.

In shear one-tenth of allowable stress in outer fibre in cross bending, but not to exceed 75 pounds in any case.

No tensile stress shall be taken by the concrete.

In adhesion of concrete to steel 60 pounds per square inch of concrete in contact with steel for plain bars and 100 pounds for deformed bars.

When the safe limit of adhesion is exceeded some provisions must be made for transmitting the strength of the steel to the concrete.

Steel shall bend, when cold, through an angle of 100 degrees around a radius equal to five times the thickness of the test piece, without fracture on the outer circumference. The fracture shall be silky or fine granular. All steel shall be free from dirt, paint and excessive scale and rust.

In steel the following allowable stresses in pounds per square inch shall not be exceeded:

In tension one-third of the elastic limit, but not to exceed 20,000 pounds in any case.

In shear 10,000 pounds.

In compression 15 times the allowable stress in direct compression in the concrete.

The ratio of the moduli of elasticity of concrete to steel shall be taken as one to fifteen.

Design in General.

Section 110. The bending moments due to uniformly distributed loads shall not be taken less than:

WL-8 for beams simply supported at the ends.

WL-12 for continuous beams.

WL-20 for square floor slabs which are reinforced in both directions and are supported on all sides and constructed continuous.

W equals the total uniformly distributed load.

L equals the length of span.

For concentrated loads the allowed moment shall not exceed that due to an equivalent uniformly distributed load.

The moment of resistance of any reinforced concrete construction under transverse loads shall be determined by formulas based on the following conditions:

(a) The bond between the concrete and steel is sufficient to make the two materials act together as a homogeneous solid.

(b) The strain in any fibre is directly proportionate to the distance of that fibre from the neutral axis.

(c) The modulus of elasticity of the concrete remains constant within the limits of the working stresses fixed in this Ordinance.

The dimensions of such a beam or girder and its reinforcement shall be determined and fixed in such a way that the strength of the metal in tension shall measure the strength of the beam or girder. If the concrete in compression, including the allowable concrete in adjoining floor construction, does not afford sufficient strength for that purpose, the compression side of the beam or girder in question shall also be reinforced with metal.

Reinforced concrete construction shall be designed so that the shearing stresses, both vertical and horizontal, developed in any part of the construction, shall not exceed the safe working strength of the concrete as fixed in this Ordinance, or sufficient amount of steel shall be introduced in such a position that the deficiency in the resistance to shear is overcome.

All beams or girders shall be reinforced with metal, if necessary, for other reactions.

Neither the reinforcing metal nor the concrete shall be subjected to combined stresses in the same place so as to exceed in combination the stresses allowable separately.

Reinforcement.

Section 111. If it is necessary to splice reinforcing members either in compression or in tension, the splice shall be either a steel splice that in tension will develop the full strength of the member or else the members shall be lapped in the concrete for a length equal to at least the following:

For plain bars of medium steel, forty times the diameter or maximum diagonal of cross section. For plain bars of high elastic limit steel, seventy times the diameter or maximum diagonal of cross section. In no case shall the reinforcement of beams or girders be spliced. If the hooping of columns is spliced the splice shall develop the full strength of the least section of the hooping.

Steel shall be imbedded in concrete so that the thickness of concrete covering outside of steel shall be as follows:

For flat slabs, not less than three-fourths (¾) of an inch.

For columns and beams, not less than two (2) inches.

For foundation, not less than three (3) inches from earth at sides and top, and six (6) inches from earth at bottom of slab.

Where the shape of the reinforcement is such that it does not give sufficient bond to the concrete insulation, such reinforcement shall be wrapped with wire or otherwise prepared as required in Section 104 for fireproofing of structural steel.

Any concrete structure or floor filling in same, reinforced or otherwise, which may be erected on a permanent centering of sheet metal, or metal lath and curved bars, or a metal centering of any form, must be strong enough to carry its loads without assistance from the centering, unless the concrete is so applied as to protect the centering as herein specified for reinforcing steel.

Exposed metal centering or exposed metal of any kind will not be considered as a factor in the strength of any part of any concrete structure, and a plaster finish applied over the metal shall not be deemed sufficient protection.

Floor and Roof Slabs.

Section 112. The general provisions as to design shall hold for floor and roof slabs, which shall be of reinforced concrete. No floor slab shall be less than 3½ inches thick. No roof slabs shall be less than 3 inches thick.

The covering may be wood, marble, cement, tile or other material, but such covering shall not be considered as part of the thickness required for slabs.

The floor slab to the extent of not more than five times its depth on each side of a beam or girder, may be taken as a part of said beam or girder in computing the moment of resistance of the beam or girder, but the beam and slab must be built at the same time as a unit.

Where beams, girders and slabs connect in such a way that there is a corresponding member on the opposite side of each support they may be taken as continuous. Wherever possible, beams and girders and also their intermediate floor construction shall be made continuous. Reinforcing metal shall be used for that purpose in the top of all connecting members at the point of support, and it shall be sufficient both in section and length to prevent fracture at the point of support when the connecting members are carrying twice their calculated loads; and in no case shall the area of metal provided for continuity be less than 75 per cent of the area of metal allowed for tension in the bottom flange.

Continuity or separate reinforcing material may be used in the top of the slab. In either case, however, if a part of the slab is considered as a part of the beam or girder, the reinforcing material must cross the full width both of the beam or girder and the part of slab so considered.

Design of Columns.

Section 113. Columns of reinforced concrete shall not have an unsupported length exceeding fifteen times the least horizontal dimension, which shall not be less than 10 inches.

In computing the strength of columns the 2 inches of concrete nearest the surface shall be deducted from the area of concrete.

In columns subjected to cross-bending the unit stresses from combined loadings shall not exceed the allowed stresses for direct compression.

All columns shall have vertical steel reinforcing members, the net area of cross section of which shall be at least one per cent and not more than five per cent of the area of concrete in cross section where rods are used. These members shall be stayed against buckling at points whose distance apart does not exceed the least diameter of the column.

The stays shall have an area of at least five one-hundredths of a square

inch. Where structural shapes are used for reinforcing they shall be designed as provided for similar members in Class "A" buildings, and any concrete calculated to take compressive stress shall be enclosed in said reinforcement or otherwise reinforced as herein provided.

Vertical reinforcing members which are considered in compression shall have full perfect bearings at each joint, and such joints shall occur only at floors or other points of lateral support and tight-fitting sleeves and splice bars shall be provided at all such joints.

Suitable base plates shall be provided at the bottom of columns to distribute the column loads over the footings.

The allowed stresses in columns shall not exceed one-fifth of the ultimate resistance to direct compression per square inch on the concrete and in the steel the allowed stress shall be computed from the corresponding compression except in hooped or helically wound columns.

Columns which are hooped with steel near the outer surface in the shape of circular hoops or of a helical cylinder, and if the minimum distance apart of the hoops, or the pitch of helix does not exceed one-tenth of the diameter of the hooped or helical cylinder, may have the strength assumed as the sum of the following two elements.

1. The area of the concrete inside the hoops at one-fourth of the ultimate strength in direct compression in pounds per square inch, but not to exceed 700 pounds per square inch in any case.

2. The compressive resistance of the longitudinal steel reinforcement at 15 times the allowed stress on concrete in direct compression.

3. The hooping is to be designed of a strength to resist the tension due to a unit lateral pressure of one-fifteenth the unit compression stress on the concrete. Splices in hooping, if required, and anchoring of same shall develop full strength of hooping.

Wind Bracing.

Section 114. The provisions of Section 89 of this Ordinance, relating to Class "A" buildings, shall apply to Class "B" buildings, and in addition the reinforcing of columns shall be connected so as to develop its full strength in tension.

Walls.

Section 115. Walls of Class "B" buildings may be built as provided in Sections 90 to 96 inclusive of this Ordinance relating to Class "A" buildings, and provided that self-supporting curtain or exterior walls of brick may not be used for buildings exceeding four (4) stories in height.

Reinforced Concrete Walls.

Section 116. Reinforced concrete walls shall be at least six inches thick. If the area of wall surface included between any two adjacent wall columns and adjacent floor girders exceeds 300 square feet and is less than 400 square feet, the thickness of the wall shall not be less than eight inches. If the area exceeds 400 square feet, the wall thickness shall not be less than twelve inches, supported on the frame at each story.

In reinforced concrete walls the area of steel reinforcement shall aggregate one-half of one per cent of the area of the concrete, and one-half shall be placed vertically and one-half horizontally.

No reinforcement shall be spaced more than 24 inches apart. Additional reinforcement shall be placed around openings, and all reinforcement shall be wired at each intersection. All reinforcements shall be rigidly connected at columns and girders to the steel reinforcement of the same.

Reinforced concrete walls may be built in the form of bearing walls of uniform sections, and of same thickness required for brick walls.

If walls are built of piers and connecting walls, the piers shall be calculated and constructed as columns. The connecting wall, if built of reinforced concrete without windows, may be considered as self-supporting, in which case the thickness shall be six inches in the upper 40 feet, followed by an increase of three inches in thickness for every additional 40 feet in height.

Where such walls are pierced by openings for doors and windows, the entire loads shall be concentrated on the piers which shall be proportioned as columns.

Partitions and Ceilings.

Section 117. Partitions and ceilings shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 106 and 107 of this Ordinance relating to Class "A" buildings.

Construction.

Section 118. The following conditions shall be observed in reinforced concrete construction:

The concrete shall be mixed as wet as possible and deposited without causing a separation of the cement from the mixture. It shall be placed in the forms as soon as practicable after mixing and in no case shall concrete be used which has been wet more than one hour.

Joints in concrete poured at different times shall be made at such places as will not lessen the strength of the construction. Joints with old concrete shall be made by cleaning and roughening the old concrete and covering same with cement grout.

Forms shall be of sufficient strength to preserve their shape, and tight enough to prevent leaking of concrete. All rubbish and dirt shall be carefully removed from forms.

The forms of the beams and girders of a floor shall be constructed in conjunction with the forms for the floor slabs which they support, and no forms shall be removed until all parts of the respective floors are strong enough to support themselves and the loads that may come upon them during construction.

Tests.

Section 119. Tests to determine the crushing strength of concrete shall be made by a competent engineer under the direction of the Board of Public Works. Tests of any members of reinforced concrete structure shall be made by the owner, when required by the Board of Public Works, and said tests shall show that the members tested will safely carry twice their designated load, and without deflecting more than 1/700 of the span.

Service Pipes and Cutting of Concrete or Reinforcement.

Section 120. Conduits or pipes for conveying electricity, air or gas may be embedded in the concrete except in columns, provided they are of such size and so placed as not to weaken the structure or its fireproofing in any way.

Pipes conveying liquids in any form are not to be embedded in any part of the structural concrete except as may be necessary to pass through floors and walls.

No drilling into or cutting of the fireproofing or of the steel reinforcing spirals, hoops, stirrups or rods in any columns or beams for the purpose of attaching fixtures, hangers, or for any purpose which will in any way injure the concrete or reinforcing in same, is to be permitted.

PART IX.

Special Provisions Relating to Class "C" Buildings.

Section 121. Class "C" buildings shall be built with brick, stone or concrete walls supporting the adjacent floor loads and with the interior floor loads supported by studded partitions, or by wooden or steel or cast iron columns and wooden or steel girders. Floor joists may be of wood.

The limit of height shall be eighty-four (84) feet, if metal lath be used on all floor and ceiling joists, girders, studding, wood furring and soffits of stairs. The limit of height shall be fifty-five (55) feet if wooden lath be used, or if not lathed; provided, that if in loft buildings seventy (70) feet or less in height, a complete automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, then the requirements as to lathing and plastering will be the same as Class "C" buildings fifty-five (55) feet in height.

Class "C" buildings may be built to the maximum height without lathing if the interior is of mill construction. Class "C" buildings may be built anywhere in the city.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1078 (*New Series*), *approved February* 21, 1910.

Inside Framing.

Section 122. Inside loads shall be supported upon a framing of steel columns and girders and wood joists, or upon cast iron columns, steel girders and wood joists or upon steel or cast iron columns, wooden girders and wooden joists, or upon wooden columns, girders and joists, or studded partitions with wooden joists.

Metal Frame.

Section 123. If a metal frame consisting of steel or cast iron columns and steel girders be used, it shall be framed as provided in Sections 83 to 88, inclusive, of this Ordinance, relating to the construction of Class "A" buildings. All steel or cast iron columns shall be connected to each other and to the walls at each floor by steel girders or beams not less than six inches deep, or by a timber joist rigidly attached to the column by a metal bracket and bolts.

Timber Columns.

Section 124. If a timber frame consisting of timber columns, timber girders and joists be used, the columns shall be squared at right angles to their axis.

To prevent the unit stresses from exceeding those provided in Section 44 of this Ordinance, timber or iron cap and base-plates shall be provided in buildings over two stories high.

The foundations of timber columns shall be of concrete or brick, but a distributory grillage of planks or beams may be used in buildings not over two stories in height, as provided in Section 60 of this Ordinance.

Stud Partitions.

Section 125. Studs shall be calculated as timber columns to sustain the load. Carrying stud partitions in basement shall have a continuous foundation wall of brick, stone or concrete under same.

Trusses.

Section 126. Roof trusses may be of steel or of steel and timber, or entirely of timber. Trusses of over 45 feet span shall rest upon steel or wood columns, which shall be continuous to the foundations.

If trusses are framed of steel they shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance governing the construction of steel trusses in Class "A" buildings.

Trusses of timber and iron or steel shall be built in accordance with the allowed unit stresses for steel provided in Section 48 of this Ordinance, and of timber in accordance with the provisions of Section 44 of this Ordinance.

Framing of trusses shall be in accordance with standard practice. Timber in tension or compression shall be stressed only in the direction of the fibers.

Timber Details.

Section 127. All wood beams, joists and other timbers in the party walls of every Class "C" building shall be separated from the beam or timber entering in the opposite side of the wall by at least four (4) inches of solid mason work. All wood trimmer and header-beams or joists shall be proportioned to carry with safety the loads they are intended to sustain.

Every wood header or trimmer more than six (6) feet long, used in any building, shall be hung in stirrup irons of suitable thickness for the size of the timbers. Every wood beam, or joist, except header and tail beams, shall rest at least four (4) inches on the wall, or upon the girder, as authorized by this Ordinance. The ends of all wood floor and roof beams, where they rest on brick walls, shall be cut to a bevel of three (3) inches in depth

All wood floor and wood roof beams shall be properly bridged with cross-bridging and the distance between bridgings or between bridging and walls shall not exceed eight (8) feet. Solid bridging not less than two (2) inches thick shall be placed between joists over all girders.

All wood joists shall be trimmed away at least one and one-half (1½) inches from all flues and chimneys, whether the same be smoke, air or any other flues or chimneys. The trimmer beam shall not be less than eight (8) inches from the inside face of a flue and four (4) inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam not less than two (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 brick work is required to be eight (8) inches in thickness, the trimmer beam shall not be less than twelve (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 not be less than twenty (20) inches from the chimney breast.

Cutting for piping or other purposes shall not be done so as to reduce the strength of the supporting parts below that required by the provisions of this Ordinance.

No joists or girders shall be cut into at a distance greater than 12 inches from bearing.

All wood partitions shall have solid caps and sills and at least one row of bridging not less than two (2) inches thick, and of the full depth of the standing studding, and all solidly blocked behind the ribbon on the line of the spring of the cove. Bearing partitions shall have double plates.

Double studs shall be used on the sides and top of all openings, with heads and truss braces cut in and secured.

Anchors and Ties.

Section 128. Where a steel beam acting as a girder or a tie beam rests upon a brick wall it shall have an anchor made of two angles riveted to the end of the beam and projecting at least six inches on each side.

Where wooden girders rest upon walls they shall be fastened thereto by two iron anchors of at least ½ square inch in section, at least three feet long, and with iron washers at the outer end at least 6x6x⅜ inches. The other end shall be turned down at least two inches and fastened to the girder in such a way that the anchor is self-releasing. Box anchors answering the same requirements may be used.

Where wooden joists rest upon walls they shall be fastened with anchors as required for girders, one anchor being used in every eight feet of wall.

Where girders or joists parallel a wall they shall be anchored every eight feet in the same manner.

Girders resting on columns shall be anchored thereto or to the next girder with two iron tie-straps of at least ½ square inch section.

Joists resting on girders shall be lapped one foot and spiked together or shall be connected with iron straps of at least ½ square inch cross section. One such strap shall be used every eight feet along the girder, and those joists having wall anchors shall be strapped, the object being to form a continuous tie across the building.

Floors.

Section 129. Floors shall be built with timber joists laid as prescribed by Sections 127 and 128 of this Ordinance.

Roofs.

Section 130. Roofs shall be built as floors or upon trusses.

Partitions.

Section 131. Partitions shall be built of studding constructed as described in Sections 125 and 127 of this Ordinance. All plastering, where required, shall be done upon metal or wooden lath.

Ceilings.

Section 132. All ceilings shall be of metal or wooden lath, plastered where required, or of sheet metal.

When ceilings are suspended below bottom of joists and not in contact with same, the bottom of said joists throughout the concealed space thus formed shall be metal lathed and plastered not less than two heavy coats.

Walls.

Section 133. All exterior walls of Class "C" buildings, including outer shafts and courts, shall be built of brick, stone or concrete except as provided in Section 134. They may be built as continuous walls without openings of the thicknesses given below. If provided with openings the bearing stress shall not exceed the allowed bearing per unit of area as given in Section 58 of this Ordinance.

Walls may be built supporting a portion of the floor in addition to their own weight, or self-supporting curtain walls only, in which latter case columns shall be built in the wall to carry floor loads. Where walls support floor loads, the center of any column or stud partition supporting floor loads shall be at a distance not greater than twenty-four (24) feet from the wall.

The thickness of bearing walls for any building of brick, stone or plain concrete not over fifty-five (55) feet in height nor over eighty-seven and one-

half (87½) feet in depth, and when used only as a dwelling, lodging house, hotel or tenement house above the first floor, shall not be less than as given in the following table, except that party walls shall be four inches thicker.

	Maximum Elevation.				
	Basement.....	1st Story (16 ft.).....	2nd Story (30 ft.)....	3rd Story (43 ft.).....	4th Story (55 ft.).....
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1-story building	13	9	....	....	....
2-story building	13	13	9	....	....
3-story building	17	13	13	13	....
4-story building	17	17	13	13	13

If any story exceeds in height the number of feet prescribed in the table, the thickness of walls throughout such story shall be increased four (4) inches for every five (5) feet, or fraction thereof, in excess of the tabulated height.

No nine (9) inch wall shall be used as a party wall.

All bearing walls other than those above given shall have thicknesses in accordance with the following table, except that party walls shall be four inches thicker in all cases:

	Maximum Elevation.						
	Basement.....	1st Story (20 ft.).....	2nd Story (34 ft.)....	3rd Story (47 ft.).....	4th Story (59ft.).....	5th Story (71 ft.).....	6th Story (84 ft.).....
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1-story building	17	13	....	....	....	....	....
2-story building	17	17	13	....	....	....	....
3-story building	21	17	17	13	....	....	....
4-story building	21	17	17	17	13	....	....
5-story building	25	21	17	17	17	13	....
6-story building	25	21	21	17	17	17	13

If any story exceeds in maximum elevation the number of feet prescribed in the table, the thickness of each wall throughout such story shall be increased four (4) inches for every five (5) feet or fraction thereof in excess of the tabulated height.

Buildings may be built of more stories than as herein provided, but the thickness for the heights given shall not be decreased and all changes in thickness shall be made at a floor level.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2704 (*New Series*), *approved April* 16, 1914.

Curtain Walls.

Section 134. Self-supporting curtain walls built between piers or iron or steel columns, and not supported on steel or iron girders, shall be not less than thirteen (13) inches thick for forty-six (46) feet of the uppermost height thereof, or to the tier of beams nearest to that height; and they shall be increased four (4) inches for every additional section of forty (40) feet, or to the tier of beams nearest to the height. They shall not be used as bearing walls, but the floor loads shall be carried on steel or cast iron columns built into the walls.

Curtain walls supported at every floor line and at roof by a frame of steel or reinforced concrete girders and columns and constructed as required for Class "A" or Class "B" buildings will be permitted in Class "C" buildings; provided said frame is tied together in both horizontal directions at every floor and roof line with steel or reinforced concrete ties. struts or girders spaced not to exceed twenty (20) feet apart and of spans not exceeding twenty-five feet between walls and not exceeding twenty feet between columns and walls or between columns.

Interior columns shall be of steel or reinforced concrete. Steel columns, girders, ties and struts shall be fireproofed as provided for Class "A" buildings.

Reinforced concrete ties or struts shall be not less than 10 inches wide and the depth shall be not less than that of the floor joists. The area of steel reinforcement in ties or struts shall be not less than one (1) per centum of the area of the concrete, in cross section, and the reinforcement shall be rigidly connected to the wall column or girder reinforcement.

Court Walls.

Section 135. The walls of all outer and lot line courts and shafts shall have walls constructed in same manner as required for exterior walls.

Walls of interior courts and shafts may be constructed with timber studding covered on the exterior with fireproof materials. Courts and shafts adjoining exterior walls are regarded as interior, provided the exterior wall adjoining same shall be unbroken by openings, or if broken by openings, said openings shall be closed by ¼-inch wire glass set in metal sashes and metal frames.

Fireproofing.

Section 136. All girders and columns supporting masonry, except columns at street line, shall be fireproofed as required for similar members of Class "A" buildings.

Bond Iron.

Section 137. Bond iron at least three inches by one-quarter (3x¼) inch shall be bedded in the center of the wall at each tier of floor and ceiling joists of all Class "C" buildings and run around the entire walls of the building. It must be lock-jointed and anchored at each angle.

PART X.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO MILL CONSTRUCTION BUILDINGS.

Mill Construction.

Section 138. The term "Mill Construction" refers specifically to the construction of the interior frame of Class "C" buildings.

All restrictions of Class "C" buildings not specifically excepted herein shall apply to this class of buildings.

The specific requirement of mill construction is that the buildings of this type shall be built without concealed air spaces. No clause shall be construed to render void this requirement.

Inside Framing.

Section 139. Inside loads shall be supported upon a framing of wood posts, girders and beams, none of which shall be less than eight inches in either of its cross dimensions. Wood posts shall not be of smaller sectional area than 100 square inches, nor be less than 10 inches in either dimension, except for posts in the top story, which shall not be of smaller sectional area than 64 square inches, nor be less than eight inches in either dimension. All columns shall be squared at right angles to their axis.

Wood posts shall have cast iron or steel caps or boxes so constructed as to form a base for the next post above. The ends of the girders shall be secured to the cap or box in such a manner as to be self-releasing. Other timber details shall be as required for buildings of Class "C."

Cast iron columns and steel columns, girders and beams may be used if fireproofed and constructed as required for Class "A." All steel beams or girders shall be at least eight inches deep.

Floors.

Section 140. The lower floor may be of concrete if built directly on the ground.

Wood floors shall be of plank not less than three inches in thickness, splined or tongued and grooved, covered with a wearing floor of boards not less than one inch thick laid in a crosswise or diagonal direction, tongued and grooved and properly nailed. Between the wearing floor and the planking there shall be placed two thicknesses of carefully laid waterproof material, and this material shall be flashed at least three inches around all walls and posts and columns and openings and protected with mouldings or base.

Roofs.

Section 141. Roofs shall be of plank not less than three inches in thickness, splined or tongued and grooved.

Partitions.

Section 142. All partitions separating manufacturing, store or merchandise occupancies, in the basement and first story, and in the second story, where same is at or near the level of a street from which it has an entrance, shall be of masonry not less than 12 inches thick, but if non-bearing, may be not less than eight inches thick.

All other partitions shall be either masonry, terra cotta or metal lath on metal studs; except they may be entirely of two-inch tongued and grooved plank.

Plastering.

Section 143. Masonry or terra cotta walls may be plastered directly upon their surface, or upon metal lathing on metal furring.

No wood furring shall be used and no plaster shall be applied to any wood or wooden lath.

PART XI.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF FRAME OR WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Explanation.

Section 144. A frame or wooden building is a building or structure whose exterior walls, or a portion thereof, are constructed of wood. Wooden frames or frame or wooden buildings covered with metal, plaster, tiles or terra cotta veneered with masonry shall be deemed to be frame or wooden structures.

No frame or wooden building now erected within the fire limits shall be enlarged or built upon.

No frame or wooden building now erected within the fire limits shall be repaired without a permit from the Board of Public Works.

Height of Wooden Buildings Limited.

Section 145. Frame or wooden buildings shall be limited to a height of forty (40) feet, according to the provisions of Section 78.

Walls.

Section 146. The walls of frame or wooden buildings shall be constructed with studding, covered with weather boarding on the outside. No uncovered studding will be allowed against the wall of an adjoining building or structure.

Thickness of Foundation Walls.

Section 147. Brick and concrete foundations for frame or wooden buildings, one and two stories in height, used as dwellings, must not be less than eight (8) inches thick, and not over four (4) feet high. When the foundations are more than four (4) feet high they must not be less than thirteen (13) inches thick.

Foundations for three-story frame or wooden buildings shall not be less than thirteen (13) inches thick, and for buildings over three stories the foundations shall not be less than seventeen (17) inches thick.

When foundation walls of frame or wooden buildings are used for embankment or retaining wall, two and three story buildings with basement shall have foundation or basement walls of brick or concrete not less than thirteen (13) inches thick, and not higher than eight (8) feet from top of top footing to bottom of first floor joists (first tier).

If a deeper basement be desired the walls thereof shall be not less than seventeen (17) inches thick; the bottom of footing of said walls shall not be higher than ten (10) feet from top of top footing to under side of first story floor joists, and the footing shall have a spread of one-half (½) the thickness of the wall resting on it.

Where it is not allowable to have footings on the outside of a foundation or basement wall, the footings must extend far enough on the inside to make them the required width.

Size of Studding for Exterior Walls and Bearing Partitions.

Section 148. For a building of two stories or less in height except factories, mills or warehouses, the studding for the outside walls and bearing partitions shall not be less than 2x4 inches; for a building of three stories in height, the studding shall not be less than 3x4 inches, to the bottom of the upper floor joists, and 2x4 inches for the remaining height.

Where the bearing partitions are less than twelve (12) feet apart, the studding may be less than the outside walls, but never less than 2x4 inches. Partitions dividing several stairways and sliding doors may by permission of the Board of Public Works be less than 3x4 inches.

Studding on the exterior and interior walls of buildings shall not be placed more than sixteen (16) inches from centers.

The underpinning of buildings shall be one (1) inch thicker than the studding of the story immediately above, and said studding shall not be placed more than sixteen (16) inches from centers.

Dividing Partitions.

Section 149. All dividing partitions between buildings shall be close boarded from the lower floors to the ground, and from the upper ceiling close to the under side of roof boarding, so as to effectually check all connection from one building to another. Where a large building is divided into tenements the boarding shall be applied on each dividing partition. The distance between dividing partitions shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet.

Framing.

Section 150. When stories are framed separately, each tier of studding must have top and bottom plates, and the top plates must be doubled; when stories are not framed separately, proper bridging must be placed behind the ribbon at the ceiling line and on top of the joists at the floor line. Bridging must be two (2) inches thick and of the full width of the studding in every case.

All wood beams or joists shall be trimmed away at least one and one-half (1½) inches from all flues and chimneys, whether the same be a smoke, air or any other kind of a chimney or flue.

The trimmer beam shall not be less than eight(8) inches from the inside face of a flue, and four (4) inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam must not be less than two (2) inches from the outside of the brick or stone work of the same, except that for the smoke flues of boilers and furnaces where the brick work is required to be eight (8) inches in thickness the trimmer shall not be less than twelve (12) inches from the inside of the flue.

All openings through partitions and walls shall be trussed or provided with carrying girders.

Bridging.

Section 151. All stud walls, or partitions hereafter built, altered or repaired shall have one row of bridging for every seven feet in height over the first seven. Said bridging shall in all cases extend to the lathing or sheathing so as to prevent the passage of fire and smoke, and shall be the same thickness as the studding. All outside walls and cross-partitions shall be thoroughly angle braced; all joists shall have solid end blocking. All buildings over twenty-five (25) feet in width shall have a row of solid blocking over girder or partition of stairways. A row of cross bridging at least two (2) inches thick must be placed between the floor joists at least every eight (8) feet.

Furring.

Section 152. When a chimney is furred out the space between the chimney and the breast shall be so built that the passage of fire and smoke shall be intercepted, and wherever cove ceilings are used they shall be solid blocked between the studding at the spring of the cove.

Bay Windows.

Section 153. In frame or wooden buildings the space between bay, oriel or swell windows shall be not less than five (5) feet in width, measured on outside of building clear of finish; provided, that in buildings built on lots having a frontage of twenty-five (25) feet or less, the space between said bay, oriel or swell windows may be decreased, provided the studding in said space shall be increased in thickness so as to contain the same amount of lumber as would be contained in the studding of the piers in the aforesaid spaces of five (5) feet, but the spaces shall be at least two (2) feet six (6) inches between bays in any case.

Such windows may project not more than thirty-six (36) inches over the street line, measured to the finish; they must not be more than ten (10) feet wide, measured from end to end, and the finish of their soffits must be at least ten (10) feet above the sidewalk, unless the window is entirely back of the street line.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1107 (*New Series*), *approved March* 15, 1910.

Frame Factories Not Over Two Stories High.

Section 154. The height of frame or wooden buildings of two stories or less used as factories shall be limited to thirty-five (35) feet and the exterior and bearing walls of said buildings shall be built of 2x6 studs sixteen (16) inches from centers.

Frame Factories Over Two Stories High.

Section 155. All frame or wooden buildings more than two (2) stories high hereafter erected or enlarged to be used as factories shall be constructed as follows: The weights of all the floors shall be concentrated at certain points, and no support shall rest directly upon a stud wall, but all beams, girders and girders supporting floors shall rest directly upon posts. Said beams and girders, supporting floors, shall not be more than nine (9) feet apart; upon these shall rest the floor, which shall extend from one girder or beam to another, and shall not be less than of three (3) inches thick plank.

Planks shall be laid to the end of the timbers.

The filling between posts and walls shall be built of not less than 2x4 inch studs, 16 inches from centers.

Sheds in Fire Limits.

Section 156. Sheds erected within the fire limits, if not constructed entirely of incombustible material, shall have a timber frame, without boarding, covered on the outside and roof with corrugated iron or sheet metal.

Sheds shall be erected on the ground, shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height, shall be open on at least three sides and shall not cover an area exceeding fifteen hundred (1500) square feet.

No fence shall be used as any portion of such shed.

PART XII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN BUILDINGS, DETERMINED BY THE NATURE OF THE BUSINESS CONDUCTED THEREIN.

Section 157. There are included in this Part certain provisions which shall act as additions to the provisions of this Ordinance relating to the construction of buildings.

Theatres.

Section 158. For the purpose of the Ordinance a theatre is designated as a building which contains seats for the public; and to which an admission fee is charged, and in which movable scenery is used.

All theatres hereafter constructed shall be of Class "A" construction. The following special provisions shall apply to their construction, in addition to the provisions relating generally to Class "A" buildings.

Permit to Use Building.

Section 159. Every theatre hereafter erected to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, must be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance relating to Class "A" or steel frame construction. No building which at the time of the passage of this Ordinance is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this Ordinance, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this Ordinance. And no building herein described shall be opened to the public for operatic or theatrical purposes until the Board of Public Works shall have approved the same in writing, as conforming to the requirements of this Ordinance, and the Tax Collector shall refuse to issue any license for any performance in any such building until a certificate in writing of such approval shall have been given by said Board of Public Works.

Frontage and Courts.

Section 160. 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. 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 on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot, and on both sides of said building, where there is but one frontage on the street. In the case of a one-story building having an area of not exceeding 4000 square feet and with a seating capacity of not less than 500 people, a court five (5) feet wide on one side only shall be required, provided that all seats shall be on one floor, and no galleries be allowed in such building.

In all other theatres, the width of such open court or courts shall not be less than seven feet where the seating capacity is not over 1000 people; above 1000 people and not more than 1800 people, eight feet in width; and above 1800 people, ten feet in width. Said open court or courts shall begin on a line with or near the proscenium wall and shall extend the length of the auditorium proper, to or near the wall separating the same from the entrance lobby or vestibule.

A separate corridor shall continue to the street from each open court, through such superstructure as may be built on the street side of the auditorium, with continuous walls of brick or fireproof materials on each side of the entire length of said corridor or corridors, and the ceiling and floors shall be fireproof. Said corridor or corridors shall not be reduced in width, by more than three feet, from the width of the open court or courts, and in no case shall the width of said corridor be less than four (4) feet, and there shall be no projection in the same; the outer openings to be provided with doors or gates opening toward the street. 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 locks. The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purpose whatsoever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during the performance.

The level of said corridors and courts shall be graded to the sidewalk and flush therewith at all points at street entrances. The entrance of the main front of the building shall not be on a lower level than the sidewalk, and shall not be on a higher level from the sidewalk than six (6) inches, unless approved by the Board of Public Works. To overcome any differences of level in and between courts, corridors, lobbies, passages and aisles on the ground floor, gradients shall be employed, of not over one foot rise to ten feet horizontal (1-10), with no perpendicular lines.

Exits Into Courts.

Section 161. Opening into said open courts, or on the side street, from the auditorium, there shall be not less than two exits on each side in each tier, from and including the parquet and from each and every gallery. Each exit shall be at least five feet in width in the clear, and provided with doors of iron or wood; if of wood, the doors shall be metal covered and shall be constructed as described in this Ordinance.

All of said doors shall open outwardly and shall be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during performances, unless a device satisfactory to the Board of Public Works be applied, so as to keep the same locked from without, but to unlock automatically on the application of pressure from within on a bar forming part of the door. There shall be balconies not less than four feet wide 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 eight and one-half inches to a step, and not less than nine inches tread, exclusive of the nosing.

The staircases from the upper balconies to the next below shall not be less than three feet in width in the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground three feet in width in the clear, where the seating capacity is for 500 people or less; three feet and six inches in the clear where 500 and not more than 900 people, and four feet in the clear where over 900 people, and four feet six inches in the clear where above 2500 people. Hand rails shall be secured to the walls, three inches therefrom and about three feet above the centers of the treads, and other hand rails shall be placed on the outside of said staircases, about three feet above the centers of the treads, and secured to said staircase so as to resist a pressure of 100 pounds per linear foot, applied horizontally to said rail.

Construction of Balconies and Stairways.

Section 162. All the before mentioned balconies and stairways 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 Board of Public Works. Where one side of the building borders on the street there shall be balconies and stairways of like capacity and kind, as before mentioned, carried to the ground.

Other Uses of Building.

Section 163. When the theatre is located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the street and not required for the use of the theatre may, if such portion be not more than twenty-five 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 open courts in each tier, communicating with balconies and staircases leading to the street in manner provided elsewhere in this Ordinance; 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.

Ordinary Exits.

Section 164. Every theatre accommodating 250 persons shall have at least two (2) exits; when accommodating 500 persons, at least three (3) exits shall be provided; these exits not referring to nor 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 not be less than five feet in width, and for every additional 100 persons or portion thereof to be accommodated in excess of 500 an aggregate of twenty inches additional exit width must be allowed.

All doors or exits or entrances shall open outwardly, and be hung to swing in such manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed or locked during any representation, or when the building is open to the public, unless locked by self-unlocking system. 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 four feet in width in any part thereof.

Foyers, Lobbies, Etc.

Section 165. The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisle space between seats, shall, on each floor or gallery, be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery in the ratio of 150 superficial feet of floor room for every 100 persons.

Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps, where possible, to overcome slight differences of level in or between the aisles, corridors and passages.

Aisles and Seats.

Section 166. All aisles on the respective floors in the auditorium having seats on both sides of the same shall not be less than three feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width toward the exits in ratio of one and one-half inches to five running feet. Aisles having seats on one side only shall not be less than two feet wide at their beginning and increased in width one and one-half inches in ten running feet. All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in boxes, shall not be 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. No stool nor seat shall be placed in any aisle.

All platforms in galleries formed to receive seats shall be not more than 21 inches in height of rise nor less than 32 inches in width of platform. The maximum number of movable seats or chairs in boxes shall be eight.

In boxes containing a greater number of seats, the seats shall be fastened to the floor.

Gallery Fronts, Partitions and Ceilings.

Section 167. 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 ceilings of the auditorium shall be formed of fireproof materials. All lathing whenever used shall be of metal. The partitions in that portion of the building

which contains the auditorium, the entrance and ventibule 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 other combustible material. But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed six feet which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fireproof materials.

Inside Stairways.

Section 168. All stairs within the buildings shall be constructed of fireproof materials throughout. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar. All stairs shall have treads of uniform width and riser of uniform height throughout in each flight. Stairways serving for the exit of 50 people shall be at least four feet wide between railings, or between walls, and for every additional 50 people to be accommodated six 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 riser of any stairs exceed seven (7) and ½ inches high nor shall the treads inclusive of nosing be less than ten and one-half inches wide in straight stairs.

No circular or winding stairs for the use of the public shall be permitted. Where the seating capacity is for more than 1000 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 1000 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 stairways, 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 enclosed 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 outline of the landing shall be curved to a radius of not less than two 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 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 enclosed staircases shall have on both sides strong hand rails firmly secured to the walls, about three inches distant therefrom, and three feet above the stairs, but said hand rails shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same is more in length than width of the stairs.

All staircases eight feet and over in width shall be provided with a center hand rail of metal not less than two inches in diameter, placed at a height of about three feet above the center of the treads, and supported on wrought metal or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not nearer than four feet, nor more than six feet apart, and securely bolted to the

treads or rises of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, on each landing, the posts or standards shall be at least six feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured.

Interior Walls.

Section 169. Interior walls built of fireproof materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over the same; also from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. All staircases for the use of the audience shall be enclosed with walls of brick or of fireproof materials approved by the Board of Public Works. The openings to said staircases from each tier shall be full width of said staircases. 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 floor.

Proscenium Wall.

Section 170. A fire wall shall separate the auditorium from the stage, and the same shall extend at least four 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 a steel girder resting upon steel columns extending to foundations and of sufficient strength to support safely the load above, and the same shall be covered with fireproof materials to protect it from heat. Should there be constructed an orchestra over the stage, over the proscenium opening, the said orchestra shall be placed on the auditorium side of the fire wall and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said fire wall. The molded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fireproof materials. If metal be used said 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 curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material approved by the Board of Public Works sliding at each end within iron grooves securely fastened to the brick wall and extending into such iron grooves to a depth of not less than six 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 three 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 walls, and the doors shall be hung so as to be opened from either side at all times.

Dressing Rooms.

Section 171. All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage room, 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 court, 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. The dressing rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly into a court or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external wall, and no dressing room shall be more than ten feet below street level.

Windows.

Section 172. All windows shall be arranged to open, and none of the windows in outside walls shall have fixed sashes, iron grills or bars.

Stage Floors.

Section 173. 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 of Class "A" construction.

Fly Galleries.

Section 174. 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 nor sleepers shall be used as coverings over beams, but the said floor shall be entirely fireproof. The rigging loft shall be fireproof. All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material shall be painted or saturated with some approved non-combustible material, or otherwise rendered safe against fire, and the finishing coat of paint applied to all woodwork shall be of such kind as to resist fire, to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

Fireproofed wood may be used, if satisfactory to the Board of Public Works.

Fly galleries shall rest upon columns extending to the basement.

Fire Protection.

Section 175. Stand pipes, four 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 one on each side of the stage on front of proscenium wall in each tier, and at least one in the property room and one in the carpenter shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such stand pipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said stand pipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water direct from the power of pump or pumps installed and maintained by the owner or lessee of the building. They shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic fire pump or pumps, of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose when operated simultaneously, and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from the street main and be ready for immediate use at all times during a performance in said building.

In addition to the requirements contained in this section there shall be provided a four-inch stand pipe, running from cellar to roof, with one two-way three-inch siamese connection to be placed on street above the curb level, and with one two and one-half inch outlet with hose attached thereto on each floor placed as near the stairs as practicable.

All buildings shall be provided with an auxiliary fire apparatus and appliances consisting of water tank on roof or in cellar, stand pipes, hose, nozzles, wrenches, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes and other appliances, as may be required by the Fire Department, all to be of the best material and of the sizes, pattern and regulation kinds used and required by the Fire Department.

A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the Board of Public Works, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof over the stage, and not connected in any manner with stand pipes, 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 rooms. The entire installation of automatic sprinklers shall be in accordance with the rules of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

A proper and sufficient quantity of two and one-half inch hose, not less than 100 feet, 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 Chief Engineer of the Fire Department may direct.

There shall also be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage at least four casks of water, and two buckets to each cask. The 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 also twenty five-foot hooks, two fifteen-foot hooks and two ten-foot hooks on each tier or floor of the stage.

Lights.

Section 176. Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or the accommodations of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including the open courts and corridors, shall be well and properly lighted with electricity during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. All of said lights in the halls, corridors, lobbies and any other part of said building 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 building shall have independent connections for the work shops, fly galleries and stage, and provisions shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building.

All lights in passages and corridors in said buildings whenever deemed necessary by the Board of Public Works shall be protected with proper wire network. All border lights shall be constructed according to the best known methods and subject to the approval of the Board of Public Works, and shall be suspended for ten feet by wire rope.

All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandeliers, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between.

Lights and Exits.

Section 177. At each and every exit in any theatre or opera house there shall be placed and maintained a lamp in which only mineral, sperm, nut or other non-explosive oil, or electricity upon an independent circuit, satisfactory to the Board of Public Works and the Board of Fire Wardens, shall be used; and said lamp or lamps shall be lighted prior to the opening of the doors of said theatre, and shall be kept lighted until the audience shall have departed from the premises; and there shall be inscribed upon said lamp or lamps the word "EXIT" in distinctly visible letters not less than eight (8) inches high.

Ventilation of the Stage.

Section 178. There shall be provided in the roof of that portion of the building over the stage, smoke vent openings, the total net area of which shall be one-tenth of the area of the stage included between the three outer walls of the building and the proscenium wall.

No single openings shall be of an area less than one-fifth of the total required area. These smoke vent openings shall be closed by shutters so constructed that they will open by their own weight. They shall be held in place by cords or ropes extending to and controlled from the open stage. As a part of each rope operating each shutter there shall be included two fusible links designed in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Fire Underwriters to open at 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

All parts of shutters and frame shall be of incombustible material. Glass, if used, shall be plain glass. Shutters may be of two types. If shutters occupying a vertical position when closed are used, they shall be hinged at the bottom and provided with a metal weight which shall cause them to open outward. This weight shall be so placed that the shutter is held in a closed position by the rope and on release of the rope the shutter will open its full width. If shutters built on the incline of the roof are used they shall be arranged to rest and travel on rollers. They shall be so built that they will open by their own weight and shall be held in a closed position by the rope.

These shutters shall be opened at least once a week or more often if required by the Fire Department.

No fastening or other device for holding the shutters of the smoke vent openings in a closed position, other than the ropes with fusible links, shall be attached to any such shutter. The owner or lessee of any theatre or any employe of such owner or lessee violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor under the terms of this Ordinance.

No obstruction of any kind shall be placed in the way of a complete draft from the stage to the smoke vent openings except that required for the operation of the scenery. No flooring shall be placed on the gridiron, but its entire surface shall be open.

Steam Boilers and Heating Appliances.

Section 179. Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside the building, and the space allotted to the same shall be enclosed by walls of masonry on all sides and the floor and ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fireproof material. 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 partitions to receive the same. All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork. Gas furnaces shall not be used for heating purposes.

Work Shop, Storage Room, Property Rooms.

Section 180. No work shop, storage or general property rooms shall be allowed on the auditorium side of the proscenium wall, nor above nor under the stage, nor 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 such portions shall have fireproof doors on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built in the wall.

Restrictions as to Use of Building.

Section 181. 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, work shop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may hereafter be 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. Stores or shops for the sale of goods shall be permitted on the ground floor. No store or room contained in the building nor the offices, stores or apartments adjoining as aforesaid shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing in articles designated as especially hazardous in the classification of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, nor for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with auditorium.

Existing Buildings.

Section 182. All existing theatres shall be made to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Public Works and Fire Wardens, to such extent as may be deemed necessary and practical by said Boards.

Diagram of Theatre on Program.

Section 183. A diagram or plan of each theatre, gallery or floor showing distinctly the exits therefrom, each occupying a space not less than fifteen square inches, shall be printed in black lines in a legible manner on the program of the performance.

Right of Entry by Authorities.

Section 184. The Mayor, the members of the Board of Supervisors, the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, the Architect and the Inspectors of Buildings of the Department of Public Works, the Commissioners and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Chief of the Police Department shall have the right to enter at any time any building used for theatrical or operatic purposes or for public entertainments of any kind.

Fire Department to Control Fire Apparatus.

Section 185. The stand pipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights and all apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, or guarding against the same, as in this Ordinance specified, shall be in charge and under the control of the Fire Department, after the certificate has been issued by the Board of Public Works as required by this Ordinance..

Fire Department Detail.

Section 186. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is hereby directed and it is hereby made his duty to detail one experienced member of the Fire Department for service at each and every building used for theatrical or operatic purposes to be present on the stage of each building during the progress of each and every performance held therein. The salary of the said member of the Fire Department so detailed shall be paid by the owner, lessee or manager or agent of the owner, lessee or manager of the theatre or building in which such fireman is so stationed as herein required.

Special Provisions Relating to Places of Amusement Wherein Moving Picture Exhibitions are Given.

Section 187. All places of amusement hereafter to be constructed, erected or altered wherein moving pictures are exhibited for public entertainment, and where an admission fee is charged, having a seating capacity of 400 or more persons, shall be built and constructed to conform to all laws, conditions and requirements now existing or hereafter to come in force and effect relating to theatres and places where theatrical or operatic performances are given.

Section 188. All such places of amusement hereafter to be constructed, erected or altered, wherein moving pictures are exhibited for public entertainment, and where an admission fee is charged, having a seating capacity of less than 400 persons, shall be built and constructed in accordance with the following laws, conditions and requirements, to wit:

A. All such places of amusement in the fire limits must be and shall only be contained in Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" buildings.

All such places of amusement not contained in Class "A" or Class "B" buildings must have their interior entirely and throughout lined with sheet metal, or metal lathed and plastered. Brick, tile or concrete walls need not be lathed or plastered.

B. All aisles in the auditorium having seats on both sides of the same shall be not less than 3½ feet in width when the aisles are 60 feet or less in length and not less than 4 feet in width when the aisles are more than 60 feet in length. Aisles having seats on one side only shall be not less than 2½ feet in width when the aisles are 60 feet or less in length, and not less than 3 feet in width when the aisles are more than 60 feet in length.

C. All seats in the auditorium shall not be less than 29 inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction, and firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than 6 seats intervening between it and an aisle. No seat nor stool shall be placed in any aisle.

D. All such places of amusement having a seating capacity of 300 or more persons shall be equipped with at least one 1½-inch galvanized stand pipe in the middle of one side wall of the auditorium. Said stand pipe shall have a 1½-inch direct connection with the street main. Attached to said stand pipe there shall be fifty feet of 1½-inch hose, and at the end of such hose there shall be a five-eighths inch play pipe.

E. In all such places of amusement of whatever seating capacity, two buckets, each containing at all times not less than three gallons of water, must be kept with two fire extinguishers immediately outside the operator's booth, or moving picture box, and said buckets and fire extinguishers shall be ready for service at all times.

F. There must be in the operator's booth a metal ventilating pipe, not smaller than six inches in diameter, which must extend through an exterior wall or roof of the building, or may be connected to a brick or a patent chimney. A window opening directly to the outer air may be used in lieu of the above ventilating pipe.

G. Openings for picture and operator's view shall not be larger than 12 by 12 inches, and must have gravity doors made of No. 14 B. & S. gauge sheet iron arranged to drop freely in heavy metal grooves on inside of booth. Doors to be held in position (open) by fusible links placed in series with a single strand or cord, so arranged that cord will be suspended directly above film when in place in machine, so that in case of ignition of film the link will fuse or cord will burn and allow gravity doors to drop and close openings. There shall be no opening from the operating booth into any closet, storeroom or blind space, and but one exit door.

H. All electric wiring must conform to the rules of the national code. The operator's cabinet or picture box must be absolutely fireproof, and the picture machine must be operated entirely by hand.

The use of a motor to turn the picture machine is hereby strictly prohibited.—*See Ordinance No.* 1510 (*New Series*).

I. No wooden fixtures, benches or appliances, unless same be metal clad and no other inflammable material not required for the operation of moving picture machines shall be allowed in the operating room.

J. All such places of amusement shall have at least one frontage on a street, and in such frontage there shall be at least two exits, each of which is to be at least five feet wide.

In addition to such exits on the street there shall be reserved for service in case of emergency, where the seating capacity is 150 or less, one exit in the rear; where the seating capacity is greater than 150 and less than 300, there shall be one exit in the rear and an additional exit in the rear half of the auditorium; where the seating capacity is greater than 300 and less than 400, there shall be one exit in the rear and two additional exits, one of which must be in the rear half of the auditorium and which, in the case of auditoriums less than 30 feet in width, must be at the side near the center. Such rear exits, if in the side walls, must be within ten feet of the rear wall. Each exit shall be not less than five feet in width.

All exits must open into public streets, public or private alleys or into passageways at least five feet wide communicating directly with the street. Said passageways must have their interiors lined throughout with sheet metal or be metal lathed and plastered. Exits which lead into five-foot interior passageways must have no doors, but may be hung with curtains or portieres. All doors and exits must open outward and be unfastened at all times during which people are assembled. Every exit shall have over the same, in the inside, the word "EXIT" painted in legible letters not less than eight inches high; over each such exit there shall also be a red light on an independent circuit from all other lights in the building. All courts and passageways shall be lighted during the performance.

K. There shall be aisles of the width hereinbefore specified, extending the entire length of the auditorium to each and every exit opening into said streets or alleys, or passageways; there shall be a space of at least ten feet between front tier of seats and screen or stage; cross aisles leading to side exits shall extend from center aisle to said exits. Where exits are at rear, aisles leading to same shall be of the maximum widths herein prescribed, throughout their entire length.

Places of Public Assemblage—Halls.

Section 189. Unless specific reference is made in this Ordinance to special buildings for public assemblage, the following provisions shall apply:

Under this heading shall be included public halls and club halls which may be used for public entertainment, and although occasionally used for theatrical representation, shall not be construed to be theatres as the term is used in this Ordinance, notwithstanding the fact that movable scenery is used upon the stage thereof; provided, however, that such halls shall not be used for theatrical representations on more than three consecutive days nor more than thirty times in a year.

Halls and places of assemblage other than theatres shall have but one gallery above the main floor, and its seating capacity shall not exceed one-fourth the total seating capacity of the hall.

All buildings containing places of assemblage seating more than five hundred (500) people above the first floor shall be of Class A or Class B construction.

No place of public assemblage seating over 300 people shall be above the second floor.

Inside the fire limits all buildings used as places of public assemblage (except churches), seating over eighteen hundred (1800) people shall be of Class "A" construction.

If seating from one thousand (1000) to eighteen hundred (1800) people, shall be of Class "A" or Class "B" construction.

If seating less than one thousand (1000) people, shall be of Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" construction.

Outside the fire limits halls may be of frame construction, but if seating over eight hundred (800) persons the roof shall be of metal supported on steel trusses and steel purlins and steel columns carried to the foundation.

Churches may be of frame construction outside of the fire limits, but all towers and spires must be covered with incombustible materials.

Exits.

All exits shall have doors hinged to swing out and shall be not less than five (5) feet wide.

Halls having a seating capacity of eighteen hundred (1800) people or over shall have one exit for every four hundred and fifty (450) people.

If situated on a street corner, shall have at least two (2) exits to each street. If on inside lot shall have at least two (2) exits to front street and two (2) exits to rear street, or to a court built full length of hall, at least

seven feet (7′ 0″) wide open to front and rear streets, or to two such courts both open to front street.

If staircases are necessary they shall not be less than six (6) feet wide.

Halls having a seating capacity of one thousand (1000) to eighteen hundred (1800) people shall have at least four (4) exits situated as above. Staircases if necessary shall not be less than five feet six inches (5′ 6″) wide. Halls having a capacity of four hundred (400) to one thousand (1000) if on a street corner shall have two (2) exits to front street and one (1) exit to side street. If on inside lot shall have two (2) exits to front street and one (1) exit on or near the rear leading to rear street or to a court leading to front street. Courts and stairs shall not be less than five (5′ 0″) feet wide.

In Class "A" or "B" buildings the side courts will not be required, but the same number of exits as widely separated as possible will be required.

Halls having a capacity of less than four hundred (400) people shall have two (2) front exits, or if on a street corner shall have one (1) front exit and one (1) side exit, or may have one (1) front exit and one (1) rear exit to street or alley. Stairs shall be not less than five (5) feet wide.

If halls are situated above the first floor exits may open into vestibules with stairs leading to streets.

There shall be at least one (1) foot width of stairway for every one hundred people or fraction thereof.

Where one side of hall borders on street, alley or court iron balconies with stairs leading to ground may be used in lieu of stairs and may be hinged and suspended by weights when not in use, if on public street or alley.

Where halls occur in different stories of a building the stairs leading from same shall be increased one foot in width of each stair for each additional story where hall or halls occur; excepting in Class "A and "B" buildings, where this provision shall not apply.

Galleries seating more than one hundred (100) people shall have two stairways, one on each side. There shall be at least one foot width of stairway for every one hundred (100) people or fraction thereof. No stairway shall be less than three feet six inches (3′ 6″) wide.

Winders shall not be permitted in any staircase leading from a hall or from a gallery therein.

The provisions relating to aisles and seats in theatres shall apply to halls. When movable seats are used they shall be subject to the same regulations regarding aisles and exits as are fixed seats.

Where the building is of Class "C" construction there shall be a brick or concrete wall extending from basement to roof dividing the hall for public assemblage from other parts of the building. Such wall may have not more than two openings in each story connecting the hall with other parts of the building. Such openings shall be not over eight feet in width and shall be not less than forty feet apart, and shall be closed by iron doors.

Cubic Air Space.

Section 189a. In all buildings which are designated to be used in whole or in part as public buildings, public or private institutions, school houses, churches, public places of assemblage, or places of public resort, and all buildings which are designed to be used in whole or in part as factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, and with accommodations for ten or more employes, provision shall be made for at least fifteen square feet of floor space and 200 cubic feet of air space for each occupant to be accommodated in each room therein, and for supplying at least thirty cubic feet of pure air per minute for each occupant thereof.

In every building or part of building, intended for audience room only, as a theater, hall or nickelodeon, provision shall be made for supplying at least thirty cubic feet of pure air per minute for each occupant thereof.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 1567 (*New Series*), *approved May* 23, 1911.

Tenement Houses and Apartment Houses.

Section 190. Tenement houses and apartment houses shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of that certain act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved April 16, 1909, and with the provisions of any and all amendments thereto.

Hotels and Lodging Houses.

Section 191. In all buildings other than Class "A" or Class "B" used as hotels or lodging houses all partitions must be lathed and plastered and must run to the ceiling.

All buildings used as hotels or lodging houses with sleeping accommodations for more than one hundred people shall be Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C."

No frame or wooden buildings used as hotels or lodging houses shall be over three stories in height.

Exhibition Buildings.

Section 192. Buildings for fair and exhibition purposes, towers for observation purposes and structures for similar uses, outside of the fire limits, whether temporary or permanent in character, shall be constructed in such manner and under such conditions as the Board of Supervisors may prescribe, provided, that in open buildings for general purposes of exposition or public assemblage in which the roof span exceeds one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and the steel construction is exposed with no air space, the roof surface may be of planking, not less than two and three-quarters (2¾) inches thick laid tight, provided that it is fire-proofed on the exterior by a covering of metal, tile, slate or other equally fireproof material, and provided that all portions of the building except the free spans exceeding one hundred and fifty (150) feet be of fireproof construction. In no case shall the planking roof surface come nearer than thirty (30) feet to the first floor level.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3486 (*New Series*), *approved October 27*, 1915.

Smokehouses.

Section 193. 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 three feet above the fire, and the hanging rails shall be of iron. The walls of all smokehouses shall be built up at least three (3) feet higher than the roof of the building in which they are located.

Power Woodworking Mills, Etc.

Section 194. No person, firm or corporation shall construct or cause to be constructed, maintain or cause to be maintained, occupy or cause to be occupied, any structure or building hereafter used, or intended to be used as a planing mill, saw mill, sash or door factory, furniture or cabinet factory, or for any other woodworking purpose, if planers, stickers or jointers are used, and run by power, without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Board of Supervisors.

Whenever application is made to the Board of Supervisors for any such permit, the Clerk of said Board shall furnish to the applicant a notice to be posted conspicuously in front of the premises sought to be so occupied, setting forth that such permit has been applied for, the nature of the same and the time and place where the application for the granting of the same will be heard. Such notice must be posted immediately after the filing of

the application and be kept posted until said application is finally granted or denied.

An opportunity to be heard shall be given to all interested persons and on the granting or refusing of said permit, the Board shall exercise a sound and reasonable discretion.

No building shall be constructed to be used as a planing mill, saw mill, sash and door factory, furniture or cabinet factory or other woodworking purposes, if planers, stickers or jointers are used and run by power unless the same be of heavy timber, "mill construction" frame and floors.

The exterior walls and roof shall be corrugated iron fastened to the timber frame and without boarding, if outside the fire limits, unless Class "A," "B" or "C" construction. Said building shall not exceed two (2) stories, or thirty feet, in height, shall have floors not less than two (2) inches thick extending to the outer covering of the building; shall have all elevators, hoists, stairs, chutes and other vertical floor openings tightly closed with wood partitions and doors or trapped; and the outer wall, floor and roof systems shall be constructed without concealed spaces.

No building already erected and not now so used shall hereafter be used as a planing mill, saw mill, sash and door factory, furniture or cabinet factory, or for any other woodworking purpose, if planers, stickers or jointers are used, and run by power, unless it is made to conform to the above specification.

In buildings of Class "C" used as planing mills, wagon or carriage factories, furniture factories or any other woodworking factories, all joists and studding bearing weight shall be covered with metal lath and plaster and the floor shall be double, with the top floor laid over three-quarters (¾) of an inch of mortar, or two thicknesses of asbestos paper, unless such building is constructed on the slow burning or mill construction plan, in which case the floor shall extend from one beam to another and shall not be less than three (3) inches thick.

All planks shall be laid to the ends of the timbers.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 2741 (New Series), in effect May 15, 1914.*

Grain Elevators and Cold Storage Plants.

Section 195. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed so as to apply to or prevent the erection of what are known as grain elevators, as usually constructed, provided they are erected on tide water, in isolated localities and outside of the fire limits, under such conditions as the Board of Public Works may prescribe.

Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed so as to apply to or prevent the erection of cold storage plants to a height not exceeding 55 feet, when such structures are erected in the following described district:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Water Front street with the center line of Army street; running thence westerly along the center line of Army street to the center line of Kentucky street; thence southerly along the center line of Kentucky street to the center line of Second avenue South and the center line of Railroad avenue; thence along the center line of Railroad avenue in a southerly direction to the center line of Fourth avenue South; thence southeasterly along the center line of Fourth avenue South to the center line of I street South; thence southwesterly along the center line of I street South to the center line of Ninth avenue South; thence southeasterly along the center line of Ninth avenue South to the center line of D street South; thence northeasterly along the center line of D street South to the center line of Seventh avenue South; thence southeasterly along the center line of Seventh avenue South to the center line of B street South; thence northeasterly along the center lines of B street South and China street to Water Front street; thence along the center line of Water Front street to the point of commencement.

And provided further that such cold storage plants have a fireproof roof, and that their exterior walls be covered with metal, asbestos, concrete or other fireproof material, and that the hallways, passages and elevator shafts be protected by a first-class automatic sprinkling system.

Public Laundries and Washhouses.

Section 196.—*Repealed by Ordinance No.* 3300 (*New Series*), *approved June* 25, 1915.

Stable Permits.

Section 197. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation hereafter to construct any building or premises to be used as a stable for horses, mules, cows or other animals without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Health, specifying the name of permittee, and the location of building or premises to be used as a stable and the number of animals intended to be kept therein.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain as a stable for horses or mules any existing structure not used at the date of the passage of this Ordinance for stable purposes without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Supervisors and Board of Health, specifying the name of the permittee, the location of the building or premises to be used as such stables and the number of animals to be kept therein.—*Section* 197 *declared unconstitutional, In re Luigi Dondero,* 19 *Cal. App. Rep.* 66. *See also Ordinance No.* 2639 (*New Series*).

Stable Buildings.

Section 198. All buildings used for stabling animals in the basement shall be Class "C" mill construction.

All buildings used for stabling animals above the first or ground floor shall be Class "A" or "B" construction if more than 125 head are kept therein; if 125 head or less are kept therein, they shall be Class "C" mill construction. All buildings used for stabling animals on the first or ground floor may be of frame construction, provided they are outside the fire limits and not more than 125 head are kept therein.

Stables capable of accommodating 10 to 50 animals shall be provided with fully equipped fire hose reels or racks connected to an adequate source of water supply through not less than 3-inch stand pipes; said reels or racks shall be of such number and so placed that 50 feet of cotton hose and ¾ inch nozzle with a water pressure of 20 pounds per square inch, all parts of the building may be reached.

Stables capable of accommodating 50 animals or more shall be equipped with one 5000 gallon water tank on roof, as described in Section 266 of this Ordinance and connected with a ¾-inch supply pipe. Wet stand pipes of 3-inch caliber shall be run therefrom, fully equipped with proper valves, connected thereto 1½-inch cotton hose on reels or racks, and shall be of such number and so placed that with 50 feet of hose any part of the building may be reached.

In all stable buildings of Class "A," "B" or "C" mill construction there shall be one emergency runway not less than four feet in width in the clear, besides the regular runway.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1462 (*New Series*), *approved January* 24, 1911.

The floor of all buildings or premises hereafter constructed and intended to be used for the purpose of stabling horses, mules, cows or other animals must be of concrete not less than three inches thick with a layer of cement or asphaltum not less than one-half inch thick.

A semi-circular or V-shaped gutter drain shall be constructed at the time the floor is put down in the rear of those portions or parts of the premises where stalls are to be constructed.

This gutter drain shall have a uniform thickness the same as that of the floor of the stable and shall not be less than four inches inside measurement at the floor level, nor less than three inches in depth, with sufficient fall to carry off all liquid discharges from the stalls.

In all buildings hereafter constructed for stabling animals on the first floor when of Class C or frame construction, the side walls or foundation of the structure shall be concrete or brick laid in cement mortar not less than eight (8) inches thick at the top and shall continue to a height of not less than one foot above the surrounding surface soil, and shall have no breaks or openings except when necessary for doors.

Wash racks, when located within the stable, must be provided with surface drain to connect with sewer, provisions for same to be made before putting down the floor.

Gutter drains in rear of stalls shall drain into sewer in such manner as to fully comply with provisions of "The Building Law" of the City and County of San Francisco.

Every person, firm or corporation now and hereafter maintaining any stable or other place in which manure or stable refuse accumulates shall provide a galvanized iron, tin, zinc or other metal lined box or bin within the area walls of the stable; said box or bin shall be vented by means of a duct or flue not less than 12 inches square extending through the roof. The termination of said vent shall be carried above the roof of adjoining premises, and in no instance be less than ten feet from any window or light well.

All manure or stable refuse must be removed from the stable at least semi-weekly, and at all times shall such stable or other place, and every part and appurtenance thereof, be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

No ventilators or windows which may be used as ventilators shall be constructed in the area walls of the stable if within ten feet of adjacent property lines, except by special consent of the Board of Health, which must appear on the face of stable permit.

All stables must be ventilated by means of louvre ventilators in the roof, or by openings in area walls where said walls are more than ten feet from adjacent property lines, except as herein provided.

Every stable or other place where horses, mules, cows or other animals are kept must have not less than 1000 cubic feet of air space in the clear for each and every animal kept therein.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use any stable or other place where animals are kept as a place of storage for fruits, vegetables, meats, milk or any other foodstuffs.

All feed excepting hay shall be kept in a metal lined bin or metal lined room, so constructed as to be ratproof.

The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all stables that shall hereafter be conducted in structures which are now existing but are not used for stable purposes at the date of the passage of this Ordinance.

Floors in Certain Places Where Foodstuffs are Prepared and Sold.

Section 199. All floors of buildings used as fish markets, bakery shops, sausage factories, candy factories and other places where food stuffs are prepared for sale, hereafter established, shall be constructed of concrete or other fireproof material covered with a wearing surface of cement or asphaltum and carried up on all walls at least eight inches; or, if of wooden construction, such floor shall be covered with waterproof material, the same to run up on the walls at least eight inches in height. Over this waterproof material shall be placed a wearing surface of concrete not less than two inches in thickness trowelled to a smooth surface, or of mastic not less than one inch in thickness. Said wearing surface shall be carried up on walls to the top of the before-mentioned waterproof material.

All floors of meat markets, butter shops, vegetable stores, delicatessen stores, restaurants and bakery stores, hereafter established, must be con-

structed of two layers of boards driven tight, and each layer not less than one inch in thickness, and between said two layers shall be placed galvanized iron cloth of not less than No. 20 gauge wire whose mesh is not more than one-half inch. Said cloth shall extend over the entire area of floor and up on all walls at least eight inches in height, and shall be covered by a base board nailed to said walls.

See also Ordinance No. 2917 (New Series).

PART XIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Explanatory.

Section 200. The following general provisions shall apply to the construction of all buildings of all classes contemplated in this Ordinance, unless specific exceptions or definite clauses under the various classes of buildings be made, in which case the said specific exceptions and definite clauses shall govern.

Communicating Openings in Exterior, Division and Party Walls, Fire Doors.

Section 201. Openings through exterior, division or party walls, except of frame buildings, whereby communication is made with an adjoining building or room, shall not exceed eight (8) feet in width, shall have standard fire doors constructed and arranged as hereinafter specified at each side of such openings, and not more than one (1) such opening shall be allowed in every 50 feet or portion thereof of said walls in any one story.

All such fire doors shall be closed at night, or when the building is closed down, and shall be automatically self-closing by the action of one (1) or more fusible links placed near the ceiling over each door.

Standard Fire Door, Construction of.

Section 202. All fire doors shall overlap the wall at least four (4) inches at sides and top. Sills shall be of metal at least one quarter (¼) inch thick on masonry, or of masonry, and have horizontal faces extending under fire doors and outer edges flush with outer surface of fire doors.

Top of sliding doors shall conform to incline on the track, which shall be three-quarters (¾) inch to the foot. No door shall be hung on wooden frame or in contact with any woodwork.

Doors shall be made of three (3) thicknesses of seven-eights (⅞) inch by six (6) inch tongued and grooved redwood boards, surfaced both sides. the outer thicknesses to be vertical and the inner thickness to be horizontal, nailed with clinched nails.

Doors shall be entirely covered with good tin plate ("IC" charcoal, 109 pounds to the box), not over fourteen (14) inches by (20) inches in size, laid with locked joints covering nail heads, and all vertical seams shall be double-locked. No solder shall be used.

All doors shall have hinges, hangers, latches and chafing strips of wrought iron bolted to the doors, and shall have steel tracks and wrought iron stops and binders bolted through the wall. Swinging doors shall have wall eyes of wrought iron built into the wall.

Standard Fire Shutters, When Required.

Section 203. Every opening in any exterior masonry wall of any building over 25 feet, or two stories in height, except dwellings, churches, schoolhouses, hotels, apartment houses, lodging houses, boarding houses, office build-

ings, municipal buildings, hospitals, asylums, convents and sanitariums, but including every opening in exterior masonry walls of every building, where said opening faces on the lot line, lot line court or on rear yard, which is within, or shall at any time come to be within 30 feet in any direction of any portion of another building, shall have standard fire shutters, or self-coiling, rolling corrugated steel shutters or doors.

Wired glass not less than ¼ of an inch thick in metal sashes and frames shall be deemed an equivalent of and a substitute for fire shutters.

All doors and shutters opening upon fire escapes and at least one row vertically above the first story, shall be so arranged as to be readily opened from the outside by firemen, and those opening upon the first story shall have locks so arranged as to admit of easy destruction by the Fire Department. Rolling steel shutters above the first story shall not be locked or fastened on inside. All such shutters or doors shall be closed at night, or when the building is shut down.

Standard Fire Shutters, Construction of.

Section 204. Fire shutters shall overlap the outside of the wall at least 4 inches at top and sides, or be close-fitting against masonry work inside of opening, but shall not be hung on wooden frame, or come in contact with any woodwork.

Shutters shall be made of two thicknesses of ⅞-inch by 6-inch tongued and grooved redwood boards, surfaced both sides, crossed at right angles and nailed with clinched nails.

Shutters shall be entirely covered with good tin plate, "IC" charcoal, 109 pounds per box, in sheets not over 14 by 20 inches in size, laid with locked joints covering nail heads, and all vertical seams shall be double-locked. No solder shall be used.

Shutters shall be hung on substantial wrought iron pin or eye blocks built into the wall, and shall have wrought iron hinges, catches, and bars bolted to the shutter.

Limiting Per Centum of Lot Occupied by Building for Three or More Families.

Section 205. No building which is intended or designed for, or used as a home or residence of three or more separate and distinct families or households, shall occupy more than ninety (90) percentum of a corner lot, or more than eighty (80) percentum of any other lot, provided that the space occupied by fire escapes, erected and constructed according to the law, shall not be deemed a part of the lot occupied.

For the purpose of this section when a lot runs through from street to street, or from street to alley, one-half of the rear street or alley may be considered as a portion of the lot to be left uncovered, provided that if said rear street or alley be more than twenty feet wide, only ten feet of the street or alley may be considered as a portion of the lot in computing the percentage to be left uncovered.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1107 *(New Series), approved March* 15, 1910.

Opening in Rooms—Courts, Yards and Air Shafts.

Section 206. In all rooms in dwellings, houses, hospitals, schools, apartment houses, tenement houses and other buildings erected for the purpose of housing human beings there shall be at least one window opening upon a street or upon a court or yard which shall be open to the sky. Such window opening shall have at least ten square feet area and the sash must be arranged to open at least one-half the window area.

The above courts, if inner courts, shall have areas not less than the following

	Square feet.
For courts one-story high	50
For courts two stories high	60
For courts three stories high	80
For courts four stories high	100
For courts five stories high	120
For courts six stories high	140
For courts seven stories high	160
For courts eight stories high	180

Lot line courts shall have areas not less than seventy-five (75) per centum of the above for the respective heights.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1107 (*New Series*), *approved March* 15, 1910.

Ventilation of Water Closets, Etc.

Section 207. Air shafts, ventilating compartments containing baths, water closets, urinals, slop or scullery sinks shall be constructed according to the provisions of "The Plumbing Law" of the City and County of San Francisco. —*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1107 (*New Series*), *approved March* 15, 1910.

Intakes for Inner Courts.

Section 208. In buildings which shall be intended or designed for, or used as, the home or residence of three or more separate and distinct families or households, every inner court, including lot line courts, shall be provided with one or more horizontal intakes of fireproof material at the bottom, such intakes shall always communicate directly with the street or yard and shall have a total area of not less than 9 square feet for each court. Such intakes shall have open grilles of the full area required for intakes.

Ground Floor Pipe-Casings.

Section 209. Every building already erected and every building hereafter erected in said City and County, where the basement thereof is being used, or is to be used, for the storage of goods, or merchandise of any description, shall be provided with ground floor pipe-casing holes, constructed in and through the floor of the first story of such building, extending down to and even with the basement ceiling, or bottom of floor joists of such first-story floor. Such ground-floor pipe-casing holes shall be constructed according to the plans therefor on file in the office of the Board of Public Works of said City and County and shall be located and of such number as may be determined upon by said Board of Public Works after a consultation held for the purpose with the Chief Engineer of said Fire Department or an Assistant Chief Engineer thereof, such number not to exceed one to every 1600 square feet of floor surface or part thereof.

Section 210. No goods or merchandise of any description shall be stored in any such basement in such manner as to interfere with the proper working of the water circulating nozzle used by said Fire Department, which will pass through any of such ground-floor pipe-casing holes; and no goods. merchandise or any other obstruction shall be placed over the cover of any of such ground-floor pipe-casing holes, on the floor of the first story; and all such covers must at all times be kept clear of all obstructions, so as not to interfere with their prompt use by said Fire Department.

Section 211. The Board of Public Works shall notify the owners of all buildings now erected, where the basements are used for the storage of

goods or merchandise of any description, to place such ground-floor pipe-casings through the floor of the first story within thirty (30) days of said notice.

Section 212. No plans of any building hereafter to be erected shall be accepted or approved by the said Board of Public Works unless the plan of the first floor thereof over a basement which is to be used for storing goods or merchandise of any description shall show that ground-floor pipe-casing holes have been provided for, which will permit the said Fire Department to put a water circulating nozzle through, and that the same are to be constructed according to the plans therefor on file in the office of the said Board of Public Works.

Access at Sidewalk to Water, Gas and Electric Services

Section 213. Every building, except dwellings, flats and tenements, shall be provided with an enclosure or enclosures constructed of incombustible material located immediately within the curb of and beneath the sidewalk in front of said building.

Access into such enclosure shall be afforded through an opening in its top, which opening shall have a suitable locked iron cover, set in the sidewalk. Fastenings to all such covers shall be identical and shall conform to sample in the office of the Chief of the Fire Department. Such enclosures shall contain switches, valves or other means of controlling all water, gas and electric services for said building clearly tagged or marked.

Openings in Sidewalks.

Section 214. All openings hereafter constructed in sidewalks for sidewalk elevators shall be located in the outer half of the sidewalk, next to the curb. The outer edges of said openings shall be not more than 30 inches from the outer line of the curb.

The length of the sides of said openings parallel with the curb shall not exceed seven feet. The length of the sides of said openings at right angles to the curb shall not exceed one-half the width of the sidewalk and in no case shall such length exceed five feet.

Openings in sidewalks for the admission of coal or light, or for manholes, or for any other purpose, if placed outside the property line shall be covered with lens lights, set in iron or cement frames, or with iron covers having a rough surface and rabbetted flush with the sidewalk.

No plain surface of glass or iron more than four inches in diameter shall be placed in any sidewalk. When a cover is placed in any sidewalk it shall be placed as near as practicable to the line of the curb, except for steps and area ways. All spaces under sidewalks shall be thoroughly ventilated.

All works supporting the sidewalk shall rest upon and be of incombustible material.

See also Ordinance No. 2189 (*New Series*).

Areas.

Section 215. All areas set back from the street line shall be properly protected with suitable railings, or covered over; those on the sidewalk shall have iron doors, which shall be so made that when opened they will form guards.

When areas are covered over, iron or iron and glass combined, stone or other incombustible materials supported on brick, concrete or stone walls, or on iron or steel beams, shall be used. Areas on sidewalks shall not exceed three (3) feet in width measured from the street line.

Floors in Yards, Etc.

Section 216. All floors of yards, courts and passageways shall be of earth, sand, gravel, cinders or other similar material or of concrete. No such floors shall be constructed of wood.

Floor Lights.

Section 217. Floor lights used for transmission of light to stories below shall be constructed of metal frames and bars or plates, and if any glass therein 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.

Stairs.

Section 218. In every building there shall be at least one stairway leading from all upper floors to the first or ground floor with access to street; and there shall be at least one stairway from every basement to the ground floor.

Every building of more than 2500 and less than 7500 square feet area on the main or ground floor shall have one main stairway from the first to second floor, and above the second floor one stairway at least three (3) feet wide. In addition there shall be a second stairway above the second floor not less than two (2) feet wide; such stairway shall be removed as far as possible from the main stairway, but shall be accessible from the halls and shall extend to the top floor of the building.

In every building having an area of 7500 or over and less than 10,000 square feet, said second stairway shall be at least 2 feet 6 inches in width, and shall extend to the ground floor level and open to a street or alley or to a court having access to a street or alley.

In all buildings of 10,000 square feet or over in area on the main or ground floor one stairway shall be provided in addition to the two mentioned above, which shall be not less than three feet wide; a reasonable separation of the three stairways shall be required.

Every building having an area of 12,500 square feet or greater shall have at least one continuous stairway enclosed with suitable walls of brick, burnt clay blocks, reinforced concrete or such other fireproof materials and form of construction as may be approved by the Board of Public Works; said walls or construction shall be continuous and extend at least three feet above the roof. All door openings in such stair hall enclosures shall be provided with self-closing fireproof doors and frames of metal, and the sash and frames shall be of metal and glazed with wire glass. All such fireproofed stairways must have direct communication with a street or alley, through a passageway fireproofed as indicated for stair enclosures.

In every building a fire escape may take the place of one otherwise required stairway, provided said fire escape is connected directly to a public hallway or public space. The fire escape may take the place of a stairway beginning at the second floor level, not of a stairway required to ground level.

Stairways in Class "A" and Class "B" buildings shall be built of metal or reinforced concrete; stairways in Class "C" or frame buildings may be of metal or timber.

Marble treads, if used, shall have metal supports on all sides.

Obstruction on Stairs.

Section 219. Stairs or stairways passing from one floor to another in any building shall not be covered with a permanent flooring, but may be closed with a board partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and

provided with a door, which must be kept free from all obstructions at all times, so as to give to the Fire Department and Fire Patrol easy access from one floor to another, provided this section shall not apply to buildings used for public assemblages.

Goods or obstructions of any kind shall not be placed on the stairs of any building.

Explosive or inflammable compounds, or combustible materials, shall not be stored or placed under any stairway of any building, or used in any such place or manner as to obstruct or render egress hazardous in case of fire.

Scuttles and Ladders.

Section 220. All buildings over 25 feet high shall have permanent means of access to the roof from the inside, with ladders or stairs leading thereto and accessible to all occupants. The openings in the roof shall not be less than 24x36 inches, and when ladders are placed on the exterior of any building they shall be constructed of metal and bolted through the walls of said building at each story with not less than ⅝-inch bolts, with the nuts and washers to show on the outside of the building. Said ladders shall be placed not less than 8 inches from the walls of buildings, and shall extend at least two feet above fire walls or roofs of buildings, and shall be securely fastened at top.

Size of metal for ladders 2 inches by ⅜ inches, 18 or more inches apart.

Size of rungs for ladders, ¾-inch in diameter.

The braces carrying ladders shall be 1½ inches by ½ inch, bolted through the building.

Where the ladders join they shall be connected and bolted with not less than four bolts on each side.

Screws or lag screws shall not be used in the construction of said ladders.

In frame buildings where the studding does not correspond with the measurements for ladders, extra headers shall be inserted between the studding, of the same thickness as the studding, and securely spiked.

Engineers' Stationary Ladders.

Section 221. Every building in which boilers are placed in the cellar or lower story shall have stationary iron ladders or stairs from such story, leading directly to a manhole in the sidewalk or to inside exits.

Passages to Exits Required in Certain Buildings.

Section 222. All buildings used or occupied or constructed to be used or occupied as hospitals, asylums, seminaries, hotels, apartment houses, tenement houses, lodging houses, schools or work shops, shall have on each floor a passage free and unobstructed, leading direct to each fire escape.

The following are exempt from the above requirement:

1. All buildings of Class "A" and "B" construction.
2. Apartment houses where every apartment has direct access to a fire escape, which either faces on a street, or from which there is a direct passage to the street.
3. All buildings not exceeding in width thirty (30) feet outside measurement and not situated on a street corner.

The Board of Public Works shall determine the location of passages and exits thereto necessary and adequate on all such buildings hereinbefore specified, so as to make the means of escape therefrom easy and safe in case of fire or panic.

The minimum width of passages to exits shall be as follows:

To an exit on a building with a frontage of from thirty (30) feet to forty (40) feet, two (2) feet and six (6) inches wide.

To an exit on all buildings over forty (40) feet frontage, three (3) feet wide; provided, however, that the width of passages to exits shall be increased to from three (3) feet to four (4) feet six (6) inches, at the discretion of the Board of Public Works, in case of hospitals, asylums, large hotels and other buildings where more than the usual number of people congregate or are housed.

All buildings, if containing more than four (4) apartments or suites on any one floor, shall be provided with at least two (2) staircases, which shall be placed as far apart as circumstances will allow, but in no case shall said staircases be placed within thirty (30) feet of one another.

Exits for Frame Lodging, Apartment and Tenement Houses, Hotels, Hospitals and Asylums.

Section 223. Frame buildings used as lodging, apartment and tenement houses, hotels, hospitals or asylums shall have on each floor open halls at least three feet and six inches wide, which shall lead to all fire escapes.

Fire Escapes.

Section 224. For the proper and necessary protection of life and property, all buildings hereinafter designated in this section and Ordinance, that are already erected and built, or that may be hereafter erected and built in this City and County, shall be provided and equipped with fire escapes and stand pipes, as follows:

Every building that is occupied or so constructed as to be occupied by two or more families on the third story, not having proper and sufficient exits or facilities for escape in case of fire, and every building of four or more stories in height, and every building used or occupied or so constructed as to be occupied as a theatre, hospital, tenement house, apartment house, lodging house, or for a factory, mill or manufactory or for offices, workshop or public entertainments or assemblages above the second story and every school building of more than two (2) stories in height, shall be provided and equipped with metallic fire escapes combined with suitable metallic balconies, platforms and railings, firmly secured to the outer walls, and erected and arranged in such a way and in such proximity to one or more windows or to as many windows of each story above the first as may be necessary to make and render said fire escapes readily accessible, safe and adequate for the escape of the inmates in case of fire, and when placed on the rear or sides of building not adjoining a street they shall extend down to within 8 feet of the ground.

Said fire escapes shall extend from the level of the ceiling of the first story to and over the roof, and shall be either vertical metallic ladder fire escapes, metallic stair fire escapes or other approved fire escapes. The Board of Public Works, after approval by the Fire Wardens, shall determine the kind, construction, location and number of fire escapes necessary and adequate on all such buildings to make the means of escape therefrom easy and safe to the inmates in case of fire.

All fire escapes shall be erected and built as required by the provisions of Section 225 of this Ordinance, and shall at all times be kept in good order and repair, and free from any and all obstructions.

Every building used as a hotel, lodging house, hospital, tenement house, apartment house, factory, mill or manufactory, shall be provided with a portable metallic ladder of sufficient length to extend from second story balcony to sidewalk, said ladder to be hung from third story balcony when not in use.

Specifications for the Erection and Construction of Fire Escapes.

Section 225. Where a vertical metallic ladder is required it shall be constructed according to the following requirements:

Size of metal for ladder, 2x⅜ inches.

Size of rungs for ladder, ¾-inch diameter.

Size for grating bars for balconies, 1½x5/16 inches.

Size of cross-bearing bars, carrying gratings, 1½x⅜ inches.

The outside frames of all fire escapes carrying the gratings shall be 2-inch angle iron, shall extend all around the platform, and they must be bolted through the building.

The size of the bearing metal carrying platforms shall not be less than 2-inch channel iron, and the braces carrying the same shall be 1½x½ inches, and must be bolted through the building.

The top rail of the balconies eight (8) feet or less in length shall be 1½x⅜ inches; balconies over eight (8) feet in length shall have in center one (1) extra rail of the same size as the top rail.

The trimmings for finishing outside rails shall be ¾x¼ inch.

The height of railings of balconies shall not be less than two (2) feet six (6) inches, and the width of balconies not less than three (3) feet.

All rails and bearing beams shall extend through the wall, or studding, and have washers and nuts on the same.

Where the vertical ladders join they shall be connected and bolted with not less than four (4) bolts on each side.

Screws or lag screws shall not be used in the construction of fire escapes.

All balconies shall be constructed with circular corners.

All nuts shall show on the outside of building.

Openings in balconies shall not be less than two (2) feet square.

Brackets carrying platforms shall not be more than five (5) feet apart.

Perpendicular ladders shall be at least eight (8) inches from the building.

Finishing on balconies shall not extend outside the rail.

Gratings on platforms shall be placed flat and the grating bars of all platforms shall not be more than one (1) inch apart, and in all cases shall be made of iron or steel.

All brackets carrying balconies shall be bolted through the entire walls or studding; the bolts shall not be less than seven-eighths of an inch, and they shall have nuts and washers.

In frame buildings where the studding does not correspond with the measurements for balconies and ladders, extra headers shall be inserted between the studding and shall be of the same thickness of the studding, and securely spiked.

Where metallic stair fire escapes are required they shall be constructed according to the following requirements:

Balconies shall be placed upon buildings as the Board of Public Works may direct.

Where the brackets support the stairs or stair fire escapes the brackets shall be constructed of three-inch channel iron.

The platform of balconies shall be the same as required for vertical ladders, and shall be placed on the line of the top of the flooring of each story.

Said platforms shall be supported upon iron brackets, not more than five (5) feet apart, and shall in all cases be built into and anchored to the walls of masonry, during the construction of the walls, and shall go through the entire thickness of said walls, and must be securely fastened on the inside of the building.

The width of all balconies from the face of the wall out, shall not be less than three (3) feet six (6) inches, and the length of all balconies shall be regulated by the Board of Public Works.

In the floor or platform of all balconies there shall be an opening not

less than two feet wide and three feet six inches long, enclosed and protected on three sides.

The railings and balconies shall be constructed as required for ladder fire escapes. There shall be a communication from balcony to balcony by means of inclined stairs, and no ladder will be allowed below the line of the flooring of the uppermost story of any building.

Said stairs shall have an inclination from the perpendicular of not less than four inches to every twelve inches of rise, and shall be made of side stringers of not less than 4x¼-inch steel; treads must be turned down on ends, and riveted well into each stringer, at a distance apart of 16 inches for said inclination.

All such stairs must be provided with substantial railings of 1¼-inch pipe; the sides shall be well supported by suitable standards of 1¼-inch pipe, at proper distance, viz., four standards to each run of steps and thoroughly bolted to the stringers.

The ladders extending from the upper balconies to the roof may be perpendicular, but must be well braced with iron brackets.

Meter Rooms.

Section 226. All buildings hereafter erected shall be provided for the accommodation of gas and electric service and meters, with recesses, enclosures or openings not less than four (4) feet by four (4) feet in dimensions, and if a door leads thereto said door shall be of dimensions not less than two (2) feet by four (4) feet and shall have a ventilating screen at its top and bottom.

Suitable brackets or shelves shall be provided to support gas meters securely.

The electric service switches and meters shall not be installed in the same recess, enclosure or opening with a gas service and meter.

The aforesaid work shall be performed under the supervisions and to the satisfaction of the Light and Water Inspector of the City and County.

Awnings, Shades and Balconies.

Section 227. All awnings, shades and balconies shall be at least ten (10) feet above the line of the curb level and securely supported on wrought iron brackets built into the walls, and no part shall be less than ten (10) feet above the line of the curb level of the sidewalk, and a gutter shall thereon be formed to carry off the water to the line of the building and thence to the street gutter. No gutters shall be required on cloth or canvas awnings or shades.

The height of all movable canvas or cloth awnings or shades shall not be less than 7½ feet above said curb level.

Awnings, shades and balconies shall not extend beyond the line of the curb; provided, however, that no awning, shade or balcony shall be erected on any building facing on any street, lane, alley or place which is twenty (20) feet or less in width; and no permanent awning, shade or balcony shall be constructed on any building within the fire limits unless the same be constructed of metal only or of metal and wire glass, and all cloth or canvass awnings shall be kept raised except when the sun shines on the spot to be protected by the same.

Rat-Proofing Basements.

Section 228. All buildings shall be made so as to be as impervious as possible to the ingress of rats and other vermin.

The foundation walls shall be of concrete or of brick or of stone laid in cement mortar or some equally rat-proof material, shall extend at least one foot above the surface soil, and shall be at least eight inches thick at

the top; and where openings are necessary for ventilation or other purposes, said openings must be made rat-proof by suitable metal screens.

The full floor area under all buildings must be covered by concrete at least one and one-half inches thick, except where the surface of the soil is composed of rock; provided, however, that outside of the following described district buildings occupying a ground space of not more than eight hundred square feet need not comply with the foregoing provision, provided that such buildings are elevated at least 18 inches above the surface of the ground and the walls supporting the buildings are left open upon three sides and the space under such buildings exposed.

The district to which the foregoing exception shall apply shall be all of that portion of the City and County not included within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point where Channel street intersects the waters of the Bay, thence along Channel street south to Division street, along Division street to Harrison street, along Harrison street to Army street, along Army street to Castro street, along Castro street to Seventeenth street, along Seventeenth street to Stanyan street, along Stanyan street to Fulton street, along Fulton street to Thirteenth avenue, along Thirteenth avenue to the Presidio wall, along the Presidio wall to Lyon street and along Lyon street to the waters of the Bay, and along the waters of the Bay to the point of commencement.

Protection in Walls Against Vermin and Fire.

Section 228a. There shall be placed under the first floor plates in all exterior walls and interior supporting partitions, where wooden joists are used, a vermin and fireproof material, which shall extend the full width of the plate and for not less than two inches beyond the plate and underlapping the flooring. The same material is also to be placed around and close up to chimneys and pipes at first floor, and to underlap flooring not less than two inches. All shall be placed in such manner as will positively close up all openings and prevent the passage of vermin and fire draughts.—*Section added by Ordinance No.* 1165 (*New Series*), *approved May* 3, 1910.

Bay Windows.

Section 229. Bay, oriel or swell windows shall not be constructed in buildings of Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" excepting at those corners or blocks whose enclosing sides form an angle of less than 90 degrees; provided, however, that windows of horizontal, circular or angular shape may be constructed in Class "A," Class "B" and Class "C" buildings which shall form bays in the thickness of the wall; provided, further, that no portion of the outside face of such windows shall project beyond or below the belt course or cornice over the first story of such building nor in any case project more than sixteen (16) inches from the face of the wall of the building to the vertical face of such projection. Such bay windows in Class "A" and Class "C" buildings shall have structural frames of steel channel or I beam uprights not less than four (4) inches in vertical section, all joints and bearings with standard connections riveted, the uprights shall be properly connected together horizontally with steel channels, angles or tees below the sill and above the head of each window in each story and the whole steel frame thoroughly anchored to the brick walls in each opening, the outside finish of all such bay windows shall be of galvanized iron or other fireproof material.

In Class "B" buildings bay windows and lintels over same shall be constructed entirely of reinforced concrete.

Piers between bay, oriel or swell windows in brick, stone or concrete buildings shall not be less than four (4) feet in width, for buildings not more than three (3) stories in height; five (5) feet in width for buildings not more than five (5) stories in height, and six (6) feet in width for buildings not

more than six (6) stories in height, and seven (7) feet in width for buildings not more than eight (8) stories in height.

The openings for bay, oriel or swell windows in brick, stone or concrete walls shall have steel beams of proper length to support the floors and loads; these beams must extend at least eight (8) inches into the wall at both sides of the openings.

Bay Windows on Frame Buildings.

Section 230. Bay, oriel or swell windows in frame or wooden buildings may project not more than thirty-six (36) inches over the street line, measured to the finish; and not more than three (3) feet from the face of the building; they must not be more than ten (10) feet wide, measured from end to end, and the finish of their soffits must be at least ten (10) feet above the sidewalk, unless the window is entirely back of the street line.

Bay windows shall not be allowed to project over streets when said streets are less than thirty-five (35) feet wide.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1107 (*New Series*), *approved March* 15, 1910.

Skylights.

Section 231. Skylights in buildings of Classes "A", "B" and "C".

All skylights in buildings of Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" shall be self-supporting, and the frames and sashes thereof shall be constructed of metal and glazed only with wire glass not less than one-quarter of an inch thick.

Skylights in theatres shall be constructed according to the requirements of Section 178 of this Ordinance.

Skylights in Frame Buildings.

Section 232. All skylights in frame buildings on roofs projecting at an angle less than twenty-two and one-half (22½) degrees, not enclosed by a substantial railing at least three (3) feet high shall be protected by screens of No. 10 wire with meshes not more than one and one-half (1½) inches square, which screens shall be secured to the sash and must be kept at least four (4) inches above the glass.

If skylights are glazed with wire glass not less than one-quarter (¼) inch thick the wire screens may be omitted.

Cornices, Belts, Gutters and Pergolas.

Section 233. All extension cornices, belts, gutters and other appendages on Class "A," Class "B" and Class "C" buildings shall be constructed of metal, stone, reinforced concrete or terra cotta.

All metal cornices shall be riveted and well secured to iron brackets not more than two feet apart and properly built into the walls. Cornices of frame buildings may be of wood.

Gutters of metal may be formed in cornices. Proper leaders shall be provided for discharge of rain water from roof, but no leader shall discharge upon the sidewalk.

Stone and terra cotta cornices shall have every piece anchored to backing with heavy anchors, and where necessary supported on steel supports.

Appendages of Class "C" buildings, ventilators, erections on roofs, turrets, lantern lights, if not wholly fireproof within the fire limits, such as dormer windows, mouldings, eaves, parapets, balconies, bay windows, towers, spires, shall be enveloped with fireproof material; provided, however, that any of the said appendages which exceed the allowed limits of height of its class shall have its exterior wholly fireproof.

Appendages of frame buildings used as "pergolas" or "wind shelters" which exceed the allowed limit of height of said frame building shall have

such construction if not wholly of fireproof material enclosed with fireproof material; however, such construction on roofs shall not exceed thirty-three and one third (33 1/3) per cent of the area of said roof, and the limit shall not exceed eight (8) feet from roof covering; and further, no roof or covering shall be permitted upon said "pergola" or "shelter" and the same, if enclosed above the height of three (3) feet shall be of glass only.—As *amended by Ordinance No.* 3391 (*New Series*), *approved August* 10, 1915.

Porches of Wood.

Section 234. Porches of wood may be attached to buildings of Class "C" but not to buildings of Class "A" nor Class "B," and shall be constructed without concealed spaces in any part and without enclosures other than open rail or wire guard not over four (4) feet above floor, except as hereinafter specified. Said porches must not be placed higher than the fourth story of any building, nor project over the line of any street, lane, alley or place.

Enclosures on such porches shall not exceed seven (7) feet from floor to ceiling and shall not for a hotel or lodging house, exceed fifty (50) superficial feet of floor room, or for any other building exceed twenty-five (25) superficial feet of floor room, and shall be used only as water closets or privies.

Roofs of both porches and enclosures, also the entire exterior of enclosures, shall be covered with tin in the manner specified in Sections 202 and 204 of this Ordinance for covering fireproof shutters and doors, or with corrugated iron nailed to stud frame without boarding.

Roof Covering.

Section 235. The supporting portion of all roofs shall be in accordance with the structural requirements of the building. Outside the fireproof roofing limits, as outlined in Section 4 of this Ordinance, roofs may be covered with shingles. Within the fireproof roofing limits the roofs of all classes of buildings hereafter erected shall be covered with either metal, slate, tile, terra cotta, asbestos shingles, two layers of prepared roofing, each layer weighing not less than thirty-five (35) pounds per one hundred square feet, or at least four layers of saturated roofing felt, each layer weighing not less than fourteen (14) pounds per one hundred square feet, provided that said two layers of prepared roofing, and said four layers of saturated roofing felt, shall be cemented together with asphaltum and then covered with a flowing coat of asphaltum, in which shall be imbedded clean screened gravel of sufficient quantity to thoroughly cover the surface; said gravel shall pass through a screen whose meshes do not exceed five-eights (5/8) of an inch square and be rejected by a number six (No. 6) screen. Provided further that said four piles of saturated felt shall be laid over a dry sheet of unsaturated felt on all roofs inside the fire limits as prescribed in Section 3 of this Ordinance, where wood sheathing is used. Or by three (3) layers of pure asbestos roofing, composed of two (2) saturated layers and one (1) unsaturated layer, all cemented together with asphaltum when laid each sheet separately on the building, and weighing not less than sixty (60) pounds to the one hundred (100) square feet; said three (3) layers of asbestos roofing to be laid on top of a sheet of unsaturated asbestos weighing not less than twenty-two (22) pounds to each one hundred (100) square feet of surface.

For roofs damaged to the extent of 40 per centum, see Section 4 of this Ordinance. The supports, rafters and all parts of roofs within the fireproof roofing limits, rising at any point to a height of more than twenty (20) feet from the top of masonry walls, shall be built of fireroof material.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1234 (*New Series*), *approved July* 20, 1910.

Mansard Roofs.

Section 236. Mansard or other roofs of like character having a pitch of over sixty (60) degrees, placed upon any Class "C" building, shall be constructed only of an iron or steel frame, lathed with iron or steel on the inside and plastered or filled in with fireproof material not less than three (3) inches thick. The outside of such roofs shall be covered with metal, slate, tiles, terra cotta, a three-ply pure asbestos roofing, as specified in Section 235, asbestos shingles or asbestos building lumber not less than one-eighth (⅛) of an inch in thickness.

No such mansard roof shall be so placed upon any building that any portion of such mansard roof shall be more than the allowed height from the ground level.

Elevators.

Section 237. The strength of the ropes, gearing and all other portions of the mechanism of passenger elevators shall be calculated with a factor of safety of twenty figured from actual static loads.

For all other elevators ten is to be used as the factor of safety; also figured from actual static loads.

The main suspension ropes or cables of all elevators used for passenger or freight must be non-combustible material.

Every elevator shall be provided with approved devices for preventing the car from falling in case of accident.

All freight elevator shafts must be provided at each floor through which they pass with latest and best appliances, style and design of automatic closing safety gates.

Doors opening into passenger elevator shafts shall be entirely under the control of the operator and shall be so arranged that they can be opened from the inside.

Elevator cabs shall be so covered by wire screens as to protect passengers from falling machinery. Every part of the elevator shaft shall be protected by a metal grill when not enclosed. At the top of the elevator shaft and directly under the machinery there shall be placed a fixed wire screen of sufficient strength to hold any falling machinery.

Sidewalk Elevators.

Section 238 *repealed by Ordinance No.* 2189 (*New Series*), *following:*

ORDINANCE NO. 2189 (New Series).

Approved February 19, 1913.

Regulating the Use, Operation and Construction of Sidewalk Elevators, Trap-Doors and Other Openings in Sidewalks, and Providing a Penalty for the Violation of the Provisions of this Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or coporation to construct, operate or use, or cause to be constructed, operated or used any sidewalk elevator unless the shafts or sidewalk openings of such sidewalk elevators be covered with substantial iron doors, or iron gratings as nearly flush with the upper surface of the sidewalk as will permit proper drainage, and unless such doors or gratings be provided with some mechanical device for locking and unlocking them which will not require any person to ride on such elevator for the purpose of locking or unlocking said doors or gratings.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to construct, operate or use, or cause to be constructed, operated or used any sidewalk elevator unless the same shall be equipped with some mechanical device which will prevent the platform of said elevator from approaching within less than five (5) feet of the sidewalk doors or gratings thereof when the said doors or gratings are closed.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to open any sidewalk elevator doors or gratings unless he is directed or permitted by the person, firm or corporation using said elevator to open such doors or gratings. And it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation operating or using such sidewalk elevator to open or cause to be opened the elevator doors or gratings thereof unless a responsible person connected with the person, firm or corporation operating or using said elevator shall be stationed on the sidewalk immediately adjacent to said doors or gratings, who shall lift said doors or gratings by hand, except that, if they are automatically lifted from below upon the rising of such elevator, before said doors or gratings are raised, removable metal guards, consisting of four metal posts, not less than three (3) feet in height, shall be inserted in sockets placed in the sidewalks at the four corners of such doors or gratings, with the tops of such posts connected by chains or bars, so that all sides of such openings shall be guarded, except that side next to curb, and the public protected from injury by the sudden raising of such doors. Such metal guards shall be removed as soon as said doors or gratings are closed.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation operating or using sidewalk elevators to keep the doors or gratings thereof open or permit the same to remain open except during the time necessary for the receiving or shipping of merchandise or supplies and unless during said time the said doors or gratings remain open suitable guards or railings are provided around the opening of the sidewalk to prevent accidents to the public, and unless a lighted lamp shall be maintained at openings when the doors or gratings thereof are open after dark.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to construct, operate, or use, or cause to be constructed, operated, or used, any trap-door, or opening whatsoever in any sidewalk, unless the same be equipped with removable metal guards, consisting of four metal posts, not less than three (3) feet in height, and which metal posts shall be inserted in sockets placed in the sidewalks at the four corners of such trap-door or opening, with the tops of such posts connected by chains or bars, so that all sides of such openings shall be guarded. Such metal guards shall be removed as soon as said trap-doors or openings are closed.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, operating or using trap-doors or other openings in sidewalks, to keep the doors, openings or gratings thereof open or permit the same to remain open except during the time necessary for the receiving or shipping of merchandise or supplies and unless during said time the said trap-doors, openings or gratings remain open suitable guards or railings are provided around the opening of the sidewalk to prevent accidents to the public.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. Section 238 of Ordinance No. 1008 (New Series), and all other Orders and Ordinances, or parts thereof, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Stairway and Elevator Enclosures in Basements.

Section 239. The bottom of every elevator and of every stairway leading to a basement shall be enclosed with a door and a tight partition extending from the basement floor to the under side of the first floor, which enclosure shall be of the construction required for a building of the class in which it is placed, and shall contain no glass except wire glass one quarter inch thick in metal sash.

Elevator Shafts and Hatchways.

Section 240. Open elevators or elevators without fireproof enclosures may be used in buildings of Classes "A" and "B." They may also be used in buildings of Class "C," provided they are located and operated in well holes of fireproof staircases (oak treads may be used); provided, the staircases are entirely surrounded by walls, either of fireproof material or of studding covered on both sides with metal lath and plaster.

Open elevators may be used in all buildings provided they do not pass the ceiling of the first story.

Buildings occupied or used entirely for manufacturing or mercantile purposes may have open elevators with hanging enclosures around the openings at each floor, extending downward at least three feet and covered with metal on both sides from soffit of the hanging enclosures to the top of the floor above, and trap doors covered with metal on the underside at each floor.

Elevators, hoists, dumb waiters and lifts and all openings or shafts passing through the floor or floors in all buildings other than Classes "A" and "B," and under all other conditions, shall be enclosed by walls of non-combustible material, or of studding covered on both sides with iron, or with metal lath and plastering not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

If the shafts of said elevators, hoists, dumb waiters and lifts pass the upper floor of any building they shall be carried through at least 18 inches above the lowest point of the roof adjacent, and they must be covered with a skylight; where roofs slope at an angle exceeding 20 degrees, flat skylights parallel with roof shall be permitted, provided ¼-inch wired glass or protecting wire screens are used, as provided in Sections 231 and 232 of this Ordinance.

If shafts do not pass the upper floor their tops shall be covered with some non-combustible material.

All faces of doors opening into elevator shafts shall be of metal or covered with metal. The upper panel of any such door may be of wired glass ¼-inch in thickness. Windows shall not exceed one for each floor, nor shall any window have a greater area than 24 square feet, except where said openings are in exterior walls and face a street, when they may by permission of the Board of Public Works be made larger. The frames, sashes and all woodwork shall be covered with metal, and sashes shall be glazed with wired glass ¼ of an inch in thickness.

Barricades to Be Erected During Construction.

Section 241. During the construction or repair of buildings, as soon as the rough or temporary floor is laid, all shafts, or openings, or wells, shall be provided with a railing four feet high around such openings, and in shafts where elevators or hoists are running a barricade at least six feet high shall be erected and maintained around such shafts.

Chimneys and Flues.

Section 242. All chimneys and flues hereafter constructed, except as provided in Sections 244, 245 and 246 hereof referring to patent chimneys, shall be of brick or stone or may be of concrete when in concrete walls; their enclosing walls shall be not less than four (4) inches thick, and shall,

if less than eight (8) inches thick, be lined on the inside with well-burnt clay or terra cotta pipe not less than ¾ of an inch thick for flue linings of the following inside dimensions: 3x7 inches, 3x11½ inches, 7x7 inches and 7x11½ inches, and one inch thick for flue linings of the following inside dimensions: 2½x15 inches, 6½x15 inches, 11x11 inches, 11x15 inches and 15x15 inches. Said lining shall start from the bottom of a flue or the throat of a fireplace, be continuous to the top of the flue, and shall be built in first and bricked around as carried up. Flues where lining is not required by this Ordinance shall have the joints struck smooth on the inside, and, if less than eight (8) inches thick, shall be smoothly plastered for the entire height on the outside.

No smoke flue shall be less than 7 by 7 inches in the clear, and such sized flue shall have but one inlet; for two inlets the flue shall be not less than 7 by 11½ inches in the clear; for three inlets not less than 6½ by 15 inches in the clear, and for a larger number of inlets the size shall be increased in the same proportion. Flues larger than two hundred square inches and less than five hundred square inches area shall be surrounded by walls not less than eight inches thick; flues larger than five hundred and less than one thousand square inches area shall be surrounded by walls not less than twelve inches thick to a height of fifteen feet above the inlet, and eight inches thick the remaining height; flues larger than one thousand square inches shall be proportionately increased in size and shall be lined with fire brick for at least twenty feet above the inlet.

Bakery oven flues shall be not less than 12 by 12 inches in the clear and shall be surrounded by brickwork not less than eight (8) inches thick.

The inside four inches of all boiler flues for boilers of over twenty-five horsepower shall be of firebrick, laid in fire mortar, for a distance of twenty-five feet in any direction from the source of heat.

Chimneys and stacks connected with steam boilers shall extend not less than ten feet above the woodwork of the roof, or any adjacent roof, and if sawdust, shavings or wood are burned, shall extend twenty feet above such roofs and be provided with a spark arrester. Spark arresters shall be placed upon all chimneys and stacks whenever by the Board of Public Works deemed necessary for the safety of property.

Chimneys and flues from boilers, restaurants and hotel ranges, bakers' ovens and similar unusually hot flues, shall have the outside exposed throughout the height of the room in which connection therewith is made, and if plastered, shall be plastered directly upon the bricks.

All chimneys having a greater flue area than two hundred and sixty (260) square inches shall be carried up at least ten feet above the highest point of the roof of the building of which they form a part, and ten feet above the highest point of any roof within fifty feet of such chimney.

Where a smoke pipe is to enter a chimney or flue a tile thimble not less than ⅝ of an inch thick shall be placed as construction progresses. Thimbles shall be surrounded by four inches of brickwork brought out flush with furring and shall extend to the face of the plastering and not be nearer than six inches to any wood, lath and plaster. No tile pipe shall be used as a smoke pipe in connection with such thimbles.

Chimneys not part of a wall shall not be built upon any floor or beam of wood, but shall be built from the ground up, and shall not increase in size from the foundation. No chimney shall be corbelled out more than eight inches from a wall and corbelling shall consist of at least five courses of brick, but no corbelling shall be more than four inches in twelve-inch walls. Offsets for reducing the size of chimneys shall not be greater than one inch to each course.

Flues in party walls shall not extend within four inches of the center of the wall, and joint flues in party walls shall be separated across the wall by an eight-inch width of brickwork for the entire length.

No joint or girder shall be supported on the walls of any chimney or flue, and no woodwork shall be placed nearer than two inches to the outside

face of, or within seven inches of the inside of any smoke, air or other flue.

All wood joists shall be trimmed away at least two inches from any smoke air or other flue; the trimmer beam shall not be less than eight inches from the inside of the flue, and four inches from the outside of a chimney breast; except that for smoke flues the brickwork of which is by this Ordinance required to be eight inches thick or more, the trimmer beam shall not be less than twelve inches from the inside of the flue.

Chimneys built outside of frame structures, or in light wells thereof, shall be well anchored, at intervals of not less than ten feet, to the stud walls.

All chimney and flues shall be properly cleaned and all rubbish removed and same left smooth on the inside on completion of the building.

Fireplaces.

Section 243. All fireplaces and chimney breasts where mantels are placed, except as provided for patent chimney fireplaces, whether intended for ordinary fireplaces or not, shall have trimmer arches to support the hearth; arches shall be of brick, stone, burnt clay or concrete at least twenty inches wide measured from the face of the chimney breast and their length shall not be less than the width of the chimney breast. Wood centers shall be removed from under trimmer arches and no timber shall be placed under any fireplaces or hearths. Hearths shall be of brick, tile or stone.

Fireplaces shall have arched heads with an iron arch bar over the top of the opening, and not less than ¼x2½ inches, turned up at the ends two inches in each side of a chimney breast, so as to make a perfect bond for arch.

All fireplace openings where furred with wood on face shall be surrounded by a brick rim eight inches wide projecting four inches, bonded into brickwork. The firebacks and jambs of all fireplaces shall not be less than eight inches thick, of solid masonry.

When a grate is set in a fireplace a lining of firebrick at least two inches thick shall be added to the fireback unless soapstone, tile or cast iron is used, and filled solidly behind with fireproof material. No mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece; the ironwork of the summer piece shall be placed against the brick or stonework of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wooden fireboard.

Open fireplaces shall have arched heads, which shall, whenever possible, extend to the back of the tile or marble facing.

Patent Chimneys.

Section 244. In lieu of the brick or stone chimney, as hereinbefore provided, there may be erected a chimney known as a patent chimney, for which a United States patent has been issued, and which has been approved by the Board of Public Works.

Every corporation, co-partnership or individual engaged in conducting the business of constructing, erecting, installing or repairing brick, stone or patent chimneys or fireplaces in the City and County of San Francisco, shall appear in person or by duly authorized representative at the office of the Board of Public Works, and shall register with the said Board of Public Works, the name and place of business in said City and County of said corporation, co-partnership or individual, and the person so appearing shall make and file with said Board of Public Works, his affidavit that such name and place of business, as thus registered are correctly stated. Upon filing of said affidavit said Board of Public Works shall forthwith issue to said corporation, co-partnership or individual a certificate of such registration, provided, that said certificate shall not be granted for more than the period of one fiscal year, or a portion thereof, in any case unexpired at the time of granting of the certificate. And no corporation, co-partnership or individual shall construct, install, erect or repair any patent chimney or fireplace connected with a patent chimney, unless such certificate of registration shall have first been issued to such corporation, co-partnership or individual.

No heater, stove or range wherein coal, gas or coal-oil or other fuel is consumed shall be used unless the same be connected with a brick, stone or patent chimney, except as provided for in Section 247 of the Building Ordinance.

Upon the completion or the erection or repair of any brick, stone or patent chimney or fireplace connected with a patent chimney, it shall be the duty of the corporation, co-partnership or individual who performed said work to notify the Board of Public Works of such completion, who shall at once cause the same to be inspected, and if found in compliance with this Ordinance shall make and deliver a certificate or report of such inspection to the corporation, co-partnership or individual that performed said work, which certificate or report shall specify whether or not said work has been performed in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and if not in compliance therewith shall state wherein said work does not comply with the provisions of this Ordinance. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to keep on file in its office a duplicate of said certificate or report which shall at all times be subject and readily accessible to the inspection of the public.

No patent chimney or fireplace connected with a patent chimney hereafter constructed, altered or repaired shall be used until a certificate or report has been made and filed by said Board of Public Works as aforesaid, certifying that said work has been done in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, nor shall any building hereafter constructed, wherein patent chimneys or fireplaces connected with patent chimneys shall have been installed be plastered until such certificate or report shall have been made and filed.

All patent chimneys shall be built up from the floor on which they are used, and in no case shall a stove pipe enter the bottom of a patent chimney, and when erected on the inside of a building they shall rest on an iron plate not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness covered by not less than eight inches of brick work, and shall contain a smoke proof opening near the bottom for cleaning purposes. Patent chimneys built on the inside of a building shall have an opening in the partition inclosing the chimney to permit the cleaning of same.

If a patented chimney be erected on the outside of a building, it shall rest on a substantial iron bracket, not less than ¼-inch in thickness by 1¼ inches in width, and fastened to studding by two bolts, not less than 5/16 inch in thickness, and nuts, screws or lag screws shall not be allowed.

All patent chimneys shall be braced every five feet of their height by substantial iron bands securely fastened to the frame or studding or cross-pieces of the building; which said bands shall not be less than ⅛ inch in thickness by ⅞ inch in width and so constructed that chimney does not come within one inch of any woodwork. In no case shall any patent chimney be suspended from any roof timber or floor beam. All joints must be cemented together with cement mortar and the bands covering the joint shall be made of No. 24 gauge, galvanized iron, and to be riveted with not less than two rivets, and space between bands and terra cotta pipe to be filled with cement mortar to make them smoke and spark proof. Each band to have not less than three No. 24 gauge, galvanized iron lugs riveted thereto.

The covering or casing of all patent chimneys shall be of No. 24 gauge, galvanized iron, riveted together at the lengthwise joint with rivets not more than three inches apart, or may be seamed, and top and bottom of seams secured by rivets, and shall be ventilated by six holes not less than one inch in diameter, made close to the top of chimney above roof, also six holes not less than one-half inch in diameter near inlet. The base or starting joint of galvanized iron casing or covering of patent chimney from fireplace shall have not less than eight (8) holes of not less than ¾ inch in diameter, not less than three (3) inches from bottom of said starting joint. The casing or covering shall be at least two inches from the inside of terra cotta pipe.

Where chimney passes through the roof the flange or roof collar to be of such capacity as to allow the casing of patent chimney to pass through said roof collar or flange and to fit snugly. A short and tapering casing made to slip over outside casing of chimney and roof collar so that casing above roof will conform with size of casing or covering of chimney below roof collar.

No patent chimney shall be erected so that it will be less than one inch from all woodwork, and the openings in the roof and through each floor and ceiling through which it passes shall be closed around said chimney with an iron plate or other fireproof material.

All patent chimneys projecting through a pitch roof six (6) feet or more shall be braced with not less than one iron rod or gas pipe not less than ⅝ inch in diameter and said chimney to be also tied with not less than two guide wires to roof.

All pipe used for patent chimneys shall be composed of pure calcined clay not less than one inch in thickness.

No patent chimney shall have more than one inlet except that patent chimneys used or designed as vents, for gas stoves, gas ranges, or gas heaters may have one terra cotta inlet not over four inches in diameter, for each floor, provided that the sizes of patent chimneys with which such inlets are connected shall be as follows:

Chimneys three stories or less in height shall not be less than six (6) inches in diameter.

Chimneys four stories in height shall not be less than seven (7) inches in diameter.

Chimneys five stories in height shall not be less than eight (8) inches in diameter.

Chimneys six stories in height shall not be less than ten (10) inches in diameter.

Chimneys seven stories or over in height shall not be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2914 (*New Series*), *approved September* 22, 1914.

Inside Dimensions, Patent Chimneys.

Section 245. The inside dimensions of patent chimneys shall be as follows:

For fireplaces not over 18 inches, opening, 6 inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of 18 inches and not more than 21 inches, 7 inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of 21 inches and not more than 24 inches, 8 inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of 24 inches and not more than 30 inches, 10 inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of 30 inches and not more than 36 inches, 12 inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of 36 inches and not more than 48 inches, 12 inches.

For fireplaces with openings over 48 inches, 14 inches.

For ordinary stove flues, 6 inches.

For French range flues, 8 inches.

For furnace flues, not less than 8 inches.

No flues shall be smaller in diameter than the opening of the furnace with which it is connected.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2914 (*New Series*), *approved September* 22, 1914.

Patent Fireplaces.

Section 246. All fireplaces and all gas logs connected with patent chimneys must be set on an iron plate, not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness and not less than three (3) feet nine (9) inches in length by three (3) feet

in width, which shall be free from all holes; said iron plate in all cases shall extend at least eight inches under the back, jambs and hearth. Boards shall not be placed under the iron plates, which must rest on the floor joists. On top of the iron plate there shall be one (1) inch of concrete or cement mortar, then a course of brick, followed by the tiling or marble. The strength of the floor must not be impaired by the cutting out for the fireplace. In lieu of resting on the floor joists, said iron plates may be suspended by wrought iron stirrups of sufficient strength to sustain the fireplace and patent chimney.

The brick jambs of every fireplace or grate opening shall be at least eight (8) inches wide, and the backs shall not be less than eight (8) inches thick, and where fireplaces come over one another on separate floors, the jamb of the lower fireplace shall be wide enough to carry the patent chimney far enough to one side of the jamb above so that the patent chimney will pass the upper fireplace in as straight a line as possible. Where bends are necessary in patented chimneys solid offsets shall be used.

Fireplaces shall have arched heads with an iron arch bar over the top of the opening, and not less than ¼x2½ inches, turned up at the ends two inches in each side of a chimney breast, so as to make a perfect bond for arch.

All fireplace openings where furred with wood on face shall be surrounded by a brick rim eight inches wide projecting four inches, bonded into brickwork. The firebacks and jambs of all fireplaces shall not be less than eight inches thick, of solid masonry.

When a grate is set in a fireplace a lining of fireback at least two inches thick shall be added to the fireback unless soapstone, tile or cast iron is used, and filled solidly behind with fireproof material. No mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece, the ironwork of the summer piece shall be placed against the brick or stone work of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wooden fireboard.

Open fireplaces shall have arched heads, which shall, whenever possible, extend to the back of the tile or marble facing. In no instance shall second-hand patent chimney material be used in the construction and erection of a patent chimney until the said material shall have been first inspected and approved by the Board of Public Works.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2914 (*New Series*), *approved September* 22, 1914.

Electric Heaters.

Section 246a. The provisions of Section Nos. 244, 245 and 246 regulating and requiring chimneys, vents or flues shall not apply to the installation or maintenance of electric heaters or any apparatus or appliance whereby electricity is used for heating purposes.—*New section added by Ordinance No.* 3494 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Smokestacks.

Section 247. Smokestacks shall be constructed of steel, brick or reinforced concrete. If of steel the metal shall be not less than

⅛-inch thick for diameter up to 36 inches,

3/16-inch thick for diameter 36 inches up to 54 inches,

¼-inch thick for diameter over 54 inches,

increasing towards the bottom as determined by the weight and lateral wind pressure. If of brick, they shall be laid up in cement mortar and shall be 13 inches thick for the upper 60 feet and increasing by four inches in thickness for each subsequent 60 feet in height, and have an external batter of 1 in 30. If of reinforced concrete, built as outlined under Class "B" buildings, the thickness shall be one-half that required for brick. All breeching shall be of at least 3/16-inch metal, lined with firebrick or covered with 85 per cent carbonate of magnesia 1½-inch sectional block covering.

In buildings of Class "C" and frame or wooden buildings, smokestacks of iron or steel may be used in connection with boilers and coffee roasters,

provided same are not nearer than twenty inches to any woodwork where passing through floors, ceilings, roofs or partitions, and are protected with a metal jacket twelve inches from the stack, extending above and not less than twelve inches below the joists and have metal umbrella to cover the roof opening high enough above the same to permit a free vent. Any woodwork or enclosure of such stack within four feet thereof, other than masonry or tile, shall be metal lathed and plastered or have equivalent protection. Such stacks on the outside of a building shall not be nearer than eighteen (18) inches to any unprotected woodwork or wood lath and plaster, or nearer than twelve (12) inches to any woodwork or wood lath and plaster, protected with metal extending two feet on each side of such stack.

Chimneys of Cupolas.

Section 248. Steel cupola chimneys of foundries shall extend at least ten feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of fifty feet thereof, unless such cupola be placed within an enclosure composed of fireproof materials extending at least ten feet above the top of the cupola, and all exterior openings of such structure covered by a suitable screen to prevent the egress of sparks. No woodwork shall be placed within two feet of the cupola.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1747 (*New Series*), *approved December* 20, 1911.

Height of Chimneys and Flues.

Section 249. All chimneys and flues shall extend at least four (4) feet above a flat roof, and at least two (2) feet and six (6) inches above the ridge of a peaked roof, and if rising above the roof to a height equal to more than six (6) times their thickness shall be properly anchored.

If the Board of Public Works deems any chimney unsafe to any adjoining or adjacent building, said chimney shall be carried up four feet above the extreme height of said building; and if an extension of iron pipe is deemed unsafe by said Board, such extension shall be of brick or terra cotta pipe.

The owner or occupant of any building shall cause the chimneys thereof to be swept as often as may be required to keep same clean.

Smoke Pipes—Not Permitted—To Be Removed—In Floors and Partitions.

Section 250. No smoke pipe, stove pipe, terra cotta pipe, earthen pipe, or other smoke flue, except as provided in this Ordinance, shall project through any external wall or window, or through the roof, or any skylight of any building, and all of the above-named pipes and smoke flues which project through the roof or sides of any building now erected and for which a United States patent has not been issued, must be removed within thirty (30) days after the passage of this Ordinance.

No smoke flue shall pass through any wooden partition of any building unless there is a ventilated air space at least four (4) inches around the pipe. Any smoke pipe passing through the floor or floors of any building shall be protected by a metal casing, extending from the ceiling to at least one (1) foot above the floor, and there shall be a ventilated air space of at least four (4) inches around the said pipe.

Gas Grates, Gas Logs and Other Gas or Electrically Heated Appliances.

Section 251. (a) No gas grate, gas log or other appliance using gas or electricity for producing heat, except as otherwise ordained, shall be placed in a fireplace or recess unless such fireplace or recess be constructed as required in Sections 243 and 246 of this Ordinance for fireplaces, the sides, back and top of which shall be of brickwork not less than eight (8) inches thick; all pipes supplying gas thereto shall be of iron and enter only at the

sides of fireplaces or recesses, through brickwork. Gas grates, gas logs or other appliances using gas or electricity for producing heat not placed in a fireplace or recess shall have a clear and unenclosed space of not less than ten (10) inches between them and any unprotected woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material, or a similar space of four (4) inches between them and any woodwork, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible material, protected with terra cotta or tiles one inch thick or with metal with one (1) inch clear air space between the metal and the woodwork, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible material.

No vent shall be permitted other than a brick or patent chimney constructed as required in Sections 242, 244, 245 and 246 of this Ordinance.

(b) No gas range or gas water heater shall be placed nearer than twelve (12) inches to any unprotected woodwork, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible material, or nearer than six (6) inches thereto if such woodwork, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible material, is protected with metal with one (1) inch clear air space between the metal and the woodwork, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible material. No gas range or gas water heater shall be placed in any recess unless the front of the recess is either open or freely vented at top and bottom.

(c) Every instantaneous gas water heater shall be provided with a vent pipe not less than three (3) inches in diameter, extending clear through and at least twelve (12) inches above the roof, with a "T" connection at the top; and around every such vent at all places not exposed there shall be a galvanized iron sleeve extending the full length of the concealed portion with a clear air space of not less than one (1) inch surrounding the vent. In every room fitted with an instantaneous gas water heater there shall be provided an air inlet independent of doors or windows.

(d) All low, portable gas stoves, gas plates, or heaters, shall be placed on iron stands or other incombustible bases, or the burners shall be at least six (6) inches above the base of the stove and metal guard plates placed four (4) inches below the burners; all woodwork under them shall be covered with metal or other incombustible material. All portable gas-heated stoves, ranges, kettles, gas plates or other gas-heated devices shall be connected direct to their gas supply main only by iron pipe or flexible metal tubing.

Portable Steam or Hot-Water Radiators Wherein Gas or Electricity Is Used for Producing Heat.

Section 252. (a) Portable steam or hot-water radiators wherein gas or electricity is used for producing heat, when installed in a fireplace or recess in any building, shall be installed as required for gas grates or gas logs in Subdivision "a" of Section 251 of this Ordinance.

(b) Portable steam or hot-water radiators wherein gas or electricity is used for producing heat, when not installed in a fireplace or recess, shall have a brick wall of not less than eight (8) inches thick behind and extending at least eight (8) inches above and on each side of them, and between them and any woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material, and shall have under them a hearth of tile and cement not less than two (2) inches thick; or shall have a clear and unenclosed air space of not less than four (4) inches between them and any woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material, protected by metal, with one (1) inch clear air space between the metal and the woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material; or shall have a clear and unenclosed air space of not less than eight (8) inches between them and any woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material not so protected, and shall have under them a hearth of tile and cement not less than two (2) inches thick.

(c) All steam or hot-water radiators shall be of cast metal and shall stand a hydraulic pressure of at least one hundred (100) pounds to the square inch, and shall be equipped with an automatic safety valve of a

standard pattern, approved by the Fire Marshal, and set to blow off at twenty (20) pounds' pressure or less.

(d) Gas grates, gas logs, hot-air furnaces or heaters, or other appliances wherein gas or electricity is used for producing heat, when provided with a double back of metal with air space between of at least one and one-half (1½) inches and connected with conduit of at least three (3) inches in diameter from external atmosphere, whereby air may have a free and uninterrupted passage from the outside of house to burner, to support combustion, and through said air space and into room, may be installed without a flue, chimney or other vent as follows:

Each said grate, log, furnace, heater or other appliance shall have a brick wall not less than eight (8) inches thick behind and extending at least eight (8) inches above and on each side and between it and any woodwork, wood lath, plaster or other combustible material, or shall have a clear and unenclosed space of not less than four (4) inches between it and any woodwork, wood lath, plaster or other combustible material, protected by metal, with one (1) inch clear space between the metal and the woodwork, wood lath, plaster or other combustible material, or shall have a clear and unenclosed space of not less than six (6) inches between it and any woodwork, wood lath, plaster or other combustible material not so protected, and shall have under it a hearth of tile, cement or other non-combustible material, or shall be supported on legs of a non-combustible material, provided that there shall be a clear space between it and the floor or ground of five (5) inches.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1401 (*New Series*), *approved December* 6, 1910.

Fireproof Room for Steam Boilers or Furnaces.

Section 253. All steam boilers, heating furnaces, or water heating apparatus using any fuel other than coal gas, installed in the basement of any building, shall be enclosed in a room with walls of masonry, terra cotta or tile from the basement floor to the bottom of the first floor joists, and with ceiling of same construction or of not less than one (1) inch plaster on metal lath. No wood shall be used in the construction of the floor.

All doors leading from said room shall be constructed as required in Section 202 of this Ordinance referring to fire doors, and arranged to swing out and to close automatically. All windows shall be of wired glass not less than ¼ of an inch thick in metal frames and sashes.

Where oil is burned, every doorway shall have a masonry sill rising not less than seven (7) inches from floor.

Erection of Steam Boilers, Furnaces, Etc.

Section 254. Boilers exceeding 10 horsepower used for generating steam for heating or motive power, and large furnaces shall not be placed on any floor above the cellar of any building, unless the same are set on metal beams and arches and such beams shall be built into the walls. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a tank or other receptable of sufficient capacity to hold at least a sufficient supply of water to last six (6) hours.

Whenever steam boilers, water heaters, large cooking ranges, furnaces, candy kettles, laundry stoves set in brick or other structures in which fire is maintained, are set on any wooden floor, such floor shall be protected by continuous sheet metal bearing plate not less than 3/16 of an inch thick, all joints of which shall be securely riveted, and the top of such plate shall be covered with not less than seven (7) inches of brick or concrete.

Heating Furnaces.

Section 255. The top of all heating furnaces set in brick shall be covered with brick supported by iron bars, so constructed as to be perfectly tight; said covering shall be in addition to and not less than six (6) inches from the ordinary covering of the hot air chamber. Smoke pipes and furnaces

not set in brick shall be at least two feet from any unprotected woodwork. If said smoke pipes and furnaces are less than two feet from any woodwork, said woodwork must be protected by sheets of tin plate in such manner that an air space of at least two inches will be formed between the woodwork and the tin plate, which shall extend one (1) foot beyond the furnace on all sides.

Ranges and Stoves.

Section 256. The backs of all ranges, candy furnaces and kettles, if set in brick and built against any frame partition or frame wall, shall be not less than eight (8) inches thick, and shall be extended with brick or hollow tile not less than two (2) inches thick to a height of two (2) feet above the top of furnaces or kettles. In no case shall any range, candy furnace or kettle set in brick against a brick wall, with any combustible material between it and the wall or upon said wall for a height of two (2) feet above the top of such range, candy furnace or kettle.

All wood and lath and plaster, or wooden ceilings over all ranges in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses shall be guarded by metal hoods, placed at least nine (9) inches below the ceiling, or shall be metal lined on walls and ceiling back of and above the range. All ventilating pipes connected with the hood over a range shall be at least nine (9) inches from any wood lath and plaster, or combustible material, or such pipes shall be covered with one (1) inch of asbestos on wire mesh, and shall not pass through any floor. Stoves shall be kept twenty (20) inches and smoke pipes twelve (12) inches from any wood lath and plaster, or woodwork, and shall be protected with a metal shield arranged with at least one (1) inch air space behind such shield.

Hot Air Boxes.

Section 257. All hot air boxes hereafter placed in the floors or partitions of buildings, except when such are entirely of incombustible material, shall be made of double pipes of tin plate, which shall be not less than one-half an inch apart and set in soapstone or equally fireproof borders, not less than two (2) inches in width, to which the pipes shall be tightly joined by inserting the same into a groove, or the pipes and boxes shall be covered with asbestos one-sixteenth (1/16) of an inch in thickness cemented thereon.

Hot air boxes of pipes less than ten (10) inches by twelve (12) inches in size shall be kept at least one-half (½) an inch from any woodwork; those of greater size shall be kept at least one (1) inch from any woodwork. No woodwork shall be placed within one (1) inch of any metal pipe intended to convey steam or heated air, unless such pipe is protected by a facing of metal, soapstone or earthen ring; provided, that no covering, except it be of incombustible material, shall be placed within one (1) inch of the outer surface of any steam pipe.

Ventilating ducts for cold air may be made of galvanized iron, provided they are entirely enclosed with partitions constructed as required in the different classes of buildings. When said ducts pass through roof they shall have protecting hoods to keep out rain.

Registers.

Section 258. 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 metal pipe and all wood beams shall be trimmed away not less than four (4) inches from it. Where a register is placed on any woodwork in connection with a metal pipe or duct, the end of said pipe or duct shall be flanged over on the woodwork only, under it. All registers for hot air furnaces placed in any woodwork or combustible floor 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 top to fit the groove in the frame, and the register must rest upon the same. There shall be an open space of two (2) inches on all sides of the register box, extending from the under side of the border 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 not be less than three (3) inches. When only one (1) register is connected with a furnace, said register shall have no valve.

Steam and Hot Water Heating Pipes.

Section 259. Steam or hot water heating pipes shall not be placed within two (2) inches of any timber or woodwork, unless the timber is protected by a metal shield, when the distance shall not be less than one (1) inch. All steam or hot water heating pipes, passing through floors and ceilings or lath and plaster partitions, shall be protected by a metal tube one (1) inch larger in diameter than the pipe, having a metal cap at the floor and where they run in a horizontal direction between the floor and ceiling a metal shield shall be placed on the under side of the floor over them, and on the sides of beams running parallel with said pipe.

All wood boxes or casings enclosing 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 made of metal or other fireproof material. All steam and hot water pipe coverings shall consist of fireproof materials only.

Drying Rooms.

Section 260. Dry rooms, dry boxes and all enclosures used for drying by artificial heat, must be plastered upon metal lathing and have the floor of bottom covered with incombustible material, or in lieu thereof may be lined throughout wtih tin and asbestos not less than 1/8 inch in thickness, or other approved incombustible material. If such dry rooms, dry boxes or enclosures used for drying contain steam or other heated pipes, stoves or other heaters so arranged as to permit inflammable material to come in contact therewith, a metal netting of sufficient fineness must be so placed as to prevent such contact

Notice as to Heating Apparatus.

Section 261. In cases where hot water, steam, hot air or other heating plants are to be hereafter placed in any building, or flues or fireplaces are to be changed or enlarged, due notice shall first be given to the Board of Public Works by the person or persons placing the said plants in said building, or by the contractor or superintendent of said work.

Fire Department or Dry Standpipes.

Section 262. Every building of four (4) or more stories in height shall have, inside or outside of its exterior walls (if over 16 stories standpipes must be inside), one or more metal standpipes, which shall extend from four (4) feet above the sidewalk to and over the roof and rest on the fire walls. Every standpipe shall have a Siamese inlet attached four (4) feet above the sidewalk, branches at each story, and a Siamese outlet on the roof. All inlets, branches and outlets to be of not less than three (3) inches interior diameter and to have caps and chains, and all branches and outlets

to have three (3) inch gate valves. Standpipes shall conform to the following table:

Buildings—	Interior Diameter, Inches.	Sidewalk Inlets.	Roof Outlets.
4 stories	4	2-way Siamese	2-way Siamese
5 stories	4	3-way Siamese	3-way Siamese
6 to 15 stories	5	4-way Siamese	3-way Siamese
16 or more stories	6	6-way Siamese	4-way Siamese

All iron or steel material used in the construction and erection of standpipes shall be galvanized after being fitted to, and before being permanently placed in, the building, and shall be kept in good order and repair and free from obstructions. Standpipes shall be of such strength as will withstand a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch.

Standpipes and Fire Escapes—Location and Inspection Of.

Section 263. The Board of Public Works and Fire Wardens are hereby given the power to locate and inspect said standpipes and fire escapes, to see that same are properly constructed and located as in this Ordinance prescribed, and the Fire Warden shall furnish the owner a certificate when the work is satisfactory.

Inside or Wet Standpipes for Hose Reels.

Section 264. In every building exceeding 58 feet in height, and not over 104 feet, there shall be a vertical standpipe not less than 3 inches interior diameter. In every building exceeding 104 feet in height there shall be a vertical standpipe not less than 4 inches interior diameter. Such standpipes shall be located in halls near stairways, or near stairways if building has no halls, and shall be of wrought iron or steel, and together with fittings and connection shall be galvanized, and shall be of such strength as to safely withstand at least 300 pounds square inch water pressure when ready for service.

In buildings exceeding 100 feet frontage on two or more streets, or whose area exceeds 10,000 square feet, there shall be two such standpipes, near separate stairways, if possible.

Said "Inside or Wet Standpipes for Hose Reels" shall be additional to the Fire Department standpipes required by Section 262 of this Ordinance. They shall be connected to water mains, tanks or pumps as hereinafter provided, with pressure on at all times; and if connected to a tank capable of holding 5000 or more gallons of water, shall have an extension of equal diameter leading to a point outside of the building or premises designated by the Chief of the Fire Department, and provided with a three-inch gate valve with a cap and chain. (See Ordinance No. 223.)

Standpipes shall extend from the cellar to and through the roof, with a hose connection located from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet above the floor level, fitted with approved straightway composition gate valve in each story, including cellar, and a hose connection provided above the roof with the valve controlling latter, located in the standpipe under roof and arranged to be operated both from above and below roof. A suitable three-quarter-inch drain pipe and valve shall be provided under the roof for each roof connection.

When more than one such standpipe is required in a building, they shall be connected at their bases by pipes of size equal to that of largest standpipe, so that water from any source will supply all the standpipes.

Water Supplies.

Section 265. In buildings not exceeding 104 feet in height the water supply to wet standpipes shall be from city water where pressure is sufficient, from an automatic fire pump of 500 gallons or more capacity per minute, or from an elevated tank or a steel pressure tank conforming to the following table:

Ground floor area of building.	Capacity of tank, gallons.
Over 4000 square feet	5000
3000 to 4000 square feet	3000
2000 to 3000 square feet	2500
Less than 2000 square feet	2000

In buildings exceeding 104 feet in height the water supply to wet standpipes shall be from an automatic fire pump of 500 gallons or more capacity per minute, drafting from a supply approved by the Chief of the Fire Department. When a wet standpipe is connected to a tank there shall be a straightway check valve in a horizontal section of pipe between the first hose outlet in connecting pipe and tank, and said tank must be filled by a separate pipe and not through the standpipe.

Tanks.

Section 266. Tanks containing more than five hundred (500) gallons of water or other fluid placed on the roof or above the roof of any Class "A," "B," or "C" building, 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 fireproofed as in Class "A" buildings, or piers of masonry. Underneath such tanks or on the side near the bottom thereof shall be a short pipe or outlet, not less than four (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.

Covers on top of water tanks placed on roofs, if of wood, shall be covered with metal.

Tank towers erected within the fire limits shall be constructed entirely of non-combustible materials.

Location of Pumps and Boilers; Hose.

Section 267. Where pumps constituting a supply to wet standpipes are located in the lowest story of a building they shall be placed not less than two feet above the floor level, and boilers upon which pumps depend for steam shall be arranged so that flooding of fires under same will be impossible.

Hose sufficient to reach all parts of the floor shall be attached to each wet standpipe outlet in the building, and hose for roof-hydrant may be placed on rack on top floor near the scuttle leading to the roof. Hose shall be 1½ inches inside diameter, in 50-foot lengths, and provided with standard couplings (with lugs) at each end, all couplings to be of same hose-thread as that in use by the Fire Department.

Hose shall be approved cotton rubber-lined, made under specifications recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Each line of hose shall be provided with washers at both ends and be fitted with play pipe or nozzle of Underwriter pattern, having handles at the base and with discharge outlet not less than five-eights of an inch in diameter. One spanner shall be located at each hose connection throughout the building.

Elevator Service.

Section 268. In every building exceeding one hundred feet in height at least one passenger elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department during all hours of the day and night, including holidays and Sundays.

Auxiliary Fire Appliances.

Section 269. All existing buildings and those hereafter erected exceeding one hundred feet in height shall be provided with such auxiliary fire apparatus and appliances as wrenches, spanners, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes and pails as may be required by the Chief of the Fire Department; all of said apparatus to conform in design to those in use by the Fire Department.—*Sections* 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280 and 281 *repealed by Ordinance No.* 2350 (*New Series*), *approved July* 3, 1913.

Ordinance No. 2350 (New Series), repealed by Ordinance No. 2582 (New Series), approved January 9, 1914, following:

ORDINANCE NO. 2582 (New Series).

Approved January 9, 1914.

Regulating the Installation, Construction, Operation and Inspection of Electrical Wires, Fixtures, Appliances and Apparatus In, On or About Buildings or Other Structures in the City and County of San Francisco, Fixing a Standard Therefor, Providing for the Granting of Permits to Master Electricians and Fixture Men and for the Revocation Thereof; and Providing for the Condemnation of Electrical Work, Installation, Fixtures or Apparatus not in Conformity Herewith and Forbidding the Furnishing of Electrical Current to Said Condemned Electrical Installation and Fixing Penalties Therefor.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section A. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of placing, installing, erecting or contracting to place, install or erect any electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus or construction in or on buildings or other structures shall, before commencing or performing any such work or installation pay such license fee as may be prescribed by ordinance and appear in person, or by duly authorized agent, at the office of the Department of Electricity and, upon presentation of his said license, be entitled to the registration of his or their name and place of business in the said City and County of San Francisco as a Master Electrician or Electrical Fixture Man or both, and to a permit from said Department of Electricity to engage in the business of Master Electrician or Electrical Fixture Man, or both, in said City and County; provided that no such permit shall be granted for a longer period than the date of expiration of aforesaid license.

Section B. Every person, firm or corporation shall, before placing, installing or erecting any electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus or conductors or to electrically connect any electrical wires or conductors together or to any electrical machinery, in or on buildings or other structures, file with the Department of Electricity a written application for a permit to proceed with such work, the aforesaid application for permit shall be accompanied by a brief specification showing the kind and nature of the proposed electrical apparatus, wires, fixtures, appliances or construction and the location and description of the premises wherein the work or installation is to be performed. Said permit shall be conspicuously posted on the

premises wherein said electrical work or installation is being done; provided, however, that no such permit to proceed with such work or installation shall be issued by the Department of Electricity to any person, firm or corporation or individual that has not received a permit to do business either as a Master Electrician or a Fixture Man in conformity with the terms of this Ordinance.

Section C. It shall be unlawful to conceal, or cause to be concealed, any wires, apparatus, appliances or construction, in or on any buildings or other structures before same has been inspected by the Chief of the Department of Electricity, or his authorized representative, and his approval posted on the building or other structure wherein same is installed.

Section D. Every person, firm or corporation placing, installing or erecting any electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus or construction, or electrically connecting any electrical wires or conductors together, or to any electrical machinery, in or on buildings, or other structures, shall notify the Chief of the Department of Electricity when same is completed. The Chief of the Department of Electricity, or his authorized representative, shall inspect the same, and if in compliance with all ordinances shall issue to the said person, firm or corporation a certificate of approval. Said certificate shall contain the date of inspection and in concise terms specify the electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus or construction thus approved.

Said certificate of approval shall be issued for the installation or erection of the wires, apparatus or fixtures for which a permit has been issued.

No current shall be turned into such installation until certificate be issued; nor shall any change, alteration or extension be made in the wiring of the building without notifying the said Chief and securing a permit therefor.

Section E. The failure, neglect or refusal on the part of any person, firm or corporation, for the period of ten days after receipt of a notification so to do in writing, by the Chief of the Department of Electricity, to correct, obviate or remove any fault, error or deficiency in placing, installing, erecting any electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus or construction, or in electrically connecting any electric wires or conductors together or to any electrical machinery, appliances, apparatus or fixtures in or on any building or structure in the City and County of San Francisco to conform with the provisions of all Ordinances of this City and County and in all other respects to conform with the best known general standard existing at such time shall be deemed sufficient cause for the Chief of the Department of Electricity to revoke the offending party's permit to transact the business of Master Electrician or Fixture Man until such faults, errors or deficiencies are corrected, as hereinabove set forth.

Section F. Any corporation, copartnership, association or individual, or agent thereof, owning, operating or in the possession of any building or other structure within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco shall permit the Inspector of the Department of Electricity to enter such plant or premises as often as shall be deemed necessary by the Chief of the Department of Electricity for the purpose of inspecting the electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, apparatus, construction or equipment in or about said plant, building or other structures, and it shall be unlawful for any occupant or owner of premises where any electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus, construction or equipment are used, or any person whatever to prevent or interfere with any Inspector in the discharge of his duties under this Ordinance; provided, however, that the said Inspector shall, upon the request of the owner or occupant of said premises, exhibit his authority to make such inspection, which shall be signed by the Chief of the Department of Electricity. Should the Chief of the Department of Electricity or any Inspector thereof find the installation of any electrical wiring, fixtures, apparatus, appliances, construction or equipment to be defective or not in accordance with the provisions of any Ordinance or the standard fixed herein, the same

shall be condemned and the use thereof forbidden until the same be corrected. Upon the failure of any such corporation, co-partnership, association, individual or agent thereof owning or leasing any building or structure in the City and County of San Francisco to correct such defective and condemned electrical wiring, fixtures, apparatus, appliances, construction or equipment for a period of six days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Chief of the Department of Electricity so to do, which notice shall specify in detail the corrections to be made, the said Chief of the Department of Electricity shall forthwith direct the corporation, co-partnership, association or individual, or agent thereof, supplying the electrical power for said connection to disconnect the same, and it shall be unlawful for any corporation, co-partnership association or individual, or agent thereof, furnishing electrical current to furnish or renew said power supply without permission from the Chief of the Department of Electricity.

Section G. All buildings or other structures wherein electrical wires are to be installed without the additional protection of a metallic armor the same may be installed by means of porcelain bushings where such wires pass at right angles to timbers, and where such wires are parallel with timbers they shall be supported on porcelain knobs; provided, however, that in no case shall a wire be nearer than one inch of the timbers. Where porcelain knobs and bushings are used the wire shall in all cases be treated as bare electrical wire and in no case shall the insulation of the wire proper be depended upon for perfect insulation. Where the use of non-metallic conduit is advisable nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent its use in connection with a knob and bushing installation.

Section H. In all cases where conductors for the carriage of electricity are required by law to be installed in metallic armor on the exterior of buildings or other structures (unless otherwise specifically provided for), or embedded in concrete, or for service wires in or on buildings, said conductors shall be installed in approved rigid iron conduit, the minimum wall thickness of which will be .100 inches and the minimum internal diameter .62 inches. Where said conductors are required to be installed in metallic armor in the interior of buildings and concealed (other than hereinabove set forth), said conductors may be installed in approved rigid iron conduit, or other approved armor, the material, weight and form of said other armor must be such as to afford under conditions likely to be met in practice, protection substantially equivalent in all respects to that afforded by unlined rigid conduit. Where the installation of conductors in the interior of buildings is exposed, and required by Ordinance to be installed in metallic armor, the same may be enclosed in approved rigid iron conduit, or other approved armor as hereinabove set forth; or where said installation is to be made on interior surfaces of buildings and is required by law to be installed in metallic armor the same may be installed either in rigid iron conduits or in any other approved armor as hereinabove in this section described, or in approved metal molding constructed of iron or steel with backing at least .050 inch in thickness and with capping not less than .040 inch in thickness and so constructed that when in place the raceway will be entirely closed, thoroughly galvanized or coated with an approved rust preventive both inside and out to prevent oxidation. In all cases the entire metallic systems shall be effectively and permanently grounded. No conduit, other armor or metal molding shall terminate other than in an approved and accessible metallic fitting and be continuous from fitting to fitting, and in all other respects to conform with the best known general standard existing at such time as installations are made.

Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to prevent the use of metal troughing in the outline wiring of Class "A," "B" or "C" buildings for lighting or decorating purposes only, or in or on the marquis of buildings, providing the same be constructed in a manner to afford protection against weather conditions and proof against moisture equivalent to that afforded by

rigid iron conduits and provided said troughing be constructed of metal of not less than 24 U. S. Gauge in weight and thickness, and thoroughly coated inside and outside with two coats of approved rust preventive.

Section I. No group of receptacles exceeding sixteen in number nor consuming more than six hundred and sixty watts shall be dependent on one cutout except decorative lighting systems, footlights, borders and proscenium sidelights in theatres, which shall not exceed thirty-two receptacles nor consume more than thirteen hundred and twenty watts.

Section J. Each and every electrical installation shall have a main service switch and cutout installed to control service connections.

The service switch in buildings having a tradesmen's entrance may be installed immediately within the door of said entrance and not more than six feet therefrom and not more than seven feet from floor. The switch and service cutout installed at this point must be enclosed in an approved iron cabinet provided with a hinged door upon which shall appear the words "Main service switch" in letters not less than one inch in height. In buildings not having entrances as described above, the main service switch and cutout may be installed in an approved iron cabinet located at a point immediately within the main entrance of the building. The cabinet must be provided with a hinged door, as described above. In any building, a main service switch and cutout operated by a remote control may be installed at the main switchboard, or at the meter board, and operated by a flush switch enclosed in a metal frame with a clear glass face not less than one-quarter inch thick, located in the main entrance. This switch must so operate and function the remote control switch as to disconnect the current. Wires from controlling switch to the service switch must be encased in rigid conduit. Where the lower floor of a building is occupied by stores, the entrance to the upper stories shall be considered the main entrance. Public hall lights, exit lights and elevator motors must be so installed as not to be controlled by main service switch. All meters in each electrical installation must be installed at the same location as the main service switch unless a fireproof meter room is provided for the meters.

Section K. In any building or other structure where more than six (6) electric meters are to be installed, the same shall be installed in a fireproof meter room, provided for under the General Building Laws and coverd by the building permit issued thereunder.

Section L. All wires hereafter installed in or on all buildings or other structures in the City and County of San Francisco except in dwellings and flats as the same are now or may hereafter be defined in the Building Law of the City and County of San Francisco, and used for the purpose of conducting electricity shall be enclosed in iron conduits or other armor as hereinabove set forth.

Section M. All electrical wires hereafter installed in or on all dwellings and flats as the same are now or may hereafter be defined in the Building Law of the City and County of San Francisco, shall be installed by means of porcelain knobs and bushings, except main service wires, which must be installed and enclosed in rigid iron conduits; provided, however, nothing in this section shall be so construed as in any way preventing the enclosing of all wires in iron conduits or other armor.

Section N. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as in any way to regulate the installation of any wires, fixtures, appliances, construction or equipment of any telephone, telegraph, district messenger, call bell systems, or the connecting or disconnecting of any current measuring device, and the same are hereby exempted from any of the foregoing provisions, excepting that approved cutouts or fuses must be provided where such wires enter or leave buildings.

Section O. Every corporation, co-partnership, association or individual, or agent thereof except fixture-men paying a license fee of one hundred ($100) dollars annually, placing or installing electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus, construction or equipment in, on or about any building or other structure, in the City and County of San Francisco, shall, before a certificate of inspection, as provided for in Section D of this Ordinance, is issued by the Department of Electricity for the said City and County, pay to the Department of Electricity for such inspection the following fees, viz.:

For each outlet at which current is controlled or issued for four lights or under	$0.05
For each fixture connection of four lights or less	.03
For each fixture connection of over four lights	.05
For each outlet at which current is controlled or is used for over four lights	.10
For one arc lamp	.50
For each additional arc lamp	.25
For each motor of 1 horsepower or less	.50
For each motor of more than 1 horsepower and not more than 3 horsepower	1.00
For each motor of more than 3 horsepower and not more than 8 horsepower	1.50
For each motor of more than 8 horsepower and not more than 15 horsepower	2.00
For each generator of 1 kilowatt or less	.50
For each motor of more than 15 horsepower	2.50
For each generator of more than 1 kilowatt and not more than 3 kilowatts	1.00
For each generator of more than 3 kilowatts and not more than 8 kilowatts	1.50
For each generator of more than 8 kilowatts and not more than 15 kilowatts	2.00
For each generator of more than 15 kilowatts	2.50

Provided, however, as a minimum, the total amount of any bill of fees to be charged shall not be less than fifty (50) cents.

Section P. When any corporation, co-partnership, association or individual, or agent thereof, after notice has been given in writing by the Chief of the Department of Electricity, shall be found to have intentionally or negligently violated any of the rules or regulations, established under this Ordinance, or when, through any such violation, by corporation, co-partnership, association or individual, or agent thereof, doing the work, it is necessary to make extra inspection of the work, there shall be charged said corporation, co-partnership, association or individual, or agent thereof, for such extra inspection made necessary on account of such violation a fee of not to exceed seventy-five (75) cents per hour for the time actually consumed by each Inspector making such inspection, and for the inspection of electrical wires, appliances, apparatus, construction or equipment, for which no fee is herein prescribed, and for the inspection of temporary installation for decorative advertising, theatrical or similar purposes there shall be charged to and paid by the corporation, co-partnership, association or individual, or agent thereof, installing such work, a fee not exceeding seventy-five (75) cents per hour for the time actually consumed by each Inspector making such inspection, previous to obtaining the necessary certificate of inspection as aforesaid.

Section Q. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Department of Electricity to turn all moneys received under this Ordinance into the Treasury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section R. This Ordinance shall not be construed to relieve from or lessen the responsibility of any person owning, operating or installing any

electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, apparatus, construction or equipment for damages to any one injured by any defect therein, nor shall the City and County, or any agent thereof, be held as assuming any such liability by reason of the inspection authorized herein or the certificate of inspection issued by the Department of Electricity.

Section S. The words "file with the Department of Electricity a written application for a permit to proceed with such work," as contained in Section B of this Ordinance, shall not apply to fixture-men as excepted in Section O, but such fixture-men shall, upon completion of a fixture installation, file with the Department of Electricity specifications showing the number of fixtures installed together with the number of lights thereon; also the location and description of the premises, and must request that inspection be made. The Chief of the Department of Electricity or his representative will inspect such fixture installations, and, if found to conform to all ordinances and the best known standard will issue to the person, firm or corporation filing the specifications, a certificate of approval.

Section T. Any person, firm, company or corporation that violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with, or that resists or opposes the execution of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every person, firm, company or corporation can be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day of such violation, disobedience, omission, neglect or refusal shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this section for each and every separate offense.

Section U. Ordinance No. 2350 (New Series) is hereby repealed.

Section V. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after March 1, 1914.

Temporary Sidewalks and Fences in Front of Buildings in Course of Construction—Sidewalks and Fences.

Section 282. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or cause to be erected, or to continue the erection of any building within the fire limits, or to cover the same with mastic or other coating or mortar, without first laying or causing to be laid, on half of the width of the sidewalk, a temporary or permanent sidewalk for the use of pedestrians, and without first erecting or causing to be erected a good and substantial fence, at least ten (10) feet high, inclosing the sidewalk, so as to protect pedestrians from brick, timber, mortar or debris falling from such building. Such sidewalk must be so constructed, and all building operations must be so conducted, that pedestrians shall have a free and unobstructed passage over at least the one-half of the official width of the sidewalk. No temporary sidewalk raised above or built beneath the official sidewalk grade shall be maintained or permitted to stand for a greater period than thirty (30) days from the date of the granting of the permit.

Protection of Pedestrians.

Section 283. Whenever buildings shall be erected or increased to over two stories in height, upon or along any street, the owner, builder or contractor constructing or repairing such building, shall have erected and maintained during such construction or repair a shed which shall extend over one-half of the sidewalk, which shed must 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 eighty-six 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 enclosure of wire netting of not over one-inch mesh, or of boards not less than three-fourths of an inch thick, placed not over one inch apart, well secured to uprights not less than two inches by four inches, fastened to planks or timbers, and resting on put-logs or thrust-outs. The said enclosure shall be carried up at least five feet above the level on which the workmen employed on said scaffold are working. The said thrust-outs shall be not less than three by ten spruce or pine, and shall be doubled or tripled, as may be required for the load to be carried, and they must be thoroughly braced and secured; or said timbers may be in one stick, if proportioned to the load. The flooring on thrust-outs and put-logs shall be tightly constructed with plank. 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 three-fourths inch mesh, properly secured on stout timbers. All such sheds and enclosures shall be subject to the inspection of the Board of Public Works. Should the owners, tenants or lessee of said adjoining building refuse to grant permission to have said roofs and skylights so protected, such refusal shall relieve the owner of the building in course of construction of any responsibility for damage done to the persons or property on or within the premises affected.

Section 284. Temporary Floors. A. Any building more than two stories high in the course of construction shall have the joists, beams or girders of each and every floor below the floor or level where any work is being done, or about to be done, covered with flooring laid close together, or with such other suitable material to protect workmen engaged in such building from falling through joists or girders, and from falling planks, bricks, rivets, tools, or any other substance whereby life and limb are endangered.

B. Such flooring shall not be removed until the same is replaced by the permanent flooring in such building.

C. It shall be the duty of the general contractor having charge of the erection of such building to provide for the flooring as herein required, or to make such arrangements as may be necessary with sub-contractors in order that the provisions of this Ordinance may be carried out.

D. It shall be the duty of the owner or the agent of the owner of such building to see that the general contractor or sub-contractors carry out the provisions of this Ordinance.

E. Should the general contractor or sub-contractors of such building fail to provide for the flooring of such building, as herein provided, then it shall be the duty of the owner or the agent of the owner of such building to see that the provisions of this Ordinance are carried out.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2614 (*New Series*), *approved February* 5, 1914.

The Construction of Scaffolds—Permit for Scaffolds.

Section 285. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, build or maintain, or cause to be erected, built or maintained, over or upon any building, any scaffolding without first obtaining the written permission of the Board of Public Works which permit shall state fully for what purpose said scaffolding is to be erected and used, and such scaffolding shall not be used for any purpose other than that designated in such permit. A general permit for the construction of a building shall carry with it the right to construct scaffolds.

Safety of Scaffolds.

Section 286. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, maintain, suspend, swing or use, or cause to be erected, maintained,

suspended, swung or used, any scaffold or staging, unless the same be of sufficient strength to support the weight placed thereon and of sufficient width to prevent any person working thereon or any materials placed thereon from falling.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to swing or suspend, or cause to be swung or suspended, from any overhead support or supports, any staging or scaffolding, more than twenty (20) feet above the ground or floor, unless the same shall have when in use a safety rail, rising at least thirty-four (34) inches above the level, and extending along the outer edge and across the ends of such staging or scaffolding, and unless the same shall be provided with braces sufficient to sustain the weight of a man's body, and to prevent said staging or scaffolding from swaying from the building or structure from which it is suspended.

Temporary Staging on Roofs.

Section 287. No temporary staging of any kind nor stand for observation purposes shall be constructed of wood upon the roof of any building.

Preparation of Mortar or Concrete—Where Prohibited.

Section 288. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to place or cause to be placed or maintain or cause to be maintained anywhere upon the surface of the roadway of any public street in this City and County paved with either bituminous rock, asphalt, or brick, or upon the surface of any improved sidewalk therein, either any lime, mortar or any concrete in a moist state, for any purpose whatsoever, or to mix or prepare the same upon such roadway or such sidewalk, unless such mortar or such concrete be placed, mixed or prepared in a tight box or upon a close-fitted platform or bed constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

The provisions of this section, however, shall not be applicable to the placing, maintaining, mixing or preparing of concrete upon the roadway of a public street intended solely for use in necessary street work, provided that the same be not maintained thereon for a period of time exceeding forty-eight hours, under such regulations as the Board of Public Works may prescribe, and, further provided, that all debris, dirt or other material resulting from or produced by such use be completely removed from such roadway thereafter.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 2379 (New Series), approved July 17, 1913.*

Numbering of Buildings—When Completed to Be Numbered.

Section 289. Every person, firm or corporation owning any building, or the agent thereof, must within two weeks after the completion or occupation of such building, place, or cause to be placed, on or over the door or gate used as an entrance to such building, or adjacent to such door or gate so as to be readily seen from the street the appropriate number of such building, as herein specified.

Entrances to Be Numbered.

Section 290. All entrances from streets to buildings, or to separate apartments in buildings, shall be numbered, and it shall be unlawful for any person, whether owner or occupant of the building or any apartment therein, to place, maintain or allow to remain thereon any number other than the one required by this Ordinance. The number placed upon any entrance shall be of a different color from the background upon which it is placed, and each figure of such number shall be at least one and three-quarters inches in height and of proportionate width.

All numbers must be made of substantial and permanent material and must be so placed or affixed as not to be easily effaced or removed.

Method of Numbering.

Section 291. Market street shall be the starting point for the numbers of all buildings fronting on the streets beginning thereat and running therefrom in any direction. On Webster, Fillmore, Steiner, Pierce, Scott, Divisadero, Broderick, Baker and Lyon streets and Central avenue, and streets in the Sunnyside, Lakeview, Railroad Homestead and City Land Association tracts, the numbering shall begin at their southerly ends and proceed toward the north. On all streets having a northerly and southerly course, or diverging less than forty-five (45) degrees from a northerly and southerly course, and not otherwise provided for, the numbering shall begin at their northerly ends and proceed toward the south. On all streets except as hereinafter provided having an easterly and westerly course, or diverging less than forty-five (45) degrees from an easterly and westerly course, the numbering shall begin at their easterly ends and proceed toward the west. Provided, that on streets lying south of Army street and running from Mission in an easterly or southerly direction, and also on Bernal avenue, Montezuma and Aztec streets, Esmeralda avenue, and on streets in Gift Maps 1 and 2, the numbering shall start at their westerly ends and proceed toward the east. On all intermediate or subdivision streets the numbering shall commence where the streets begin and proceed in the same direction as the numbering on the principal streets between which they lie.

Section 292. On all streets the numbers on the right hand side, starting from the point of beginning, shall be even numbers, and the numbers on the left hand side shall be odd numbers; provided, that on all streets lying west of Central avenue and Presidio avenue, but not including the former, and having a northerly and southerly course, the numbers on the right hand side, starting from the point of beginning, shall be odd numbers and the numbers on the left hand side be even numbers.

Section 293. One hundred numbers, or as many thereof as may be necessary, shall be allotted to the property frontage in each block between two main streets, the number 100 being the first number on the right hand side, and the number 101 being the first number on the left hand side of the second block of all streets, except those lying west of Central avenue and Presidio avenue, but not including the former. The succeeding hundreds shall be allotted in similar manner consecutively to each succeeding block; provided, however, that on Mission, Natoma, Howard, Folsom, Harrison, Bryant, Jackson, Pacific, Broadway, Vallejo, Green, Union, Francisco, Bay and Webster streets, and on Central avenue one hundred numbers shall be allotted to the first two blocks. One hundred numbers shall also be allotted on Divisadero street between Waller and Page streets. It is further provided that when the length of a block exceeds 850 feet, except on Market street, two hundred numbers shall be allotted to such block.

For the purpose of preserving uniformity in the numbering along Market street, so that the numbers on both sides of said street shall conform as nearly as possible, fifty even numbers shall be allotted to each of the following apportionments of frontage along the northerly side of Market street: Between the westerly line of Spear street produced northerly and easterly line of Drumm street, between Battery and Montgomery streets, between Kearny and Stockton streets, between Powell and Taylor streets, and between Jones street and Marshall square.

Fifty odd numbers shall be allotted to each of the following apportionments of frontage along the southerly side of Market street: Between East and Spear streets, between Twelfth and Valencia streets, between Guerrero and Dolores streets, between Dolores and Church streets and between Church and Sanchez streets.

When any street fails in its course to traverse certain blocks one hundred numbers shall be allotted to each block not traversed, in the same manner as if the street were continuous. When any street is intersected on its

opposite sides by different streets, the hundreds on one side shall be made to correspond as closely as possible to the hundreds on the opposite side by allotting only twenty-five numbers even or odd, as the case may require, to the side on which the blocks are shorter.

One number shall be allowed for each one-fiftieth of the frontage of each block, between two main streets, except in blocks having a frontage of less than four hundred feet, where the allowance shall be made on the basis of one number to every eight feet of frontage.

Renumbering.

Section 294. Nothing in this Ordinance shall authorize the Board of Public Works to renumber any block which is now uniformly numbered in accordance with any previous Ordinance, unless such renumbering is made necessary by the construction or alteration of buildings, whereby the number of entrances to buildings on such block has been so increased as to prevent consecutive numbering without confusion.

Notice to Be Given.

Section 295. It is hereby made a duty of the Board of Public Works, whenever it has knowledge of any violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance relating to the numbering of buildings, to give notice thereof to the owner, or, if he cannot be found, to the occupant of the premises where the violation occurs; and if, after two weeks, the cause of complaint has not been removed, to have the penalty provided in this Ordinance enforced.

Temporary Retention of Old Numbers.

Section 296. Whenever any property owner has been notified to change the numbers of his building the old numbers may be temporarily retained, in addition to the new numbers; provided, however, that in no case shall such old numbers be retained for a period longer than sixty (60) days after the official notice to change the same.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Removal of Paint from Buildings.

Section 297. It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation to undertake the removal of paint from any wooden building or other structure by the process of burning without first having given the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at least three (3) days' written notice of intention to perform said work, and without having secured permission from said engineer as a precaution against fires and conflagrations which might arise from the careless performance of said work.

Board of Public Works to Stop Construction of Certain Buildings.

Section 298. The Board of Public Works shall have the power to stop the construction of any building or the making of any alteration or repairs to any building when the same is done in a reckless or careless manner, or in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and to order in writing or verbally any and all persons in any way or manner whatever engaged in so constructing, altering or repairing any such building, to stop and desist therefrom, and the person or persons so ordered shall immediately comply therewith.

Unsafe Constructions.

Section 299. Whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Public Works, any building, or any portion thereof, or any appurtenance thereto, or any

structure, or any chimney, smokestack, stove, oven, furnace or thing connected with any building or upon any premises or place is dangerous, defective or unsafe, the said Board shall notify the owner thereof and shall order and cause the same to be torn down, altered, repaired or rebuilt, or such work to be done thereon as the said Board deems necessary to render the same safe.

Inspectors' Right to Enter Buildings.

Section 300. The Architect and Inspectors of the Board of Public Works and of the Department of Health, so far as may be necessary for the performance of their duties, shall have the right to enter any new or unoccupied building, or any building under construction, repair, alteration or removal, or any building alleged to be unsafe, or a menace to life and limb, upon showing their badge of office.

Section 301. Ordinance No. 31 (New Series), known as "The Building Law" of the City and County of San Francisco, and entitled "Regulating the construction, erection, enlargement, raising, alteration, repair, removal, maintenance, use and height of buildings; regulating character and use of materials in and for buildings; establishing fire limits and repealing all ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance," and New Series Ordinances numbered 46, 53, 66, 68, 102, 123, 124, 133, 190, 196, 269, 284, 289, 293, 294, 313, 323, 343, 364, 367, 368, 377, 381, 382, 383, 393, 394, 395, 396, 423, 437, 438, 439, 447, 448, 487, 488, 489, 555, 573 and 679 amending said Ordinance No. 31 (New Series), all other Ordinances amendatory thereof and all Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, but this Ordinance shall not be held to apply to or to regulate the erection or alteration of any building the permit for which has heretofore been given, but such building may be completed under the regulations in force at the time such permit was given.

Penalty.

Section 302. Any person, firm, company or corporation that violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with, or that resists or opposes the execution of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every such person, firm, company or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day such violation, disobedience, omission, neglect or refusal shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this section for each and every separate offense; and any builder or contractor who shall construct any building in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and any architect having charge of such building, who shall permit it to be so constructed, shall be liable to the penalties provided and imposed by this section.

ORDINANCE NO. 1139. (New Series.)

Approved April 12, 1910.

Providing for the Removal Not Later Than May 1st, 1911, of All the Buildings Erected Since April 18, 1906, Within the City and County of San Francisco in Violation of the Building Laws and Ordinances of Said City and County of San Francisco; Requiring the Board of Public Works to Serve Notice Hereof on all Owners of Property Affected Hereby, and Providing Penalties for Violation Hereof.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All buildings and structures erected previous to the passage of this Ordinance and subsequent to April 18, 1906, within the City and

County of San Francisco, in violation of and contrary to the laws and Ordinances of said City and County of San Francisco, are hereby ordered demolished or removed on or before May 1, 1911.

Section 2. The Board of Public Works is hereby directed to forthwith serve notice upon all owners and lessees or agents of owners or lessees of property affected by the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 3. It is hereby made the duty of the Board of Public Works to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance, and said Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to demolish or remove any building or structure affected by this Ordinance upon the failure of the owner or agent of the owner thereof to comply with the terms of this Ordinance, and the cost of said demolition or removal shall constitute a first lien on said building or structure and the material thereof.

Section 4. Any person, company, corporation or association, or any officer or agent of any person, company or corporation, failing to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. Ordinance No. 333 (New Series), approved January 9, 1908, is hereby repealed.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1510 (New Series).

Approved March 21, 1911.

Regulating the Installation and Operation of All Electrical Apparatus and Appliances Used in the Conduct, Operation and Maintenance of Moving Picture Exhibitions in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All electrical appliances and apparatus used in connection with or necessary for the operation of moving picture exhibitions, shall, with the exception of that provision relating to and restricting the use of motors for the purpose of operating moving picture machines, be in conformity with the rules and regulations set forth in what is known as "National Electrical Code," said code being rules and requirements for the installation of electrical wiring and apparatus for electric light, heat and power, as the same are now established, and the said rules and regulations, together with amendments and changes made therein from time to time, and also any rules and regulations now established or that may be made from time to time by the Department of Electricity of the City and County of San Francisco, are hereby adopted and approved.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to install, cause or permit to be installed, or operate any motor or other device to operate a moving picture machine until a permit in writing therefor has first been granted by the Chief of the Department of Electricity, said permit to be posted in a conspicuous place in the operating room where said motor is being used, provided said permit shall be granted in all cases where the installation of the motor and the wiring thereof shall conform to all the ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 3. Permits to operate a moving picture machine with the aid of a motor shall be issued in the name of the owner or owners, shall not be transferable and may be revoked by the Chief of the Department of Electricity for any of the following reasons:

A. Failure of the person, firm, corporation or association to whom the permit is issued to maintain the electrical appliances and apparatus at a standard as required by the "National Electrical Code" and the Department of Electricity.

B. Failure of the person, firm, corporation or association to remedy within five (5) days any complaint on the electrical appliances and apparatus within or about the premises in which the moving picture exhibition is given.

C. Violation of the rules of the Department of Electricity of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to keep locked during the hours in which a moving picture exhibition is open to the public the door or entrance to the booth or room within which the moving picture machine is operated.

Section 5. A. The operator must familiarize himself with the use of all the devices installed for the operation of the electric current in the operating room and the closing of all openings from the operating room into the main auditorium, and must see that all of these devices are kept in perfect working order.

B. No waste paper, newspapers, old cloths, rags or anything of an inflammable character will be permitted in the operating room, provided, however, that this section shall not be interpreted to govern inflammable film when same are in course of operation or enclosed in an approved metal box.

C. The walls and floor of the operating room must at all times be kept clean, and no dust, dirt or other rubbish should be allowed to accumulate.

D. Waste or wiping rags will not be permitted in the operating room unless kept in an approved metal box.

E. An approved metal can or metal bucket, partially filled with water, must be placed in each operating room for the reception of waste carbon.

F. The operating room must not be used as a storeroom, and no material whatsoever other than that required for the immediate operation shall be kept therein.

G. Under no circumstances shall the operator leave the operating room while a picture, slide or transparency is being exhibited, nor leave the operating room during an intermission, without first having disconnected the current from the arc lamp of the moving picture machine.

H. Burnt-out fuses must not be refilled or used, and no other fuses than Standard Fuses, approved by the "National Electrical Code" shall be used.

I. Approved protective devices, namely, fireguards, to protect open film coming from upper magazine and fireguards to protect open film coming into the receiving magazine, as well as automatic drop shutter to cover the aperture plate on the gate of all moving picture machines must be provided.

J. It shall be unlawful for any person who is not at least twenty-one (21) years of age to operate a moving picture machine by motor in any place of public assemblage.

K. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to employ for the purpose of operating a moving picture machine by motor in a place of public assemblage any person who is not at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

L. It shall be incumbent upon the owner of any place of public assemblage in which moving pictures are exhibited, or his, or its representatives, to visit the operating room at least once a week to see that the requirements of this Ordinance relative to the condition of the room are carried out, failure to do so placing the responsibility upon the employer or his or its representatives.

Section 6. Any person or persons, firm, corporation or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than five (5) dollars or more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. All orders or ordinances or parts of orders or ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1543. (New Series.)

Approved April 25, 1911.

Providing for the Lighting of Places of Amusement Where Moving Pictures Are Exhibited.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All places of amusement wherein moving pictures are exhibited for public entertainment and where an admission fee is charged shall during the hours that the same be open to the public be kept lighted and illuminated in an amount of light equal to the light diffused or radiated from six thirty-two candle power incandescent lights at a voltage of one hundred and ten, with a resistance of four hundred and forty ohms per lamp, in a room containing twelve hundred and fifty square feet of floor surface; provided, that in all such places of amusement hereafter to be constructed, erected or altered, said incandescent lamps shall be set at a distance apart of not less than seven feet.

Section 2. Nothing herein contained shall require the use of electricity for the purpose of illumination, the reference to the same being but for the purpose of establishing the amount of light necessary in a room containing the number of square feet above set forth. If any place of amusement of the character above set forth contains less than twelve hundred and fifty square feet of floor surface, then the amount of light but not the degree of light may be reduced accordingly. If said places contain more than twelve hundred and fifty square feet, the amount but not the degree of light shall be increased accordingly.

Section 3. Every person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 990. (New Series.)

Approved December 22, 1909.

Regulating the Installation and Maintenance of Wires Used for the Carriage of Electricity for Light, Power, Telephone, Telegraph, Messenger, or Signal Service, Installed in Buildings Within the Fire Limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All wires hereafter installed in or on buildings or other structures within the fire limits of the City and County of San Francisco, and used for conducting electricity, shall be enclosed as thus installed in "National Code Conduit," or other approved armored conductors; provided, however, that such wires when used for telephone, telegraph, district messenger, call bell or similar systems, are exempted from the foregoing provisions.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall not prohibit temporary installations of other methods of electrical construction for decorative or display purposes, and the Department of Electricity is authorized to grant special permission for such temporary installations for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation, at any time installing wires in violation of the provisions of the foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00), or be imprisoned in the County Jail for not to exceed six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances which conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force 60 days after the date of its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 290. (New Series.)

Approved October 16, 1907.

Prescribing the Procedure Under and by Which Municipal Buildings Shall Be Constructed and Authorizations Made for the Expenditure of Money to Defray the Cost of Such Construction.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any department of the municipal government deems it necessary that a new building shall be constructed for the use of such department, the Board of Commissioners having the management of such department shall adopt a resolution declaring such necessity and in general terms describe the character of the building required, and state the site upon which the same is to be erected. Such resolution shall be delivered to the Board of Public Works and upon the receipt thereof the said Board of Public Works shall cause to be made an estimate of the probable cost of the building required. When such estimate shall have been made the Board of Public Works shall transmit to the Board of Supervisors a general description of such proposed new building and said estimate of cost, together with a request that said Board of Supervisors appropriate and set aside a sum stated to defray the cost of the preparation of plans and specifications for such proposed new building.

Section 2. Upon the appropriation and authorization for the expenditure of said sum for the preparations of plans and specifications the Board of Public Works shall forthwith proceed to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for such proposed new building, and when the same shall have been completed shall transmit the same to the department for whose use the same is designed. Such department may adopt said plans and specifications or may suggest such changes or modifications as may be deemed proper. Any suggested changes or modifications may be made by the Board of Public Works until such plans and specifications are satisfactory to the department requiring the building, and when so satisfactory, shall be approved.

Section 3. Upon such approval said plans and specifications shall be transmitted to the Board of Supervisors for its approval, and upon such approval being given, the Board of Supervisors shall authorize the expenditure of the sum necessary for the preparation of detailed plans and drawings and necessary supervision of the work of construction, which (including the cost of the perparation of the contract, plans and specifications) shall not exceed five per centum of the entire cost of the building to be constructed, and shall also authorize the expenditure of the sum necessary for its construction, and authorize the Board of Public Works to enter into a contract for such construction.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2269. (New Series.)

Approved May 12, 1913.

Authorizing the Board of Public Works in Its Discretion to Obtain Plans, Drawings, Specifications and Details for the Erection of Public Buildings to Be Erected Under the Supervision and Direction of the Board of Public Works from Architects, and Providing for the Compensation of Such Architects, and Repealing Ordinance No. 291 (New Series), Approved October 16, 1907, Entitled "Confirming Certain Powers Granted by Section 3 and Subdivision 9 of Section 9 of Chapter 1 of Article VI of the Charter of the City and County to the Board of Public Works, and Prescribing How and by Whom Certain Duties Are to Be Performed in Respect to the Construction and Repair of Public Buildings and the Compensation to Be Paid for Services Rendered Under the Provisions of This Ordinance and Repealing Ordinance No. 49 (New Series), Amendatory Thereof.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized in its discretion to obtain plans, drawings. specifications and details for the erection of public buildings for the City and County of San Francisco to be erected under the supervision and direction of the Board of Public Works and for that purpose to engage the services of architects either by selection or by competition. The method of competition, in case the architects for the purpose herein specified are selected by competition, shall be determined by the Board of Public Works. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to pay for the preparation of detailed plans and drawings and necessary supervision of the work of construction, a sum which (including the cost of the preparation of the contract, plans and specifications) shall not exceed six per centum of the entire cost of the building to be constructed. The Board of Public Works shall retain such supervision of the plans and specifications for and of the construction of such public buildings as said Board of Public Works shall deem necessary and proper. The Board of Public Works is hereby further authorized to enter into a contract or contracts with architects for the purpose of engaging the services herein contemplated.

Section 2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed as preventing. the Board of Public Works from appointing a City Architect or such persons as said Board of Public Works may deem necessary to perform architectural services for the City and County of San Francisco or to inspect and supervise the construction of public buildings, the intent and purpose of this Ordinance being to place in the discretion of the Board of Public Works the manner and method of obtaining plans and specifications for public buildings and the supervision of the construction thereof.

Section 3. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. Ordinance No. 291 (New Series), approved October 16, 1907, and Ordinance No. 49 (New Series), amendatory thereof, are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall be in force and effect immediately.

STATE TENEMENT HOUSE LAW

Approved May 29, 1915.

["The State Tenement House Law" is herewith published as a matter of convenience, inasmuch as it has been incorporated in the municipal law governing building construction in San Francisco by Section 190 of "The Building Law."]

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act to Regulate the Building and Occupancy of Tenement Houses in Incorporated Towns, Incorporated Cities, and Cities and Counties, and to Provide Penalties for the Violation Thereof and Repealing an Act Entitled 'An Act to Regulate the Building and Occupancy of Tenement Houses in Incorporated Towns, Incorporated Cities, and Cities and Counties, and to Provide Penalties for the Violation Thereof,' Approved April 16, 1909, Statutes of California of 1909, Page 948," and Approved April 10, 1911, Statutes of California of 1911, Page 860, and Approved June 13, 1913, Statutes of California, 1913, Page 737.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, approved April 16, 1909, statutes of California of 1909, page 948," and approved April 10, 1911 statutes of California of 1911, page 860, and approved June 13, 1913, statutes of California, 1913, page 737, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the tenement house act and its provisions shall apply to all incorporated towns, incorporated cities, cities and counties in the State of California. It shall be the duty of the department of health of incorporated towns, incorporated cities and cities and counties to enforce all the provisions of this act; provided, however, that incorporated towns, incorporated cities, cities and counties in the State of California shall have and are hereby given authority to designate and charge by ordinance, any other department than the department of health with the enforcement of this act or any portion thereof; provided, that the department of health of incorporated towns, incorporated cities and cities and counties shall always have supervision over and shall enforce the provisions of this act relating to sanitation, ventilation and health in all tenement buildings not in course of actual construction or alteration, and shall issue the permit hereinafter mentioned, entitled "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction." In the event that an incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county shall by municipal ordinance designate another and different department than the department of health to enforce the provisions of this act or any of them which by the provisions of this act may by such ordinance be transferred to the control of another department than the department of health all powers not so transferred shall be and remain in the department of health; provided, however, that the commission of immigration and housing of California shall enforce the provisions of this act which do not deal with actual construction of tenement houses in all incorporated towns, incorporated cities, cities and counties in the State of California whenever said commission finds or discovers a violation or violations of the provisions of this act and notifies the local department of health in

writing of such violation, or violations, and said local department of health does not, within thirty days thereafter, enforce this act in the instances specified in said written notice; provided, however, that the said commission of immigration and housing of California shall enforce the act only in the instances specified in said written notice.

Section 2. For the purpose of this act certain words and phrases are defined as follows:

A tenement house is any house or building, or portion thereof, of more than one story, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of four families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by three families so living and cooking, and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or some or any of them.

Provided, that a building of not more than two stories in height, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of not more than four families living independently of each other, and so constructed that each section is arranged to be occupied as the home or residence of a separate family and each section having an entirely independent and separate entrance and stairway from the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor of said building and with no room, hall, bath room, water closet, kitchen or other convenience used in common by two or more families occupying said building, shall not come within the definition of a tenement house contained in this act.

An "apartment" in a tenement house is a room or a suite of rooms which is occupied, or is intended or designed to be occupied as a family domicile.

A "yard" is an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a tenement house, situated in the rear of said tenement house; provided, that in case of a corner lot the yard may be placed in the rear of either frontage.

A "court" is an open, unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a tenement house. A court not extending to the street or yard is an inner court. A court extending to the street or yard and bounded on three sides by a tenement house on the same lot is an outer court. If it extends to the street it is a street court. If it extends to the yard it is a yard court. If it extends from the street to the yard it is a street-to-yard court. A court bounded on one side and both ends by a tenement house and on the remaining side by a lot line is a "lot-line" court.

A "court" bounded on one side and one end by a tenement house and on the remaining side by lot line and the remaining end open to the street or yard is a lot line outer court.

A "shaft" includes exterior and interior shafts, whether for air, light, elevator, dumbwaiter, or any other purpose. A vent shaft is one used solely to ventilate or light a water-closet compartment or bathroom.

A "public hall" is a hall, corridor or passageway not within an apartment.

A "private hall" is a hall, passageway, corridor or vestibule within an apartment.

A "stair hall" includes the stairs, stair landings and those portions of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance hall and roof.

A "basement" is a story partly below the level of the curb, the ceiling of which is not less than seven feet above the curb level.

A "cellar" is any story partly or wholly below the level of the curb, the ceiling of which is less than seven feet above the curb level.

A fireproof tenement house is one the walls of which are constructed of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible material, and in which there are no wooden beams or lintels, and in which the floors, roofs, stair halls and public halls are built entirely of brick, stone, iron, or other hard incombustible material, and in which no woodwork or other inflammable material is used in any of the partitions, furrings or ceilings. But this definition shall not be construed as prohibiting elsewhere than in the stair halls or entrance halls, the use of

wooden flooring on top of the fireproof floors or the use of wooden sleepers, nor as prohibiting wooden handrails, and hardwood treads.

A "wooden tenement" is a tenement of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof are of wood. Wooden buildings covered with metal, plaster, terra cotta, or veneered with masonry are wooden structures.

For the purpose of this act the greatest horizontal linear dimension of any building shall be its length and the next greatest horizontal linear dimension its width.

The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the main front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof beams in case of flat roofs, and for high-pitched roofs the average height of the gable shall be taken as the highest point of the building.

For a building erected upon a street corner, the measurements shall be taken from the curb level opposite the center of either front.

When the ground upon which the walls of a structure are built is above the street level, the average level for the ground adjoining the walls may be taken instead of the curb level for the height of such structure.

Section 3. A building not erected for use as a tenement house, if hereafter altered or converted to such use, shall thereupon become subject to all of the provisions of this act affecting tenement houses hereafter erected.

Section 4. No tenement house shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this act. If any tenement house or any part thereof be erected, altered or occupied contrary to law, such tenement house shall be deemed an unlawful structure, and the department of health or the department charged with the enforcement of this act may cause such building to be vacated, and such building shall not again be occupied until it or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform with the law.

Section 5. No tenement house hereafter erected shall occupy more than ninety per cent of a corner lot or more than seventy-five per cent of any other lot, except as otherwise provided in this act; provided, that the space occupied by open iron fire escapes erected and constructed according to law shall not be deemed a part of the lot occupied, but that the space occupied by fireproof stairs, and by vent shafts thirty-two square feet or less in area, shall be considered as part of the lot occupied. For the purposes of this section the measurements may be taken at the level of the second tier of beams (the second floor level), except where rooms on the ground floor are to be used for sleeping apartments.

Section 6. By corner lot is meant a lot situated at the junction of two streets, or of a street and public alley or other public thoroughfare or public park, not less than sixteen feet in width. Any portion of the width of such lot distant more than fifty feet from such junction shall not be regarded as part of a corner lot, but shall be subject to the provisions of this act respecting other than corner lots. Where, in any corner lot, the two frontages are of unequal length, either street frontage may be taken as the width of the lot. Street frontage alone and not alley frontage shall be considered in determining such lesser frontage.

Section 7. The height of no tenement house hereafter erected shall by more than one-half exceed the width of the widest street upon which it stands.

Section 8. Behind every tenement house hereafter erected, there shall be a yard extending across the entire width of the lot and at every point open from the ground to the sky, unobstructed, except that open iron fire escapes may project not over four feet from the rear line of the house. The depth of said yard, measured from the extreme rear wall of the house toward the rear line of the lot, shall be as provided in the following sections:

Section 9. Except upon a corner lot, as provided in section ten, or upon a lot running through from street to street or street to public alley, or public

park as provided in section eleven, the depth of the yard behind every tenement house hereafter erected sixty feet in height shall not be less than twelve feet in every part. Said yard shall be increased in depth two feet for every additional twelve feet in height of the building or fraction thereof, and may be decreased in depth one foot for every twelve feet in height of the building less than sixty feet; but it shall never be less than ten feet in depth in every part.

In the event that two tenement houses or a tenement house and another structure of more than one story in height are constructed or erected upon the same lot, then and in that event the full yard space as set forth in this section shall be provided for each of such buildings. In no case shall two buildings of more than one story in height abut upon the yard of a width as herein provided for a single tenement house.

To determine the depth of yard as described in this section, the measurement shall be taken of the rear wall of such tenement house abutting on said yard and from the top of such wall to the level of the floor of the yard at such rear wall.

Section 10. The depth of the yard behind every tenement house hereafter erected upon a corner lot shall be not less than ten feet in every part and at every point open and unobstructed from the level of the second tier of beams (the second floor level); provided, that where any such lot is less than one hundred feet in depth the depth of the yard be not less than ten per centum of the greatest depth of such lot, but shall never be less than five feet in every part, nor less than the minimum width of an outer court on the lot line as prescribed by this act. If rooms on the ground floor are used as sleeping apartments the yard shall be taken from the ground up. When a corner lot is more than fifty feet in width, the yard for that portion in excess of fifty feet shall conform to the provisions of section nine of this act.

Section 11. Whenever a tenement house is hereafter erected upon a lot which runs through from one street to another street or public alley or public park and said lot is not more than one hundred and fifty feet in depth one-half of the width of the street or alley upon which the yard abuts may be included in the depth of the yard required by sections nine and ten, but said one-half not to exceed in width the depth of the yard for such lot provided in sections nine and ten; provided, that on such lot no tenement house hereafter erected shall occupy more than ninety per centum of a corner lot, or more than seventy-five per centum of any other lot.

One-half the width of the rear street or public alley or public park, immediately behind said lot, may be included in the portion of lot that is left uncovered in computing the percentage; provided, that whenever said one-half the width of said rear street, or public alley or public park equals or exceeds the depth of yard required in section ten, if the lot be a corner lot, or in section nine, if the lot be not a corner lot, only such portion of such street, or public alley or public park may be included in computing the percentage to be left uncovered as will equal the depth of yard required for said lot.

When one-half the width of such rear street, or public alley or public park is less than the depth of the yard required for such lot by the provisions of sections nine and ten it may be included in computing the percentage of the lot to remain uncovered.

If a lot is surrounded upon its four sides by streets or streets and public alleys twenty feet or more wide or public parks over twenty-four feet wide, the provisions relating to yards in sections eight, nine, ten and eleven need not be complied with; provided, that the tenement house to be constructed on such lot does not occupy more than seventy-five per centum of the lot and contains an outer court at least eighty feet deep and of a width twice as great as the depth prescribed for yards in section nine, and open to one of the surrounding streets, public alleys, or public parks; provided, that said

outer court shall not be required to be of a depth which shall leave less than fifty feet between the rear line of said court and the line of said lot immediately behind said court.

Section 12. No court or vent shaft of a tenement house hereafter erected shall be covered by a roof or skylight, but every such vent shaft or court shall be at every point open from at least two feet above the floor of the lowest apartment abutting upon such vent shaft or court to the sky, unobstructed, except that open iron fire escapes, as required by law, or by ordinances or regulations of incorporated towns, incorporated cities or cities and counties, may project into the court, but not more than four feet from the wall of the house. All courts in tenement houses hereafter erected shall conform to the requirements of the following sections.

Except that recesses may be built on the street or yard or a court, provided the depth of same is no greater than the width and that their area be not counted in computing the area of the court.

Section 13. The outer courts of all tenement houses hereafter erected shall have not less than the following minimum widths nor more than the following maximum lengths:

Building.	Least width.	Maximum length.
2 stories	4 feet	16 feet
3 stories	4 feet 6 inches	25 feet
4 stories	5 feet 6 inches	30 feet
5 stories	6 feet	35 feet
6 stories	8 feet	35 feet
7 stories	10 feet	40 feet
8 stories or more	12 feet	40 feet

The length of outer courts shall not be more than the maximum lengths given in the above table unless six inches be added to the minimum widths for each additional five feet or fraction thereof in length. The lot-line outer courts and street to yard courts shall have the same minimum widths as outer courts but are not governed by the provision in this section regarding maximum lengths.

Section 14. The inner courts of all tenement houses hereafter erected shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts, not less than the widths and areas as follows:

Building.	Area in square feet.	Least width.
2 stories	75	6 feet
3 stories	120	7 feet
4 stories	160	8 feet
5 stories	250	12 feet
6 stories	400	16 feet
7 stories	625	20 feet
8 stories or more	840	24 feet

Provided, that when only the windows of kitchens containing not more than seventy-five square feet of floor area or of bath rooms or toilets open or are designed to open upon an inner court and said court is entirely open and free from obstruction from the bottom hereof to the sky, said court shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than the areas and widths specified in the following table:

Building.	Area in square feet.	Least width.
2 stories	75	6 feet 0 inches
3 stories	84	7 feet 0 inches
4 stories	112	8 feet 0 inches
5 stories	144	12 feet 0 inches
6 stories	240	16 feet 0 inches
7 stories	360	20 feet 0 inches
8 stories or more	400	20 feet 0 inches

Section 15. Lot line courts in tenement houses hereafter erected shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than those specified in the following table:

Building.	Area in square feet.	Least width.
2 stories.....	50	4 feet 0 inches
3 stories.....	72	6 feet 0 inches
4 stories.....	105	7 feet 0 inches
5 stories.....	180	9 feet 0 inches
6 stories.....	300	12 feet 0 inches
7 stories.....	490	14 feet 0 inches
8 stories or more.....	595	17 feet 0 inches

Provided, that when only the windows of kitchens containing not more than seventy-five square feet of floor area or of bath rooms or toilets open or are designed to open upon a lot-line court and said court is entirely open and free from obstruction from the bottom thereof to the sky, said court shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than the areas and widths specified in the following table:

Building.	Area in square feet.	Least width.
2 stories.....	50	4 feet 0 inches
3 stories.....	50	4 feet 0 inches
4 stories.....	60	6 feet 0 inches
5 stories.....	108	9 feet 0 inches
6 stories.....	144	12 feet 0 inches
7 stories.....	168	14 feet 0 inches
8 stories or more.....	225	15 feet 0 inches

Section 16. Every inner court including lot-line courts, shall be provided with one or more horizontal air intakes at the bottom. Such intakes shall always communicate directly with the street or yard, and shall consist of an unobstructed passageway, not less than three feet wide and six feet six inches high, which shall be left open, or if not open, there shall always be provided in such passageway open grilles and transoms one at each end of a size not less than ten square feet each, and such open grilles or transoms shall never be covered with glass or in any other way. In case the court does not go down below the second floor level, the intake shall consist of unobstructed open ducts having an open interior area of not less than sixteen square feet at any point, and covered at each end with a wire screen of not less than one-inch mesh. Such duct shall be so arranged as to be easily cleaned out. These ducts or intakes must in any case be either of fireproof construction or lined with No. 26 galvanized iron on inside.

Section 17. No existing tenement house shall (unless the rear of the lot upon which it stands abuts upon a public alley at least ten feet wide) hereafter to be enlarged or its lot be diminished so that there will not be a yard immediately behind said tenement house building of the size required by this act for tenement house buildings hereafter constructed. Where a tenement house, now or hereafter erected, stands upon a lot, other than a corner lot, no other building shall hereafter be placed upon the front or rear of that lot, unless the minimum distance between such buildings shall be at least ten feet, if neither building exceeds the height of one story; or twelve feet if either building exceeds the height of one story, but not the height of two stories, and so on, two additional feet to be added to such minimum distance of ten feet for every story more than one in the height of the highest building on such lot. Every rear tenement hereafter erected, or every tenement that hereafter becomes a rear tenement by the erection of a building or buildings on the front of the same lot, shall have direct access to a street, or to a public alley at least sixteen feet wide, by a passageway not less than five feet wide by seven feet high.

Section 18. In every tenement house hereafter erected every room, except water-closet compartments and bath rooms, shall have a window or windows

of the area required by section nineteen of this act, opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or a court of the dimensions specified in sections eight to sixteen of this act, and such windows shall be located so as to properly light all portions of such rooms.

Section 19. In every tenement house hereafter erected, the total window area of each room within each apartment, except water-closet compartments and bath rooms, shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial area of the room, except in the cellar or basement, where it shall be one-sixth, and the upper half of all windows shall be made so as to open the full width. The total window area of any such room shall never be less than twelve square feet, measured to outside of sash.

Section 20. In every tenement house hereafter erected all rooms, except water-closet compartments and bath rooms, shall be of the following dimensions: in each apartment there shall be at least one room containing not less than one hundred and twenty square feet of floor area, and each other room shall contain at least ninety square feet of floor area. Each room shall be in every part not less than nine feet from the finish floor to the finished ceiling; provided, that an attic room need be but nine feet high in but half its area. Except that small closets, and water-closet compartments, and bath rooms may be not less than seven feet six inches in height and except that kitchens or pantries may be less than ninety square feet of area; provided, that same are not occupied or intended or designed to be occupied as bed rooms.

Section 21. In every tenement house hereafter erected an alcove in any room shall be separately lighted and ventilated and must conform to all the requirements of other rooms, and shall not be less than ninety square feet in area. No part of any room in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be enclosed or subdivided at any time, wholly or in part, by a curtain or portiere, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so enclosed or subdivided shall contain a separate window as herein required, and shall have a floor area of not less than ninety square feet; provided, however, that closets or alcoves of not more than twenty-five square feet floor area do not come within the provisions of this section; provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to do any cooking or prepare any food in closets or alcoves unless they conform to all the provisions of sections eighteen and nineteen of this act relative to windows.

Section 22. In every tenement house which is hereafter erected, which is occupied or arranged to be occupied by more than two families on any floor, or which exceeds four stories and cellar in height, every public hall or stair hall shall have at least one window at each floor opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any part of a hall divided off from any other part of said hall by a door or doors shall be deemed a separate hall within the meaning of this section; and if no window from such hall opens directly upon a street or upon a yard or court, there shall be a skylight over each such public hall with louvres and at least twenty square feet of glass area over buildings two stories in height. The area of glass in such skylight shall be increased at a ratio of six square feet for each additional story in height of the building, and a stair well be provided. The clear open area of such stair well at each floor to be equal to one-third of the area of the glass in such skylight, and all doors leading from such public halls shall be provided with translucent glass panel of an area of not less than five square feet for each door and also with fixed transom of translucent glass over each door; provided, that in a stair hall that does not have a window opening directly upon a street or upon a yard or court in lieu of such window a skylight with louvres and at least twenty square feet of glass area shall be constructed in the roof over such stairway.

Section 23. In every tenement house hereafter erected, one at least of the windows provided to light each public hall or part thereof shall have an area of at least twelve square feet measured to outside of sash.

Section 24. In every tenement house hereafter erected, the windows required by law on each floor to light or ventilate stair halls, shall be at least fifteen square feet of area measured to outside of sash. Sash doors in entrance halls and public halls shall be deemed the equivalent of a window for lighting purposes; provided, that such doors contain the amount of glazed surface prescribed for windows.

Section 25. Every vent shaft hereafter constructed in a tenement house shall be at least sixteen square feet in area, and the least dimension of such vent shaft shall be at least four feet; and, if such vent shaft is above fifty feet in height measured from the bottom to the top of said shaft, such vent shaft shall throughout its entire height be increased in area three square feet for each addition of twelve feet or fraction thereof above fifty feet.

Every such vent shaft shall be constructed of fireproof materials or shall be covered on the outside (weatherside) with metal and on the inside (room side) with metal lath and plaster, excepting that portion of such vent shaft extending from the ceiling of the topmost story of the building may be covered with metal on both sides in lieu of metal lath and plaster.

Every such vent shaft shall be provided with an air intake or duct at the bottom, communicating with the street or yard, or a court; such air intake shall be three square feet in total area; such air intake may be divided into not more than three separate ducts running between the joists or otherwise, and shall in all cases be placed as nearly horizontal as possible. Such ducts shall be constructed of fireproof material and shall enter the shaft at or near the bottom thereof, and shall be provided with a wire screen of not more than one inch mesh at each end. Plumbing, gas, steam or other similar pipes may be placed in a vent shaft.

Section 26. In every apartment of four or more rooms in a tenement house hereafter erected, access to every living room and bed room and to at least one water-closet compartment shall be had without passing through any bed room.

Section 27. In no tenement house hereafter erected shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes; and no room in the basement of a tenement house shall be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes, unless all of the following conditions of this act be complied with, and at least two-thirds of the basement shall be above grade for building; provided, in each case of each such room the ceiling shall be at least seven feet above the adjoining street grades and actual ground levels.

(1) Such rooms shall be at least nine feet in every part from the floor to the ceiling.

(2) There shall be appurtenant to such room or apartment a water-closet conforming to the regulations and ordinances relating to water-closets, of the incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county in which the tenement house is or is to be built.

Section 28. If the basement of any tenement house hereafter erected is used or designed to be used for living purposes it shall have all walls below the ground level and all cellar or lower floors damp-proofed and water-proofed. When necessary to make such floors and walls damp-proof and water-proof, the damp-proofing and water-proofing shall run through the walls as high as the ground level and continue throughout the floor. All cellars and basements in such tenement houses shall be properly lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the department charged with the enforcement of this act.

Section 29. In every tenement house hereafter erected the bottom of all shafts, courts, areas, and yards which extend to the basement for light or ventilation of living rooms, shall not be more than two feet above the floor of the lowest apartment abutting on such court, shaft, area or yard. In every tenement house all shafts, courts, areas and yards shall be properly graded

and drained and connected with the street or sewer so that all water may pass freely through into it, and when required by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, shall be properly concreted.

Section 30. In every tenement house hereafter erected, there shall be in each apartment a proper sink with running water.

Section 31. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be a separate water-closet in a separate compartment within each apartment, and one shower bath, or bath tub in a separate compartment, shall be provided on each floor for every ten rooms or fraction thereof and arranged so that one bath tub or shower is accessible to each apartment, provided that where there are apartments consisting of but one or two rooms there may be one water-closet compartment for every two such apartments accessible from each such apartment through the public hall, and not more than twenty feet distant from an entrance of each such apartment.

Each compartment shall not be less than two feet four inches wide and shall be enclosed with plastered partitions which shall extend to the ceiling.

Every such water-closet compartment shall have a window or windows of at least six square feet total area opening directly upon a vent shaft, court, street or yard.

However, a bath tub or shower may be placed in a separate water-closet compartment where neither bath tub or shower, or water-closet are to be used by more than one apartment.

Every water-closet compartment shall be provided with proper means for lighting same by night.

The floor of every such water-closet compartment shall be made water-proof with asphalt, tile, cement or some other non-absorbent waterproof material, which shall be satisfactory to the department charged with the enforcement of this act.

Section 32. No wooden tenement house shall hereafter be erected which shall contain more than one hundred and fifty rooms exclusive of bath rooms.

Section 33. No wooden tenement house exceeding three stories in height, exclusive of cellar, shall hereafter be erected. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade; provided, no part of the said building is over three stories in height; provided, however, that a wooden tenement containing a basement or a full first story the floor of which is not below the level of the curb may, where such basement or story is not used or designed to be used for living purposes, be constructed with not more than three stories of living apartments above such basement or such first story; and provided, further, that when three stories of living apartments are constructed or designed to be constructed or occupied above such first story or basement of a wooden tenement such first story or basement shall not be of such height as to have more than fourteen feet or less than nine feet between the finished floor and finished ceiling.

Where such wooden tenement contains three stories designed for living purposes no stores shall be placed therein.

Whenever in a wooden tenement three stories of apartments designed for living purposes are constructed above such last mentioned basement or story, such basement or story may contain reception or amusement rooms, not to exceed five in number, which shall be for the use of the tenants of the building and are not to be used for commercial purposes, and shall not contain apartments used or designed to be used for living purposes.

Every tenement house may contain not to exceed five such reception or amusement rooms for the use of the tenants of the building and not to be used for commercial purposes. Every reception or amusement room shall have a minimum floor area of not less than one hundred and fifty square feet and a minimum width of not less than ten feet and shall have a window or windows therein, opening upon a street or public alley, or other public thoroughfare or public park, or court, or yard, as follows:

When such room contains not more than one hundred and eighty square feet of floor area the window area, if said room is not a basement room, shall be not less than one-eighth the superficial area of said room, and if located in a basement shall be not less than one-sixth the superficial area of such room, and the upper half of the windows shall be made so as to open the full width.

No reception or amusement room containing more than one hundred and eighty square feet of floor area shall have a lesser window area than that provided for such rooms containing one hundred and eighty square feet of floor area.

No such reception or amusement room shall be used for lodgings, sleeping apartments or family domicile.

Whenever such reception or amusement rooms are placed in a wooden tenement building or in a tenement which is not a wooden tenement, the story or basement in which such rooms are located shall have a minimum height between the finished floor and finished ceiling of not less than nine feet.

No wooden tenement shall contain more than three stories used or designed to be used for living purposes and a basement containing living apartments shall be counted as a story in determining the number of stories of a tenement house. Such tenement house may step up or down to follow the grade.

Section 34. A non-fireproof tenement house may be built four stories in height; provided, the exterior walls are all of brick or stone or concrete and all other municipal requirements for this class of buildings are complied with. If in addition to above requirements all joists, girders, studding, furring and the soffits of stairs be lathed with metal lath and plastered, such tenement houses may be built not to exceed six stories; provided, the height limits imposed by municipal ordinance for all buildings of this particular class be not exceeded. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade, provided that no part of said building exceeds the number of stories provided for in this section.

Section 35. Every tenement house hereafter erected exceeding six stories or parts of stories in height (above the curb) shall be a fireproof tenement house. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section.

Section 36. Every tenement house shall be provided and equipped with standpipes and with metallic fire escapes, combined with suitable metallic balconies, platforms and railings, as provided for, or which shall be provided for by the ordinances of the incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county in which the tenement house is situated. No incumbrance of any kind shall at any time be placed before, upon or against any stairway, steps, or landings or fire escapes in or upon any tenement house. All fire escapes upon tenement houses shall be kept in good order and repair, and every exposed part thereof shall at all times be protected against rust by durable paint.

Section 37. Every tenement house hereafter erected, more than two stories in height, shall have a stairway not less than three feet in width leading to an opening on to the roof and provided with a penthouse over such a stairway (such penthouse to be constructed on the inside and ceiling of the same materials as required in this section for the walls enclosing stairway, and provided with a door). Such stairway shall be provided with proper handrail and be enclosed with walls of fireproof materials or wood studs lathed on the stair side with metal lath and plaster, or such wood studs may be covered with metal in lieu of metal lath and plaster. Any door opening from such stairway to the roof space shall be covered on the stair side with metal. The soffits of all such stairs shall be covered with metal or metal lath plastered.

Section 38. Every tenement house hereafter erected, more than two stories in height, shall have at least one flight of stairs extending from the entrance floor to the roof and the stairs and public halls therein shall be at least three feet wide in the clear and every non-fireproof tenement house containing not more than fifty rooms shall have a secondary flight of stairs running from the top floor down to the second floor and not less than two feet six inches wide. A fire escape may take the place of this second stairway, provided said fire escape connects directly with a public hallway or is accessible to each apartment.

Section 39. Every non-fireproof tenement house hereafter erected containing over fifty rooms, exclusive of bath rooms, above the entrance story, shall also have an additional flight of stairs for every additional eighty rooms or fraction thereof, if said house contains not more than one hundred rooms above the entrance story, in lieu of an additional stairway, the stairs, stair halls and entrance halls throughout the entire building shall be at least one-half wider than is specified in sections thirty-eight and forty-two of this act. However, where an additional flight of stairs is added in accordance with the provisions of this section, the secondary stairway required in section thirty-eight may be omitted.

Section 40. Every fireproof tenement house hereafter erected containing over one hundred and twenty rooms above the entrance story exclusive of bath rooms, shall have an additional flight of stairs for every additional one hundred and twenty rooms or fraction thereof, but if said house contains not more than one hundred and eighty rooms above the entrance story, exclusive of bath rooms, in lieu of an additional stairway the stairs, stair halls and entrance halls throughout the entire building may each be at least one-half wider than is specified in sections thirty-eight and forty-two of this act, and if such house contains not more than three hundred rooms above entrance story, exclusive of bath rooms, in lieu of four stairways there may be but three stairways; provided, that one of such stairways and the stair halls and entrance halls connected therewith are at least one-half wider than is specified in sections thirty-eight and forty-two of this act.

Section 41. Each flight of stairs mentioned in the last two sections shall have an entrance on the entrance floor from the street or street court, or from an inner court which connects directly with the street. All stairs shall be constructed with a rise of not more than eight inches, and with treads not less than nine inches wide, exclusive of nosings. Where winders are used all treads at a point eighteen inches from the strings on the wall side shall be at least ten inches wide.

Section 42. Every entrance hall in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be at least three feet six inches in the clear from the entrance up to and including the stair enclosure, and beyond this point three feet wide in the clear. In every tenement house hereafter erected, access shall be had from the street to the yard, either in a direct line or through a court.

Section 43. In non-fireproof tenement houses hereafter erected no closet of any kind shall be constructed under any stairway leading from the first story exclusive of the cellar, to the upper stories, but such space shall be left entirely open and kept clear and free from incumbrance.

Section 44. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be an entrance to the cellar or other lowest story from the outside of said building.

Section 45. No tenement house shall be increased in height or its lot decreased so that its yard shall be diminished to less than is required by sections eight to eleven inclusive of this act, or so that a greater percentage of the lot shall be occupied by buildings or structures than provided for in section five of this act. For the purpose of this section, the measurements for computing the percentage of lot to be occupied may be taken at the level of the second tier of beams, the second floor level, except in tenement houses

where rooms on the ground floor are to be occupied as sleeping apartments; provided, that the space occupied by open iron fire escapes and by chimneys or flues located in yards and attached to the house, which do not exceed five square feet in area and do not obstruct the light or ventilation, shall not be deemed part of the lot occupied.

Section 46. No tenement house shall be increased in height so that said building shall exceed in height by more than one-half the width of the widest street on which it stands.

Section 47. Any shaft or court used or intended to be used to light or ventilate rooms intended to be used for living purposes, and which may hereafter be placed in tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, shall not be less in area than twenty-five square feet, or less than four feet in width in any part, and such shaft shall under no circumstances be roofed or covered over at the top with a roof or skylight.

Section 48. Any additional room or hall that is hereafter constructed or created in a tenement house shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this act applicable to tenement houses to be erected hereafter, except that such rooms may be the same height as the other rooms of the same story of the house.

Section 49. No tenement house shall be so altered that any room or public hall or stairs shall have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose.

Section 50. No part of any room in any tenement house shall hereafter be enclosed or subdivided wholly or in part, by a curtain, portiere, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so enclosed or subdivided, shall contain a window as required by section eighteen of this act, and have a floor area of not less than ninety square feet; provided, however, that closets or alcoves of not more than twenty-five square feet in area do not come within the provisions of this section.

Section 51. Every new water-closet hereafter placed in a tenement house, except one provided to replace a defective or antiquated fixture in the same location, shall comply with the provisions of section thirty-one of this act relative to water-closets in tenement houses hereafter erected.

Section 52. No existing wooden tenement house shall hereafter be increased in size so as to contain more than one hundred and fifty rooms exclusive of bath rooms.

Section 53. No wooden tenement house shall be increased in height so as to exceed three stories exclusive of the cellar. However. the building may step up or down to follow the grade; provided, no part of said building is over three stories in height.

Section 54. A non-fireproof tenement house may hereafter be altered to be four stories in height; provided, the exterior walls are all of brick or stone or concrete and all other municipal requirements for this class of buildings are complied with. If in addition to the above requirements all joists, girders, studding, furring and the soffits of stairs be lathed with metal lath and plastered, such tenement houses may be built not to exceed six stories; provided, the height limits imposed by municipal ordinances for all buildings of this particular class be not exceeded. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade; provided, no part of the said building exceeds the number of stories provided for in this section.

Section 55. No tenement house shall hereafter be altered to exceed six stories or parts of stories in height unless it is a fireproof tenement house. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section.

Section 56. No stairs leading to the roof in any tenement house shall be removed or replaced with a ladder, unless a new stairway is built in conformity with requirements of section thirty-seven.

Section 57. No public hall or stairs in a tenement house shall be reduced in width so as to be less than the minimum width prescribed in sections thirty-eight and forty-two of this act.

Section 58. In every tenement house containing fifteen rooms or more, where the public halls and stairs are not in the opinion of the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose, sufficiently lighted, the owner of such house shall keep a proper light burning in the hallway near the stairs upon each floor from sunrise to sunset.

Section 59. In every tenement house containing fifteen rooms or more, a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner in the public hallways, near the stairs, upon the entrance floor, and upon the second floor above the entrance floor of said house, every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, and upon all other floors of the said house from sunset until ten o'clock in the evening.

Section 60. No water-closets shall be maintained in the cellar of any tenement house without a special permit in writing from the health department, or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose, which shall have power to make rules and regulations governing the maintenance of such closets.

Section 61. In every tenement house existing prior to the passage of this act, at least one water-closet shall be provided for every two families; provided, however, that the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose may exempt any tenement house existing prior to the passage of this act from the provision in this section above contained, whenever, in the judgment of said department, it would not be detrimental to the health of the occupants of said tenement house and the written permit be signed by an officer of said department authorized so to do and filed in said department as a part of its records; provided, further, that the above exemption shall not apply to extensions of or additions to tenement houses existing prior to the passage of this act.

Section 62. In no now existing tenement house shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes; and no room in the basement of a tenement house shall be constructed, altered or converted to be occupied for living purposes, unless all of the following conditions of this act be complied with, and at least two-thirds of the basement shall be above grade for building; provided, in each case it shall be at least seven feet above the street grade and actual ground level. Such rooms shall be at least eight feet six inches high in all now existing tenement houses in every part, from the floor to the ceiling. There shall be appurtenant to such room or apartment a water-closet conforming to the regulations and ordinances relating to water-closets, of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which the tenement house is or is to be built. All walls shall be damp-proofed, and there shall be an open area way extending to bottom of basement floor and running clear across outside of at least one room in each apartment.

Section 63. In all tenement houses the floor and wall surfaces beneath and around all water-closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair, and if of wood shall be kept well painted with light colored paint.

Section 64. The owner of every tenement house shall see that such house and all parts thereof shall be kept in good order and the roof shall be kept so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping on the ground or causing dampness in the walls, ceilings, yards, or areas.

Section 65. The owner of every tenement house shall see that such house and every part thereof shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth or garbage or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected or belonging to the same.

Section 66. The walls of all yard courts, inner courts and shafts, unless built of light colored brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner, lessee or tenant, or shall be painted a light color and so maintained.

Section 67. In all tenement houses, the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose may require the walls and ceilings of every room that does not open directly on the street to be kalsomined white or painted with white paint when necessary to improve the lighting of such rooms, and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

Section 68. No wall paper shall be placed upon a wall or ceiling of any tenement house unless all wall paper shall be first removed therefrom and said wall and ceiling thoroughly cleaned.

Section 69. The owner of every tenement house shall provide for said building proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse and other matter.

Section 70. No horse, cow, calf, swine, goat, rabbit, or sheep, chickens or poultry shall be kept in a tenement house, or within twenty feet thereof on the same lot, and no tenement house or the lot or premises thereof, shall be used for a lodging house or stable, or for the storage or handling of rags.

Section 71. Whenever there shall be more than eight families living in any tenement house, in which the owner does not reside, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper, or some responsible person who shall reside in said house and have charge of same, as the department charged with the enforcement of this act shall so require.

Section 72. No room in any tenement house shall be so overcrowded that there shall be afforded less than four hundred cubic feet of air to each person occupying such room.

Section 73. No tenement house or any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any combustible article except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the department of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county to which this act applies, which are charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances, or regulations, relating to the erection of buildings, the protection of public health and police and fire protection. No tenement house nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any article dangerous or detrimental to life or health, nor for the storage, keeping or handling of feed, hay, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, feathers, or rags.

Section 74. No bakery, and no place of business in which fat is boiled shall be maintained in any tenement house which is not fireproof throughout, unless the ceilings and side walls of said bakery or place where fat boiling is done are made safe by fireproof materials around the same, and there shall be no openings either by door or window, dumb waiter shafts or otherwise, between said bakery or said place where fat is boiled in any tenement house and the other parts of said building.

Section 75. All transoms and windows opening into halls from any portion of a tenement house where paint, oil, spirituous liquors or drugs are stored for the purpose of sale or otherwise, shall be glazed with wire glass or they shall be removed and closed up as solidly as the rest of the wall. And all doors leading into such hall from such portion shall be made fireproof.

Section 76. All scuttles and penthouses and all stairs or ladders leading thereto shall be easily accessible to all tenants of the building, and kept free from incumbrance, and ready for use at all times. No scuttle and no penthouse door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

Section 77. No room in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied for sleeping purposes, unless it shall have a window opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard not less than ten feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court of not less than twenty square feet in area, open to the sky without roof or skylight, unless such room is located on the top floor and is adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight opening directly to the outer air, or is on the top floor and has a window opening upon a court not less than ten square feet in area and not more than three feet below the top of the walls of said court. Every room in such tenement house, regardless of the use thereof, shall comply with the above provisions; or, if the room be not used for sleeping purposes, shall be provided with a sash window, opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment, which latter room either opens directly on the street or on a yard of the above dimensions. Said sash window shall be a vertically sliding pulley, hung sash not less than three feet by five feet between stop beads; both halves shall be made so as to readily open, and shall be glazed with translucent glass, and so far as possible it shall be in line with windows in outer rooms opening on the street or yard as to afford a maximum of light and ventilation.

Section 78. In all now existing tenement houses whenever a public hall on any floor is not light enough in the day time to permit a person to read in every part thereof without the aid of artificial light, the wooden panels in the doors located at the ends of the public halls and opening into rooms shall be removed, and ground glass or other translucent glass or wire glass panels of an aggregate area of not less than four square feet for each door shall be substituted; or said public hall may be lighted by a window at the end thereof with the plane of the window at right angles to the axis of said hall, said window opening upon the street or upon a yard or court.

Section 79. In all now existing tenement houses, the woodwork enclosing all water-closets shall be removed from the front of said closets and the space underneath the seat shall be left open. The floor and other surface beneath and around the closet shall be maintained in good order and repair and if of wood shall be kept well painted with light colored paint.

Section 80. In all now existing tenement houses the woodwork enclosing sinks or lavatories, located in rooms, located in public halls or stairs shall be removed, and the space underneath sink or lavatory, shall be left open. The floors and wall surfaces beneath and around the sink or lavatory shall be maintained in good order and repair, and if of wood shall be well painted.

Section 81. In all now existing tenement houses there shall be at the bottom of every shaft or inner court, a door or window giving sufficient access to each shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out.

Section 82. In all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, where a connection with a sewer is possible, all school sinks, privy vaults or other similar receptacles used to receive fecal matter, urine or sewage, shall be completely removed and the place where they are located properly disinfected under the direction of the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose. Such appliances shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable non-absorbent material, properly sewer-connected, and with individual traps, and properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each water-closet shall be located in a compartment completely

separated from every other water-closet, and such compartment shall contain a window of not less than three square feet in area opening directly to the street, or yard, or on a court of the minimum size prescribed in section twenty-five of this act. The floors of the water-closet compartment shall be waterproof as provided in section thirty-one of this act. Where water-closets are placed in the yard to replace school sinks or privy vaults, the structure containing the water-closets shall not exceed ten feet in height; such structure shall be provided with a ventilating skylight in the roof, of adequate size, and each water-closet shall be located in a compartment separated completely from every other water-closet. Proper and adequate means for lighting the structure at night shall be provided. There shall be provided at least one water-closet for every two families in every tenement house existing on the day this act takes effect subject to the provisions of section sixty-one of this act. Except as in this section otherwise provided such water-closets and all plumbing in connection therewith shall be in accordance with the ordinances and regulations in relation to plumbing and drainage.

Section 83. Every tenement house of more than two stories in height erected prior to the passage of this act, shall have in the roof a penthouse or a scuttle which shall not be less than twenty-one by twenty-eight inches, and located in the ceiling of a public hall. All scuttles shall be covered on the outside with metal and shall be provided with stairs or stationary ladders leading thereto and easily accessible to all tenants of the building. No scuttle and no bulkhead door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or locks. All key locks on scuttles and on penthouse doors shall be removed.

Section 84. Before the construction or alteration of a tenement house or the alteration or conversion of a building for the use of a tenement house is commenced, and before the construction or alteration of any building or structure on the same lot with a tenement house, the owner or his agent or architect shall submit to the health department or other department designated for that purpose by ordinance of the municipality in which said work is contemplated, a detailed statement in writing, verified by the affidavit of the person making the same, of the construction of such tenement house or building or of such alterations proposed to be made to the said tenement house or building, upon blanks or forms to be furnished by such department. Also a full and complete copy of the plans and specifications of the tenement house or building proposed to be erected or altered, as the case may be, together with a plan of the lot on which such building is proposed to be erected or altered or such portion of the lot as will be set aside exclusively for and under the control of the said tenement house building. Such statement shall give in full the name and residence by street and number of the owner or owners of such tenement house or building. Also the name and business address by street and number of the architect and the contractor. Said affidavit shall allege that said plans, specifications and lot plan are true and contain a correct description of such tenement house, building lot, structure and proposed work. The statements and affidavits herein provided for may be made by the owner or his agent or architect. No person, however, shall be recognized as the agent of the owner unless he shall file with said department an affidavit alleging that he is authorized by the said owner to act for him and to sign the required affidavit. Any false swearing in a material point in such affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Such plans, specifications and statements shall be filed in said department and shall be deemed public records. Said department charged with the enforcement of this act shall cause all such plans and specifications to be examined and if such plans and specifications conform to the provisions of this act shall issue a written certificate to that effect to the person submitting the same. Such certificate shall state that "Tenement house act has been complied with." Said department may from time to time approve changes in any plans or specifications

previously approved by it; *provided,* plans and specifications when so changed shall be in conformity with the provisions of this act. Said department shall have power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval that has been previously issued in case of any failure or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act or in case any false statement or misrepresentation is made in any of the said plans, specifications or statements submitted or filed for such permit or approval. The construction, alteration or conversion of such tenement house, building or structure or any part thereof, shall not be commenced until the filing of such specifications, plans and statements, and the approval thereof, as above provided. The construction, alteration or conversion of such house, building or structure, shall be in accordance with such approved specifications and plans. When the original plans are filed a copy shall be presented to the department with which the plans are filed and when the permit to construct or alter is issued said copy shall be certified thereon by said department as a true copy of said plans and delivered to the person applying for said permit and shall be kept upon the premises upon which the tenement house or building is to be constructed or altered from the commencement of the work thereon to the final completion of the construction or alteration and be subject to inspection at all times by all proper authorities.

A copy of all changes or alterations in the original plans duly authorized shall also be kept upon the premises or said changes or alterations shall be noted upon the original copy so issued and certified by the department with which the original plans were filed. The department charged with the enforcement of this act may, at its discretion, issue a permit in case of nominal alterations and repairs, when application is made therefor in writing by the owner, his agent or architect, when the making of said nominal alterations and repairs do not affect any structural feature, light or sanitation of a tenement house building, without requiring the filing of plans, specifications or lot plan. Any permit or approval which may be issued by said department but under which no work has been done within ninety days from the date of issuance of such permit or approval or where work has been suspended for a period of ninety days shall expire by limitation, and a new permit shall be obtained before the work may be prosecuted.

Section 85. Upon the completion of the construction or alteration of a tenement house or alteration of a building into a tenement house and the making of a written application therefor by the owner, his agent, architect or contractor to the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance to enforce the provisions of this act regarding actual construction or alteration of a tenement house or building, said department, if said building at the date of such application is entitled thereto, shall, within ten days from the date of application, issue a certificate that the tenement house or building or alteration thereof is completed in conformity with the tenement house act, which certificate shall be entitled "Certificate of final completion" and upon presentation of said certificate to the department of health of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which the building is located and filing the same with such department the department of health shall issue a permit to occupy such tenement house, which last mentioned permit shall be entitled "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction."

Said certificate and said permit shall each be made in duplicate and one copy of each shall remain on file in the department issuing it.

No tenement house shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation until the issuance of the said "Certificate of final completion" and of said "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction."

Section 86. If any building hereafter constructed as or altered into a tenement house, be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation in violation of the last section, during such unlawful occupancy said premises shall be deemed unfit for human habitation and the department of health or

other department charged with the enforcement of this act may cause them to be vacated accordingly.

Section 87. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this act shall be enforced by the departments of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county to which this act applies, which are charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to the protection of public health and the erection of buildings.

By the term "department of health" used in this act is meant any department, portion or part of the government of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county to which this act applies which is charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances and regulations relating to the protection of public health.

Section 88. The department of health or other department charged with the enforcement of this act in any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county to which this act applies, and the officers and agents of such departments shall have the right and it shall be its and their duty to enter into tenement houses and buildings within the said municipal corporation for the purpose of inspecting such houses and buildings to secure compliance with the provisions of this act, and to prevent violations thereof.

Inspectors of the commission of immigration and housing shall have the authority and the right to enter into all buildings within the state to which the provisions of this act apply for the purpose of inspecting such buildings to secure compliance with the provisions of this act, and to prevent violations thereof.

Section 89. Nothing in this act shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the department of health, the department of public works or of the courts, to enforce any provisions of the charter or building ordinances and regulations of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county, not inconsistent with this act, or to prevent or punish violations thereof.

The provisions of this act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection, health and safety of the community. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the local legislative body of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county, from enacting from time to time supplementary ordinances imposing further restrictions. But no ordinance, regulation or ruling of any municipal authority shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense with any provision of this act.

Section 90. Every person who shall violate or assist in violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by both, and in addition to the penalty therefor, shall be liable for all costs, expense and disbursements paid or incurred by the department, by any of the officers thereof, or by any agent, employee or contractor of the same, in the prosecution of such violation.

Section 91. Except as herein otherwise specified the procedure for the prevention of violations of this act, or for the vacation of premises unlawfully occupied, or for other abatement of nuisance in connection with a tenement house, shall be as set forth in charter and ordinances of the municipality in which the procedure is taken. In case any tenement house, building or structure or any part thereof is constructed, altered, converted or maintained in violation of any provision of this act or of any order or notice of the departments charged with its enforcement, or in case a nuisance exists in any such tenement house, building or structure or upon the lot on which it is situated, said departments may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion or maintenance to restrain, correct or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said tenement house, building or structure, or to prevent any illegal act, conduct or business in or about such tenement house or lot. In any such ac-

tion or proceeding said departments may, by affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such tenement house, building, structure or lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose, until the entry of final judgment or order. In case any notice or order issued by said departments is not complied with, said departments may apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order authorizing said departments to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to remove any violation specified in said order or notice, or to abate any nuisance in or about such tenement house, building or structure, or the lot upon which it is situated. The court, or any judge thereof, is hereby authorized to make any order specified in this section. In no case shall the said department or any officer thereof or the municipal corporation be liable for costs in any action or proceeding that may be commenced in pursuance of this act.

The commission of immigration and housing of California shall have power to institute the actions or proceedings provided for in this section.

Section 92. Every fine imposed by judgment under section ninety of this act upon a tenement house owner shall be a lien upon the house in relation to which the fine is imposed from the time of the filing of a certified copy of said judgment in the office of the recorder of the county in which said tenement house is situated, subject only to taxes and assessments and water rates, and to such mortgage and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to such filing; and it shall be the duty of the department of health or other department by municipal ordinance designated for that purpose upon the entry of such judgment, to forthwith file the copy as aforesaid, and such copy upon filing shall be forthwith indexed by the recorder in the index of mechanics' liens.

Section 93. In any action or proceeding instituted by the departments charged with the enforcement of this act, the plaintiff or petitioner may file in the county recorder's office of the county where the property affected by such action or proceeding is situated, a notice of the pendency of such action or proceedings. Said notice may be filed at the time of the commencement of the action or proceeding, or at any time afterwards before final judgment or order, or at any time after the service of any notice or order issued by said department. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as the notice of pendency of action provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure. Each county recorder with whom such notice is filed shall record it, and shall index it in the name of each person specified in a direction subscribed by an officer of the department instituting such action or proceeding. Any such notice may be vacated upon the order of a judge of the court in which such action or proceeding was instituted or is pending. The recorder of the county where such notice is filed is hereby directed to mark such notice and any record or docket thereof as canceled of record, upon the presentation and filing a certified copy of such order.

Section 94. Every owner of a tenement house and every lessee of the whole house, or other person having control of a tenement house, shall file in the department of health a notice containing his name and address, and also a description of the property, by street and number, and otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the departments charged with the enforcement of this act to easily find the same; and also the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, and the number of families occupying the apartments. In case of a transfer of any tenement house, it shall be the duty of the grantee of said tenement house to file in the department of health a notice of such transfer, stating the name of the new owner, within thirty days after such transfer. In case of the devolution of the said property by will, it shall be the duty of the executor and the devisee, if more than twenty-one years of age, and in the case

of devolution of such property by inheritance without a will, it shall be the duties of the heirs, or in case all the heirs are under age, it shall be the duty of the administrator of the deceased owner of said property to file in said department a notice, stating the death of said owner and the names of those who have succeeded to his interests, within thirty days after the death of the decedent, in case he died intestate and within thirty days after the probate of his will, if he died testate.

Section 95. Every owner, agent or lessee of a tenement house shall file in the department of health a notice containing the name and address of such agent of such house, for the purpose of receiving service of process, and also a description of the property, by street and number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this act to easily find the same. The name of the owner or lessee may be filed as agent for this purpose.

Section 96. The names and addresses filed in accordance with sections ninety-four and ninety-five shall be indexed by the department of health in such a manner that all of those filed in relation to each tenement house shall be together and readily ascertainable. The said department shall provide the necessary books and clerical assistance for that purpose, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the municipality. Said indexes shall be public records, open to public inspection during business hours.

Section 97. Every notice or order in relation to a tenement house shall be served five days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued.

Section 98. In any action brought by any department charged with the enforcement of this act in relation to a tenement house for injunction, vacation of the premises, or other abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon, it shall be sufficient service of summons to serve the same as notices and orders are served under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 99. A tenement house shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars, if it or any part of it shall be used for the purposes of a house of prostitution or assignation of any description, with the permission of the owner thereof, or his agent, and said penalty shall be a lien upon the house and the lot upon which the house is situated.

Sec. 100. A tenement house shall be deemed to have been used for the purposes specified in the last section with the permission of the owner or lessee thereof, if summary proceedings for the removal of the tenants of said tenement house, or so much thereof as is unlawfully used, shall not have been commenced within five days after notice of such unlawful use, served by a department charged with the enforcement of this act in the manner prescribed by law for the service of notices and orders in relation to tenement houses.

Section 101. In a prosecution against an owner or agent of a tenement house under section three hundred and sixteen of the Penal Code, or in an action to establish a lien under section ninety-nine of this act, the general reputation of the premises in the neighborhood shall be competent evidence, but shall not be sufficient to support a judgment without corroborative evidence, and it shall be presumed that their use was with the permission of the owner or lessee; provided, that such presumption may be rebutted by evidence.

Section 102. Said action shall be brought against the tenement house as defendant. Said house may be designated in the title of the action by its street and number or in any other method sufficiently precise to secure identification. The property shall be described in the complaint. The plaintiff, except as hereinafter provided, shall be any department charged with the enforcement of this act.

Section 103. Said action shall be brought in the superior court in the county or city and county in which the property is situated. At, or before the commencement of the action, the complaint shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or city and county, together with a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action, and a brief description of the property affected thereby.

Section 104. The judgment in such action, if in favor of the plaintiff, shall establish the penalty sued for as a lien upon said premises, subject only to taxes, assessments, and to such mortgages and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to the filing of the notice of pendency of the action.

Section 105. All statutes of the state and ordinances of incorporated towns, incorporated cities and cities and counties, as far as inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; *provided,* that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing or abrogating any present law or ordinance in any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county of the state, further restricting the percentage of the lot to be covered by a tenement house, the number of stories or the height of such house, the number of apartments therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the size of the yards or courts, the air space to each individual occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light, protection against fire.

Section 106. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as abrogating, diminishing, minimizing or denying the power of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county by ordinance to further restrict the percentage of the lot to be covered by a tenement house within said municipality, the number of stories or the height of such house, the number of apartments therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction or increasing the size of yards or courts, the air space to each individual occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light, protection against fire.

Section 107. Except as herein otherwise provided, every tenement house shall be constructed and maintained in conformity with the existing law, but no ordinance, regulation or ruling of any municipal authority shall repeal, modify or dispense with any provisions of this act.

Section 108. All improvements specifically required by this act upon tenement houses erected prior to its date of passage, shall be made within one year from said date, or at such earlier period as may be fixed by the boards of health charged with the enforcement of this act.

Section 109. All steam boilers, heating furnaces, or water-heating apparatus, using any fuel other than coal-gas or natural gas, installed in the basement or cellar of any tenement building, shall be enclosed in a room with walls of masonry, reinforced concrete, terra cotta or tile from the basement or cellar floor to the bottom of the first floor joists, and the ceiling of same construction or of not less than three-fourths (¾) inch plaster on metal lath.

All windows shall be of wire glass not less than one-quarter of an inch thick in metal frames and sashes. All doors leading from said room shall be fire doors and either run on tracks or arranged to swing out and to close automatically.

All fire doors shall overlap the wall at least three inches at side and top. Sills shall be of metal at least one-quarter of an inch thick on masonry, or of masonry, and have horizontal faces extending under fire doors and outer edges flush with outer surface of fire doors.

Top of sliding door shall conform to incline on the track, which shall be three-quarters inch to the foot. No door shall be hung on wooden frames or in contact with any woodwork.

Doors shall be made of three (3) thicknesses of seven-eighths inch by six (6) inch tongued and grooved redwood boards, surfaced both sides, the outer

thickness to be placed vertical or diagonal and the inner thickness to be horizontal, nailed with clinched nails.

Doors shall be entirely covered with good tin plate ("IC" charcoal, 109 lbs. to the box), not over fourteen (14) inches by twenty (20) inches in size, laid with locked joints covering nail heads, and all vertical seams shall be double-locked. No solder shall be used.

All doors shall have hinges, hangers, latches and chafing strips of wrought iron bolted to the doors, and shall have steel tracks, (when sliding doors) and wrought iron stops and binders bolted through the wall. Swinging doors shall have wall eyes of wrought iron built into or bolted through the wall.

Where oil is burned, every doorway shall have a masonry sill rising not less than six (6) inches from the floor.

Where oil is burned the oil shall not be fed to the furnace by a gravity flow.

All tenement houses hereafter constructed of more than two stories in height shall have at least two standard fire escapes, one of which shall be on the front of said tenement house. Tenement houses over two stories in height hereafter constructed located on corner lots shall have at least one standard fire escape, constructed as hereinafter described, placed upon each front of the building upon each frontage upon each street.

The fire escape balconies of said standard fire escapes shall commence at the level of the second floor and one such fire escape balcony shall be placed at the level of each floor above such second floor and from the topmost balcony shall extend an iron gooseneck ladder over the firewall to the roof.

Section 110. Every person desiring to construct or alter a tenement house shall obtain a permit from the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Every owner or lessee of a tenement house shall obtain at the beginning of each year a license from the health department of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which said tenement house is situated.

STATE HOTEL AND LODGING HOUSE ACT

[The State Hotel and Lodging House Act is herewith published as a matter of convenience, inasmuch as it has been incorporated in the municipal law governing building construction in San Francisco by Section 190 of The Building Law.]

An Act to Regulate the Building and Occupancy of Hotels and Lodging Houses in Incorporated Towns, Incorporated Cities, and Cities and Counties, and to Provide Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

Approved June 16, 1913.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the state hotel and lodging house act and its provisions shall apply to all incorporated towns, incorporated cities and cities and counties in the State of California.

Section 2. For the purpose of this act certain words and phrases are defined as follows A "hotel" is a building or part thereof intended or used for supplying food and shelter to residents or guests and having a general public dining-room or cafe, or both, and containing more than fifteen guests' rooms. A "lodging house" is a building containing more than fifteen rooms in which persons are or may be accommodated with sleeping apartments for hire, by the day, week, or month. A "yard" is an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a hotel or lodging house, between the extreme rear line of the hotel or lodging house and the rear line of the lot; *provided,* that in the case of a corner lot the yard may be placed in the rear of either frontage. A court is an open, unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a hotel or lodging house. A court not extending to the street or yard is an inner court. A court extending to the street or yard and bounded on three sides by a hotel or lodging house on the same lot is an outer court. If it extends to the street it is a street court. If it extends to the yard it is a yard court. If it extends from the street to the yard it is a street to yard court. A court bounded on one side and one end by a hotel or a lodging house on the same lot and on the remaining side by a lot line and the remaining end open to the street or yard is a lot line outer court. A court bounded on one side and both ends by a lodging house on the same lot and on the remaining side by a lot line, is a lot line court. A court bounded on one side and both ends by a hotel on the same lot and on the remaining side by a lot line, is a lot line court. A lot line is the boundary line between two lots. A corner lot is a lot situated at the junction of two streets or of a street and public alley or other public thoroughfare or public park not less than sixteen feet in width. Any portion of the frontage of such lot behind which the yard is placed distant more than seventy-five feet from such junction shall not be regarded as part of a corner lot but shall be subject to the provisions of this act respecting other than corner lots.

Section 3. Behind every hotel or lodging house hereafter erected, there shall be a yard extending across the entire width of the lot and at every point open from the ground to the sky, unobstructed, except that open iron fire escapes may project not over four feet from the rear line of the house. The depth of said yard, measured from the extreme rear wall of the house toward the rear line of the lot, shall be as provided in the following sections.

Section 4. Except upon a corner lot, as provided in section five, or upon a lot running through from street to street or street to public alley, or other public thoroughfare or public park, or a lot surrounded upon its sides by streets or streets and public alleys, or parks or other public thoroughfares

not less than sixteen feet in width, as provided in section six, the depth of the yard behind every hotel or lodging house shall not be less than twelve feet in every part; *provided,* that whenever such lot is less than one hundred and twenty feet in depth said yard shall be not less than ten per cent of the depth of said lot in every part and in no case less than seven feet in every part.

Section 5. The depth of the yard for every hotel or lodging house hereafter erected upon a corner lot shall be not less than seven feet in every part and at every point open and unobstructed from the level of the second tier of beams (the second floor level); *provided,* that where any such lot is less than seventy feet in depth behind the frontage back of which the yard is to be placed the depth of the yard shall be not less than ten per centum of such depth of such lot, but shall never be less than five feet in every part. When a corner lot is more than seventy-five feet in width upon the frontage behind which the yard is placed, the yard for that portion in excess of seventy-five feet shall conform to the provisions of section four of this act.

Section. 6. Whenever a hotel or lodging house is hereafter erected upon a lot which runs through from one street to another street or public alley or other public thoroughfare or public park and said lot is not more than one hundred and fifty feet in depth one-half of the narrowest street or public alley or other public thoroughfare or public park may be included in the depth of the yard required by sections four and five. If a lot is surrounded on its sides by streets or streets and public alleys or other public thoroughfares or public parks twenty feet or more in width the provisions relating to yards in sections four and five need not be complied with; *provided,* that the hotel or lodging house to be constructed on such lot contains an outer court at least eighty feet deep and of a width twice as great as the depth prescribed for yards in section four and open to one of the surrounding streets, public alleys or other public thoroughfares or public parks; *provided,* that said outer court shall not be required to be of a depth which shall leave less than fifty feet between the rear line of said court and the line of said lot immediately behind said court.

Section 7. No window in a hotel or lodging house hereafter erected shall open upon a lot line.

Section 8. Windows in hotels or lodging houses hereafter erected may open upon a lot line court, or upon a lot line outer court or upon a street to yard court, of the minimum sizes provided in this act. No window shall open or be designed to open or be constructed upon a lot line court unless said court be at least of the following minimum size. The wall of the hotel or lodging house forming one side of said court and running approximately parallel to the lot line shall, at its nearest point, be at least four feet distant from the lot line and said court shall be at least eight feet in length parallel to the lot line; *provided,* that said court need be but four feet in length parallel to the lot line when only windows opening from toilets or bath-rooms only open upon said court. No windows in a hotel or lodging house hereafter erected shall open upon a street to yard court or upon a lot line outer court unless said court has a width throughout its entire length of at least four feet. Windows in hotels or lodging houses hereafter erected shall not be constructed or placed in or opened through the outer wall of the building next to the lot line unless such windows open upon a lot line court or a lot line outer court or a street to yard court or upon a yard or court. When a room is located at the corner of a hotel or lodging house formed by the intersection of a lot line and a street or public alley or other public thoroughfare or public park and said room has a window or windows opening on such street or public alley or other public thoroughfare or public park, said room may also have a window or windows opening upon the lot line.

Section 9. No hotel or lodging house existing prior to the passage or going into effect of this act or the permit for the construction of which was

issued prior to the going into effect of this act shall hereafter have additions made thereto unless such additions comply with the provision of this act and no building existing prior to the going into effect of this act or the permit for the construction of which was issued prior to the going into effect of this act shall hereafter be altered to a hotel or lodging house except with full compliance with the provisions of this act provided herein for the building and occupancy of hotels and lodging houses hereafter constructed.

Section 10. Before the construction or alteration of a hotel or lodging house, or the alteration or conversion of a building for use as a hotel or lodging house is commenced, the owner or his agent or architect shall submit to the building department of the incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county in which said hotel or lodging house or building to be constructed, altered, added to or converted is situated or to be situated ,or if there be no building department then to the health department or if there be no building department or health department then to such department as shall be designated for that purpose by municipal ordinance of the municipality in which said work is contemplated, a detailed statement in writing, verified by the affidavit of the person making the same, of the specifications for the construction of such hotel or lodging house or building upon blanks or forms to be furnished by such department and also a complete and full copy of the plans of such work. Such statement shall give in full the name and residence, by street and number, of the owner or owners of such hotel or lodging house or building. If such construction, alteration or conversion is proposed to be made by any other person than the owner of the land in fee, such statement shall contain the full name and residence, by street and number not only of the owner of the land, but of every person interested in such lodging house or hotel, either as owner, lessee or in any representative capacity. Said affidavit shall allege that such specification and plans are true and contain a correct description of such hotel or lodging house, building, structure, lot and proposed work. The statements and affidavits herein provided for may be made by the owner, or the person who proposes to make the construction, alteration or conversion, or by his agent or architect. No person, however, shall be recognized as the agent of the owner unless he shall file with the department with which the plans and specifications are filed a written instrument signed by such owner designating him as agent. Any false swearing in a material point in such affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Such plans and specifications and statements shall be filed in said department and shall be deemed public records, and no such specifications, plans or statements shall be removed from said department. The said department shall cause all such plans and specifications to be examined. If such plans and specifications conform to the provisions of this act relative to the building and occupancy of hotels and lodging houses the department with which said plans and specifications are required to be filed shall issue a written certificate to that effect to the person submitting the same. Such certificate shall state the state hotel and lodging house act has been complied with. Said department, may from time to time approve changes in any plans and specifications previously approved by it, provided the plans and specifications, when so changed, shall be in conformity with this act. The construction, alteration or conversion of such house, building or structure, shall be in accordance with such approved specifications and plans. When the original copy of the plans are filed an additional copy shall be presented to the department with which the plans are filed and when the permit to construct, alter or convert is issued said additional copy shall be certified thereon by said department as a true copy of the plans on file and delivered to the person to whom the permit is issued and shall be kept upon the premises upon which the hotel or lodging house is to be constructed, altered or converted, from the commencement of the work thereon to the final completion thereof and be subject to inspection at all times by proper authorities. A copy of all changes or alterations in the said plans on file duly authorized

shall also be kept upon said premises or such changes or alterations shall be noted upon the copy issued with the permit and certified thereon by the department with which the original copy is filed. Any permit or approval which may be issued by said department but under which no work has been done above the foundations walls within six months from the issuance of such permit or approval, shall expire by limitation. Said department shall have power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval in case of any failure or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or in case any false statement or representation is made in any specification, plans or statements submitted or filed for or to obtain such permit or approval.

Section 11. Upon the completion of the construction or alteration of a hotel or lodging house or alteration of a building into a hotel or lodging house and the making of a written application therefor by the owner, his agent, architect or contractor to the department charged with the enforcement of this act, said department, if said building at the date of such application is entitled thereto, shall, within ten days from the date of such application, issue a certificate that the hotel or lodging house or alteration thereof is completed in conformity with the state hotel and lodging house act, which certificate shall be entitled "certificate of final completion," and upon presentation of said certificate to the department of health of the incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county in which the building is located and filing the same with such department the department of health shall issue a permit to occupy such hotel or lodging house, which last mentioned permit shall be entitled "permit of occupancy upon completion of construction."

Said certificate and said permit shall each be made in duplicate and one copy of each shall remain on file in the department issuing it.

No hotel or lodging house hereafter constructed as or altered into a hotel or lodging house shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation until the issuance of the said "certificate of final completion" and of said "permit of occupancy upon completion of construction." If any building hereafter constructed as or altered into a hotel or lodging house, be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation in violation of the provisions of this section such occupation shall be deemed unlawful and said premises shall be deemed unfit for human habitation and the department of health or other department charged with the enforcement of this act may cause them to be vacated accordingly.

Section 12. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the department of health, the department of public works or the building department or of the courts, to enforce the provisions of the charter or building ordinances and regulations of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county, not inconsistent with this act, or to prevent or punish violations thereof. The provisions of this act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection, health and safety of the community. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the local legislative body of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county from enacting from time to time supplementary ordinances imposing further restrictions. But no ordinance, regulation or ruling of any municipal authority shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense with any provision of this act.

Section 13. The building department, the health department and such other departments as the municipalities affected by the provisions of this act may designate by ordinance or otherwise shall have the right and it shall be its and their duty to enter into hotels and lodging houses within the said municipal corporation for the purpose of inspecting such houses and buildings to secure compliance with the provisions of this act, and to prevent violations thereof.

Section 14. Every person who shall violate or assist in violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punished by impris-

onment in a county jail not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by both, and in addition to the penalty therefor, shall be liable for all costs, expenses and disbursements paid or incurred by the department, by any of the officers thereof, or by any agent, employee or contractor of the same, in the prosecution of such violation.

Section 15. Except as herein otherwise specified the procedure for the prevention of violations of this act, or for the vacation of premises unlawfully occupied, or for other abatement of nuisance in connection with a hotel or lodging house, shall be as set forth in charter and ordinances of the municipality in which the procedure is taken. In case any hotel or lodging house, building or structure or any part thereof is constructed, altered, converted or maintained in violation of any provision of this act or of any order or notice of the departments charged with its enforcement, said department or departments may institute any appropriate proceedings or action to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion or maintenance, to restrain, correct or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said hotel or lodging house, or to prevent any act in violation of this act in or about such hotel or lodging house or lot. In any such action or proceeding said department or departments may, by affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to the Superior Court or to any judge thereof, for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such hotel or lodging house, or for occupying or using the same, until the entry of final judgment or order. In case any notice or order issued by said department or departments is not complied with, said department or departments may apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order authorizing said department or departments to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to remove any violation specified in said order or notice. The court, or any judge thereof, is hereby authorized to make any order specified in this section. In no case shall the said departments or any officer thereof or the municipal corporation be liable for costs in any action or proceeding that may be commenced in pursuance of this act.

Section 16. Every fine imposed by judgment under section fourteen of this act upon a hotel or lodging house owner shall be a lien upon the house in relation to which the fine is imposed from the time of the filing of a certified copy of said judgment in the office of the recorder of the county in which said hotel or lodging house is situated, subject only to taxes and assessments and water rates and to such mortgage and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to such filing; and it shall be the duty of the department instituting such action or proceeding upon the entry of such judgment to forthwith file the copy as aforesaid, and such copy upon being filed shall be forthwith indexed by the recorder in the index of mechanics' liens.

Section 17. In any action or proceeding instituted by the department or departments charged with the enforcement of this act, the plaintiff or petitioner may file in the county recorder's office of the county where the property affected by the action or proceeding is situated, a notice of the pendency of such action or proceeding. Said notice may be filed at the time of the commencement of the action or proceeding, or at any time afterwards before final judgment or order, or at any time after the service of any notice or order issued by said department. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as the notice of pendency of action provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure. Each county recorder with whom such notice is filed shall record it, and shall index it in the name of each person specified in a direction subscribed by an officer of the department instituting such action or proceeding. Any such notice may be vacated upon the order of a judge of the court in which such action or proceeding or proceedings was instituted or is pending. The recorder of the county where such notice is filed is

hereby directed to mark such notice and any record or docket thereof as canceled of record, upon the presentation and filing of a certified copy of such order.

Section 18. Every owner of a hotel or lodging house and every lessee of the whole house, or other person having control of a hotel or lodging house, shall file in the department of health a notice containing his name and address, and also a description of the property, by street and number, and otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the departments charged with the enforcement of this act to easily find the same; and also the number of rooms in each house. In case of a transfer of any hotel or lodging house it shall be the duty of the grantee of such hotel or lodging house to file in the department of health a notice of such transfer, stating the name of the new owner, within thirty days after such transfer. In case of the devolution of the said property by will, it shall be the duty of the executor and the devisee, if more than twenty-one years of age, and in the case of devolution of such property by inheritance without a will, it shall be the duty of the heirs, or in case all the heirs are under age, it shall be the duty of the administrator of the deceased owner of said property to file in said department a notice stating the death of said owner and the names of those who have succeeded to his interests, within thirty days after the death of the decedent, in case he died intestate, and within thirty days after the probate of his will if he died testate.

Section 19. Every owner, agent or lessee of a hotel or lodging house shall file in the department of health a notice containing the name and address of the agent of such house for the purpose of receiving service of process, and also a description of the property, by street and number or otherwise, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this act to easily find the same. The name of the owner or lessee may be filed for this purpose.

Section 20. The names and addresses filed in accordance with sections eighteen and nineteen of this act shall be indexed by the department of health in such manner that all of those filed in relation to each hotel or lodging house shall be together and readily ascertainable. The department of health shall provide the necessary books and clerical assistance for that purpose, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the municipality. Said indexes shall be public records, open to public inspection during business hours.

Section 21. Every notice or order in relation to a hotel or lodging house shall be served five days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued.

Section 22. In any action brought by any department charged with the enforcement of this act in relation to a hotel or lodging house for injunction, vacation of the premises, or other abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon, it shall be sufficient service of summons to serve the same as notices and orders are served under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. The plaintiff, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be any department charged with the enforcement of this act.

Section 23. All steam boilers, heating furnaces, or water heating apparatus using any fuel other than coal-gas or natural gas, installed in any hotel or lodging house, shall be enclosed in a room with walls of masonry, reinforced concrete, terra cotta or tile from the floor to the ceiling and with ceiling of same construction or of not less than three-fourths inch plaster on metal lath. No wood shall be used in the construction of the floor. All windows shall be of wired glass not less than one-quarter of an inch thick in metal frames and sashes. Where oil is burned every doorway shall have a masonry sill not less than six inches from the floor. Where oil is burned the furnace or heating apparatus shall not be fed by a gravity flow. All doors leading from said room shall be fire doors and either run on tracks

or arranged to swing out and to close automatically. All fire doors shall overlap the wall at least four inches at sides and top. Sills shall be of metal at least one quarter inch thick on masonry or of masonry, and have horizontal faces extending under fire doors and outer edges flush with outer surface of fire doors. Top of sliding doors shall conform to incline on the track, which shall be three-quarters inch to the foot. No door shall be hung on wooden frame or in contact with any wood work. Fire doors shall be made of three thicknesses of seven-eighths inch by six inches tongued and grooved redwood boards, surfaced on both sides, the outer thicknesses to be vertical or diagonal and the inner thickness to be horizontal, nailed with clinched nails. Said doors shall be entirely covered with good tin plate ("IC" charcoal, 109 pounds to the box), not over fourteen inches by twenty inches in size, laid with locked joints covering nail heads, and all vertical seams shall be double locked. No solder shall be used. Such doors shall have hinges, hangers, latches and chafing strips of wrought iron bolted to the doors, and when sliding doors shall have steel tracks and wrought iron stops and binders bolted through the wall. Swinging doors shall have wall eyes of wrought iron built into or bolted through the wall. Every hotel or lodging house hereafter constructed of more than two stories in height shall have at least one standard fire escape on the front thereof and at least one other standard fire escape at some other part of the building. A hotel or lodging house upon a corner lot shall have a standard fire escape on each frontage. Such fire escapes shall have a balcony at the level of the second floor and a balcony at the level of the floor of each succeeding story above such second floor and from the topmost balcony shall have a gooseneck ladder running up over the fire wall and on to the roof.

Section 24. Hotels and lodging houses may be constructed of wood to a height not exceeding forty feet and shall contain not more than three stories and basement within the said forty feet. In the case of a wooden building on a lot with the grade sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken, the height of the building at any point of the grade shall not exceed fifty feet above the adjoining curb in case of corner lots, or above the natural level of the ground in case of inside lots.

Section 25. All statutes of the state and ordinances of incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, as far as inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; *provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing or abrogating any present law or ordinance of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county of the state, making further restrictions than are made in this act.

Section 26.—Every person desiring to construct or alter a hotel or lodging house, or to convert a house into a hotel or lodging house, shall obtain a permit from the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Every owner or lessee of a hotel or lodging house shall obtain at the beginning of each year a license from the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose.

THE PLUMBING LAW

ORDINANCE NO. 615 (New Series).

Approved November 27, 1908.

Establishing Rules and Regulations for the Plumbing and Drainage of Buildings in the City and County of San Francisco, This Ordinance to Be Known as "The Plumbing Law."

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

PART I.

Section 1. The following rules and regulations respecting the plumbing and drainage of buildings in the City and County of San Francisco are hereby adopted, and all work in respect thereto shall be performed as herein required and not otherwise, and this Ordinance shall be known and referred to as "The Plumbing Law."

Material and Workmanship.

Section 2. All material must be of good quality and free from defects. The work must be done in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Standard Pipe.

Section 3. Where under these rules it is not requisite to use extra heavy cast iron pipe and fittings, then either standard cast iron pipe or galvanized wrought iron pipe may be used.

Extra Heavy.

Section 4. Where under these rules it is requisite to use extra heavy cast iron pipe, then the pipe, inclusive of the hub, shall average the following weight to each 5-foot length:

Diameter.	Weight per Lineal Foot.	Diameter	Weight per Lineal Foot.
2 inches	5½ lbs.	7 inches	27 lbs.
3 inches	9½ lbs.	8 inches	33½ lbs.
4 inches	13 lbs.	10 inches	45 lbs.
5 inches	17 lbs.	12 inches	54 lbs.
6 inches	20 lbs.		

Galvanized Wrought Iron in Lieu of Cast.

Section 5. Or, as laid down in these rules, galvanized wrought iron pipe, of the following average thickness and weight per foot may be used in lieu of cast iron pipe.

Table of Standard Galvanized Wrought Iron Sewer Drain, Soil, Waste and Leader Pipe.

Section 6. The pipe shall not be less than the following average thickness and weight per lineal foot:

Diameter.	Thickness.	Weight per Lineal Foot.
1½ inches	.14 inches	2.68 lbs.
2 inches	.15 inches	3.61 lbs.
2½ inches	.20 inches	5.74 lbs.
3 inches	.21 inches	7.54 lbs.
3½ inches	.22 inches	9.00 lbs.
4 inches	.23 inches	10.66 lbs.
4½ inches	.24 inches	12.34 lbs.
5 inches	.25 inches	14.50 lbs.
6 inches	.28 inches	18.76 lbs.
7 inches	.30 inches	23.27 lbs.
8 inches	.32 inches	28.18 lbs.

Sewers, Separate.

Section 7. Excepting as provided for in these rules, every house and building must be separately and independently connected with the sewer, provided, however, that where two or more buildings on the same lot belong to the same owner and the area of said lot does not exceed three thousand square feet, separate sewer connections need not be made with the main sewer.

Sewer, Front and Rear.

Section 8. Where there is a house in the rear of a lot, and there is to be an additional house built in front of the lot, then the same sewer may serve both buildings. This shall apply also to where the conditions are reversed, and the front building is built first, or when both are built, provided that in all cases these rules are complied with.

Sewers, Exceptional.

Section 9. In exceptional cases where two or more buildings are erected on a corner lot and on a cross street, all owned by one party, and the side street having a steep grade, and the sewer in cross street being higher than the rear of the buildings, then, in the judgment and with the consent of the Board of Health, one sewer main may drain several separate buildings when run in the rear of said buildings and thence to main sewer in side street, but only in such cases.

Sewers, Old.

Section 10. Where there is an old sewer serving a building, either front or rear, provided the sewer will satisfactorily stand the "Water Test," it may serve either front or rear premises, excepting that such portion of the old sewer as is within the foundations or area of the new or additional structure must comply with these rules as to quality and kind of material used and boundaries and intermediate section rules.

Definition of House.

Section 11.—A "house or building" shall be defined as being an architectural structure covered by one roof and enclosing walls.

Definition, Porch.

Section 12. Porches, or the continuation of porch roofs, from building to building, shall be considered as being a portion of the main structure.

Definition, Frontage.

Section 13. Buildings situated upon the same lot, which said lot has frontages upon different streets, or alleys, or courts, the buildings have abutting or connecting porches, shall not be construed as forming one main structure.

Sewer and Drain Boundaries.

Section 14. Excepting as provided for in these rules for the use of galvanized wrought iron pipe, the sewer and drain, when it lies under the building, and for three feet beyond the front wall, or of any area wall, or any wall of adjoining premises, shall be extra heavy cast iron pipe, and all fittings to same shall be of the same material, provided, that in frame buildings where the height from the top fixture to the lowest point of the sewer does not exceed twenty feet, standard pipe may be used throughout, except where the sewer is underground.

Sewer, Outside Building.

Section 15. Outside of the building line the sewer or drain shall be continued to the main sewer in street with either cast iron, galvanized wrought iron or vitrified ironstone pipe of the best quality.

Intermediate Material.

Section 16. The use of intermediate sections of quality or kind of pipe such as the introduction of sections of ironstone pipe between cast iron pipe, or of standard cast iron pipe between extra heavy sections, or of cast iron pipe between ironstone, or of wrought iron pipe between ironstone and similar, will not be allowed.

Ironstone Boundaries.

Section 17. When ironstone pipe is used for sewer or drain pipe in an area or alley way, then the center line of the sewer must be situated not less than one and one-half feet from the foundation or area walls of any building. Where said area way is less than three feet in width, regardless of overhangs six feet in height without supports, the sewer must be of cast iron or wrought iron pipe. In no case shall ironstone pipe or fittings come within one foot of the building line.

Chemical Sewers.

Section 18. In plating works, chemical works, acid works and manufactories where chemicals are used, the waste of same shall discharge into the main sewer in the street through a separate vitrified ironstone pipe, which shall be laid in a manner conforming to all the requirements of this Ordinance.

Sumps and Surface.

Section 19. All surface drains, soil and waste pipes discharging below the sewer line of any building and all sumps receiving drainage or wastage must be connected in a sanitary manner satisfactory to the Board of Health, and receive the approval of said Board prior to use.

Ironstone Workmanship.

Section 20. All joints on ironstone pipe must be made with Portland cement, and each joint of pipe when laid must be properly cleaned out with a suitable scraper before the succeeding joint is put in place.

Ironstone, Size.

Section 21. Excepting 6-inch and larger, all ironstone pipes must be of a size 1 inch larger in diameter than the pipe they serve.

Caulked Joints.

Section 22. All joints on cast iron pipe and on the fittings to same must be made with suitable packing of oakum, properly caulked and run full with molten lead, properly caulked.

Fall of Pipes.

Section 23. All sewer, drain, soil, waste and leader pipes shall have a continuous fall of not less than one-quarter of an inch to the foot, and, if practicable, more.

Hanging Pipes.

Section 24. Where practicable, iron sewers, drains, soil waste and leader pipes running in a cellar or lowest story of a building shall run along the wall of the building, or, if this is not practicable, be hung on iron hangers securely fastened to the floor joists.

Trenching.

Section 25. When it is not practicable to run and fasten the iron sewer, drain, soil, waste or leader pipes as above directed, then they may be run in a trench cut to a uniform grade.

Trap, Main.

Section 26. The sewer or drain shall have a trap placed either at the line of curb of sidewalk or immediately inside the area wall under sidewalk.

Storm Water Drain.

Section 27. In the Double Sewerage and Drainage Districts all the requirements laid down in this Ordinance must be complied with.

Fresh Air Inlet.

Section 28. Every house drain or sewer shall have a fresh air inlet of not less than 4-inch pipe, and said inlet shall present not less than 16 square inches of perforations. Said air inlet shall be connected to the house side of the trap and lead to the outer air, terminating at a point not less than 10 feet from any door or window.

Air Inlet Grating.

Section 29. The main trap at sidewalk shall have its fresh air inlet so constructed as to freely admit a supply of the outer air and at the same time offer adequate protection against the introduction of foreign matter into the trap, all to the approval of the Board of Health.

Clean-Outs.

Section 30. Heavy brass malethreaded "clean-outs" of at least one-eighth of an inch in thickness in the ferrule part, and with three-sixteenths of an inch thickness in the cover, the cover to have a solid cast square head of 1½ inches square and 1 inch in height, shall be placed at the end of each horizontal line of sewer and its contributory laterals of five (5) feet or longer.

Clean-Outs, Iron.

Section 31. Clean-outs, the ferrule or body part of which are made of cast iron, provided they comply with all other requirements as to brass cover, etc., may be used in lieu of all brass, and in wrought iron work solid clean-out plugs may be used.

Clean-Outs, Accessible.

Section 32. All clean-outs shall be of the same size of the pipe they serve, and must be so placed as to be accessible.

Pipes, Kind Of.

Section 33. Excepting as provided for in these rules, every sewer, drain, soil, waste and leader pipe must be of either cast iron or of galvanized wrought iron pipe, and the fittings to same must be of the same materials.

Lead Pipe, Length.

Section 34. Waste pipes may be of lead, but only for branches not exceeding five feet in length, and where used to connect with cast or wrought iron, or as provided for in Section 108 for sinks and wash trays.

Lead, Angle of.

Section 35. Whenever practicable, and where under these rules and regulations lead waste pipe is used, it must intersect at the same angles as given by Y's 1/16, 1/6 or ⅛ bends.

Ferrules, Wiped.

Section 36. All connections of lead pipe with either cast iron or wrought iron pipe must be made with brass ferrules of the same size as the receiving opening, and be connected to same by a wiped joint, and be properly caulked with oakum and molten lead.

Fastening Pipes.

Section 37. All iron sewers or drains not trenched, and all soil, waste and leader pipes, shall be properly fastened and secured with either heavy bands, wrought iron straps or hooks. If hooks are used they shall be forged out of one piece of iron, and not welded.

Fastening Outside.

Section 38. All horizontal and vertical lines of soil, waste and leader pipes shall be secured with heavy band wrought iron straps, with 4 wood screws to each strap, and the straps placed at intervals not exceeding 5 feet. Inside lines shall be secured to the approval of the Board of Health.

Soil Pipe, Size.

Section 39. No soil pipe of an inside diameter less than four inches shall be permitted.

Old Sewer on Lot.

Section 40. When either an old or new building is placed upon a lot, or when an alteration is made in a building which has an old sewer or drain in a defective or insanitary condition lying within the lines of any part of the foundations, then the said sewer or drain must be replaced with cast iron or galvanized wrought iron pipe and be run in accordance with these rules and regulations.

Galvanized Pipe and Angle Fittings.

Section 41. When galvanized wrought iron pipe is used for sewer, drain, soil, waste or leader pipes it shall be of the quality known as "Standard" thickness, and all changes of direction shall be made with Y's, 1/16, 1/6 or ⅛ fittings, threaded on the inside, and so constructed as to form a bore uniform with the pipe, without any burrs or recesses. All fittings shall be either cast iron, hot tar dipped or galvanized, or galvanized malleable iron.

Surface Drain Trap.

Section 42. No opening shall be provided in the sewer or drain pipe of any building for the purpose of drainage, unless the said opening be properly trapped and supplied with water from a suitable fixture. Several surface drains may be served by one trap conforming to this section, subject to the approval of the Board of Health.

Surface Drains, Cast Iron.

Section 43. All surface drains shall be of cast iron, have a suitable strainer grating and be of such a make as will be satisfactory to the Board of Health, and it shall not be permissible to use a cement or similar absorbent well-pocket as a surface drain unless by special permission of the Board of Health.

Surface Drain, Feed.

Section 44. When a surface drain is situated at a distance greater than 20 feet, reckoning in a horizontal line from a suitable fixture, then the drain may be supplied by a suitable fixture, or an approved automatic feed, or it may discharge into the trap of another drain coming under the requirements of Section 42.

Bell Traps.

Section 45. Bell traps are strictly prohibited in every and all cases.

Steam Exhaust.

Section 46. No steam exhaust shall connect with any sewer, drain, soil, leader or waste pipe. A steam condenser, however, may be permitted to receive the steam exhaust and the condensation pipe be connected to the sewer system, provided all are done to the approval of the Board of Health.

Testing Water.

Section 47. All sewers, drains, soil, waste, vent and leader pipes (excepting sheet metal leaders), and which are not of ironstone, must have all openings stopped, and be filled with water. The Board of Health shall have the right to demand such water or other test applied to ironstone pipes as it may deem necessary.

Testing, Sectional and Final.

Section 48. When a system of plumbing has been tested in sections, then there shall be another test made after the various lines have been connected together, and this last test shall be made with a water pressure equal to a column ten feet above the lowest point of the sewer or drain located within the premises.

Testing Smoke, Etc.

Section 49. The smoke or peppermint test shall be made wherever demanded by the Board of Health.

Testing Plugs.

Section 50. Wooden plugs shall not be allowed in the testing of a plumbing system.

Test, Certificate.

Section 51. The testing of a plumbing system must be made in the presence of the Plumbing Inspector, and if the test prove satisfactory to him he shall issue a proper certificate accordingly.

Inspector, Notice.

Section 52. In all cases notice must be given the Plumbing Inspector when the work is sufficiently advanced for inspection.

Outside and Inside Pipes.

Section 53. All of the provisions of the various sections of Parts 1, 2, 6 and 5, including Sections 59, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 187, shall apply to both outside and inside pipes of the plumbing system of a building.

Reveals and Recesses.

Section 54. Excepting as provided for in the next section, no sewer, drain, soil, waste, leader or vent pipe of any kind shall be built in brick, stone or concrete walls. When necessary to conceal pipes of this class, then they must be run in suitable reveals or recesses, and excepting that in horizontal walls where sewer pipe passing behind elevator shafts require that it be offset in, the Board of Health may, in its discretion, permit it to be built in wall to prevent weakening the same.

Vermin, Preventive.

Section 55. When and wherever any sewer, drain, soil, waste, leader, vent or supply pipe passes through any foundation, wall or partition, and there is a surrounding space, then this space shall be satisfactorily filled or guarded with the same material as that of which the foundation, wall or partition is made, or it may be covered with suitable metal flashing or collars so as to effectually prevent leaving an avenue for the entrance of vermin into the premises.

Refrigerators, Filters.

Section 56. Water filters, ice boxes or refrigerators shall in no case be directly connected to or with the sewerage or drainage system, but they may be indirectly connected, provided the manner of connecting be approved by the Board of Health.

Brick Flue Restrictions.

Section 57. No brick nor sheet metal, nor earthen flue, shall be used as a sewer or drain ventilator, nor shall any chimney flue be used for this purpose.

Extra Heavy, 36 Feet.

Section 58. In every building, reckoning from the top of the first floor to the top of the floor that the highest fixture is located on, where the drop exceeds 36 feet, then the entire soil and waste pipe shall be of extra heavy cast iron pipe, and the fittings to same shall be extra heavy, or standard galvanized wrought iron pipe and cast iron tar dipped threaded fittings may be used, all as laid down in this Ordinance.

Leaders, Heavy and Standard.

Section 59. Excepting outside leaders, all leader pipes exceeding 55 feet perpendicularly, reckoning from the roof's outlet to the point where the leader connects with the extra heavy cast iron or galvanized wrought iron drain or sewer, shall be of either extra heavy cast iron or of standard galvanized wrought iron pipe, from top to bottom. Outside leaders, however, may be of standard cast iron pipe in lieu of sheet metal.

Soil Pipe, Definition.

Section 60. The term "soil pipe" is that applied to any pipe receiving the discharge from one or more water closets, with or without other fixtures.

Standard Stacks.

Section 61. Soil pipe stacks continuing above the highest fixture and serving as a vent pipe, or 3-inch or larger cast iron serving as a vent, where under these rules they are allowable, may be of standard cast iron pipe or of galvanized wrought iron pipe, but there shall not be intermediate sections of material or quality.

Waste Pipe, Term.

Section 62. Waste pipe is the term applied to any pipe receiving the discharge of any fixture except water closets.

Sixteen or More Fixtures, Waste.

Section 63. The waste pipe, if of cast iron, either vertical or horizontal, receiving the discharge of sixteen or more fixtures, shall not be less than three inches in diameter. If of galvanized wrought iron, then not less than 2½ inches internal diameter.

Alignment of Pipes.

Section 64. The arrangement of sewer, drain, soil, waste, vent and leader pipes must be as direct as possible.

Angle of Fittings.

Section 65. Excepting as provided for in these rules, all changes in the direction of sewer, drain, soil, waste and leader pipes shall be made with Y branches, 1/16, 1/6 or ⅛ bends.

Offsets.

Section 66. Offsets may be used, provided the angle they present is not more acute than that presented by a 1/6 bend.

Crosses, Saddles, Etc.

Section 67. Straight crosses, bands and saddles are prohibited.

Heel Outlets.

Section 68. Four by two, or any other heel outlet fitting, will not be allowed to act as a waste pipe through the 2-inch opening, excepting on vertical lines. On horizontal lines 4x2 or any other heel outlet fitting will not be allowed to act as a waste pipe through a 2-inch opening, unless the bottom of the 2-inch opening is higher than the top level of the 4-inch receiving part of fitting.

Architectural T Y's.

Section 69. Excepting where under architectural conditions the space is limited, double T Y's will not be allowed to serve closets, and then only on vertical lines or stacks.

PART II.

Leaders, 10-Foot Limit.

Section 70. When the opening of an external or internal rain water leader is at a point within 10 feet of any opening of a building, or of an adjoining building, then the said leader must be satisfactorily trapped and vented and supplied with water, or it may discharge into an open hopper having an outlet which shall not be less than the diameter of the leader it serves, and the hopper shall be suitably and satisfactorily supplied with water from the nearest fixtures, all in accordance with these rules and regulations.

Leader, 10-Foot, Supply and Vent.

Section 71. When and where, under this section, it is required that leaders shall be trapped and supplied with water from a suitable fixture, then the requirements of Section 70, Part II, pertaining to venting, shall be complied with also.

Leaders, Restrictions.

Section 72. Excepting as provided for in these rules, rain water leaders must never be used as a soil, waste or vent pipe, nor shall a soil, waste or vent pipe be used as a rain water leader.

Leaders, Main and Porch.

Section 73. Excepting as provided for in Section 196, Part VI, all main leaders must run to and connect with the main sewer or drain line direct. Rain water leaders serving a porch may discharge into a receiving hopper or slop sink located on a porch, but it shall not be permissible to discharge a leader serving a main roof on to a porch roof and then, through the porch roof leader, into any fixture.

Leaders, Inside.

Section 74. When rain water leaders are placed inside of a building, or when passing through a porch, they must be of cast iron or of galvanized wrought iron, and be properly caulked with the oakum and lead just as if they were to be used as soil or waste pipes.

Leaders, Outside.

Section 75. Excepting galvanized wrought iron pipe leaders, all outside leaders shall be constructed of cast iron for a distance of not less than five feet above the ground line at the foot of stack; the entire outside leader may, however, be of standard cast iron pipe.

Leader, Connection.

Section 76. The connection between the cast iron and the sheet iron leader pipe must be made with a brass ferrule soldered to the sheet metal and caulked with oakum and molten lead into the cast iron. Brass sleeves are prohibited; if the leader connects to galvanized wrought iron, then a satisfactory soldered connection must be made.

Deck Drains.

Section 77. Excepting as is provided for in the Double Sewerage and Drainage Districts, all decks and light wells must be properly drained, trapped and vented and be supplied with water from the nearest suitable

fixture, and must be connected into sewer, drain, soil, waste or cast iron or galvanized wrought iron leader, and conform with the requirements of these rules and regulations.

Decks, 12 Feet.

Section 78. Decks located on the outside boundaries of a building, and not exceeding twelve (12) square feet of superficial area, need not be drained and connected as defined in the last preceding section.

Deck Traps.

Section 79. A trap must be placed as close to the deck served as practicable. Several decks may be drained into the inlet side of a deck (1) trap fed and vented as required by Section 77.

Deck Clean-Outs.

Section 80. Clean-outs must be provided on the sewer side of the trap serving a deck, and be made accessible. The size of the deck's drain shall be of a diameter satisfactory to the Board of Health.

Safe Wastes.

Section 81. Every safe waste under a bath, basin, tank or other fixture must be drained by special pipe of lead or galvanized wrought iron pipe of a diameter not less than one inch bore, and in no case shall it be connected directly to any soil, waste, drain, sewer or vent pipe, but made to discharge outside the building, or be satisfactorily and indirectly connected.

Urinal and Closet Safes.

Section 82. Urinal and water closet floor drains may be connected to and with main waste, soil or sewer pipe, provided said floor drain be properly trapped and vented; but no urinal waste shall act as the feed to any floor drain; all to be done to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.

Closet Tanks, Flushometers.

Section 83. Excepting flushometer closets, all water closets within a building must be supplied from separate tanks or cisterns, the water of which should not be used for any other purpose.

Closets, Supply.

Section 84. Excepting flushometer, a group of water closets may be supplied from one tank, but water closets located on different floors must not be supplied from one tank.

Closets Prohibited.

Section 85. Plug, pan valve closets and common hopper closets are strictly prohibited in any part of a building or premises.

Closet Restrictions.

Section 86. Flush rim hopper closets, offset and wash-out closets are not allowed, excepting they are located outside of the building proper.

Closet Flush.

Section 87. When water closets are supplied from tanks, the down or flush pipe shall in no case be less than one and one-quarter inches inside diameter.

Closet, Etc., Connections.

Section 88. No rubber connections shall be allowed between water closets and vent pipes, nor shall any closet be set in plaster or similar substance.

Closet Lead Bend.

Section 89. When a water closet is connected to the soil pipe by and through a lead bend, then the outlet side of the bend must be properly wiped to a brass ferrule and the ferrule be properly caulked into receiving hub.

Closet Lead Connection.

Section 90. When a water closet is not connected to the soil pipe by a lead bend, then it may be connected by and through a lead pipe lengthening piece, which shall be properly wiped to a heavy brass ferrule, and the ferrule be properly caulked into receiving hub.

Closet Flanges, Etc.

Section 91. When, under the two preceding sections, closets are connected by and through lead pipe, then suitable brass floor flanges shall be used, or when the closet is connected to either cast iron or galvanized wrought iron, and regular brass ferrules, lead pipe and wiped joints are not used, then the connection between the closets and the soil pipe must be made with an approved adjustable and threaded, or threaded and caulked, floor flange connection.

Sleeves Prohibited.

Section 92. In no case shall either brass or iron sleeves be allowed.

Closets, Materials of.

Section 93. When water closets are so constructed that the trap is a part of the closet, then they must be of all earthenware, or enameled iron, or of a combination of these materials.

Closet, Porous, Prohibited.

Section 94. All water closet receivers must be of either earthenware or of enameled iron; no stone, cement, brick, wooden or other porous substance will be permitted. This shall apply to both single water closets and closets built in series or ranges.

Urinals, Material and Supply.

Section 95. Urinals must be of either enameled iron or of porcelain, and excepting flushometers, must be supplied from a tank or tanks or system, the water of which shall be used for no other purpose.

Urinals, Group.

Section 96. A group of urinals may be supplied from one tank, the capacity of which is to be proportionate to the number of urinals supplied, but in no case shall the capacity be less than one gallon for each urinal served. The flush pipes must be sufficiently large.

Urinal Group Defined.

Section 97. More than two urinals shall be construed as being a group of urinals, and the flush pipe or pipes thereto must be so arranged as to provide an equalized pressure and volume of water to all and each urinal on the range.

Urinal Supply, Floors.

Section 98. Excepting flushometer, urinals situated on different stories must be supplied by tanks located on the same story as that on which the urinals are.

Hoppers, Etc., Connection.

Section 99. Slop hoppers and scullery sinks, when set upon a floor, must be connected to the waste pipe with lead pipe wiped on to a brass ferrule, the same to be caulked with molten lead; or they may be connected with an approved iron or brass connection.

Hopper Restrictions.

Section 100. No slop hopper shall be allowed inside any part of the building, but enameled or earthenware hoppers or slop sinks may be placed upon a porch.

Hopper Shelves, None.

Section 101. Intercepting hoppers or slop or scullery sinks shall not be placed on shelves nor on brackets and similar, for the purpose of receiving the discharge from leaders or any fixtures.

Hopper, Etc., Trap.

Section 102. All slop hoppers and slop sinks shall be provided with suitable traps of not less than two inches internal diameter.

Hoppers, Limitations.

Section 103. When located upon a porch, four enameled slop hoppers or slop sinks may be wasted into a three-inch pipe and five or over may be wasted into a four-inch pipe, and provided the crown of the trap is within two feet of the stack waste pipe, it shall not be necessary to back vent these fixtures, but the waste stack shall be carried full bore to above roof line.

Hoppers, Intercepting Limit.

Section 104. Not more than one sink and one wash tray shall discharge into any intercepting hopper or slop sink, nor shall they receive the discharge of any tray or sink, unless it or they are located in the same premises as that in which the intercepting fixture is located. No fixture excepting a tray and sink shall discharge into either a slop hopper or slop sink.

Slop Sink, Interior.

Section 105. No scullery or slop sink located within the premises proper shall receive the discharge of any fixture, nor shall one hopper receive the discharge of another hopper.

Hopper Stack, Undiminished.

Section 106. When and where, under these rules and regulations, it is required that the size of the waste be increased, as, for instance, in the maximum number of hoppers and of slop sinks, then the increased size shall be run up to above the roof line of undiminished bore.

Hopper, Insertion of Y's.

Section 107. When an enameled or earthenware hopper, slop or scullery sink is located upon a porch, and when the main waste serving same is not less than three-inch pipe, provided all other requirements are complied with,

and that the seal of the trap serving the said hopper, slop or scullery sink is within eighteen inches from the bottom of said hopper, slop or scullery sink, then suitable single or double Y's may be inserted between the trap's seal and the bottom of said hopper or slop or scullery sink, all for the purpose of receiving the discharge of either a sink or wash tray, or both.

Hoppers, Lead Y's.

Section 108. Where and when connections are made under the provisions of the preceding section, it is provided that lead waste pipe and properly made wiped joints may be used in lieu of Y's or half Y's.

Hoppers, Intercepting Traps, Vents.

Section 109. It is further provided, that where fixtures are connected as under the two preceding sections, that if either the sink or wash tray is or are situated within the premises, and not upon the porch, it or they shall be separately trapped, and if more than five feet horizontally from the outlet of the discharging fixture to the center of the receiving hopper, slop or scullery sink, then the discharging fixture or fixtures which is or are beyond the five-foot limit, shall be vented.

Hopper, Tenement Restrictions.

Section 110. All fixtures coming under the last three preceding sections shall be in the same tenement or premises.

Single Basin Waste.

Section 111. One basin may be wasted by a 1½-inch galvanized wrought iron pipe.

Dentists' Cuspidors.

Section 112. Dentists' cuspidors shall waste through a 1½-inch trap, and the trap shall have a 1½-inch vent pipe; the trap shall be within 2 feet of the waste pipe.

On the inlet side of the trap an extension of 1-inch waste pipe may be run to a length not exceeding 6 feet, reckoning from the trap's seal to the end of the 1-inch extension.

A single cuspidor may be wasted by a 1½-inch pipe. Two or more must be wasted and vented by not less than a 2-inch main waste pipe and vent.

Beer Pumps.

Section 113. Wastage discharging from beer pumps, and which connect with the plumbing system, must be connected to and with said plumbing system through either a regular and properly connected branch fitting or through a properly drilled and tapped orifice cut into the wastage pipe to which the connection is made by and through a heavy brass male and female threaded nosing spud, the male thread of which is made sufficiently tapering to insure a tight and perfect joint.

Wooden Fixtures, Restrictions.

Section 114. Excepting upon application to, and upon the written permit from the Board of Health, no wooden sink nor wash tray shall be allowed on premises.

Baths, Wood Prohibited.

Section 115. Bath tubs, the frame of which is wooden, and which said frame is lined with sheet metal, are not allowed; and all fixtures must be open to the free circulation of air, and not enclosed so as to harbor vermin.

PART III.

Traps, General Provisions.

Section 116. As provided for in these rules, all fixtures must be effectively trapped and vented, and the traps and vents must be placed as near to the outlet of the fixtures served as practicable, all in conformity with this Ordinance.

Traps, Separate.

Section 117. Excepting as provided for ranges of closets and urinals, and for wash trays discharging into hoppers or slop sinks, and for sectional basins, every fixture must be separately trapped.

Trap Restrictions.

Section 118. Excepting as specified in these rules, in no case shall the trap of one fixture connect with the trap of another fixture.

Traps Relative to Vent.

Section 119. Excepting as provided for in these rules, in no case shall the trap serving a fixture be placed at a distance greater than one foot from the outlet of the fixture it serves, nor shall the vent pipe serving a trap be placed at a distance greater than two feet from the trap it serves.

Abutting Sink and Tray.

Section 120. When a sink and a wash tray abut one another, and they are practically one fixture, and they are in the same room, then they or it may be served by one trap.

Trays on Porch.

Section 121. A wash tray located on a porch and discharging into an intercepting fixture, if within the 5-foot limit, need not be separately trapped nor vented. But if the outlet of the tray exceeds the 5-foot limit, then they shall be separately wasted and vented and trapped.

Hopper Intercepting Restrictions.

Section 122. Excepting as otherwise provided for a sink and a wash tray, in no other case shall any fixture discharge into a hopper, slop sink or any other fixture, and a sink or tray may so discharge only when the intercepting fixture is located upon a porch, and in the same tenement as is the receiving fixture.

Traps, Foot Stacks.

Section 123. Excepting as is provided for in these rules for leaders, no traps shall be placed at the foot of any vertical soil or waste pipe.

Traps, Intercepting.

Section 124. Excepting as provided for in these rules, intercepting traps are prohibited. No fixtures shall have a trap of less than 1½ inches internal diameter.

Range Trap and Bell Trap.

Section 125. Bell traps are prohibited. A range of closets, or a range of urinals, may be served by one trap, provided the arrangement thereof receives the approval of the Board of Health. Otherwise, conforming with these rules, one trap may serve two sectional basins.

PART IV.

Ventage, General.

Section 126. To provide adequate circulation of air, prevent back pressure and to prevent syphonage, special air pipes of galvanized wrought or cast iron shall be provided, and excepting as provided for in these rules, they shall be of a bore not less than that of the trap served, and if to serve a water closet or slop sink, not less than 2-inch bore.

Vents to Roof.

Section 127. All vent or air pipes shall be run separately or combined through the roof, and for one foot above, and to be left open.

Vent, Fitting Coating.

Section 128. Excepting as is provided for in these rules, all vent pipes shall be galvanized wrought iron pipe, and all fittings to same shall be galvanized.

Vents Direct as Practicable.

Section 129. Ventilating pipes must be run with as few bends as possible, and, excepting as provided for, must connect to and with the main vertical vent at an angle of 45 degrees.

Vents, Regulating Size.

Section 130. When combined, the vent pipe must be increased in size according to the following table. Branch vents serving water closets shall not be of a size less than as defined in the following table:

Table of Size of Vents—Branch Vents, Size of Vents and Fixtures Allowed.

1 to 3 water closets or 7 small fixtures into a 2-inch vent.
1 to 5 water closets or 10 small fixtures into a 2½-inch galvanized vent.
6 to 8 water closets or 16 small fixtures into a 3-inch vent.
9 or more water closets or 16 or more fixtures into a 4-inch vent.
1½-inch vent pipes shall only be allowed as provided for in these rules.

Branch Vent, Definition.

Section 131. The term "branch vent" as here applied, shall be construed to mean all that vent pipe located between the fixture served and the point where the vent joins and intersects with the main vertical vent.

Closet Double Y Vent.

Section 132. Vents serving two water closets discharging into a double branch Y, or its substitute, shall be not less than a 3-inch vent pipe.

Vent, 1½-Inch Single.

Section 133. Single 1½-inch traps may be vented with 1½-inch vent pipes.

Sediment Provisions.

Section 134. All vent pipes and the fittings to same must be so arranged that no sediment shall collect therein, but the sediment shall discharge into the wastage pipes so as to be carried off by the wastage discharge, and where architectural conditions require, then the bottom of the vent shall be carried to and connect below the lowest fixture on the line.

3 Feet 6-Inch Intersection.

Section 135. In no case shall a vent pipe serving any fixture intersect with a main or a branch vent at a point of intersection less than three feet six inches above the floor level of the fixture or fixtures served.

Soil Drop, 10 Feet.

Section 136. Excepting water closets coming under Section 132, water closets, basins, baths or any other fixtures located either within the building or upon any portion of the premises (excepting as provided for yard fixtures), if the soil pipe drop does not extend ten feet may be vented by a 2-inch vent pipe for a distance of 35 feet; if exceeding 35 feet, then the entire vent shall be 2½ inches. Single water closets may be vented by a 2-inch vent pipe.

Soil Stack, at Least One.

Section 137. In each and every building to be used as a residence or otherwise, and where a water closet or closets is or are situated, either within the building or upon any portion of the lot outside of said building, it shall be required, in any and all cases, that at least one 4-inch vent pipe shall be continued to a point one foot above the roof line, and this irrespective of the location of the closet or closets or drop.

Branch Vent, 3 Feet 6 Inches.

Section 138. In all cases where vents branch into one another, the branch fittings must not be less than 3 feet 6 inches above the floor level of the fixture or fixtures served.

1½-Vent 10 Feet Limit.

Section 139. When 1½-inch branch vents are used on fixtures, then the branch vent shall not exceed 10 feet horizontally.

Architectural Venting, Under Floor.

Section 140. Where by architectural conditions it is not practicable to comply strictly with these rules, and venting has to be done under the floor, and the available space is limited, then all rules shall be complied with as nearly as practicable.

Yard Fixtures, 10-Foot Limit.

Section 141. When a fixture is located in a yard, and it is ten or more feet from the main building, and the room in which the fixture is located is not connected with the main building, then the fixture or fixtures, trap or traps, need not be vented.

Deck Feed Vent.

Section 142. When a deck trap is supplied from a fixture, then the waste of the fixture must connect with the inlet side of the deck's trap, and provided the entire wastage or outlet leg of the trap to the fixture serving the deck's trap, does not exceed five feet in length, then the fixture supplying the deck's trap need not be vented, but if in excess of five feet, then the supplying fixture must be vented.

Sidewalk Fixtures.

Section 143. When fixtures are located under sidewalks they may be vented into either the fresh air inlet of the main trap or they may be vented to an independent vent running to sidewalks, as does the fresh air inlet. It is provided, however, that in all respects fixtures thus vented must comply to these rules and regulations as nearly as practicable.

Sidewalk Sediment.

Section 144. When fixtures are vented as provided for in the last preceding section, then the avoidance of the collection of and provision for the carrying off of sediment must be strictly complied with.

Deck Trap Vent.

Section 145. In all cases where a deck is drained through a trap as required by these rules, and the trap is supplied from a fixture, then the trap serving the deck shall be vented with a vent pipe not less than two inches inside diameter.

Hopper Fall.

Section 146. Any hopper or slop sink not located on a porch and having a wastage drop exceeding one foot in length shall be vented just as is required for other similar fixtures.

Five-Foot Limit Into Hopper.

Section 147. When the entire waste of any fixture discharging into an open hopper or slop sink exceeds five feet in length, then the said fixture must be properly vented.

Architectural Y's, Etc., on Vents.

Section 148. Where by architectural conditions it is not practicable to use Y's or to comply strictly with the rules as to the manner of venting, then these rules must be complied with as nearly as practicable, and the exceptions meet the approval of the Board of Health.

Double Hubs, Vents Only.

Section 149. Where under these rules cast iron vent pipe is allowed, then double hubs are allowed, but on the vent pipe only.

Fittings, Galvanized 3-Inch, Etc.

Section 150. All vent pipes and fittings of an inside diameter less than 3 inches shall be galvanized; 3-inch and larger may be of cast iron or of galvanized wrought iron pipe, and the fittings and pipe shall be either tar dipped or galvanized, but in all cases all malleable iron fittings shall be galvanized and all fittings shall comply with these rules as to angles, and the precipitation of sediment. Combination waste and vent fittings which are tapped at all openings, or tapped and belled for caulking, are allowable.

3-Inch Cast Iron Vent.

Section 151. It is allowable to use 3-inch cast iron for vent as an extension of cast iron waste in lieu of galvanized wrought iron.

Kitchen Extension and Roofs.

Section 152. When fixtures are located within kitchen extensions and similar, or when a roof is used for yard purposes, or when an opening in the main building is to be guarded, then the 10-feet limit as pertains to the discharge of vent gases shall be enforced, and the vents must be either extended beyond the 10-feet limit or carried higher, as the case may demand; but when it is not practicable to otherwise prevent gases entering the premises, then the vent's end shall be carried to a point not less than one foot above the line of the main roof.

Tanks, 10-Foot Limit.

Section 153. No soil or vent pipe shall terminate at a point within ten feet of the bottom of any door or window or house tank of main structure.

Vent Above Roof or Coping.

Section 154. Every vertical soil, waste and vent pipe (unless otherwise provided for) must extend full bore to a point not less than one foot above the highest line of roof or coping, and be continued to a point at least 10 feet from any opening of the house or of an adjoining building.

Cap or Cowls.

Section 155. No cap or cowls shall be affixed to the top of any ventilating pipe, though a strong wire basket may be affixed.

PART V.

Old or New Buildings, Installation, Alteration.

Section 156. The installation and alteration of, or change in, the plumbing work or fixtures in any old or new building or buildings, shall not be done until application shall have been made to the Board of Health and in accordance with this Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

Plans, Submit.

Section 157. In compliance with the preceding section the applicant must furnish plans and specifications of the work about to be installed, altered or changed, and if they are found to be in accordance with the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, then a permit to do the work shall be granted, all to be subject to the approval of the Board of Health.

Before any person, or persons, shall install, alter or change any plumbing in any premises, he, or they, shall first obtain an official permit from the Board of Health of this city, and this official permit shall be held in the possession of such person or persons as shall be actually engaged in the execution of said installation, alteration or changing of said plumbing, all for the purpose of being submitted to the inspection, and at any seasonable time, of the duly authorized officers of the City and County of San Francisco, and any person, or persons, executing plumbing in violation of these requirements shall, thereby, be liable to arrest, and upon conviction be punished as is provided for in Section 179.

Leaks and Similar Exempt.

Section 158. The requirements of these rules and regulations shall not be construed to include leaks, repairing faucets, breaks in pipes or stoppages of pipes.

Building Moved, Raised, Etc.

Section 159. When a building is moved, raised, or when an addition or an alteration is made to and in a building, where new fixtures are to be put in the addition and old fixtures are to be altered and reset in the old portion of the building, then both the new fixtures put in and the old plumbing in the building must be placed in a sanitary condition and comply with these rules and requirements.

Condemnation.

Section 160. When a building has been inspected and the plumbing work condemned by the Plumbing Inspector as being in an insanitary condition, then the Board of Health shall give a written notice to that effect, informing the agent or owner of said building to repair the defective plumbing therein so as to place the building in a sanitary condition.

Notice of Completion.

Section 161. Immediately upon the completion of the plumbing system of a building notice must be given the Board of Health to that effect, and the work must be ready for the final inspection of the Plumbing Inspector.

Suspension, Liability.

Section 162. The failure upon the part of a master plumber to make application for first and for final inspection, or the violation of any of the rules of the Board of Health as to the construction of plumbing work, and failure to correct faults, after notification, shall be deemed sufficient cause to have his license suspended for such length of time as the Board of Health may deem proper.

Suspension, Penalty.

Section 163. No master plumber shall construct nor alter any system of plumbing during the period of his suspension.

Examination, Prerequisite.

Section 164. No license shall be granted to any person making application to become registered as a master plumber unless said person shall have passed a satisfactory examination by the Board of Health as to his qualifications to conduct the business of plumbing.

Examinations, When Held.

Section 165. Examinations under this section shall be held on the first and third Fridays of each month at 1:30 p. m., at the office of the Board of Health.

Age Requirements.

Section 166. No person shall receive a license as a master plumber who has not attained the age of twenty-one years.

Registration Requirements.

Section 167. After the passage of this Ordinance every person, firm or corporation engaging in the plumbing business shall appear in person or by duly authorized representative at the office of the Plumbing Inspector of the Board of Health and register his name and place of business, age and nativity, and the same shall be subscribed and sworn to by the party making application on blanks to be provided by the Secretary of the Board of Health. He shall then receive from the Secretary of the Board of Health a certificate of registration.

License Duration.

Section 168. No license shall be granted to a master plumber for more than one year or for the unexpired portion thereof.

Licenses Expire July 1, Unless Revoked.

Section 169. All licenses expire upon the first day of July of each year, unless sooner revoked.

Licenses, Expiration.

Section 170. Upon the expiration of the yearly license, every master plumber carrying on the business of plumbing shall be required to be again registered and file a new bond, as provided for in Sections 173, 174, 175, 176.

Name and Registration, Display.

Section 171. It shall be the duty of every licensed master plumber to display at his place of business, outside thereof, a sign with his full registered name, and no other person or persons than a registered plumber shall be allowed to display any such sign, carry on or engage in the plumbing business.

Neglect or Refusal, Penalty.

Section 172. Any licensed plumber who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the rules and regulations of this Ordinance shall have his license suspended or revoked.

Unlawful Until Registered, Etc.

Section 173. After the passage of this Ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to carry on the business of plumbing in the City and County of San Francisco without first obtaining a certificate from the Board of Health.

Certificate of Registration.

Section 174. Before a certificate shall be granted any person or persons to carry on the business of plumbing, he or they shall first pass a satisfactory examination setting forth his or their ability to practice plumbing.

Registration Required.

Section 175. On and after the passage of this Ordinance every plumber doing business in the City and County of San Francisco shall register his name and address at the office of the Board of Health of said City and County.

Bonds Required.

Section 176. Every master plumber, before he shall be allowed to register, shall give a bond to the City and County of San Francisco in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of his duties as a master plumber, which said bond shall be approved by and filed with the Board of Health.

Cancellation of Registration.

Section 177. When any registered master plumber ceases to carry on the business of master plumber, then ipso facto he ceases to be deemed a registered master plumber and his registration, therefore, is cancelled; and, before he can resume business as a registered master plumber he must comply with all the requirements of this Ordinance, just as if he had never been registered.

Registration, Violation and Penalty.

Section 178. Any registered master plumber lending his registration to any person or persons, or taking out permits at the office of the Board of Health in his name, but for the use of any person or persons not regularly registered, shall have his license suspended at the will of the Board of Health, or the Board may cancel his license.

Violation, Penalties.

Section 179. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment in the County Jail of the City and County of San Francisco for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

PART VI.

Rules and Regulations for the Drainage of Buildings Located in the Storm Water Drainage Districts, and as Defined and Mapped by the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco.

General Provisions.

Section 180. Excepting as herein especially provided for all conduits, leaders and drains coming under the head of storm water drainage, shall, as pertains to the kind and quality of material and workmanship, limitation of lengths, distances and boundaries, comply with the rules and regulations governing general plumbing.

Anti-Back Flow Valves.

Section 181. Within the area of the Storm Water Drainage Districts Nos. 1 and 2, and where the Double System of Sewerage and Drainage is now, or will be installed, all plumbing fixtures located below the curb line, must be protected by an efficient type of Back-Flow Valve, so as to prevent damage or flooding by back flow.

Inoffensive Drainage Only.

Section 182. Excepting clean and inoffensive seepage water, no wastage, soil, steam exhaust, nor any matter or liquid, excepting rain water or condenser water shall be discharged into and conducted by any part of a storm water drainage system; this section prohibits wasting ice boxes, refrigerators, beer pumps, bar sinks, and similar into the rain water drainage system.

All Rain Water Separate.

Section 183. Excepting as herein provided for, all rain water shall be conveyed from a premises to the main street storm water sewer and by and through a system of conduits entirely separate and distinct from those of the plumbing system proper.

Roof Connections.

Section 184. Where under these rules inside leaders are required to be of cast or galvanized wrought iron pipe, then the connection between the roof and the leader must be made gas and water tight by means of heavy lead or copper tubing wiped or soldered to a brass ferrule or nipple caulked or screwed into the leader.

Trap Restrictions.

Section 185. Excepting as provided for in Sections 196 and 197, there shall not be any trap placed upon any conduit belonging to the rain water drainage system; but in cases where there is liability to back pressure coming from the main street rain drain a suitable preventive device providing a safety overflow to street curb and meeting the approval of the Board of Health may be used.

Seepage Provisions, Etc.

Section 186. When it is desired that seepage or rain water shall be drained from a cellar, or similar, which is below the grade of the rain water drainage system, provided that the drainage water be clean and inoffensive, then it may be drained into a suitable sump, and from there lifted into the rain water drainage system, all to the approval of the Board of Health.

Leader Openings.

Section 187. There shall be no restrictions as to where the openings of any leader or conduit of a rain water drainage system is located relative to openings of building; but this shall not be construed to conflict with the regulations governing the plumbing system.

Testing.

Section 188. Excepting when and where the use of sheet metal is permissible under the plumbing rules and regulations, all drains, leaders and other conduits serving to convey storm water drainage shall be tested just as is required for the plumbing system.

Clean-Outs and Fittings.

Section 189. There shall be clean-outs placed at the end of all main horizontal lines of rain water drains, and the branch fittings shall be of the same character as is required for leaders under the plumbing system.

Deck, Area, Window Leader.

Section 190. Excepting for the drainage of a deck, an area, or a bay window not having more than 30 superficial square feet, no rain water conduit shall be of an interior diameter less than two inches.

Increase to Main Y.

Section 191. All side sewers or drains of an internal diameter less than six (6) inches shall be connected to the Y opening of the main street sewer or drain by and through a six (6) inch increaser.

Main Drain Smallest.

Section 192. No main drainage pipe lying between the front street line of the premises and the main street rain water drain, shall be of less than 4 inches inside diameter.

Main Drain Exceeding 5,000 Feet.

Section 193. When the superficial area to be drained exceeds five thousand (5,000) superficial square feet, then the main rain water drain shall be increased 1 inch in interior diameter, and if the area exceeds seven thousand five hundred (7500) square feet, not less than 6-inch internal diameter. All to be subject to the approval of the Board of Health, relative to area and fall.

Size of Drain Relation Area.

Section 194. Two thousand five hundred (2,500) superficial square feet may be drained into a conduit of 3 inches internal diameter, but this shall not permit the use of a 3-inch conduit beyond the front street line of a premises; 5,000 square feet may drain into a 4-inch, and in excess of 7,500 square feet subject to the approval of the Board of Health, into a 6-inch conduit.

Storm Water to Drain.

Section 195. Excepting as provided for under these rules, in all storm water drainage districts where the system is installed, then all rain water falling upon a premises must be drained into the main street storm water drain.

Temporary Provisions.

Section 196. But, when the main street rain water drain is not yet installed, then, provided the lines of the rain water drainage system are so graded that they may be eventually connected to the main street rain water drain and a proper fall be maintained, then the rain water drain may be connected to and discharge into the main horizontal line of the plumbing system on the house side of the main trap and as near to the front street line of the premises served as practicable, all to the approval of the Board of Health.

Drain Trap Provisions.

Section 197. When, under the provisions of the last preceding paragraph, the rain water drain is connected to the plumbing system, then a trap shall be placed in the main rain water drain at a point near where it branches into the main sewer of the plumbing system, and this trap shall be fed by either a suitable fixture or other device, and all to the approval of the Board of Health. In all cases where the rain water drain runs direct to, and connects with, the street drain sewer, then there shall be a water fed main trap and air inlet, provided, just as is required for the plumbing system.

PART VII.

Regulations Relative to Ratio of Water Closets, Male and Female; also Air Shafts, Building Plans, Etc.

Ratio of Closets.

Section 198. Each tenement and flat and store must be provided with not less than one water closet.

Male and Female.

Section 199. In all places of employment where men and women are employed, separate and sufficient water closets shall be provided for males and females, as required by these rules and regulations.

Closets Named.

Section 200. The water closets provided for males shall be plainly marked "Men's Toilet," and the water closets provided for women shall be plainly marked "Women's Toilet."

Closets, Ratio to Tenants.

Section 201. In all places of employment coming under Part VII, not less than one water closet shall be provided for every twenty-five males or lesser number, and not less than one water closet shall be provided for every twenty-five females or a lesser number; and these water closet facilities shall be provided upon at least every second story. And where there are employes in a basement, such basement shall be considered as being one story.

Closets, Hotels, Lodging Houses, Etc.

Section 202. In lodging houses or hotels, hereafter erected or altered, there shall be provided not less than one water closet for every twenty-five females, or lesser number, and not less than one water closet for every twenty-five males, or lesser number. The number of water closets required shall be determined from the number of lodging quarters provided in said lodging houses or hotels.

Closets, Family.

Section 203. In all buildings used jointly for residence and business purposes, separate and sufficient water closets shall be provided for the use of families, employes and patrons of the place.

Air Shaft Requirements.

Section 204. Each and every compartment wherein a bath, water closet, urinal or slop or scullery sink is situated, shall be ventilated by means of a window opening directly to the external atmosphere, or by means of an air shaft having an area of at least two square feet. This air shaft shall continue of undiminished size to the roof, and at this point its opening shall equal in area not less than that of the shaft.

Air Shaft Restrictions.

Section 205. No air shaft or window ventilating either a bath, water closet, urinal, slop or scullery sink compartment shall discharge into, nor ventilate any other compartment whatsoever.

Air Shaft Enlargement.

Section 206. The provisions of the last preceding paragraph shall not prevent the enlargement of air shafts to a size suitable and adequate to ventilate a series of closets, urinal, slop or scullery sink compartment.

Air Exhaust, Provision.

Section 207. The requirements of these rules shall not apply to a ventilating system of sufficient capacity to exhaust to above the roof all the air in the compartment or compartments covered by Section 208 every ten minutes.

Ventilation, Requirements.

Section 208. In all cases covered by this Part VII the manner and system of ventilating must meet with the approval of and be installed to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, and when an exhaust ventilating system is used under provisions of the preceding section, the plan of system shall be such as will meet with the approval of the Board of Health and of the Board of Public Works, and the system must be installed to the satisfaction of said Boards.

Scale Plans.

Section 209. The building plans, in duplicate, shall be filed with the Board of Health before the original plans are approved; such duplications shall be either on paper or on cloth and be drawn to a standard scale showing how all rooms and compartments of the building are to be lighted and ventilated; they shall also show in plan and in at least one elevation all sewers, drain, soil, waste, vent, revent and rain conductors, or leader pipes within the building, and the location of all the plumbing fixtures within the building, and also the location of hoppers, leaders and other fixtures outside of the building, and their connections, to the drainage and sewerage system, and all these said duplicate plans shall be kept on file in the Health Office for a period of three years.

PART VIII.

Duties of Plumbing Inspector.

Section 210. The Plumbing Inspector shall be in attendance at the Health Office between the hours of 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m., to receive the plans of proposed plumbing and drainage, and to make appointments for the inspection of the work in course of construction.

He shall number and file all plans and specifications accepted, and record in the Board of Health the names of the owner and architect and plumber and location of work.

If the plans and specifications submitted meet with the requirements of this Ordinance, then he shall issue a permit allowing the contemplated work to be done; and he shall be, and is, required to demand that all the requirements of this Ordinance be complied with, and in the event of violation, to cause the arrest of the violator or violators.

For the purpose of determining whether they meet with all the requirements of this Ordinance, and more especially as regards the requirements laid down in Sections 200 to 210 of this Ordinance, the Plumbing Inspector, either personally or through a subordinate, shall examine or cause to be examined all plans and specifications of proposed contemplated buildings in which it is intended to install sewerage, drainage and plumbing, and which said plans and specifications shall have been filed with and submitted to the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco.

And the Plumbing Inspector shall not approve of any plan or specifications until it is in strict compliance with all the requirements laid down in this Ordinance.

He shall, upon being notified, examine all plumbing work before the same is covered up and concealed, and, if found to be in accordance with the rules of the Board of Health, upon presentation of an accurate plan and specifications of same by the plumber, shall issue a certificate to that effect. If, on examination of said work, he finds any violation of the rules of the Board of Health, he shall report the same to the Health Officer, with a note explaining the necessary corrections, and have it altered accordingly. Upon completion of any plumbing work, he shall examine the same, and if found to be in accordance with the rules of the Board of Health and the plans and specifications filed, he shall issue a final certificate.

He must make a monthly report to the Board of Health of the number of plans and specifications received; the number approved and rejected; also stating the number of first and final examinations made, and where and by whom the rules have been violated, and such other matters as may be required by the Board of Health.

The Assistant Inspectors of Plumbing and Drainage will act under the orders of the Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage, and assist him in the discharge of his duties.

Section 211. Ordinance No. 1504, entitled, "Establishing Rules and Regulations for the Plumbing and Drainage of Buildings in the City and County of San Francisco," adopted May 29, 1905, and all ordinances amendatory thereof, are hereby repealed.

Section 212. This Ordinance shall take effect December 1, 1908.

SIGN ORDINANCES

ORDINANCE NO. 1009. (New Series.)

Approved December 28, 1909.

Regulating the Construction, Erection and Maintenance of Signs, Transparencies, Advertisements, Bulletin Boards and Clocks on or About Buildings or Over Public Streets and Thoroughfares, Providing for the Inspection of the Same.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No sign, transparency, advertisement or sign device included in any of the classes set forth in Section 5 of this Ordinance shall be hereafter constructed, placed, reconstructed or allowed on or about the exterior of any building or other structure, or on or over any sidewalk or public thoroughfare, unless drawings to scale of the proposed sign, together with such information relative to the dimensions, position and structure of such sign as may be required shall have been first submitted to the Board of Public Works, and a permit shall have been obtained for the erection thereof.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works, through its authorized representative, upon the filing of drawings and specifications as provided in Section 1, to examine such drawings and specifications, and, if necessary, the premises upon which it is proposed to erect the sign, and if it shall appear that the proposed sign is in accordance with all ordinances, regarding its dimensions, position, fireproof qualities and structural safety and security, the Board of Public Works shall issue a permit for the erection of the sign. During and after completion of the erection of the sign, the Board of Public Works shall cause the same to be inspected, and if upon inspection it is found that the sign is in accordance with all ordinances regarding its dimensions, position, fireproof qualities and structural safety and security a Certificate shall be issued by the Board of Public Works, approving the sign.

Section 3. Before any sign, transparency, advertisement or sign device is erected which is intended to be used in connection with electricity, a permit shall be secured from the Board of Public Works, as provided in Section 1, and this permit, together with specifications of the proposed electrical construction, shall be submitted to the Department of Electricity. It shall be the duty of the Department of Electricity to examine such specifications, and if the proposed sign is found to be in accordance with all ordinances regarding electrical construction (and, in the case of projecting signs, required illuminating qualities), said department shall issue a permit for such electrical construction. No sign intended to be used in connection with electricity to be erected unless permits have been secured from both the Board of Public Works and the Department of Electricity.

Upon the completion of the electrical construction for which permits are issued or required as above provided, the Department of Electricity shall inspect the sign, and if it is found to be in accordance with all ordinances regarding electrical construction (and, in the case of projecting signs, required illuminating qualities), the Department of Electricity shall issue a certificate of satisfactory inspection, permitting the connection of current supply to the sign; nor shall current be turned on any sign until said certificate has been issued, except by special permission of the Department of Electricity for the purpose of testing the sign.

Section 4. The person, firm, association or corporation constructing or installing, or causing the construction or installation of any electric sign, transparency, advertisement, device, reconstruction or alteration shall, before issuance of a certificate of satisfactory inspection as above said, pay to the herein said Department of Electricity for the inspection made as in Section 3 hereof provided for, the sum of seventy-five (75) cents for each hour of time reasonably consumed by each Inspector in the making of such inspection, including time reasonably consumed in going to the place of inspection from the office of the said Department and in returning from said place to said office; provided, that the fee paid shall not in any case be less than one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50).

Section 5. Signs requiring permits for their erection, as provided in Sections 1, 2 and 3 are classified as follows:

1. All signs intended to be used in connection with electricity.
2. All signs erected on roofs.
3. All signs projecting over sidewalks or public thoroughfares more than 6 inches.
4. All signs fastened to the exterior of buildings and having an area of more than twelve (12) square feet.

Section 6. Signs projecting from buildings: It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation hereafter to place or maintain upon or attach to any building or premises any sign, advertisement, transparency or bulletin board which shall project over or upon the sidewalk, except such as are embraced within the following ten classes:

Class A. Flat or curved signs, incandescent electric light signs and transparencies fastened for their whole length parallel to the front of the building, and not projecting therefrom over the sidewalk more than eight (8) inches when placed less than eight (8) feet above the sidewalk, nor more than twelve (12) inches when placed eight (8) feet or more above the sidewalk.

For the purpose of this Ordinance, the term "front of building" shall be construed to mean the general outer surface of the main wall of the building facing the street, except in the case of bay windows or pillars projecting beyond the main wall of the building, the outer surface of such windows or pillars shall be considered the face of the building at those points.

Class B. Drum signs attached to the pillars of entrances to buildings, and not projecting therefrom over the sidewalk more than eight (8) inches when placed less than eight (8) feet above the sidewalk, nor more than twelve (12) inches when placed eight (8) feet or more above the sidewalk.

Class C. "V" signs inclosing pillars or attached at the base of the signs to the buildings, and not projecting therefrom more than six (6) inches when placed less than eight (8) feet above the sidewalk nor more than twelve (12) inches when placed eight (8) feet or more above the sidewalk.

Class D. Pole signs, free from any separate signs attached thereto, and not projecting over the sidewalk from the building more than twelve (12) inches.

Class E. Swinging electric signs illuminated by electric lamps, the total rated candlepower of the lamps in or on any such sign to equal not less than eight (8) candlepower per square foot of the combined area of both sides of said signs. Provided that said swinging electric signs shall not exceed seven (7) feet in vertical dimensions nor project beyond the line of the outer edge of the sidewalk, and no part of said sign shall be less than ten (10) feet above the sidewalk; and further provided that said sign and metal frame shall be attached to the building by means of suitable hinges or sockets in such manner as will permit said signs to be swung back parallel to and against the building and not project more than eighteen (18) inches from the face of the building or pillars or bay window against which said sign will be placed when swung back, except that when such swinging electric signs are placed between two adjacent bay windows which will prevent said

signs from being swung back to within eighteen (18) inches of the face of the building, then said signs may be swung back so as not to project beyond the outer line facing the street of said bay windows. All swinging signs and all ropes, guys, braces or other supports attached to said signs shall be of metal and of sufficient strength to adequately sustain the same. Further provided that said incandescent electric light signs shall not be extended over or across the sidewalk except between the hours of 5 p. m. and 8 a. m., and shall be continuously illuminated every night from sunset to midnight when so extended.

Class F. Vertical incandescent electric light signs consisting of a vertical row of letters, illuminated with incandescent electric lights. Signs so constructed shall be not less than twelve (12) feet above the sidewalk, parallel to said buildings, and shall not project over the sidewalk more than four (4) feet from the property line of said building. Provided said signs are kept continuously illuminated every night from sunset to midnight.

Class G. Gas lamps and electric lamps on which signs may be placed and which shall not exceed in size the lamps and globes used in lighting the public streets; and, no inscription or sign other than the name of the person, corporation or firm at whose expense and in front of whose premises the lamp is erected or maintained shall be placed thereon. The said lamps or globes to be suspended in front of the building or premises at a distance not to exceed two and one (2½) feet therefrom, and at a height of not less than eight (8) feet above the sidewalk.

Class H. Flat or curved wire mesh signs with raised letters may be extended from the front of one bay window above the first story to an adjacent bay window, provided the projection of the sign from the front of the bay windows be not more than six (6) inches.

Class I. Bulletin boards which shall not project more than eight (8) inches beyond the front of the building.

Class J. Signs upon the face of metal awnings, provided said signs do not extend over the sidewalk for a greater distance than the awning and are not more than two (2) feet in vertical dimension. The lower line of such signs must not be less than ten (10) feet above the sidewalk.

Section 7. Temporary signs, advertisements or flags may, however, be suspended over the sidewalk in front of the building or premises upon holidays, election days and days of public parade or display, when the same shall be placed and secured in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Public Works, and shall be removed immediately thereafter.

Section 8. All clocks to be hereafter erected on the sidewalks shall be ornamental in character and construction and shall be erected just inside and abutting on the curb line. All clocks to be erected shall be of a height not less than ten (10) feet, and the face of said clocks shall be not less than two (2) feet nor more than three (3) feet in diameter.

No advertisement, notice, words, lettering, inscription or name shall be painted, placed or fastened on the same or upon the pole or standard upon which they are mounted. All clocks erected or maintained hereunder shall be kept in good condition and correctly indicate the time. No clock shall be erected on any sidewalk unless the design of said clock has been approved by the Board of Public Works and a written permit received from said Board for its erection.

All clocks now erected or hereafter erected, upon sidewalks, shall be considered as temporary obstructions only and removable at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors whenever said Board deems that the public good so requires; all permits issued for the erection of said clocks shall contain this proviso.

Section 9. Copper wire shall be used exclusively when signs are fastened to buildings with wire. Any person, company or corporation maintaining a sign or advertisement upon or in front of the premises of which he is the

owner or occupant, or over which he has control, shall, upon notice from the Board of Public Works, cause such signs or advertisements to be placed, secured and fastened in such a manner as the Board of Public Works may direct. In case of failure to comply with such notification, the Board of Public Works is authorized to cause the removal forthwith of such sign or advertisement; such authority, however, shall not affect the penalties herein imposed upon the person, company or corporation or officers thereof for a violation of the provisions of this section.

Section 10. No sign whatsoever shall hereafter be constructed, placed or affixed on, over, or above the roof of any building in said City and County of San Francisco, which is more than 30 feet in height from the bottom line to the top line of such sign, and unless such sign, if placed upon a building two stories in height, be placed and built not less than three (3) feet from the inner line of the fire wall parallel with the street which said sign shall face. And where said sign is constructed upon a building more than two stories in height, then said sign shall not be placed within four (4) feet from the inner line of the fire wall parallel with the street that said sign shall face. No such sign shall be so constructed on a building two stories in height that the bottom line of said sign shall be less than five (5) feet above the surface of the roof of said building; and no sign shall be so constructed upon a building more than two stories in height that the bottom line of said sign shall be less than six (6) feet above the surface of the roof upon which such sign is constructed. There shall be a clear space of not less than six (6) feet between all uprights supporting said sign as well as all braces thereof.

All frame work and bracing of said sign shall be of steel construction and securely bolted and fastened to the roof of the building on which it is installed. That the construction of said sign shall be of such a character as to obtain the approval of the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3390 (*New Series*), *approved August* 10, 1915.

Section 11. No attachable sign or framework, boards, cloth or other material to or on which any sign, advertisement, picture or notice is painted, printed, pasted, made or impressed, affixed or fastened, shall be hereafter constructed, placed, affixed or maintained in said City and County:

Upon the outer wall of any building higher than the blocking course or fire wall of such building.

In front of any fire escape or stand pipe attached to such building without a written permit from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Across or in front of any exterior window or other exterior opening in such building above the first story thereof, except such sign be a swinging electrical sign.

Section 12. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed to render unlawful the maintenance of any sign, transparency or advertisement projecting from any building or premises over any sidewalk, within said City and County, which sign, transparency or advertisement has been erected and maintained under a lawful permit prior to the passage of this Ordinance.

Section 13. All rights and privileges acquired under the provisions of this Ordinance or any amendment thereto permitting the erection or maintenance of signs projecting over sidewalks or public thoroughfares, are mere licenses and revocable at any time by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 14. All Orders and Ordinances, or parts of Orders and Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 15. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police of the herein said City and County to strictly enforce this Ordinance.

Section 16. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating any provision or provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500.00), or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 17. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2292. (New Series.)

Approved June 10, 1913.

Regulating the Illumination by Electricity of Bill or Bulletin Boards Along the Public Streets and Thoroughfares.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Bill or bulletin boards along public streets and thoroughfares not exceeding ten feet in height may be illuminated by electricity by means of pressed steel reflectors containing lamps of not less than 100 watts of current per hour. Reflectors to be placed not more than five feet apart and to extend not more than three feet from the face of the bill or bulletin board and to be not less than ten feet in height from the sidewalk.

When permission of the Board of Supervisors is granted to erect a bill or bulletin board of greater height than ten feet, then an additional permit may be granted for the same, provided that reflectors shall not extend over the sidewalk more than four feet.

All Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors and rules of the Department of Electricity must be followed.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00), or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2107. (New Series.)

Approved December 11, 1912.

Regulating the Construction, Erection and Maintenance of Billboards and Other Boards, Fences, Signs and Structures Erected for Advertising Purposes or Upon Which Any Advertisement Is Shown, Painted or Displayed in Any Way, and Regulating Bill Posting and Bulletin Sign Painting and Outdoor Advertising.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall erect or maintain within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco any billboard or other board, fence, sign or structure erected for advertising purposes or upon which any advertisement is shown, painted or displayed in any way, except as is hereinafter in this Ordinance specified.

Section 2. No billboard or other board, fence, sign or structure erected for advertising purposes, or upon which any advertisement is shown, painted

or displayed, shall be erected or maintained exceeding in height ten (10) feet from the lower to the upper edge; *provided,* however, that an ornamental border not wider than one foot may be added thereto which shall contain no advertising of any nature.

Section 3. Billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance may be erected or maintained exceeding ten (10) feet in height, but not exceeding twenty (20) feet in height from the lower to the upper edge, under a special permit to be issued therefor by the Board of Supervisors and as in this section provided. An ornamental border not wider than one foot may be added to a billboard or board for which a special permit provided for in this section is issued; *provided,* however, said ornamental border shall contain no advertising of any nature. Such permit shall be granted only upon written application. Such application shall contain the name of the applicant, the specifications for the billboard or other board and the proposed location of the same. If the Board of Supervisors deems that such billboard or other board may be erected or maintained on the proposed location of the same without danger to the public health or safety, the Board of Supervisors shall grant the application. In case the application is for the erection of a billboard or other board not now in existence, the granting, however, of the application by the Board of Supervisors will not relieve the applicant of the necessity of obtaining a building permit from the Board of Public Works for the erection of the billboard or other board as provided in Section 18 of this Ordinance. If at any time it shall appear to the Board of Supervisors that a billboard or other board erected or maintained exceeding ten feet in height from the lower to the upper edge under the special permit provided for in this section has become or is dangerous to the public health or safety, the Board of Supervisors shall revoke the permit authorizing the erection or maintenance of such billboard or other board, whereupon it shall become the duty of the person, firm or corporation owning or controlling such billboard or other board to reduce without delay the height of such billboard or other board to the height permitted by Section 2 of this Ordinance.

Section 4. The upper edge of any billboard or other board described in Section 1 of this Ordinance must not at any point be higher above the surface of the nearest street on which it faces than three feet more than the height of such billboard as determined from its upper to its lower edge.

Section 5. All billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be constructed so as to leave a clear space of at least eighteen (18) inches between the lower edge of said billboard or other board and the surface of the ground.

Section 6. All billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance must be erected on straight lines.

Section 7. All billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of Ordinance No. 2107 (New Series) must be erected on lines parallel with the nearest street on which they face; *provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall prevent the construction of a billboard or other boards diagonally at corners of blocks formed by street intersections; *provided,* that the person, firm or corporation desiring to construct such billboard or other boards shall first file with the Board of Public Works proposed plans for the construction of such billboard or other boards, and shall be granted permission by the said Board of Public Works to construct such billboard or other boards; *provided, further,* that no such diagonal board shall be erected in excess of ten feet in height without first securing from the Board of Supervisors the special permit mentioned in Section 3 of Ordinance No. 2107 (New Series).—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3380 (*New Series*), *approved July* 27, 1915.

Section 8. The surface of all billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, erected or maintained within the limits fixed under the provisions of Subdivision 5 of Section 1 of Chapter II of Article II of the Charter, within which wooden buildings or structures shall not be erected, placed or maintained, shall be of fireproof, non-combustible material. The surface of billboards and other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance erected or maintained outside of said limits, shall be either of fireproof, non-combustible material or of wood at least one inch in thickness.

Section 9. All billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be securely fastened to upright posts, four by four (4x4) inches in size, extending to the upper edge of the billboard, which posts shall be placed at least three feet in the ground. The holes in which said posts are placed shall be securely tamped. Said posts shall be not farther than ten (10) feet apart. Anchor posts at least four by four (4x4) inches in size shall run from each upright post to the ground, not less than six feet back from said upright posts. Said anchor posts shall be placed at least three feet in the ground. At least two braces, not less than two by four (2x4) inches in size, shall extend from one upright post to another. Iron or steel, or other metal or material, may be substituted for wood for upright posts, provided such substituted material shall have the same strength and durability as four by four (4x4) inch wooden posts. Iron or steel or other metal or material may be substituted for wood for braces, provided such substituted material shall have the same strength and durability as two by four (2x4) inch wooden braces. Iron or steel or other metal or material may be substituted for anchor posts, provided such substituted material shall have the same strength and durability as four by four (4x4) inch wooden anchor posts.

Section 10. No paper, cloth or advertising matter shall be allowed or permitted to hang loose from any billboard or other board described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, but the same shall be securely fastened or glued to the surface of the billboard or other board.

Section 11. All billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance which are constructed on street lines or within three feet therefrom, shall have a smooth surface, and no nails, tacks or wires shall be permitted to protrude therefrom.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, except a public officer or employe in performance of a public duty, to paste, paint, print, nail, tack or otherwise fasten any hand bill, sign, poster, advertisement or notice of any kind or cause the same to be done, on any curbstone, lamp-post, pole, hitching post, watering trough, hydrant, bridge or tree upon a public street or public property within the City and County of San Francisco, except as may be required by the ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco or the laws of the State or of the United States.

Section 13. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, except a public officer or employe in performance of a public duty, to paste, post, paint, print, nail, tack or otherwise fasten any hand-bill, sign, poster, advertisement or notice of any kind or cause the same to be done on any property of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 14. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, except a public officer or employe in performance of a public duty, or a private person in giving a legal notice, to paste, post, paint, print, nail, or tack or otherwise fasten any hand-bill, sign, poster, advertisement or notice of any kind upon any property without the consent of the owner, holder, lessee, agent or trustee thereof.

Section 15. No person, firm or corporation shall scatter, daub or leave any paint, paste, glue or other substance, used for painting or affixing advertisement matter, upon any public street or sidewalk or scatter or throw or

permit to be scattered or thrown any bills, waste matter, paper, cloth or materials of whatsoever kind removed from billboards or other boards mentioned in Section 1 of this Ordinance on any public street or on private property.

Section 16. The provisions of this Ordinance do not apply to signs, transparencies, advertisements or sign devices described and regulated in Ordinance No. 1009 (New Series), as amended, approved December 28, 1909, and entitled "An Ordinance regulating the construction, erection and maintenance of signs, transparencies, advertisements, bulletin boards and clocks on or about buildings or over public streets and thoroughfares, providing for the inspection of the same."

Section 17. The provisions of this Ordinance do not apply to signs not exceeding twenty square feet in size, familiarly known as real estate signs, advertising for sale or rent the property upon which they stand, but all such signs shall be securely fastened to the ground or to the structures to which they are attached.

Section 18. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect any billboard or other board described in Section 1 of this Ordinance without first obtaining a building permit therefor from the Board of Public Works. Before such a permit is granted written application shall be made therefor to the Board of Public Works. Such application shall contain the name of the applicant, the proposed location of the billboard or other board, the number of surface square feet of the same and shall be accompanied by specifications for such billboard or other board. In case the applicant shall have obtained a special permit for said billboard or other board provided for in Section 3 of this Ordinance, a copy of such special permit shall be filed with the application for the building permit. The applicant shall at the time of the filing of the application pay the Board of Public Works for expense of inspection and examination of specifications and issuance of building permit the sum of one dollar. The Board of Public Works shall grant the application if the application and specifications fully comply with this Ordinance. No permit shall be assignable.

Section 19. There shall be placed and maintained on the top of each billboard or other board described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, the name, plainly painted, of the person, firm or corporation owning or who is in possession, charge or control of the same, for advertising purposes.

Section 20. Every person, firm or corporation engaging in or carrying on the business or occupation of bill-posting or bulletin sign painting or outdoor advertising or maintaining billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance shall cause the name of such person, firm or corporation to be plainly painted in a conspicuous place on the outside of any wagon or vehicle used in such business or occupation and shall keep the same plain and distinct at all times. Every employe of any person, firm or corporation engaged in said business or occupation, while employed in posting bills or painting signs or bulletins, shall wear a metal badge or shield on which shall appear in legible characters the name of the person, firm or corporation by whom such employe is employed.

Section 21. All billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, erected or maintained at the time of the going into effect of this Ordinance and which do not conform to the requirements specified in Sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine of this Ordinance, must be made to conform thereto on or prior to July 1, 1913.

Billboards or other boards described in Section 1 of this Ordinance now erected or maintained which on July 1, 1913, do not comply with said Sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine of this Ordinance are hereby declared to constitute and to be public nuisances. Any billboard or other board specified in Section 1 of this Ordinance now erected or main-

tained which exceeds the height specified in Section 2 of this Ordinance shall not be maintained after July 1, 1913, unless a special permit is issued therefor under the provisions of Section 3 of this Ordinance.

Section 22. It is hereby declared that each of Sections 1 to 21, both inclusive, of this Ordinance is severally from each and every of the other sections thereof and that each thereof has been passed independently and severally from each and every of such others and irrespective of the passage thereof.

Section 23. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision or provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not exceeding one (1) month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 24. All Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 25. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

FIRE ORDINANCES

INCLUDING

ORDINANCES REGULATING THE STORAGE, SALE AND USE OF OILS AND COMBUSTIBLES; CONSTRUCTION OF GARAGES, SUPPLY STATIONS, PARKING STATIONS AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Published by Order of the Board of Supervisors

SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 1, 1915

FIRE ORDINANCES

ORDINANCE NO. 879.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Relating to the Duties of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Fire Commissioners shall adopt an official badge for the Fire Department, the design and material of which shall be selected by them, and a copy of the same filed in the office of the Board of Supervisors.

Said Board of Fire Commissioners shall provide each member of the Fire Department with one of said badges, to be worn by him while on duty, on the outside of their outer garment, and on the left breast thereof.

No person shall falsely represent himself to be a member of the Fire Department of this City and County, nor wear or use, or have in his possession, or under his control, any official badge of said Fire Department, unless he is a regular member thereof.

Section 2. The Board of Fire Commissioners may, at the end of each fiscal year, issue passes to persons other than members of the Fire Department, for the purpose of securing their admittance within the lines designated by ropes or guards at fires.

Not more than four hundred such passes shall be issued during any one fiscal year, and they shall expire at the end of each fiscal year. A record of the issuance of such passes shall be kept in the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, with the date of issuance, the name of the person to whom issued, and the number of the pass. The Board of Fire Commissioners may, however, at any time, revoke and annul any and all such passes at its pleasure. Said passes shall not be transferable, and no person shall wear or use, or have in his possession, or under his control, any such pass, unless the same was issued to him by the Board of Fire Commissioners. —*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2083 (*New Series*), *approved November* 15, 1912.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 273.

Approved April 12, 1901.

Defining the Duties of the Fire Marshal in Connection With Privileges Granted for the Storage and Use of Crude Oil or Petroleum as a Fuel.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Fire Marshal be and is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to prescribe the necessary conditions which shall govern the exercise of special privileges granted for the storage and use of crude oil or petroleum as a fuel, by persons, firms and corporations in this City and County; also, to see that the conditions thus imposed are strictly conformed to by the respective petitioners. Furthermore, said Fire Marshal shall, upon the request of the respective petitioners, furnish them with a written or

printed copy of the conditions so imposed by him, for their information and guidance as to the manner in which they will be permitted to store and burn crude oil or petroleum, and shall also furnish the Clerk of this Board with a copy of said conditions.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 746. (New Series.)

Approved April 26, 1909.

Regulating the Construction of Buildings Used as Public Automobile Garages; Regulating and Providing for the Storage and Use of Gasoline in Public and Private Automobile Garages; Repealing Ordinance No. 33 (New Series), Approved July 16, 1906.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. "Definitions"—An automobile is any self-propelling vehicle.

A. A public garage is a building where automobiles are kept and stored by the public; where automobiles are rented out to and hired by the public; where a charge is made for the use of or for the storage and the keeping of automobiles.

B. A private garage is a building where one or more automobiles are kept and stored for private use only, and not rented or hired out to the public, or any charge is made for storage.

C. Gasoline shall mean and include any product of petroleum flashing below the temperature of one hundred and ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit.

D. The Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco shall decide the flashing point of all gasoline.

E. "Approved" means approved by the Fire Marshal.

Section 2. "Board of Supervisors to Grant Permits"—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation hereafter to conduct or maintain any building or premises to be used as a public garage without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, specifying the name of the permittee and the location of the premises to be used as a public garage and the amount of gasoline desired; provided, however, that the Board of Supervisors in the granting or refusal of such permit shall exercise a reasonable and sound discretion, taking into consideration the character of the applicant for such permit and the intended location of such public garage; and further provided, that all persons, firms or corporations now conducting a public garage shall, after the passage of this Ordinance, comply with all the requirements hereafter specified in this Ordinance governing the storage of an additional supply of gasoline.

Section 3. "Notices to Be Posted"—When application is made to the Board of Supervisors by any person, firm or corporation to conduct and maintain a public garage, said applicant shall cause to be posted conspicuously on their premises a notice to the effect that application has been made to the Board of Supervisors for the granting of such a permit, said notice to be posted immediately after the filing of the application and to be kept posted until said application is finally granted or denied.

Section 4. "Fire Marshal to Report"—All applications for permits to store gasoline in public garages shall, before final action is taken thereon by the Board of Supervisors, be referred to the Fire Marshal for investigation, and to report the conditions necessary to be embodied in the Resolution granting such privileges to the petitioners. Furthermore, said Fire

Marshal shall furnish each applicant with a written or printed copy of all the requirements imposed by this Ordinance, for their information and guidance as to the manner in which gasoline shall be stored in public garages, and shall also furnish the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors with a copy of said conditions.

Section 5. "Construction of Buildings Used as Public Garages"—All buildings hereafter erected, and all buildings hereafter altered or changed so as to be occupied as public garages, for the purpose of storing automobiles, shall be of Class "A," "B" or "C" construction, the flooring of the first floor of which shall be concrete, with a system of ventilation with openings to the outer air at floor line, not less than six (6) by eight (8) inches for each ventilator. There shall at all times be maintained in every such building used for the aforesaid purpose two (2) chemical fire extinguishers of not less than three (3) gallons each where the floor space is less than five hundred (500) square feet, and one (1) additional chemical fire extinguisher for every additional five hundred (500) square feet of floor space used for such purpose. On the main floor of all public garages there shall be not less than four (4) barrels of clean dry sand, each barrel to contain an iron scoop.

No part of any building which is used as a hotel, apartment house, rooming house or lodging house shall be used as a public garage for the purpose of storing automobiles.

Section 6. "Storage of Gasoline"—One approved five (5) gallon can of gasoline, or gasoline kept in approved portable filling tanks, commonly called buggies, may be stored inside of a private or public garage. No one approved portable filling tank or buggy shall contain more than fifty (50) gallons of gasoline; all said approved portable filling tanks or buggies shall be mounted on all metal wheels, with rubber tires, each to be equipped with an approved pump, fitted with hose attachment not to exceed eight (8) feet in length, fitted at the end with a ground shut-off nozzle, the gasoline to be pumped into the reservoir of the automobile from the said approved portable filling tank or buggy.

All other methods of storing gasoline shall be as follows: All gasoline shall be stored in tanks, outside the walls of all buildings, under the sidewalk, in tanks constructed of not less than No. 12 gauge galvanized steel, riveted, steel to steel joints, soldered and coated with tar or other rust-resisting material, or in iron tanks of not less than three-sixteenths (3/16) of an inch in thickness, riveted and caulked, coated with tar or other rust-resisting material.

No one tank to contain more than three hundred (300) gallons of gasoline.

Not more than four (4) tanks of gasoline, making twelve hundred (1200) gallons of gasoline in the aggregate, shall be allowed to be stored for any one public garage.

Not more than one (1) storage tank of three hundred (300) gallons capacity shall be allowed to be stored for any one private garage; said storage tank shall not be installed without the consent of the Fire Marshal.

Section 7. "Installation of Storage Tanks"—All storage tanks shall be placed in the spot agreed upon with the applicant and the Fire Marshal.

A. All storage tanks must be placed outside the building under the sidewalk, close to the curb line.

B. Where the sidewalk is not excavated for basement use, the top of all storage tanks must be at least four (4) feet below the sidewalk; the space between the top of the tanks and the sidewalk shall be filled with earth.

C. Where the sidewalk is excavated and used as part of basement, the tanks may rest on the basement floor; a brick or concrete wall not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness shall be constructed around said storage tanks, extending up to four (4) feet above the top of said storage tanks; the

space between the top of the tanks and the top of the walls shall be filled with earth, the earth covered with at least three (3) inches of concrete.

D. Where it is desired to utilize all space under the sidewalk for basement purposes, the top of the storage tanks shall be at least four (4) feet below the basement floor; a brick or concrete wall not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness shall be constructed around said storage tanks, extending from bottom of tanks up to the basement floor; the space between the top of the tanks and the basement floor shall be filled with earth, the earth covered with the concrete flooring.

E. Where two or more tanks are installed, there shall be a brick or concrete dividing wall between each tank, not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness.

F. No tank shall be connected to another so that gasoline can flow from one to another.

G. No storage tank shall be covered with earth until an inspection has been made by the Fire Marshal.

H. All tanks stored in basements under the sidewalk must go close to the retaining walls of the street.

I. One storage tank may be installed for a private garage, on private property, with the consent of the Fire Marshal, provided said tank shall not be closer than twenty (20) feet to any building, and covered with at least four (4) feet of earth.

Section 8. "Pumps"—All storage tanks shall be connected with an automatic closing valve pump, which may be located inside the building not below the first floor. All pumps must be placed above the top of the tanks. No gravity, syphon or pressure system shall be used for taking gasoline from a storage tank.

Section 9. "Pipes"—All pipes must lead out of the top of all tanks.

A. All piping must be galvanized, and put together with litharge and glycerine.

B. A vent pipe shall be connected with all storage tanks, not less than one (1) inch, extending up outside the building, capped with a return bend covered with a fine mesh brass wire netting.

C. A filling pipe shall be connected with each tank, extending up to sidewalk at curb line, capped with a water-tight screw cap.

Section 10. "Tanks, How Filled"—All storage tanks shall be filled from a tank wagon in the day time. In no case shall any tanks or drums of gasoline, empty or otherwise, be allowed in, upon or about any automobile garage.

Section 11. "Filling Automobile Reservoirs"—Gasoline shall not be carried in open cans; if cans are used said cans must be of an approved design, approved by the Fire Marshal.

The reservoirs of an automobile may also be filled from approved portable filling tanks or buggies, not to exceed fifty (50) gallons each, at all times kept near an entrance of the garage, so in case of fire they may be readily removed from the building; such approved portable filling tanks or buggies shall be constructed as is described in Section 6 of this Ordinance.

Section 12. "Garage Regulations"—No gasoline shall be allowed to remain in any open can or open receptacle of any kind, in, upon or about any automobile garage.

A. No smoking shall be allowed inside of any building used as an automobile garage. A notice in large letters, "NO SMOKING," shall be displayed in a conspicuous place and manner on the floor and at all entrances to the garage.

B. Sand shall be kept in iron buckets in all garages. Every public garage shall also have on hand at all times at least four (4) barrels of clean sand, placed in different parts of the main floor and repair shop, each barrel to contain an iron scoop, so as to throw sand on a gasoline or oil fire, also

for absorbing waste oils that may fall upon the floor; such sand when saturated shall be removed from the building. The use of sawdust for absorbing oils in any garage is strictly prohibited.

C. All waste and rubbish of any kind must be kept at all times in metal receptacles, fitted with a tight cover.

D. No gasoline shall be put into or taken out of any automobile where there is an open light. All lamps on the automobile must be extinguished before filling.

E. No light of any kind other than electricity shall be used for illuminating purposes in any automobile garage.

F. No gasoline shall be used for motive power to supply any engine or machinery of any kind used or run by an automobile garage.

G. No stove, forge, torch or other furnace, flame or fire, except in the office or retiring room and the repair shop, shall be allowed.

H. All electric motors not actually a part of an automobile shall be located at least four (4) feet above the floor.

I. All repair shops shall be kept clean and the floor free from oily waste or rags; all such rags and waste shall be kept in metal cans or receptacles covered with a tight-fitting cover.

J. No oils, gasoline or any inflammable material shall be allowed to be stored or kept in any lockers.

K. All lockers in automobile garages shall be so constructed as to permit of ready inspection.

Section 13. "Duty of the Fire Marshal"—It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to see that the provisions of this Ordinance are complied with, and for that purpose shall have access to any and all buildings used as automobile garages in the day time.

If any proprietor or manager of a public automobile garage shall fail or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance (which are for the public safety), said Fire Marshal shall report the same in writing to the Board of Supervisors. Said Board of Supervisors shall notify said proprietor or manager to appear before them and show cause why the permit which may have been granted to store gasoline as is provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance shall not be revoked.

If any proprietor or manager of a private garage fail or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance, said proprietor or manager shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable in the Police Court as provided for in Section 14 of this Ordinance.

Section 13½. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hereafter construct and maintain within the City and County of San Francisco, within the boundaries of two hundred feet of the entrance of any school or church, any public automobile garage.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 1864 (*New Series*), *approved April* 10, 1912.

Section 14. "Penalty"—Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation that violates, disobeys or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and each such person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each day such violation, disobedience or refusal shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this Ordinance for each and every such separate offense.

Section 15. "Repealing All Conflicting Ordinances"—Ordinance No. 33 (New Series), approved July 16, 1906, is hereby repealed.

Section 16. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 302.

Approved May 24, 1901.

Providing for the Regulation and Controlling of the Storage of Crude Petroleum, Use of Crude Petroleum, Storage of any of the Products of Petroleum; Use of Gasoline; Storage of Kerosene or Coal Oil; Adulterations of Oils Prohibited, Cases and Packages of Heating or Illuminating Oils to Be Stamped, Test of Oils and Instruments to Be Used; Refining Oils; Storage of Explosives; Prohibiting the Transportation of Nitro-Glycerine, Storage of Gunpowder, Conveyance of Gunpowder, Gunpowder Shipping, Discharging and Having Gunpowder on Board, Gunpowder When Loaded to Be Immediately Forwarded, Vessels Having Gunpowder on Board to Be Afloat at Low Tide; Storage and Sale of Fireworks, Duty of the Police, Transportation of Calcium Carbide, Liquefied Acetylene, Duty of the Fire Marshal, Erection of Gas Works or Gas Machines, Gas Engines; Arson—Reward for Arrest Of; Rubbish, Shavings, Hay, Straw or Litter, Gas and Electric Lights in Show Windows, Ashes, Fires in Open Tins, Cans, Etc.; Manufacture of Matches, Enforcement of the Provisions of this Ordinance, this Ordinance to Take Effect.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Storage of Crude Petroleum.

Section 1. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall keep, store or permit the storage of, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any crude petroleum, in larger quantities than fifty (50) gallons, to be always kept in metal cans or iron tanks, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco with the northerly and easterly end of King street; running thence in a southwesterly direction along the center line of King street to its intersection with the center line of Division street; thence in a westerly direction along the center line of Division street to the center line of Potrero avenue; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Potrero avenue to its intersection with the center line of Twenty-fifth street; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Twenty-fifth street to its intersection with the center line of San Bruno avenue; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of San Bruno avenue to the county line of San Francisco; thence in an easterly direction following the county line of San Francisco to its intersection with the Bay of San Francisco; thence in a northerly and northwesterly direction following the line of the water front to the point of commencement.

All crude petroleum kept or stored within the above described limit shall be stored in steel tanks; the thickness of the plates used in the construction of said tanks shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Marshal.

All storage tanks shall be enclosed by a solid brick wall, capable of retaining the contents of the tank; there shall be no opening of any kind in said walls; said walls shall be of such construction, height and thickness as the Fire Marshal shall prescribe.

All storage tanks shall be constructed, erected and placed in position to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Fire Marshal.

Provided, however, that the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco may, when granting a permit to store and use crude petroleum for fuel, in any part of said City and County, grant with said permit an additional permit to keep on hand for use only enough crude petroleum as

said Fire Marshal may determine necessary. Said crude petroleum shall be stored in such a place and manner as said Fire Marshal shall deem safe to life and property.

Provided, further, however, that this section shall not apply to gas companies in the storage or use of crude petroleum in the manufacture of illuminating gas for public use.

Use of Crude Petroleum.

Section 2. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, construct, erect or maintain any plant, or use any device or apparatus for burning crude petroleum or any of its products for fuel purposes, or use any device or apparatus whereby a gas is generated from crude petroleum or any of its products for fuel purposes, without permission of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco; said plant, device or apparatus shall be constructed, erected and placed in position to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco, and in such manner as said Fire Marshal shall deem safe to life and property.

The Fire Marshal is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to prescribe the necessary conditions which shall govern the exercise of special privileges granted by the Board of Supervisors for the storage and use of crude petroleum as a fuel.

Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to ordinary kerosene or coal oil lamps or properly constructed kerosene or coal oil stoves, using oil which will stand a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit or better, before it will flash or emit an inflammable vapor.

No crude petroleum or any of its products, or any oils or fluids, shall be used for fuel, cooking, heating or illuminating purposes within the City and County of San Francisco, unless the same will stand a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit or better, before it will flash or emit an inflammable vapor.

Storage of Any of the Products of Petroleum.

Section 3. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall keep, store or permit the keeping of, or storage of, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco in larger quantities than fifty (50) gallons, to be always kept in metal cans or iron tanks in any one building or upon any premises, place or street, any of the products of petroleum, including gasoline, benzine, naphtha or any hydro-carbon liquid, which will flash or emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature of below 110 degrees Fahrenheit, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, which is particularly bounded and described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, for the storage of crude petroleum.

All products of petroleum, including gasoline, benzine, naphtha or any hydro-carbon liquid, which will flash or emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 110 degrees Fahrenheit, which are kept or stored within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, and which is particularly bounded and described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, for the storage of crude petroleum, shall be kept or stored in steel tanks, the thickness of the plates used in the construction of said storage tanks, shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Marshal of said City and County.

Said storage tanks shall in all cases be enclosed and entirely surrounded by a solid brick wall, capable of retaining and holding the contents of each storage tank; there shall be no opening of any kind in said walls; said walls shall be of such construction, height and thickness as the Fire Marshal of the City and County may prescribe.

All storage tanks shall be constructed, erected and placed in position to the satisfaction and with the approval and under the direction of the Fire Marshal of the City and County.

In lieu of storing of any of the articles herein mentioned in steel tanks enclosed in brick walls, the said articles may be stored in a building or warehouse.

All buildings or warehouses used for the keeping or storing of any of the products of petroleum, including gasoline, benzine, naphtha or any hydrocarbon liquid, and within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, which is particularly bounded and described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, for the storage of crude petroleum, shall be constructed of brick or stone, not to exceed one story in height, and the walls of all said buildings or warehouses shall not be less than seventeen (17) inches in thickness; the sills of all such buildings or warehouses shall be raised at least two feet high, so as to prevent the overflow of such substances beyond the building or warehouse where any of the said articles may be kept or stored.

All said buildings or warehouses must in all respects be fireproof and devoted exclusively to the storage of said articles.

Use of Gasoline.

Section 4. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall use for heating, burning, illuminating purposes or for generating gas, any gasoline, benzine or naphtha, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without a printed permit, issued and signed by the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco.

Application for permits must be made to the above named officer and must give the name of the applicant, the location of the premises where it is proposed to use the above named liquid and the manner in which it is proposed to use it.

Said permit will be granted by said Fire Marshal, except where, in the judgment of the Fire Marshal, the use by the applicant in the manner proposed by him would endanger the safety of life and property.

Storage of Kerosene or Coal Oil in Certain Limits.

Section 5. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall keep, store or permit the storage of, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any kerosene or coal oil, in any one building or upon any premises or street, in larger quantities than five hundred (500) gallons, to be always kept in metal cans or iron tanks, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, which is particularly bounded and described in Section 1 of this Ordinance for the storage of crude petroleum; and all buildings to be used for the storage of kerosene or coal oil and within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, which is particularly bounded and described in Section 1 of this Ordinance for the storage of crude petroleum, shall be constructed as provided in Section 3 of this Ordinance for the storage of any of the products of petroleum.

Adulteration of Oils Prohibited.

Section 6. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall mix, adulterate or offer for sale any oils used for heating or illuminating purposes, with benzine, naphtha, gasoline or any other substance; and all oils or fluids manufactured from petroleum or any of its products to be used for heating or illuminating purposes, shall be required to stand a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, or better, before it shall flash or emit an inflammable vapor.

Cases and Packages of Heating or Illuminating Oils to Be stamped.

Section 7. Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, manufacturing or selling heating or illuminating oils or fluids made from petroleum or any of its products, shall be required to have stamped upon the case,

package or can where easily seen, and in plain letters at least one-half inch in length, the name of the oil or fluid which the case, package or can contains; the name of the seller thereof and his place of business, and if the case, package or can contains kerosene or coal oil to be used for heating or illuminating purposes, the words "Warranted to stand a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, or better, before it will flash or emit an inflammable vapor," shall also be stamped on each case, package or can; and any seller disposing of five gallons, more or less, in metal cans or otherwise, shall furnish a sample of the oil, whenever requested to do so by the Fire Marshal, for the purpose of testing.

Test of Oils, Instruments to Be Used.

Section 8. Any question arising under the provisions of this Ordinance as to the character of the oils mentioned in this Ordinance, the same shall be tested by the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco, and he shall decide the test of such oils, and the decision of the Fire Marshal shall be final.

The said oils shall be tested and their quality determined by the Fire Marshal, using an electric spark open tester; and it shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance in regard to all products of petroleum, and said Fire Marshal may enter on any premises, place or store where such oils are manufactured, stored, kept or sold, for the purpose of examining such oils, and no person shall hinder or obstruct such officer in carrying out the foregoing provisions of this section.

Refining Oils Within Certain Limits.

Section 9. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall boil or refine any crude petroleum or any of its products or boil or refine any oils, or maintain or erect or cause to be erected any works for boiling or refining oils, within the City and County of San Francisco, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded on the westerly side by Kentucky street, Railroad avenue and San Bruno avenue; on the south by the County line; on the east by the water front of said City and County, and on the north by Islais Creek.

Storage of Explosives Within Certain Limits.

Section 10. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall manufacture or cause to be manufactured or bring or cause to be brought into, or receive or keep or store, or suffer to remain within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any blasting powder, hercules or giant powder, nitroglycerine, daulin, dynamite or other explosive, liquid or material, or compound, having an explosive power greater than that of ordinary gunpowder, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded on the westerly side by Kentucky street, Railroad avenue and San Bruno avenue; on the south by the County line; on the east by the water front of said City and County, and on the north by Islais Creek.

No blasting powder, hercules or giant powder, nitro-glycerine, daulin, dynamite, or any other explosive liquid or material, or compound, having an explosive power greater than that of ordinary gunpowder, kept or stored within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, which is bounded and described in this section, shall be within five hundred feet of any dwelling house or place of business.

Provided, that this section shall not apply to the freight terminals and yards in said City and County of steam railroad corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of the State of California, who receive or deliver freight within such terminals or yards, when the explosives received for shipment or held for delivery in such terminals or yards are in less than carload lots.

Provided, further, that this section shall not apply to the United States Government Reservation at the Presidio and Fort Mason (Black Point), or to any shipments of explosives to be used for the purpose of the United States Government.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1945 (*New Series*), *approved June* 26, 1912.

Prohibiting the Transportation of Nitro-Glycerine.

Section 11. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed from one place to another in the City and County of San Francisco, any liquid nitro-glycerine; and no person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall manufacture or cause to be manufactured any liquid nitro-glycerine within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, and no liquid nitro-glycerine shall be kept or stored, in, or about or on any premises or street, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

Storage of Gunpowder.

Section 12. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall receive, keep or store, or cause to be received, kept or stored, or aid or assist any person in receiving, keeping or storing gunpowder in a larger quantity than ten pounds, into or in any building or upon any premises, within the City and County of San Francisco, except while within the custody of a steam railroad carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of the State of California, and in its freight terminals or yards, awaiting shipment by it, or pending delivery to a consignee, and except as hereinafter provided.

Any person, or persons, firm, company or corporation, keeping or storing more than ten pounds of gunpowder, shall keep the same in an air-tight metallic vessel; said vessel shall be marked with the words "Gunpowder—Dangerous" in plain letters, painted in white on a dark ground, not less than three inches in height; said vessel shall be kept at all times in view near the entrance of the premises where kept, so as to be easily removed; said vessel shall contain not more than fifty pounds of gunpowder.

No person, or persons, firm, company or corporation shall keep or store, or cause to be kept or stored, or aid or assist any person in receiving, keeping or storing more than fifty pounds of gunpowder in the City and County of San Francisco, except within the freight terminals and yards in said City and County of steam railroad corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of the State of California, and receiving or delivering freight within such terminals or yards, when the explosives received for shipments or held for delivery in such terminals or yards are in less than carload lots, and except within those portions of said City and County, which are particularly designated and described in Section 10 of this Ordinance, or under the conditions named therein.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1945 (*New Series*), *approved June* 26, 1912.

Conveyance of Gunpowder.

Section 13. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall convey or cause to be conveyed or assist in conveying, in any vehicle or otherwise any gunpowder, unless the same shall be securely packed in air-tight metallic packages; said packages shall be securely covered while in the vehicle.

Gunpowder—Shipping, Discharging and Having It on Board.

Section 14. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall discharge gunpowder from any vessel, except from the vessel's side and before the said vessel shall have been hauled up to the wharf.

No vessel shall be permitted to remain at any wharf within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, more than twenty-four (24) hours

after receiving gunpowder on board; and if the vessel shall lie at the wharf over night, a watchman shall be kept on duty on board said vessel all night.

Gunpowder When Loaded to Be Immediately Forwarded.

Section 15. All gunpowder deposited on the wharf for shipment, shall be immediately passed on board the vessel which is to receive the same.

All gunpowder landed or placed on any sidewalk, street or public way for forwarding or shipment, shall be forwarded or shipped immediately after it shall have been so landed or placed.

Vessel Having Gunpowder on Board to be Afloat at Low Tide.

Section 16. It shall be unlawful for any vessel to lie at any wharf, pier or bulkhead, with gunpowder on board, unless such vessel will be afloat at low tide.

Gunpowder, Manufacture and Storage of Fireworks.

Section 17. No person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association shall receive, keep or store, or have in any one place, more than fifty (50) pounds of gunpowder, or shall erect or maintain any building for the storage or keeping of gunpowder, or for the manufacture of or storage of fireworks, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco with the easterly end of Islais Creek, thence westerly along the center line of Islais Creek to Railroad avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Railroad avenue to its intersection with the center line of San Bruno avenue; thence in a southerly direction following the center line of San Bruno avenue to the county line of San Francisco; thence following the county line of San Francisco in an easterly direction to the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco; thence along the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco in a northerly and northwesterly direction to the point of commencement.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 271 (*New Series*), *approved September* 24, 1907.

Duty of the Police.

Section 18. It shall be the duty of all police officers to at once notify the Fire Marshal upon their becoming cognizant of the violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Transportation of Calcium Carbide.

Section 19. All calcium carbide in transit through the City and County of San Francisco must be inclosed in hermetically sealed metal receptacles and plainly marked "Calcium Carbide—Dangerous If Not Kept Dry," and no such receptacle shall contain more than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds of said carbide.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 494 (*New Series*), *approved July* 6, 1908.

Storage of Calcium Carbide.

Section 20. All calcium carbide shall be kept in hermetically sealed metal receptacles.

And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company, association or corporation to keep, store or permit the keeping or storage of, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any calcium carbide in greater quantities than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds in the aggregate, except in that portion of said City and County bounded on the westerly side by Kentucky street, Railroad avenue and San Bruno avenue,

on the south by the County line, on the east by the water front of said City and County, and on the north by Islais Creek.

Provided, however, that the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco may, when granting a permit to erect any gas machine in any part of said City and County, grant with said permit an additional permit to keep on hand for use only enough calcium carbide, not to exceed 100 pounds in the aggregate, to supply said gas machine. Said calcium carbide to be stored in such a place and manner as said Fire Marshal shall deem safe to life and property.

All buildings to be used for the storage of calcium carbide within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco hereinabove specified and described shall be constructed of corrugated iron, brick or stone, not to exceed one story in height, and the walls of said brick or stone building shall not be less than sixteen (16) inches in thickness, and must in all respects be fire and water-proof, and devoted exclusively to the storage of calcium carbide, and in all such buildings no artificial light or heat shall be permitted.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 494 (*New Series*), *approved July* 6, 1908.

Sale of Calcium Carbide.

Section 21. No calcium carbide shall be kept or stored in any building used for dwelling purposes, and not more than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds of calcium carbide, either in cans, cartridges or otherwise, shall be stored in any building used as a garage, or for mercantile or manufacturing purposes, and this amount shall be kept only on a written or printed permit obtained from the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco, which permit shall provide that all packages of calcium carbide (not to exceed one hundred and twenty (120) pounds in the aggregate) shall be kept in water-tight packages, no one package to contain more than ten (10) pounds of calcium carbide, and further provided that all packages of calcium carbide shall be kept at all times in an iron water-tight receptacle. Said receptacle shall be placed near the front entrance of the premises, so as to be easily removed in case of fire, and shall be plainly marked with letters of not less than three (3) inches, "Calcium Carbide—Dangerous If Not Kept Dry."—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 494 (*New Series*), *approved July* 6, 1908.

Liquefied Acetylene.

Section 22. The manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or use of liquefied acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

Duty of the Fire Marshal.

Section 23. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, and the Fire Marshal shall have access to any and all buildings during the day time where calcium carbide is stored or kept, to see that all the provisions of this Ordinance are strictly complied with.

Erection of Gas Works or Gas Machines for the Manufacture of Illuminating Gas.

Section 24. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall erect any works, apparatus, gas machine or machinery of any kind for the manufacture of illuminating gas within the City and County of San Francisco without first obtaining a permit from the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gas Engines.

Section 25. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall erect or maintain, or cause to be erected or maintained, any gas engine above

the first floor of any building within the City and County of San Francisco, without a permit from the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gasoline, Distillate or Vapor Engines.

Section 26. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall erect, maintain or use, or cause to be be erected, maintained or used, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any gasoline, distillate or vapor engine of any kind, whereby a gas is generated from crude petroleum or any of its products, for the motive power of said gasoline, distillate or vapor engine of any kind, without a permit from the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco.

Said permit shall be granted by said officer, except where, in the judgment of the Fire Marshal, the use of the gas engine by the applicant in the manner proposed by him would endanger the safety of life and property.

Arson—Reward for Arrest and Conviction of the Offenders.

Section 27. Whenever a fire shall appear to have been caused by incendiarism, or when any bonfire shall have been kindled or fire shall have been set to a building or structure in violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Mayor may, upon application of the Fire Marshal or at his discretion, offer a reward of not more than $250 for the arrest and conviction of the offender, and the Mayor may at any time, when in his opinion it appears expedient, offer a standing reward not to exceed $250 for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of arson, or of any attempt at arson, and any reward which may become payable under the order of the Mayor, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the City and County.

Rubbish, Shavings, Hay, Straw or Litter.

Section 28. Each person in the City and County of San Francisco, making, using or having the charge or control of shavings, hay, straw, sacks, bags, litter or any other combustible waste or fragments, shall, at the close of each day, cause the same to be securely stored or disposed of, so as to be safe from fire.

All receptacles for waste, rags, paper and other substance liable by spontaneous combustion or otherwise to cause fire must be made of incombustible material.

And all said receptacles shall be kept in such a place that were the contents of said receptacles to ignite, the same may be easily seen and removed.

No explosive or inflammable compound or combustible material of any kind shall be kept, stored or placed under any stairway of any building, or used in such place or manner as to obstruct or render egress hazardous in case of fire.

Gas Lights and Electric Lights, in Show Windows.

Section 29. All gas lights, gas burners, arc lights or incandescent lights in show windows, shall be covered with wire netting or globes; but this shall not apply to stationary gas reflectors in the upper portion of such show windows.

No goods of any kind or description shall be displayed, placed, hung or suspended within six inches of any such wire netting or globe, used as a covering for any gas light, gas burner, arc light or incandescent light, in show windows.

Ashes.

Section 30. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deposit any ashes, cause the same to be deposited or placed, or to permit or suffer the same to be or remain in any wooden vessel or receptacle, or any vessel or

receptacle composed or made of combustible material, but said ashes shall be placed and kept in some safe depository or receptacle of galvanized iron or other incombustible material, and not less than two inches from any woodwork or structure.

Fires in Open Tins, Cans, Etc.

Section 31. No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, coal, wood or other combustible material in or upon any open tin, metal can or any earthen vessel or vessel whatsoever, in or upon any building or premises in this City and County, or in any furnace, range or stove of any kind, unless the same be connected by means of a good sheet-iron flue or pipe with a brick or patent chimney to conduct the smoke and fire into said brick or patent chimney.

Provided, however, that the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance shall not be deemed to apply to portable furnaces used by artisans in the prosecution of their regular and lawful business, or to properly constructed and authorized kerosene, or gas stoves used for cooking purposes or for the heating of chambers.

Manufacture of Matches.

Section 32. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall manufacture matches, erect or cause to be erected, any works, apparatus, machinery or building for the manufacture of matches within the City and County of San Francisco, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded on the westerly side by Kentucky street, Railroad avenue and San Bruno avenue; on the south by the County line; on the east by the water front of said City and County, and on the north by Islais Creek.

Portable Lights; Protection Combustible Materials.

Section 33. No person shall use any portable light in any building or place where combustible materials are kept, unless such light be securely enclosed in a lantern; and no person shall use a light in any place where combustible materials shall be suspended above it, without so protecting it as to prevent such materials from falling upon or coming in contact with it.

Enforcement of the Provisions of This Ordinance.

Section 34. The Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby directed to see that the provisions of this Ordinance are enforced, and to that end the said Fire Marshal is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever any complaint shall be made to him of the violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and he has reasonable grounds to believe that any of the provisions of this Ordinance have been or are being violated by any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, to enter any premises, place or building about which complaint is made, or upon or in which he has reasonable grounds to believe that any of the provisions of this Ordinance have been or are being violated.

And the said Fire Marshal is hereby directed to make complaints in the Police Courts against any person or persons, firm, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Penalty.

Section 35. Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation that violates, disobeys or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and each such person or persons, firm, company

or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day such violation, disobedience or refusal shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this Ordinance for each and every such separate offense.

Repealing all Conflicting Orders or Ordinances.

Section 36. All orders or parts of orders, and all Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in so far as they conflict with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 37. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 745 (New Series).

Approved April 26, 1909.

Regulating the Storage and Use of Benzine, Gasoline, or any Product of Petroleum, or any Hydro-Carbon Liquid, Which Will Flash or Emit an Inflammable Vapor Below the Temperature of One Hundred and Ten (110) Degrees Fahrenheit; Stored or Used for Dye Works, Clothes Cleaning Establishments, Cleansing or Renovating Any Article of Wearing Apparel, or Fabric of Any Kind. Repealing Any Portion of Section 3 of Ordinance No. 302, Approved May 24, 1901, in Conflict With This Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. "Definitions." The term benzine or gasoline wherever used herein, shall mean any product of petroleum or any hydro-carbon liquid that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of one hundred and ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit.

A. "Approved." Shall mean approved by the Fire Marshal.

B. "Dye Works or Clothes Cleaning Establishments." Shall mean any building or premises where more than one (1) quart of benzine or gasoline is kept or stored to be used for cleaning or renovating any clothing or article of wearing apparel, or fabric of any kind.

C. "Tests." The Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco shall test and decide the flashing point.

Section 2. "Board of Supervisors to Grant Permits." It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation hereafter to establish or maintain a Clothes Cleaning Establishment where more than one (1) quart of benzine or gasoline is kept or stored, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, specifying the name of the permittee and the location of the premises to be used as such Clothes Cleaning Establishment, and the amount of benzine or gasoline desired; provided, however, that the Board of Supervisors in the granting or refusal of such permit shall exercise a reasonable and sound discretion, taking into consideration the character of the applicant and the intended location of such Clothes Cleaning Establishment; and further provided that all persons, firms or corporations now conducting the business of Clothes Cleaning shall after the passage of this Ordinance comply with all of the requirements hereafter specified in this Ordinance governing the storage and use of benzine or gasoline. No permit shall be granted by said Board of Supervisors where any part or portion of a building is used or occupied as a hotel, apartment house or lodging house.

Section 3. "Notices To Be Posted." When application is made to the Board of Supervisors by any person, firm or corporation to conduct and maintain a Clothes Cleaning Establishment, said applicant shall cause to be posted conspicuously on the premises a notice to the effect that application

has been made to the Board of Supervisors for the granting of such a permit, said notice to be posted immediately after the filing of the application and to be kept posted until said application is finally granted or denied.

Section 4. "Fire Marshal to Report." All applications for permits to store benzine or gasoline to be used by Clothes Cleaning Establishments shall, before final action is taken by the Board of Supervisors, be referred to the Fire Marshal for investigation, and to report the conditions necessary to be embodied in the Resolution granting such privilege to the petitioners. Furthermore, said Fire Marshal shall furnish each applicant with a written or printed copy of all the requirements imposed by this Ordinance, for information and guidance as to the manner in which benzine or gasoline shall be stored for cleansing or renovating clothing or any article of wearing apparel, or fabric of any kind, and shall also furnish the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors with a copy of said conditions.

Section 5. "Storage of Benzine or Gasoline." Not more than one (1) approved five (5) gallon can of benzine or gasoline shall be kept or stored for use above ground in any Clothes Cleaning Establishment; nor more than one (1) quart of benzine or gasoline shall be kept inside of the building.

All quantities of benzine or gasoline in excess of five (5) gallons shall be stored outside the walls of all buildings, under the sidewalk; in tanks constructed of not less than No. 12 gauge galvanized steel, riveted, steel to steel joints, soldered and coated with tar or other rust-resisting material, or in iron tanks of not less than three-sixteenths (3/16) of an inch in thickness, riveted and caulked, and coated with tar or other rust-resisting material.

No one tank to contain more than three hundred (300) gallons of benzine or gasoline.

Not more than four (4) tanks of benzine or gasoline, making twelve hundred (1200) gallons of benzine or gasoline in the aggregate, shall be allowed to be stored in any one Clothes Cleaning Establishment or Dye Works.

Section 6. "Installation of Storage Tanks." All storage tanks shall be placed in the spot agreed upon with the applicant and the Fire Marshal.

A. All storage tanks must be placed outside the building, under the sidewalk, close to curb line.

B. Where the sidewalk is not excavated for basement use, the top of the storage tanks must be at least four (4) feet below the sidewalk, the space between the top of the tanks and the sidewalk shall be filled with earth.

C. Where the sidewalk is excavated and used as part of basement, the tanks may rest on basement floor; a brick or concrete wall not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness shall be constructed around said storage tanks, extending from bottom of tank up to four (4) feet above the top of said storage tank; the space beween the top of the tank and the top of the walls shall be filled with earth, the earth covered with three (3) inches of concrete.

D. When it is desired to utilize all space under the sidewalk for basement purposes the top of the storage tanks must be at least four (4) feet below the level of the basement floor; a brick or concrete wall not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness shall be constructed around said storage tanks, extending from bottom of tank up to the basement floor, the space between the top of the tanks and the basement floor shall be filled with earth, the earth covered with the concrete floor.

E. All tanks stored in the basement under the sidewalk must go close to the retaining wall of the street.

F. Where two or more tanks are installed there shall be a brick or concrete dividing wall between each tank not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness.

G. No tank shall be connected to another, so that benzine or gasoline can flow from one to another.

H. No tank shall be covered with earth until an inspection has been made by the Fire Marshal.

Section 7. "Pumps." All storage tanks shall be connected with an automatic closing valve pump, which may be located inside the building not below the first floor.

All pumps must be placed above the top of the tanks. No gravity, syphon or pressure system shall be used for taking benzine or gasoline from a storage tank.

Section 8. "Pipes." All pipes must lead out of the top of all tanks.

A. All piping must be galvanized.

B. All piping shall be put together with litharge and glycerine.

C. A vent pipe shall be connected with all storage tanks, not less than one (1) inch, extending up outside the building, capped with a return bend covered with a fine mesh of brass wire netting.

D. A filling pipe shall be connected with each tank extending up to sidewalk at curb line, capped with a water-tight screw cap.

Section 9. "Tanks, How Filled." All storage tanks shall be filled from a tank wagon in the day time. In no case shall any tanks or drums of benzine or gasoline, empty or otherwise, be allowed in, upon or about any Clothes Cleaning Establishment or Dye Works.

Section 10. "Regulations." No open light of any kind shall be allowed in any room where benzine or gasoline is used.

A. No benzine or gasoline shall be used for motive power to supply any engine or machinery of any kind.

B. No stove, forge, torch, boiler or other furnace, flame or fire shall be allowed in any room where benzine or gasoline is used.

C. All electric motors shall be placed at least four (4) feet above the floor.

D. The flooring of all rooms where benzine or gasoline is used in greater quantities than five (5) gallons shall be of concrete, with a system of ventilation with openings to the outer air at floor line, not less than six (6) by eight (8) inches for each ventilator.

Section 11. "Duty of the Fire Marshal." It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to see that the provisions of this Ordinance are complied with, and for that purpose the Fire Marshal shall have access to any and all buildings used as Clothes Cleaning Establishments or Dye Works during the day time.

If any proprietor or manager of any Clothes Cleaning Establishment or Dye Works shall fail or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance (which are for the public safety), said Fire Marshal shall report the same in writing to the Board of Supervisors, said Board of Supervisors shall notify said proprietor or manager to appear before them and show cause why the permit which may have been granted to store benzine or gasoline, as is provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance, shall not be revoked.

Section 12. "Penalty." Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation that violates, disobeys or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and each such person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day such violation, disobedience or refusal shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this Ordinance for each and every such separate offense.

Section 13. "Repealing All Conflicting Ordinances." Any and all parts of Section 3 of Ordinance No. 302, approved May 24, 1901, in so far as it may conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

Section 14. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 223.

Approved January 31, 1901

Providing for the Construction and Control of Automatic Sprinkler Equipments for Building and Manufacturing Plants and the Connection of the Same With the Pipes and Mains of Persons, Companies or Corporations Furnishing Water to the Inhabitants of the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every building and manufacturing plant which by specific permit of the Fire Department may hereafter be equipped with automatic fire extinguishers must be so equipped in accordance with the requirements of this section. The owner or his agent or agents must have plans and specifications of such automatic sprinkler system prepared, which shall be submitted for approval to the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco, and when approved by it the apparatus must be constructed in accordance therewith and under the supervision of the Fire Department.

Section 2. There shall be no less than two sources of water supply for each system of automatic fire extinguishers which shall hereafter be constructed in and upon any one building or any one manufacturing plant consisting of more than one building. Said two sources of water supply shall be in accordance with the "Sprinkler Rules" of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, but in no case shall any connection exceed one-half of the diameter of the main, nor exceed four inches as a maximum, except that in such cases where the above referred to "Sprinkler Rules" of the Board of Underwriters require a diameter of more than four inches, then it shall be optional with the person, company or corporation to either put in such sized connection or make up the required capacity by two pipes.

Section 3. Where one or both of the sources of water supply to any system of automatic fire extinguishers shall be from the pipes or mains belonging to any person, company or corporation supplying water to the inhabitants of the City and County of San Francisco, the connection with such pipes or mains belonging to said person, company or corporation shall be in accordance with the "Sprinkler Rules" of the Board of Underwriters of the Pacific, except as provided for in Section 2, and such connection or connections shall be made by such person, company or corporation within thirty days after presentation of a specific permit of the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco. All costs and expenses of such connections and material for same, including a meter, shall be paid by the owner or owners of the property so equipped. A good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand (1,000.00) dollars may be required by said person, company or corporation furnishing water for said equipment as a guarantee that the water supplied through such sprinkler equipment, or any part thereof, shall be used only for purposes connected with such sprinkler equipment.

Section 4. Any connection of any such automatic fire extinguisher system made with the mains of such person, company or corporation shall be by means of pipes, upon which shall be placed between the said automatic fire extinguisher system and the pipes or mains of such person, company or corporation, an indicator gate valve approved by the Fire Department, which shall be located at a point to be selected by the Fire Department not more than one hundred feet from the building or plant equipped with such automatic fire extinguisher system. Said pipes connecting such automatic fire extinguisher system with said meter and said indicator gate valve and such area walls as the Fire Department may require shall be constructed under the direction and supervision of the Fire Department, and said indi-

cator gate valve shall be and remain in charge of and under the control of the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 5. Any person who shall tap the pipes of any automatic sprinkler system for the purpose of using the water flowing therein for any other purpose than for use in such sprinkler system, or shall use the waters conducted through such system for any other purpose than for use in such sprinkler system, or shall maliciously interfere with the said pipes or appliances, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall for each offense be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars; but should said water be used for any other purpose than for the purposes of the said automatic sprinkler, then the person, company or corporation with whose mains said apparatus has been connected shall have the right to disconnect said automatic sprinkler system from its mains (without any liability or claim of damage), and action may be had and taken under the terms of said bond.

Section 6. The Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby authorized and directed to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1144.

Approved February 26, 1904.

Regulating the Use of Aisles and Passageways and Stairways In Theatres and Public Halls.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, manager or other person, firm or corporation having charge of any theatre or public hall to permit any person during a performance, exhibition, lecture, entertainment or public assemblage therein to sit or remain standing in any aisle, passageway or stairway in such theatre or public hall.

Section 2. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in so far as they conflict with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 3. A violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one hundred (100) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall go into effect from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 862.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Prohibiting the Obstruction of Passageways of Theatres and Places of Public Assemblage.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation having control or management of any theatre, hall, concert hall or other place of public assembly to obstruct, or cause or permit the obstruction, of any entrance, exit, aisle, stairway, lobby or passageway thereof, during any performance, exhibition, lecture, concert or any public assemblage therein.

Section 2. The owner, manager or person having control or management of any theater, hall, concert hall or other place of public assemblage, must notify the Chief of Police at least six hours before the same shall be opened for the purpose of public assemblage therein.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Order No. 3071 of the General Orders of the Board of Supervisors, entitled, "Prohibiting the Obstructing of Entrances, Exits, Aisles, Stairways, Lobbies or Passageways of Theatres or places of Public Assemblages—Chief of Police to Enforce, Etc.," is hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 952. (New Series.)

Approved December 3, 1909.

Requiring the Placing of Signs and Red Lights to Show the Location of Fire Escapes, and Requiring Lights in the Hallways and Passageways of Hotels, Public Lodging Houses and Public Rooming Houses and Apartment Houses, for Public Safety, and Repealing Ordinance No. 913, Approved June 26, 1903.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation, owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, lessee or agent of any building used as a hotel, public lodging house, public rooming house or apartment house within the City and County of San Francisco, shall place or cause to be placed in a conspicuous position in every hallway thereof, signs which shall indicate by letters, not less than three inches in height, the location of every fire escape; and near every such sign there shall be placed a red light, which must be kept burning from sunset to sunrise.

Section 2. Every person, firm or corporation, owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, lessee or agent of any building used as a hotel, public lodging house, public rooming house or apartment house, within the City and County of San Francisco, shall place or cause to be placed in every hallway and passageway a bright white light, capable of furnishing light enough to enable any person to see the stairway and exit from said hallway and passageway, to guide them in case of fire or panic to safety. Said white light shall burn from sunset to sunrise.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to instruct all police officers to inspect all hotels, public lodging houses, public rooming houses and apartment houses on their respective beats, at least once a month during the hours of sunset and sunrise, for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of this Ordinance are strictly complied with.

Section 4. Every person, firm or corporation, owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, lessee or agent, who shall violate or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and each such person, firm or corporation, owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, lessee or agent shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for

every day such violation, or refusal, shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this Ordinance for each and every such separate offense.

Section 5. Ordinance No. 913, approved June 26, 1903, is hereby repealed.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2351. (New Series.)

Approved July 9, 1913.

Storage of Combustibles.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No tenement house, apartment house, hotel or rooming house, nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any explosives, inflammable oils, feed, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, feathers or rags.

Section 2. Any firm handling nitric, muriatic, or sulphuric acids, shall store the same in the basement in a fire-proof room with standard fire doors. Every doorway shall have a masonry sill rising not less than nine (9) inches from floor. Floor to be constructed of concrete with drain in center connected to sewer and such place to be plainly lettered, "acid storage."

ORDINANCE NO. 1021.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Prohibiting the Obstruction of Hydrants on Public Streets.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct any hydrant on any public street, or to place or deposit any lumber, rock, sand, or other substance within fifteen (15) feet of any hydrant on the roadway of any street.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2027. (New Series.)

Approved September 25, 1912.

Prohibiting the Unauthorized Use of or Interference With the Auxiliary High Pressure Water System.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to use or interfere with any of the valves, gates, hydrants or other parts of the Auxiliary High Pressure Water System, unless authorized so to do by the Department controlling the same.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 2028. (New Series.)

Approved September 28, 1912.

Providing for Fire Drills for Persons Employed or Otherwise in Attendance in Factories, Workshops, Public or Private Schools, Asylums or Department Stores.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. In all factories, workshops, public or private schools, asylums or department stores, where persons are employed or otherwise in attendance above the first floor, fire drills shall be held therein, upon notice being served upon the proprietor or the person in charge of such place as specified herein, by the Chief of the Fire Department, with the approval of the Board of Fire Commissioners, at such times as may be mutually agreed upon by the Chief of the Fire Department and the proprietor or person in charge of such establishment, said drills to be held under the supervision of an officer of the San Francisco Fire Department, detailed by the Chief Engineer of said Fire Department.

All employes or occupants of premises wherein a fire drill is being held must leave the building during the holding of such fire drill.

Those who are actually engaged in the performance of this drill and those who are required to protect property are exempted from this provision.

Section 2. The Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department shall issue instructions in writing to owners, proprietors or persons in charge of factories, workshops, public or private schools, asylums and department stores, that fire drills are to be introduced in order to help the employes or occupants to leave the building rapidly and without confusion, and shall furnish rules and explicit directions which shall be observed by employes or occupants of such buildings affected, and said owners, proprietors or persons in charge shall have the said instructions printed in whatever language is understood by any and all employes and occupants of such building and the same shall be posted in conspicuous places in said establishments.

Section 3. All doors leading from factories, workshops, public or private schools, asylums or department stores, now existing or which may hereafter exist and be operated, shall open outward and remain unlocked during working hours or during occupancy by persons in said premises, and the owners, proprietors or those in charge of said premises shall install either gongs, bells or whistles within the hearing of all employes or occupants, so that in case of fire, panic or fire drill all said employes or occupants may immediately leave the building in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Section 4. After each fire drill as set forth in Section 1 of this Ordinance, the officer of the Fire Department in charge shall make out a full report concerning said fire drill and file the same with the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Chief Engineer of said Fire Department, which report shall be of public record.

Section 5. Any person, firm or corporation violating or omitting to comply with the above provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $25.00 or more than $500.00, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 527. (New Series.)

Approved August 6, 1908.

Regulating in Certain Cases and Prohibiting in Certain Other Cases the Lighting of Bonfires.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to kindle or light or cause to be kindled or lighted any bonfire on any public highway, street, alley or place paved with bituminous rock, asphalt or basalt blocks, and it shall be unlawful to kindle or light a bonfire on any other character of public highway, street, alley or place, unless a written permit has been obtained from the Mayor so to do.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to kindle or light or cause to be kindled or lighted any bonfire on any vacant lot or other premises within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco unless the owner or lessee of said vacant lot or premises has first obtained from the Mayor a written permit so to do.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Ordinance No. 1024, approved October 27, 1903, and all provisions of any Ordinance in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1025.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulations to Be Observed at Fires.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of police officers, at the time of any fire, to place ropes and guard lines across all public streets on which any burning buildings or premises are situated, and at such other points as they may deem necessary.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person except owners and occupants, and their employes, of buildings endangered by fire, and officers and members of the Fire Department and Police Department, and persons having permits from the Fire Commissioners or Police Commissioners, to pass within such lines or to remain within such lines when ordered outside thereof by any police officer.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1032.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating the Removal of Debris Resulting From Fire.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The owner or person having in his possession or under his control upon any premises any hay, straw or forage of any kind, bales of wool, cotton, paper or other substances which have been rendered useless or unmerchantable by reason of any fire on said premises, or any other debris resulting from such fire, must remove the same from such premises within twenty-four hours after notice so to do from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 974. (New Series.)

Approved December 8, 1909.

Requiring Clear Passageways in Stables Where Horses Are Kept, So That Such Horses May Be Easily Removed in Cases of Emergency.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. In all stables where horses are kept and vehicles are stored, it shall be unlawful to obstruct the aisles or passageways with wagons, vehicles or otherwise, so as to prevent free access from the street to the stalls where the horses are kept, and a clear passageway shall be kept open at least eight feet wide from the main entrance to such stalls.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 831. (New Series.)

Approved July 21, 1909.

Prohibiting the Smoking of Any Cigar, Pipe or Cigarette, or the Burning of Tobacco, by Any Person on Any Wooden Wharf, Pier, Quay or Bulkhead in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, on or upon any wooden wharf, pier, quay or bulkhead of the City and County of San Francisco, to smoke any cigar, pipe or cigarette, or to burn tobacco, in any manner whatsoever.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof

shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 174.

Approved October 30, 1900.

Providing for the Reference to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for the Purpose of Investigation and Report, of Applications for Permits to Erect and Maintain (1) Cupola Furnaces or Other Appliances for Melting Iron or Any Other Metal; (2) to Erect and Maintain Any Steam Engine and Boiler, or Steam Boiler; (3) to Erect and Maintain a Gas Engine on Any Story of a Building Other Than the First. Also, Providing for a Reference to the Fire Marshal of Applications for Permits to Erect and Maintain Gasoline or Vapor Engines, or Any Engine or Boiler Using Crude Petroleum or Oil for Fuel, That Proper Conditions May Be Embodied in the Resolutions Granting Such Permits.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All applications for the following permits, before final action is taken thereon by this Board, must be referred to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for investigation and report:

Applications for permission—

(1) To erect and maintain or use any cupola furnace, or other appliance, for melting iron or any other metal.

(2) To erect and maintain any steam engine and boiler, or steam boiler.

(3) To erect and maintain a gas engine on any story of a building other than the first.

Section 2. All applications for permits to erect and maintain gasoline or vapor engines or any engine or boiler using crude petroleum or oil for fuel shall, before final action is taken thereon by this Board, be referred to the Fire Marshal for investigation, and to report the conditions necessary to be embodied in the resolutions granting such privileges to the petitioners.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1023.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating the Erection, Maintenance and Use of Steam Engines and Boilers and Steam Boilers.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, or cause to be erected, or to maintain or use, any steam engine and boiler or steam boiler, without permission from the Board of Supervisors; and such permission shall not be granted unless the applicant therefor shall file, in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, with his application, a certificate of the soundness of such steam engine and boiler or steam boiler, signed by the manufacturer thereof or by a competent engineer, who must also be a competent boiler inspector; provided, however, that the provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to the temporary erection, maintenance or use of any steam engine and boiler or steam boiler for building or construction purposes.

Section 2. All steam engines and boilers and steam boilers must be constructed, erected and maintained to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

Section 3. Permits for the erection, maintenance and use of steam engines and boilers and steam boilers are not transferable and may be revoked at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 4. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 224.

Approved January 31, 1901.

Providing for the Inspection of Steam Boilers Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, association or corporation who has been, or who may hereafter be, granted permission from the Board of Supervisors to erect and maintain a steam boiler, or boilers, shall cause the same to be inspected by some competent engineer or boiler inspector every six (6) months, and shall file a certificate from said engineer or boiler inspector as to the condition and safety of said boiler, or boilers, with the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department immediately after said inspection.

Section 2. Every person, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Orders and Ordinances and parts of Orders and Ordinances in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1563. (New Series.)

Approved May 16, 1911.

Requiring the Attendance of a Competent Person to Be Present at the Fire While Oil Is Being Burned for Fuel Purposes, Providing for Revoking the Permit to Store and Use Oil for Fuel Issued by the Board of Supervisors, and Prescribing the Duty of the Fire Marshal.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All oil burning plants within the City and County of San Francisco shall, after the passage of this Ordinance, be in charge of a competent person, said person after having lighted the oil burning fire and during all of the time said fire is burning, shall not be absent from the oil

burning fire for more than twenty (20) minutes at any one time without returning to the oil fire and seeing that the oil burning fire is properly burning in a safe and satisfactory manner. If it should be necessary for said person to be absent from the oil fire for a longer period than twenty (20) minutes, then the said person shall, before leaving the oil fire, extinguish the fire and see that the oil fire is not burning, and shall stop and shut off all electric currents, motors, pumps, compressors or any other machinery or device used in the burning of oil for fuel, so that no oil can flow to the fire during the absence of said person from the oil fire. Provided, however, that this shall not apply wherever any automatic device that has been approved by the Fire Marshal is used, which will, when the oil fire goes out or becomes extinguished from any cause, immediately and automatically shut off all electric currents, motors, pumps, compressors or any other machinery or device used in the burning of oil for fuel.

Section 2. Duty of the Fire Marshal. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal, if any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association using oil for fuel purposes, shall fail or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance (which are for the public safety), to report the same in writing to the Board of Supervisors; said Board of Supervisors shall, through the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, notify said person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association to appear before the Board of Supervisors and show cause why the permit which has previously been granted by said Board of Supervisors to store and use oil for fuel shall not be revoked.

Section 3. Penalty. Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association that violates, disobeys or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and each such person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day such violation, disobedience or refusal shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this Ordinance for each and every such separate offense.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 228.

Approved February 8, 1901.

Providing for the Inspection by the Fire Marshal of Gasoline or Vapor Engines, at Least Once Every Three (3) Months.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every gasoline or vapor engine erected and maintained in this City and County under permits heretofore or which may hereafter be granted by the Board of Supervisors, shall be inspected as to its safety, by the Fire Marshal, at least once every three (3) months. When found to be unsafe or dangerous to life and property, said official shall order all necessary repairs to be made forthwith; and upon the refusal of any person, association or corporation operating or maintaining said engine or engines, to make the repairs ordered by the Fire Marshal, said officer shall immediately report such refusal to this Board, and the permit to operate and maintain the engine or engines complained of shall thereupon cease to be in force and effect and shall become null and void.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 223. (New Series.)

Approved May 29, 1907.

Requiring All Private Water Tanks and Water Supplies to Be Connected So as the Fire Department May Use the Same for Protection From Fire, and Repealing Ordinance No. 96 (New Series), Approved November 15, 1906.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Any and all private water tanks and water supplies within, upon or about any building or premises, capable of holding five thousand (5000) gallons of water or over, shall be connected with a three (3) inch iron galvanized pipe leading from said water tank or water supply to a point outside of the building or premises designated by the Chief of the Fire Department.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall not apply to tanks used to supply automatic sprinkler equipments or to buildings which are supplied with hose reel standpipes of three (3) inches or larger, which lead from the water tank upon the roof or in the upper portion of the building supplying water to hose reels, providing said hose reel standpipes lead to a point outside the building designated by the Chief of the Fire Department.

Section 3. The outer end of all said pipes shall be connected with a three (3) inch gate valve, provided with cap and chain.

Section 4. Ordinance No. 96 (New Series), approved November 15, 1906, is hereby repealed.

Section 5. Any person, firm or corporation refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1371.

Approved December 21, 1904.

Prohibiting Persons From Driving Over Hose Belonging to the Fire Department.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person or persons shall drive over, with any vehicle, any line of hose in use by or belonging to the Fire Department.

Section 2. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 258. (New Series.)

Approved September 24, 1907.

Regulating the Use and Sale of Fireworks.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association shall, after the passage of this Ordinance, fire or discharge any fireworks, within the City and County of San Francisco.

Provided, however, that public displays of fireworks may be given with the joint written consent of the Fire Marshal and the Chief of Police.

Section 2. No person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association shall, after the passage of this Ordinance, sell any fireworks within the City and County of San Francisco.

Provided, however, that the local manufacturers of fireworks shall have the right, subject to any restrictions of all existing Ordinances, to sell fireworks to customers for use outside of the City and County of San Francisco solely, and to store goods for such sale.

Section 3. Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association who or which shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 815.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting Injury to Lamp Posts, Hydrants or Trees Upon Public Streets.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hitch or fasten any animal to, or to place any placard or notice upon, or in anywise to injure any lamp post or hydrant, or any growing tree, upon any public street, or, without authority, to extinguish any public light.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 698.

Approved April 15, 1903.

Providing for the Regulation of the Placing, Installing, Operating and Use of Electric Wires, Appliances, Apparatus, Construction or Equipment Connected to the Fire and Police Telegraph and Telephone Signal Systems in, on or About Buildings in the City and County of San Francisco, and for the Charges of Such Regulation.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every corporation, co-partnership or individual placing, installing, or causing to be placed or installed, electric wires, appliances,

apparatus, construction or equipment in, on or about any building in the City and County of San Francisco, in connection with either or both of the Fire or Police Telegraph and Telephone Signal Systems, as provided for in Section 5, Chapter IX, Article IX, of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, shall pay to the Department of Electricity for such installation, construction, equipment or connection, and the maintenance thereof, the following fees, viz:

For each installation or connection, and the construction and equipment thereof, to either or both of the Fire or Police Telegraph and Telephone Signal Systems..... $5 00

For the maintenance and use of each of such installation, construction, equipment or connection, per month..... $1 00

For the maintenance and use of each additional part of such installation, construction or connection, per month..... $0.50

Provided, however, that the charge for said installation, construction, equipment or connection, shall be due and payable at the office of the Department of Electricity upon the completion of said installation, construction, equipment or connection, and the charge for the maintenance or use for each of such installations or connections, and additional parts thereof, shall be due and payable on the first of each and every calendar month.

Section 1a. In case the fees provided to be charged in Section 1 shall be less than the cost of making the necessary installation, then the entire cost of material and labor used in making such installation shall be paid by the person, firm or corporation in whose behalf the work is performed. All material so furnished or installed to be and remain the property of the City and County of San Francisco.—*As added by Ordinance No.* 1928 (*New Series*), *approved June* 19, 1912.

Section 2. Upon the failure or refusal of any corporation, co-partnership or individual to pay at the times specified herein, to the Department of Electricity, the charges as fixed herein, the Chief of the Department of Electricity shall, and he is hereby authorized to disconnect and remove the installation or connection and the construction and equipment thereof, of the corporation, co-partnership or individual who shall have so failed or refused to pay said charges.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Department of Electricity to turn all moneys received under this Ordinance into the Treasury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 4. Every corporation, co-partnership or individual placing, installing, operating or causing to be placed or installed, or using electric wires, appliances, apparatus, construction or equipment connected with the Fire or Police Telegraph and Telephone Signal Systems of the Department of Electricity, shall appear in person or by duly authorized representative, at the office of the Department of Electricity and shall there register his name and address in said City and County, which act, upon being sworn, shall entitle him to a Certificate of Registration, which shall be his authority for being connected with said Fire or Police Telegraph and Telephone Signal Systems, provided, however, that no Certificate of Registration shall be granted for a period of more than one fiscal year or the unexpired portion thereof.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, co-partnership or individual to place, install, operate or cause to be placed, installed or operated, any electric wires, appliances, apparatus, construction or equipment in, on or about any building of the City and County of San Francisco, having connection or being connected with the Fire or Police Telegraph and Telephone Signal Systems, without first obtaining a Certificate of Registration from the Department of Electricity, as provided herein, and said Certificate of Registration must be renewed within thirty days after the first day of July of each fiscal year.

Section 6. All material furnished and all work done in construction, reconstruction and repairs of all installations and connections as aforesaid, made under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be by the Department of Electricity, and said material, construction and equipment shall be and remain at all times the property of said City and County.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall not be construed to relieve from or lessen the responsibility of any person being connected as aforesaid, for damages to any property or to any one injured by any defect therein; nor shall the City and County be held as assuming any such liability by reason of said Certificate of Registration issued by the Department of Electricity.

Section 8. Any corporation, co-partnership or individual, or any officer or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one hundred (100) dollars or be imprisoned for not more than ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 9. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 10. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

Section 11. The charge of installation, maintenance and use of such installation and each additional part of such installation, shall not apply to the members of the San Francisco Fire Department, the employes of the Department of Electricity, the Fire Marshal, the Underwriters' Fire Patrol and Inspection Bureau, the offices of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the headquarters of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association.—*New section added by Ordinance No.* 963. *Approved September* 16, 1903; *amended by Ordinance No.* 1047. *Approved November* 5, 1903.

ORDINANCE NO. 927.

Approved July 14, 1903.

Prohibiting Interference or Injury to the Fire and Police Telegraph Systems.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to place, or cause to be placed, any article or thing on or upon any sidewalk in such a manner as to interfere with or obstruct the free access or approach to any signal box of the Fire and Police Telegraph Systems; or without authority from the Chief of the Department of Electricity to run any wire on any of the telegraph poles or fixtures of said systems; or to run, erect or maintain any wire across or parallel with any wire of said systems within a distance of four (4) feet thereof; or, without authority from the Chief of the Department of Electricity, to break, remove or injure, or cause to be broken, removed or injured, any of the parts or appurtenances of said systems; or, without authority, to make, or fit, or cause to be made or fitted, any key to the lock of any signal box of said systems; or, without authority, to have or retain in his possession any key belonging to or fitted to the lock of any such signal box; or to pick or force the lock of any such signal box.

Section 2. It is hereby unlawful for any person wilfully to make or cause to be made any false alarm of fire or any false call for police assistance; or for the police patrol wagon, or for any hospital ambulance of the Department of Board of Health, by means of City or any telegraph or telephone system, or any other way.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1061 (*New Series*), *approved February* 8, 1910.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, with intent to deceive, to falsely represent himself to be an employe of the fire and police telegraph systems.

Section 4. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 247. (New Series.)

Approved August 28, 1907.

Restricting and Limiting the Use of Fresh Water Supplied by the Spring Valley Water Company to the City and County of San Francisco and to the Inhabitants Thereof to Domestic Consumption and to Building and Fire Purposes Only; Prohibiting the Use Thereof for Unnecessary Flushing of Sewers, Washing of Vehicles, Washing of Sidewalks and Streets, and the Excessive Use Thereof in Gardens and Lawns; and Prohibiting the Use of Fire Hydrants by Persons Other Than Those Authorized by the Fire Department of the City and County.

Whereas, The water supply of San Francisco furnished by the Spring Valley Water Company, particularly that of the Western Addition, is temporarily limited and decreased through the destruction of the mains leading to Lake Honda, and until the reconstruction of said mains it is of great importance that extreme care and economy be exercised in the use of fresh water for other than for domestic consumption and for building and fire purposes; now therefore

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The use of fresh water supplied the City and County of San Francisco and the inhabitants thereof by the Spring Valley Water Company is hereby restricted and limited to domestic consumption and to building and fire purposes only.

Section 2. The unnecessary flushing of sewers, washing of vehicles, washing of sidewalks and streets, and the excessive use in gardens and lawns by private individuals of fresh water supplied from the mains of the Spring Valley Water Company is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. No person other than one permitted by the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco shall use or draw water from fire hydrants connected with the mains of the Spring Valley Water Company.

Section 4. The Chief of Police is hereby directed to enforce forthwith the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 5. Any person, association, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty (50) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding five (5) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 896. (New Series.)

Approved October 8, 1909.

Regulating the Erection, Establishment and Maintenance of Cupola Furnaces, or Other Appliances for Melting Iron or Any Other Metal.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation hereafter to erect, establish, conduct or maintain a cupola furnace, or other appliance for melting iron or any other metal within the City and County of San Francisco, without the permission of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. Whenever application is made to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco by any person, firm or corporation to erect, establish or maintain a cupola furnace, or other appliance for melting iron or any other metal, the applicant shall cause to be posted conspicuously on the premises a notice to the effect that application has been made to the Board of Supervisors for the granting of such a permit; said notice to be posted immediately after the filing of the application, and to be kept posted until said application is finally granted or denied.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who or which shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2659. (New Series.)

Approved March 11, 1914.

Regulating the Construction and Use of Buildings to be Used as Automobile Supply Stations; Regulating and Providing for the Storage and Use of Gasoline in Connection Therewith.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. "Definition." The following terms shall have the following meaning whenever used in this Ordinance:

A. "Automobile Supply Station" is a building of not more than one (1) story in height; not more than twenty-five (25) feet wide, twenty-five (25) feet long and not more than seventeen (17) feet high from the ground level. The flooring of all automobile supply stations shall be of concrete or earth, devoted wholly for the purpose of furnishing gasoline, lubricating oils and automobile supplies. All roofing shall be of fireproof material.

B. "Gasoline" shall mean any product of petroleum or any hydro-carbon liquid that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of one hundred and ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit. The Fire Marshal shall decide the flashing point.

C. "Fire Marshal" shall mean the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco.

D. "Approved" means approved by the Fire Marshal.

Section 2. "Permits." It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation hereafter to establish, conduct, operate or maintain an

automobile supply station within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, where more than one (1) quart of gasoline is stored or kept without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Board of Supervisors.

All applications to establish, conduct, operate or maintain an automobile supply station where more than one (1) quart of gasoline is to be stored or kept shall be made to the Board of Supervisors specifying the name of the permittee, the location of the premises to be used as an auto-supply station, together with the amount of gasoline desired to be stored.

The Board of Supervisors shall grant and issue said permit, provided the applicant agrees to abide by and to comply with all the rules, regulations, requirements and provisions of this Ordinance; provided, however, the Board of Supervisors shall refuse the permit if in the judgment of the Board an automobile supply station at the proposed location would be particularly hazardous to the public safety; provided, further, the Board of Supervisors shall not grant or issue any permit to conduct, operate or maintain an automobile supply station within the boundaries of two hundred (200) feet of any school, church, theater, or hospital; said measurement to be taken from the front entrance of the automobile supply station to the front entrance of said school, church, theater or hospital.

Where no more than one (1) quart of gasoline is stored or kept a permit from the Board of Supervisors to conduct, operate and maintain an automobile supply station shall not be required.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3236 (*New Series*), *approved May* 4, 1915.

Section 3. "Construction of Buildings Used as Automobile Supply Stations."

All buildings hereafter erected and all buildings hereafter altered or changed so as to be occupied as automobile supply stations, shall be of Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" construction, with concrete or earth floors.

No automobile supply station shall exceed the following dimensions: Not more than one (1) story in height; not more than twenty-five (25) feet wide and twenty-five (25) feet long and not more than seventeen (17) feet high from the ground level.

No basement shall be allowed in any automobile supply station.

Automobile supply stations shall be devoted wholly to the sale of gasoline, lubricating oils and automobile supplies.

Section 4. "Fire Protection for Automobile Supply Stations."

There shall be at all times maintained in, at, or near the entrance to every automobile supply station at a place or places designated by the Fire Marshal for the extinguishment of fires, not less than two (2) three-gallon chemical fire extinguishers or other fire extinguishers which have been approved by the Fire Marshal, one (1) barrel and two (2) iron buckets full at all times of clean dry sand; said barrel to contain at all times an iron scoop so that the sand may be readily thrown on gasoline, or oil fires. Sand must also be used for absorbing waste oils that may fall upon the floor; such sand when saturated shall be removed from the premises.

The use of sawdust for absorbing gasoline or oils on the floor of any automobile supply station is strictly prohibited.

Section 5. "Storage of Gasoline." Except as hereinafter provided in this Ordinance, all gasoline shall be stored in underground tanks, not to exceed the following capacity and amounts: No gasoline or any other product of petroleum or hydro-carbon liquid that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of one hundred and ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit, shall be allowed inside the building of an automobile supply station, provided, however, gasoline may be kept above ground in approved, portable filling-wheel tanks. No one approved portable, filling-wheel tank shall have a capacity of more than fifty (50) gallons. Not more than two (2) approved portable filling-wheel tanks shall be allowed for any one automobile supply station.

All said approved portable filling-wheel tanks shall be mounted on all metal wheels with rubber tires, each to be equipped with an approved pump, fitted with hose attachment not to exceed eight (8) feet in length, fitted with a ground shut-off nozzle.

All portable filling-wheel tanks when not in use shall be kept near the entrance of the automobile supply station so that in case of fire they can be readily removed from the building.

No one (1) storage tank shall have a capacity greater than three hundred (300) gallons.

Not more than four (4) tanks of three hundred (300) gallons capacity each or an aggregate total amount of twelve hundred (1200) gallons of gasoline shall be stored in connection with any one (1) automobile supply station.

Said storage tank or tanks shall be constructed and installed as hereinafter provided.

Section 6. "Construction of Storage Tanks." All storage tanks must conform to the following specifications:

All storage tanks shall be constructed of not less than No. 12 U. S. Standard Gauge, galvanized steel, oxy-acetylene or electric welded, or riveted steel to steel joints, with rivets not more than one inch apart from centers; soldered and coated with tar or other rust-resisting material.

Storage tanks may also be constructed of iron, not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, riveted and caulked-coated with tar or other rust-resisting material.

There shall be no openings or connections on any storage tank except on the top thereof; no tank shall be connected either directly or indirectly with any drain, catch basin, public or private sewer.

The openings on the top of a storage tank shall consist of one filling pipe, one suction pipe, and one vent pipe.

All storage tanks must be approved by the Fire Marshal.

Section 7. "Installation of Gasoline Storage Tanks." All gasoline storage tanks shall be installed in the following manner:

A. All storage tanks must be placed outside of the building, under sidewalk, in a spot agreed upon between the applicant and the Fire Marshal, as near the curb as possible. The top of said storage tank or tanks shall be at least four (4) feet below the ground level. The space between the top of the tank or tanks shall be filled with earth.

B. Where two (2) or more tanks are installed, there shall be a brick or concrete dividing wall between each tank, not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness, or three (3) feet of earth.

C. No storage tank shall in any manner be connected to another storage tank; each tank must have separate filling pipe, suction pipe, and vent pipe. All pipes must be galvanized, and shall come out of the top of the tank or tanks, and be put together with litharge and glycerine.

D. All storage tanks shall be provided with one (1) inch diameter vent pipe. Said vent pipe must extend up at least twelve (12) feet above the ground level, upon the outside of the building, attached to the wall with pipe hooks, and shall be capped at the top with a return bend, the opening of which shall be covered with a brass or copper wire mesh of at least thirty (30) mesh.

E. All storage tanks shall be filled from a tank wagon, between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

In no case shall any storage tank or tanks be filled from drums or barrels. No drum or barrel of gasoline, empty, or otherwise, shall be allowed in, upon or about any automobile supply station.

F. No storage tank shall be covered with earth until inspection has been made or permission has been granted to do so by the Fire Marshal. The applicant shall notify the Fire Marshal when the tank or tanks are ready for inspection.

G. All filling pipes shall extend up to the sidewalk, capped with a water tight screw cap, securely locked.

Section 8. "Pumps." All storage tanks shall be connected with an automatic "closing valve pump," which may be located in or outside of the automobile supply station.

All gasoline must be pumped from the storage tank or tanks. "No gravity, syphon or pressure" shall ever be used for taking gasoline from the storage tank or tanks.

Storage tanks may be connected with one pump, provided the suction pipes siamese at the pump with valves to close on all suction pipes.

Gasoline shall not be carried in open cans, or used to fill automobile reservoirs or containers. If cans are required, they must be of an approved design.

Section 9. "Automobile Supply Station Regulations."

The owner, permittee, lessee, manager or superintendent of an automobile supply station shall be held responsible for any violations of the following regulations, which are for the public safety:

A. No automobile shall be allowed to be stored or remain upon the premises of an automobile supply station, except while filling.

B. No automobile shall be allowed to be repaired or cleaned upon the premises of an automobile supply station.

C. No gasoline shall be allowed to remain above ground, except in approved portable filling-wheel tanks, as is provided for in Section 5 of this Ordinance.

D. Smoking shall not be allowed inside of an automobile supply station, or near an automobile which is being filled with gasoline. A notice, "No Smoking," in letters of not less than three (3) inches shall be displayed in a conspicuous place and manner.

E. All waste, rags and rubbish of any kind shall be kept at all times in metal receptacles, fitted with a tight cover and shall be removed every day.

F. No gasoline shall be put in or taken out of the reservoir of an automobile where there is an open light. All lamps on automobiles must be extinguished before filling automobile reservoirs with gasoline.

G. No open light shall be allowed in any automobile supply station. Electricity only shall be used for illuminating purposes in any automobile supply station.

H. No stove, forge, torch or other furnace, flame or fire shall be allowed in, upon or about an automobile supply station.

I. The floor and premises of an automobile supply station must be kept clean and free from oil or rubbish.

J. All machinery of an automobile must be shut off and the automobile dead, while gasoline is being poured into the reservoir or container of the automobile.

Section 10. "Duties of the Fire Marshal." It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to see that the provisions of this Ordinance are complied with, and for that purpose shall have access to any and all buildings or premises used as automobile supply stations.

In the event that any person, firm, company, corporation or permittee to whom a permit has been granted by the Board of Supervisors to conduct, operate or maintain an automobile supply station, shall violate, cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of this Ordinance (which are for the public safety) or shall conduct, operate or maintain or carry on the same in an unlawful or dangerous manner, it shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to notify said person, firm, company, corporation, or permittee in writing to appear before the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, within five days after the service of such notice, to then and there show cause why the permit which has been granted to conduct, operate or maintain an automobile supply station, and to store gasoline, as provided in this Ordinance, shall not be revoked.

If the said person, firm, company, corporation, or permittee on whom said notice was served by the Fire Marshal to appear before the Board of Supervisors, fails, disobeys or refuses to appear before the said Board of Supervisors, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Supervisors, in addition to the penalty provided in this Ordinance, to notify in writing said person, firm, company, corporation or permittee to whom a permit has been issued by the Board of Supervisors to conduct, operate or maintain an automobile supply station, that said permit, through failure and neglect to appear before the Board of Supervisors, is revoked. Said person, firm, company, corporation or permittee, on whom notice was served by the Fire Marshal to appear before the Board of Supervisors, and who failed, refused and neglected to appear before said Board of Supervisors, is thereafter liable to the penalty imposed by this Ordinance, if said person, firm, company, corporation or permittee shall continue to conduct, operate or maintain an automobile supply station after being notified in writing that the permit issued by the Board of Supervisors has been revoked.

Section 11. This Ordinance shall not repeal, alter nor amend any existing Ordinance.

Section 12. "Penalty." Any person, firm, company or corporation that violates, disobeys or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and such person, firm, company or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day that such violation, disobedience or refusal shall continue and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this Ordinance for each and every separate offense.

Section 13. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 3108. (New Series.)

Approved February 16, 1915.

Regulating the Establishment and Maintenance of Automobile Parking Stations.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. An "Automobile Parking Station" is hereby defined to be: A lot of land, otherwise vacant, on which automobiles may be placed or stored, and kept and maintained for public use and for which a charge is made for such placing and storing.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to establish, equip or maintain an automobile parking station without first having obtained a permit therefor from the Board of Supervisors as provided by this Ordinance.

Section 3. Application for such permit shall be made in writing by the person, firm or corporation desiring the same and shall contain a description of the location of the premises sought to be used as such station, the dimensions of the lot and the name of the owner of the premises. Accompanying the application shall be a diagram of the lot wherein shall appear the entrance and exits, all structures, fences or other improvements intended, and the character of the floor to be placed therein, and the character of contiguous structures. A notice, printed in conspicuous type, signed by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, stating that application has been made for such

permit and stating the date when such application would be heard by the proper committee of said Board, shall be conspicuously posted on the premises described in the application for at least ten days prior to the date of such hearing. All applications for parking permits shall be referred to the Fire Marshal for investigation and report thereon.

Section 4.—*Repealed by Ordinance No.* 3181 (*New Series*), *approved April 6,* 1915.

Section 5. No building or structure for the housing or storage of automobiles shall be erected or maintained on or in any automobile parking station as defined by this Ordinance.

Section 6. At the hearing of such application any person may object to the granting of such permit and may be heard in respect thereto.

Section 7. The Board of Supervisors may grant the permit applied for or may, in the exercise of a sound and reasonable discretion when the public interest may require, deny the same. All permits granted shall be revocable at the will of the Board.

Section 8. The following rules and regulations, to be inserted in any permit granted hereunder, shall govern the maintenance of automobile parking stations and shall be strictly observed.

A. The lot on which such station is maintained shall be enclosed on all sides by a substantial fence, suitably painted, except where walls of buildings exist contiguous thereto and such fence shall be not less than four nor more than twelve feet in height.

B. No automobile shall be placed within three feet of any building on adjoining land.

C. No automobile shall be operated or engine allowed to run except when entering or leaving the place.

D. There shall be constantly kept on hand at least four barrels of clean dry sand, placed in different parts of the station, each barrel to contain an iron scoop and available at all times for the extinguishment of fire and for absorbing any oil that may fall upon the floor. The use of sawdust for such purposes is forbidden.

E. The floor shall be of gravel, rock, earth, brick, or concrete.

F. No nuisance of any kind shall be permitted or committed on the premises. Proper toilets and urinals shall be provided whenever required by the Board of Health or Health Officer.

G. Exits and entrances shall be at least 15 feet in width.

H. The interior of the station shall be lighted so that it shall contain no dark or obscure places.

I. The station shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and no additional fire hazard shall be permitted to be maintained.

J. The washing or repairing of automobile shall not be allowed on the premises except that minor adjustments of motor cars may be made by the owner or chauffeur in charge thereof.

Section 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 10. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Streets, Sewers and Bridges Ordinances

INCLUDING

ORDINANCES RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, SEWERS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES; STREET SPECIFICATIONS, STREET EXCAVATIONS, ELECTRICAL UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION, ERECTION OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, SPUR TRACKS, RAILROAD TRACKS AND AND THE STREET IMPROVEMENT ORDINANCE.

Published by Order of the Board of Supervisors

SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 1, 1915

STREETS, SEWERS AND BRIDGES.

ORDER NO. 2386.

Approved June 8, 1891.

Providing for the Conveyance to the City and County of Streets Laid Out Through Private Tracts of Land Prior to the Recording of Maps or Plats of Said Lands by the Recorder.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

(Streets through Private Tracts of Land Must Be Conveyed to the City.)

Section 1. All owners of lands in this city and county who wish to subdivide the same by laying out streets intersecting or bounding the same shall be and are hereby required, prior to having any map, plat or plats of land recorded by the Recorder of this city and county, to convey the said streets to the city and county by proper deed with a correct description thereof by metes and bounds for the purpose of having the same passed upon, and if correct, declared by an Order of the Board of Supervisors to be open public streets.

(Recorder not to Record Maps or Plats of Private Tracts, till Streets are Deeded to and Declared Open by the City.)

Section 2. The City and County Recorder is hereby prohibited from recording any map, plat or plats of land wherein streets intersecting or bounding the same are laid out for public use, until the Board of Supervisors have accepted the deed or deeds provided for in Section 1 of this Order and declared such street or streets to be open public streets of this city and county.

ORDINANCE NO. 2553. (New Series.)

Approved December 16, 1913.

Prohibiting any Person, Firm or Corporation from Selling, or Offering for Sale Any Lot or Lots Facing on Streets not Heretofore Opened and Dedicated to Public Use, Unless the Names of Such Streets Have Been Submitted to and Been Approved by the Board of Public Works.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer for sale any lot or lots facing on a street or streets not heretofore opened and dedicated to public use, unless the name or names of such streets have been previously submitted to the Board of Public Works and such Board has approved such name or names.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to object to the name of any proposed street similar to one already dedicated, unless the new street be an extension of the latter, and also to object to any name that may be so similar as to lead to confusion. In either case the person, firm or corporation that submitted the name or names which were objected to shall submit other names not open to the same objection, and shall not sell or offer for sale any lot or lots on such proposed streets until the names thereof have been approved by the Board of Public Works.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1891. (New Series.)

Approved May 7, 1912.

Providing for Work Upon Streets, Avenues, Lanes, Courts, Places and Sidewalks Within the City and County of San Francisco, and Providing for the Issuance and Payment of Street Improvement Bonds to Represent Certain Assessments for the Cost Thereof.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Parts one, three and four of that certain Act of the Legislature of the State of California, designated in Section 83 thereof as the "Improvement Act of 1911" is hereby adopted as an alternative method of procedure for the improvement of streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, courts, places and sidewalks within the City and County of San Francisco, and as provided in Section 33 of Chapter II of Article VI of the Charter of said City and County and the Parts I, III and IV of said Act as it now exists, shall have the same force and effect as though they had been set out in full in this ordinance.

Section 2. The words "Legislative Body" and "City Council" as used in said Act and this Ordinance shall be construed to mean the Board of Supervisors.

The words "Clerk of the Legislative Body" or "City Clerk," as used in said Act and this Ordinance, shall be held to mean the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The words "Street Superintendent," as used in said Act and this Ordinance, shall be construed to mean the Board of Public Works of the City and County, and any act directed to be done by said Board may be performed by any employe of said Board when so directed by it.

ORDINANCE NO. 2077. (New Series.)

Approved November 8, 1912.

Requiring all Street Work in Streets to Be Dedicated to Public Use, to Be Done Under the Inspection of the Board of Public Works, and in Conformity With the Specifications Therefor Adopted by the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No parcel of land that has been improved for street purposes shall be dedicated to public use or approved by the City and County, unless said improvements are constructed under the supervision of the Board of Public Works in conformity with the specifications for street work as set forth in Ordinance No. 240 of the Board of Supervisors.

The cost of such supervision shall be paid by owners of the land to be dedicated.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 240.

Approved March 1, 1901.

Prescribing General Rules and Standard Specifications for Street and Sidewalk Work and Limiting the Use of Various Kinds of Pavements and Sidewalks in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All work of grading, curbing, macadamizing, paving, planking or otherwise improving the roadway of any street, alley, lane, place or court, to be done in the City and County of San Francisco, the expense of which, or any portion thereof, is a charge against private property or is to be assessed upon private property, under the provisions of Article VI, Chapter II of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, as well as all sidewalk work in said City and County, shall be done in accordance with standard specifications as hereinafter prescribed.

Section 2. Except as in this section hereinafter provided the roadway of no street, or portion of a street, shall hereafter be fully or conditionally accepted under the provisions of Section 23, Chapter II, Article VI, of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, unless the same be paved with one of the following types of pavement: With basalt blocks on sand; with basalt blocks on a concrete foundation; with bituminous rock; or asphalt on a concrete foundation, at least six (6) inches thick; with paving brick on sand; with paving brick on a concrete foundation, or with cobblestones.

The Supervisors, upon the recommendation of the Board of Public Works, however, may, by ordinance, fully or conditionally accept the roadway of any street, or portion of a street, in case the same be improved otherwise than as in this section hereinbefore provided; if they deem the acceptance thereof expedient.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 431, *approved January* 20, 1902.

Section 3. No bituminous rock or asphalt pavement shall be laid under contract upon any accepted street in repaving the roadway thereof, except under an agreement for maintenance for at least five (5) years.

Section 4. No asphalt or bituminous rock pavement shall hereafter be laid on any street whose gradient exceeds eight (8) per cent, except on Fourteenth street, between Guerrero and Dolores streets.

No bituminous rock or asphalt pavement shall hereafter be laid without a binder course within the following described district:

Commencing at the point where the west line of Van Ness avenue terminates at the northern water front of the city; thence southerly along the west line of Van Ness avenue to the southerly line of Bay street; easterly along the southerly line of Bay street to the southwesterly line of Montgomery avenue; southeasterly along the southwesterly line of Montgomery avenue to the westerly line of Stockton street; southerly along the westerly line of Stockton street to the northerly line of Post street; westerly along the northerly line of Post street to the westerly line of Mason street; southerly along the westerly line of Mason street to the northerly line of Ellis street; westerly along the northerly line of Ellis street to the easterly line of Polk street; northerly along the easterly line of Polk street to the southerly line of Washington street; thence across Polk street on the southerly line of Washington street to the westerly line of Polk street; southerly along the westerly line of Polk street to the northwesterly line of Market street; southwesterly along the northwesterly line of Market street to the westerly line of Valencia street produced; southerly along this line and the westerly line of Valencia street to the southerly line of Fourteenth street; easterly along the southerly line of Fourteenth street to the

westerly line of Harrison street; southerly along the westerly line of Harrison street to the southerly line of Alameda street; easterly along the southerly line of Alameda street to the southeasterly line of Division street; northeasterly and easterly along the southerly line of Division street to the southeasterly line of Berry street, northeasterly along the southeasterly line of Berry street to the eastern water front of the city, and thence northerly and westerly along this water front to the place of commencement, provided, however, that within this district special permits may be granted by the Board of Public Works for the construction of bituminous rock or asphalt pavement without a binder course on streets other than main streets.

Within the district described in this section no bituminous rock nor asphalt pavement shall be laid on streets whose gradients exceed six (6) per cent.

On streets with gradients not exceeding eighteen (18) per cent, pavements of bituminous rock or asphalt may be laid upon either side of a central strip of basalt block or vitrified brick pavement having a width of at least fourteen (14) feet.—*As amended by Ordinance* No. 2835 (*New Series*), *approved July* 29, 1914.

Section 5. No cobblestone pavement shall hereafter be laid on any streets whose gradient is less than eighteen (18) per centum.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2989 (*New Series*), *approved November* 7, 1914.

Section 6.—All brick pavements on streets with gradients less than ten (10) per cent must have a foundation of concrete at least six (6) inches thick.

Section 7. No street shall hereafter be accepted unless curbs are of granite, basalt or armored concrete, except that where unarmored concrete curbs are already set, and are on proper line and grade and in good condition they may, upon recommendation of the Board of Public Works, be allowed to remain. The construction of no new unarmored concrete curb will be allowed.

Where a portion of a block or crossing has been improved and stone or armored concrete curbs installed, only curbs of the same class as that already installed shall be thereafter constructed in the remaining portions of that block or crossing.—*As amended by Ordinance* No. 2079 *(New Series) approved November* 8, 1912.

Section 7½. No concrete curb shall be constructed in the following district: Commencing on the northern water front of the City at the easterly boundary of the United States Presidio Military Reservation, thence southerly along this boundary and the westerly line of Lyon street to the southerly line of Geary street, thence easterly along the southerly line of Geary street, to the westerly line of Divisadero street, thence southerly along the westerly line of Divisadero street to the southerly line of Duboce avenue, thence easterly along the southerly line of Duboce avenue to the westerly line of Castro street, thence southerly along the westerly line of Castro street to the southerly line of Eighteenth street, thence easterly along the southerly line of Eighteenth street to the easterly line of Harrison street, thence northerly along the easterly line of Harrison street to southerly line of Sixteenth street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Sixteenth street to the westerly line of Kansas street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Kansas street to the southerly line of Seventeenth street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Seventeenth street to the westerly line of Texas street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Texas street to the southerly line of Mariposa street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Mariposa street to the westerly line of Indiana street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Indiana street to the northerly line of Twenty-second street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-second street to the westerly line of Pennsylvania avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Pennsylvania avenue to the northerly line of Army street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Army street to the westerly line of San

Bruno avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of San Bruno avenue to the southwesterly line of Oakdale avenue, thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of Oakdale avenue to the southeasterly line of Quint street; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line of Quint street to the southwesterly line of LaSalle avenue; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of LaSalle avenue to the southeasterly line of Phelps street; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line of Phelps street to the southwesterly line of Jerrold avenue; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of Jerrold avenue to the southeasterly line of Newhall street; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line of Newhall street to the southwesterly line of Fairfax avenue; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of Fairfax avenue to the southeasterly line of Mendell street; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line of Mendell street to the southwesterly line of Evans avenue; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of Evans avenue to the water front; thence northerly and westerly along said water front to the point of commencement.—*New section added by Ordinance No.* 2079 *(New Series), approved November* 8, 1912.

Section 8. No street nor sidewalk shall hereafter be macadamized nor shall redwood curbs be set in the following described district:

Commencing on the northern water front of the City at the easterly boundary of the United States Presidio Military Reservation, thence southerly along this boundary to the southeasterly corner of said Presidio; thence westerly along the southerly boundary of the Presidio to the westerly line of First avenue; southerly along the westerly line of First avenue to the northerly line of Fulton street; easterly along the northerly line of Fulton street to the westerly line of Masonic avenue; southerly along the westerly line of Masonic avenue to the northerly line of Hayes street; westerly along the northerly line of Hayes street to the westerly line of Stanyan street; southerly along the westerly line of Stanyan street, crossing the Panhandle of the Park, to the southerly line of Frederick street; easterly along the southerly line of Frederick street to the westerly line of Buena Vista avenue; northerly along the westerly line of Buena Vista avenue to the southerly line of Haight street; easterly along the southerly line of Haight street to the westerly line of Divisadero street; southerly along the westerly line of Divisadero street to the southerly line of Ridley street; easterly along the southerly line of Ridley street to the westerly line of Castro street; southerly along the westerly line of Castro street to the southerly line of Eighteenth street; easterly along the southerly line of Eighteenth street to the westerly line of Dolores street; southerly along the westerly line of Dolores street to the southerly line of Army street; easterly along the southerly line of Army street to the easterly line of Mission street; northerly along the easterly line of Mission street to the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street; easterly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street to the easterly line of Harrison street; northerly along the easterly line of Harrison street to the southerly line of Sixteenth street; easterly along the southerly line of Sixteenth street to the eastern water front of the City and thence northerly and westerly along the water front to the point of commencement; provided, however, that within this district, on material subject to settlement upon the recommendation of the Board of Public Works, special permission will be granted to pave with macadam.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1781, *approved March* 20, 1906.

Section 8½. No plank sidewalks shall be constructed within the following described district:

Commencing on the easterly corner of Market and Beale streets, thence southeasterly along the northeasterly line of Beale street to the southeasterly line of Mission street; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly line of Mission street to the northeasterly line of First street; southeasterly along the northeasterly line of First street to the southeasterly line of Folsom sreet; southwesterly and southerly along the southeasterly and easterly line of

Folsom street to the northerly line of Twentieth street; easterly along the northerly line of Twentieth street to the westerly line of Alabama street; northerly along the westerly line of Alabama street to the northerly line of Sixteenth street; easterly along the northerly line of Sixteenth street to the easterly line of Potrero avenue; southerly along the easterly line of Potrero avenue to the southerly line of Twenty-fifth street; westerly along the southerly line of Twenty-fifth street to the easterly line of York street; southerly along the easterly line of York street to the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street; westerly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street to the easterly line of Mission street; southwesterly and along the southeasterly line of Mission street to the southerly line of Thirtieth street; westerly along the southerly line of Thirtieth street to the northwesterly line of San Jose avenue; northeasterly along the northwesterly line of San Jose avenue to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth street; westerly along the southerly line of Twenty-ninth street to the westerly line of Church street; northerly along the westerly line of Church street to the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street; westerly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street to the westerly line of Castro street; northerly along the westerly line of Castro street to the southerly line of Eighteenth street; westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth street to the westerly line of Douglas street; northerly along the westerly line of Douglas street to the northerly line of Seventeenth street; easterly along the northerly line of Seventeenth street to the westerly line of Castro street; northerly along the westerly line of Castro street to the southerly line of Thirteenth street; westerly along the southerly line of Thirteenth street to the westerly line of Divisadero street; northerly along the westerly line of Divisadero street to the southerly line of Waller street; westerly along the southerly line of Waller street to the westerly line of Broderick street; northerly along the westerly line of Broderick street to the southerly line of Haight street; westerly along the southerly line of Haight street to the easterly line of Central avenue; southerly along the easterly line of Central avenue to the southerly line of Waller street; westerly along the southerly line of Waller street to the easterly line of Masonic avenue; southerly along the easterly line of Masonic avenue to the southerly line of Frederick street; westerly along the southerly line of Frederick street to the easterly line of Clayton street; southerly along the easterly line of Clayton street to the southerly line of Carl street; westerly along the southerly line of Carl street to the easterly line of Stanyan street; southerly along the easterly line of Stanyan street to the southerly line of Parnassus avenue; westerly and southwesterly along the southerly and southeasterly line of Parnassus avenue to the easterly line of Fourth avenue; southerly along the easterly line of Fourth avenue to the southerly line of K street; westerly along the southerly line of K street to the westerly line of Nineteenth avenue; northerly along the westerly line of Nineteenth avenue to the northerly line of H street; easterly along the northerly line of H street to the westerly line of Stanyan street; northerly along the westerly line of Stanyan street to the southerly line of Fulton street; westerly along the southerly line of Fulton street to the westerly line of Nineteenth avenue; northerly along the westerly line of Nineteenth avenue to the southerly boundary line of the United States Presidio Military Reservation; thence easterly along this boundary line to the westerly line of Lyon street; thence northerly along the westerly line of Lyon street to the northerly line of Bay street; easterly along the northerly line of Bay street to the northeasterly line of Montgomery avenue; southeasterly along the northeasterly line of Montgomery avenue to the northerly line of Chestnut street; easterly along the northerly line of Chestnut street to the easterly line of Dupont street; southerly along the easterly line of Dupont street to the northerly line of Broadway; easterly along the northerly line of Broadway to the easterly line of Sansome street; southerly along the easterly line of Sansome street to the northerly line of Washington street; easterly

along the northerly line of Washington street to the easterly line of Battery street; southerly along the easterly line of Battery street to the northerly line of Sacramento street; easterly along the northerly line of Sacramento street to the easterly line of Davis street; southerly along the easterly line of Davis street to the northwesterly line of Market street; thence southeasterly to the point of beginning.—*New Section added by Ordinance No. 1781, approved March 20, 1906.*

Section 9. All sidewalks within the district described in Section 8½ shall hereafter be constructed of stone, artificial stone, flagging or concrete of a dark slate color, asphalt, bituminous rock of such other material as may be hereafter authorized and all sidewalks of stone or artificial stone hereafter laid on streets having a gradient steeper than twelve (12) per cent shall have their surfaces roughened to prevent the slipping of pedestrians.

All sidewalks are to be laid to official line and grade, to be given and designated by the City Engineer; provided, however, that where curbs have already been set to official line and grade, and the work is done by private contract, no certificate from the City Engineer will be required.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 1781, approved March 20, 1906.*

Section 10. The elevation of the curb line of every sidewalk shall correspond to the official grade of the street, except when otherwise ordered by the Board of Supervisors, and the curb of every angular corner shall be constructed with a radius so as to meet and conform to the curbs of the intersecting streets.

The surface of sidewalks shall rise at the rate of one-fifth of one inch in each foot of width from curb to building line except when otherwise directed by the Board of Public Works.

Section 11. Except as herein otherwise prescribed or under specific direction by the Board of Public Works, the form of the surface of the roadway between gutters shall be an arc of a circle and the center of the roadway shall have a height above a line six (6) inches below and parallel with the top of the curb as indicated for the various classes of pavements and street gradients in the following table:

CHARACTER OF PAVEMENT.	GRADE OF STREET.		
	More than 6 per ct.	More than 3 per cent and not more than 6 per cent.	3 per cent or less.
Basalt block, brick and cobble pavements	1-80th of the width of the roadway.	1-100th of the width of the roadway.	1-120th of the width of the roadway.
Bituminous rock and asphalt pavements	1-70th of the width of the roadway.	1-110th of the width of the roadway.	1-150th of the width of the roadway.
Macadam	1-35th of the width of the roadway.	1-48th of the width of the roadway.	1-160th of the width of the roadway.

Bottoms of gutters, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Public Works, to be eight (8) inches below the top of curb for macadamized streets, and for all other pavements six (6) inches below the top of curb, where the

gutter is so formed that the bottom is at the curb line and seven (7) inches below the top of the curb where the bottom is one (1) foot from the curb line.

Section 12. No person will be allowed to do any of the work referred to in this Ordinance nor to fill nor excavate in any street as a preparation for such work nor for any other purpose without a permit from the Board of Public Works; provided, however, that no additional permit will be required when a public contract has been entered into by the Board of Public Works for any street or sidewalk work.

Section 13. All street work enumerated in Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be done in accordance with the following standard specifications:

Standard Specifications for Street and Sidewalk Work. Grading.

Section 14. All streets or portions of streets which are to be graded shall be graded to the official grade and line.

Material used for fill shall be earth or sand or rock with sufficient earth or sand to compactly fill the voids between pieces of rock and shall be free from perishable material.

No estimates of quantity for street grading shall include excavation or fill beyond the line of the street. Embankment or fill must be given lateral support satisfactory to the Board of Public Works.

Redwood Curbs.

Section 15. Redwood curbs are to be constructed of sound blackheart redwood planks not less than four (4) inches thick, sixteen (16) inches wide and six (6) feet in length. The curbing must be carefully set to proper line and grade, with earth or other material upon either side to hold it in place well compacted.

Concrete Curbing.

Section 15½. *Sub-Grade:* The sub-grade shall be prepared to the level of the sub-grade of the adjacent gutter or pavement. Where the material in the street is not suitable for a foundation it shall be removed and replaced with sand. When the curb is to rest on a fill the material of which the fill consists shall be thoroughly compacted and shall extend at least three (3) feet from the outside line of the curb at the sub-grade level.

Forms: The forms shall be smooth on the edges and on the sides against which the concrete is placed. They shall be of sufficiently heavy material to be rigid and shall be set securely so that the curbing, when completed, shall conform accurately to the lines and grades given. No concrete shall be placed before the forms are in position for fifty (50) feet ahead or for the entire length of the piece to be done. They shall be thoroughly cleaned before each setting. All wooden forms shall be wetted and metal forms cleaned and oiled before concrete is deposited against them.

The forms shall extend to the full depth of the curb and all joints must be tight and even. On the front, the plank or metal must be of one piece to a depth of three (3) inches below the prescribed depth of gutter. The forms must be so set that the finished curb will be six (6) inches wide on top and have a batter on the back of one in six. The front face shall be vertical.

Water: Water used for concrete or mortar shall be fresh and clean.

Sand: The sand must be clean and the grains be of sound, hard stone. It shall not show more than three (3) per cent, by volume, of silt after being shaken in water and allowed to settle for one hour.

Its mesh composition shall be such that at least sixty (60) per cent, by weight, shall pass a twenty (20) mesh screen, not more than eighty-five (85) per cent shall pass a fifty (50) mesh screen, and not more than fifteen (15) per cent shall pass an eighty (80) mesh screen.

Rock: The broken rock or gravel must be of a good quality of altered

sandstone, limestone or basalt, close-grained and sound. It must be clean and free from loam, clay, shale or other inferior materials. It must all pass a one and one-quarter (1 1/4) inch screen, and not more than fifteen (15) per cent shall pass a one quarter (1/4) inch screen.

Cement: The cement shall conform to the specifications for Portland cement as prescribed for pavement foundations in this Ordinance.

Gravel or Coarse Sand: The gravel or coarse sand shall all pass a Number four (4) screen and not more than thirty (30) per cent shall pass a Number thirty (30) screen.

Concrete: The concrete shall be composed of Portland cement, sand and broken rock or gravel in the proportions of one (1) cubic foot of cement, two (2) cubic feet of sand, and an amount of rock or gravel, not to exceed four and one-half (4½) cubic feet, such that the voids will be completely filled with the mortar.

A thorough mixing and incorporation of all the materials will be required. If done by hand labor, the dry cement and sand shall be thoroughly mixed in a tight box until of a uniform color. Sufficient water shall then be added and the mixing continued until all the mortar is of the same consistency. After the rock has been drenched with water, the mortar shall be spread uniformly over it and the whole mass shall be mixed on a tight platform equivalent to being turned at least twice with shovels and until of a uniform consistency.

Any machine used for mixing the concrete must be approved by the Board of Public Works and shall be of a kind for which proportions of each batch are exactly measured.

Under all circumstances the amount of water used shall be just sufficient to form a concrete that will flush easily but not puddle when tamped and which can be handled without causing a separation of the rock from the mortar.

The whole operation of preparing each batch of concrete is to be performed as expeditiously as possible, by the aid of machinery or a sufficient number of skilled men. No greater quantity is to be prepared than is required for immediate use. Any excess left over at night, or that has been standing long enough to set, shall not be retempered or used in any way.

The concrete is to be deposited in layers not over five (5) inches thick, and rammed well into position to insure a homogeneous structure and a perfect union with the lower course.

When a fresh layer of concrete is to be put on one which is set, the entire surface shall previously be cleaned, made thoroughly wet and covered with a layer of cement mortar composed of Portland cement and sand, in the proportion of one (1) cubic foot of cement to two (2) cubic feet of sand.

Facing or Wearing Surface: The top of the curb, the back to a depth of two (2) inches and the face to a depth of one (1) inch below the surface of the gutter, shall be finished with a coat of mortar at least three-quarters (3/4) of an inch thick, composed of one (1) part cement and one and one-half (1½) parts gravel or coarse sand, thoroughly mixed by turning at least three (3) times dry and two (2) times wet. A sufficient quantity of lamp black shall be used to give the finished curb a dark slate color.

This mortar must be placed while the concrete is fresh. It shall be put in by hand along the face form just ahead of the concrete as it is deposited; or the concrete may be spaded back in such a way as to allow the mortar to be deposited to the proper thickness and depth. After the mortar is in place in front and back, the concrete shall be thoroughly spaded and tamped so as to form a compact body and bond to the mortar. The top shall while the concrete is still fresh be finished with the mortar which must be rubbed down to a true and uniform finish. In no case shall more than forty-five (45) minutes elapse between the time of mixing the concrete and the covering of same with the wearing surface.

Expansion Joints: Expansion joints of one-eighth (1/8) inch shall cut through the curb at each street line and at intervals of eight (8) feet along the block except for a short distance from the end where the intervals may vary from eight (8) feet, but in no case be less than five (5) feet, nor more than ten (10) feet. The distance between joints around circular curbs shall divide the perimeter into equal portions and be between five (5) and ten (10) feet. The joints along the straight curb shall be perpendicular to the face, and those along the circular curb on radial lines. The edges at the joints shall be rounded to one-eighth (1/8) inch radius.

Armor: The curb shall be protected by a one-piece galvanized steel bar forming a rounded outer edge of about one (1) inch radius. The bar must be of a design and construction satisfactory to the Board of Public Works and shall not be less than eight (8) feet in length, except where expansion joints are less than eight (8) feet apart.

The curb is to be backed up to its full height by an embankment at least two (2) feet wide at the level of the top of the curb.

The curb must be protected from the sun and wind and shall be wet for seven (7) days after completion.—*New section added by Ordinance No. 2079 (New Series), approved November 8, 1912.*

Stone Curbs.

Section 16. All stone curbs are to be constructed of California granite or basalt free from defects or flaws that would impair their usefulness for the purpose for which intended. Each block of stone must be at least four (4) feet long, six (6) inches thick at top and bottom and sixteen (16) inches deep.

Where new stone curbs are to be laid with basalt block gutters, the depth of the curbs shall be at least twenty (20) inches.

The top of each stone is to be dressed to the prescribed width of six (6) inches, from which it shall not vary more than one-quarter (1/4) inch, and its face to a depth of six (6) inches. These dressed surfaces must be true and properly squared. They must be first-class pean-hammered and no holes are to be allowed. The back of the stone for a depth of two (2) inches is to be pointed to a fair surface, free from inequalities, exceeding one-half (½) inch, measured from a straight edge, and the joints of the stone are to show an even edge for a depth of eight (8) inches and are to be kept full. The joints below the dressed portion must not be pitched more than one-quarter (1/4) of an inch under square and must not interfere with the making of close joints, not exceeding one-eighth (1/8) inch throughout the dressed portion of the ends. All edges bordering dressed surfaces shall be sharply defined and the face dressing of curbstones adjacent to gutters exceeding the depth above specified shall be extended to full gutter depth.

The lower part of each stone is to be roughly squared and shall not [illegible] below an average thickness of six (6) inches at the bottom and have no point where its minimum thickness falls below four (4) inches.

The curb for corners must be cut and laid to the prescribed curved lines and its joints are to be on true radial lines. The joints between the several blocks of stone must not exceed one-eighth (1/8) inch.

When the material in the street is not suitable for the purpose of supporting the curb, it is to be set in a bed of sand or fine gravel. All curbs are to be set to true lines and grades as given by the City Engineer.

Stone Crosswalks.

Section 17. Crosswalks are to be constructed of two or more rows of crossing stones, which are to be laid with top surfaces three-quarters (3/4) inch above the adjoining pavement upon a foundation as prescribed for the pavement, in connection with which the crosswalk is to be constructed.

The crossing stones are to be blocks of California granite or basalt free from defects or flaws that would impair their usefulness for the purpose

for which intended, having a uniform width of sixteen (16) inches, a thickness of not less than seven (7) nor more than nine (9) inches and a length of not less than three (3) nor more than six (6) feet.

The top surface and joints must be taken out of wind, pointed to an even surface and roughly squared, being so finished as to form close joints to their full depth.

The spaces between these rows of stone are to be paved with basalt blocks, two rows in each space and the tops of these blocks are to be flush with the top of the crossing stones. The pavement for a distance of one foot upon the outer side of the outer rows of crossing stones is to rise gradually to meet the surface of the crossing.

The crossing stones and paving blocks are all to be well rammed or otherwise brought to a firm bearing. All joints, including those of the pavement extending one foot upon each side of the crossing stones, are to be filled with fine gravel or with hard broken rock. The gravel or rock filling material must all pass a quarter-inch screen and be rejected by an eight-inch. This material is to be perfectly dry when put into the joints. After the final ramming the joints are to be refilled with dry, hot gravel, or broken rock, as described, to within one inch of the surface, being raked out where necessary to secure one inch depth of open joint. The joints are then to be filled with hot asphaltic cement or coal tar paving pitch, applied at a temperature of 250 or 300 degrees Fahrenheit, until the joints will take no more, and a thin layer of fine beach gravel is to be spread over them.

Broken Rock Roadway.

Section 18. The full width of the roadway between curbs is to be graded to a sub-grade, which shall be twelve (12) inches below the required finished surface of the roadway and concentric therewith. Where fill is required for the preparation of the sub-grade it shall be made of earth or rock with enough earth or sand to fill the voids. No perishable material shall be used, and all perishable material not suitable as a support for the rock roadway must be removed and replaced by sand or other acceptable material.

Over the entire surface of this sub-grade a covering of chert, basalt, trap or approved sandstone in two layers shall be laid, the thickness of which after compacting by thorough watering and rolling shall be not less than twelve (12) inches. The first layer shall be laid over the roadway eight (8) inches when compacted by rolling. It shall be composed of chert, basalt, trap or approved sandstone, the pieces of rock not to exceed six (6) inches in any dimension. The first layer is to be covered by a second, which shall be composed of chert, basalt, trap or altered sandstone, the pieces of rock not to exceed 1½ inches in any direction.

After the rock has been deposited each layer is to be well rolled and the rolling is to be continued until no further beneficial effect from rolling is apparent. All rolling is to be done with an iron roller, with not less than a 4-foot face, weighing not less than one hundred and twenty-five (125) pounds to the lineal inch of roller.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 507 *(New Series), approved July* 17, 1908.

Rock Gutterways.

Section 19. The bottom of the excavation for rock gutterways is to be at least seven (7) inches below the surface of the finished gutterways.

The gutterways are to extend at least two and one-half (2½) feet from the curbs and are to be constructed of large, flat stones, having a thickness of not less than four (4) inches. These stones are to be laid with upper surfaces even in such a way that the center of the gutterway will be depressed four (4) inches below its edge. The center line of the gutterway is to be eight (8) inches below the required top of curb except in cases where otherwise directed by the Board of Public Works.

The stones for the gutter are to be laid on a bed of concrete three (3) inches thick, composed of one part cement, two (2) parts sand and five (5) parts fine, broken rock.

The stones are to be placed by hand, being bedded in the concrete while the same is still fresh. They are to be placed closely and compactly and the spaces between them are to be filled with spawls and grouted with a thin cement mortar, composed of one part Portland cement to one part of sand.

All rock for gutterways must be hard and durable, clean and free from clay or dirt.

Basalt Block Gutters.

Section 20. Basalt block gutters, except as otherwise directed by this Ordinance, are to be constructed according to the following requirements:

For a distance of at least two (2) feet out from the curb a foundation of concrete six (6) inches thick is to be laid on a sub-grade fourteen (14) inches below the required surface of the roadway. A layer of sand two (2) inches thick is to be spread on this concrete and the basalt blocks are to be imbedded in this sand. They are to be set in lines parallel with the curb, and thoroughly rammed, to bring their tops to a uniform smooth surface, conforming to the prescribed surface of the roadway. Joints between the blocks are then to be filled with a thin grout, composed of one (1) part of Portland cement to one (1) part sand.

The basalt blocks shall be of the best quality of basalt, not less than three and one-half (3½) inches nor more than four (4) inches wide; not less than seven (7) nor more than nine (9) inches long; not less than six (6) nor more than six and one-half (6½) inches deep. They must be so dressed as to have substantially rectangular plane surfaces, free from projections or depressions exceeding one-quarter (1/4) inch, and such that when two blocks are placed along side of each other or end to end with no part of the space between blocks less than one-eighth (1/8) inch, the average width of the space between sides or ends will not exceed one-half (½) inch.

Brick Gutters.

Section 21. For a distance of at least two (2) feet out from the curb a foundation of concrete six (6) inches thick is to be laid on a sub-grade eleven (11) inches below the finished surface of the roadway. A layer of good, clean, sharp sand one inch thick is to be spread upon the concrete base, and the paving brick are to be bedded thereon, being placed on edge in lines parallel with the curb. The brick in each line are not to vary more than one-eighth (1/8) inch in width, and any variation in depth is to be corrected by using the proper amount of sand to bring the tops of all flush with the required surface of the pavement. After the bricks are set they are to be well rammed, a plank being used to cushion the brick. All broken or cracked brick are to be replaced with whole ones. Bricks of the several rows are to break joint. The joints between the bricks, which are to be not less than one-eighth (1/8) nor more than three eighths (3/8) inches wide, are then to be completely filled with a thin cement grout, composed of one part Portland cement and one part clean sharp sand, well broomed in.

The brick must conform in quality and dimension to the standard requirements for paving brick as hereinafter specified.

Broken Rock Sidewalks.

Section 22. The full width of the sidewalk is to be graded to a sub-grade four (4) inches below the required sidewalk surface. Where fill is required for the preparation of the sub-grade, it shall be made of earth or sand, or rock with enough earth or sand to fill all voids. No perishable material shall be used and all perishable material not suitable as a support for the sidewalks must be removed and replaced by sand or other acceptable material. A layer

of chert, basalt, trap or sandstone rock two (2) inches thick, all pieces of which will pass a one and one-half (1½) inch screen, is to be carefully spread on this sub-grade and thoroughly rolled. This layer is to be covered by a second layer of chert, basalt, trap or altered sandstone, all of which will pass a three-quarter (3/4) inch screen. This second layer is to be well rolled until thoroughly compacted. The thickness of the rock of the finished sidewalk when compacted is not to be less than four (4) inches.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 507 (*New Series*), *approved July* 17, 1908.

Plank Sidewalks.

Section 23. All plank sidewalks shall be constructed of No. I merchantable Oregon pine, free from loose knots and shakes, except that the sleepers are to be of No. 1 merchantable redwood. The planks are to be two (2) inches thick, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) inches wide, and each plank is to be fastened to each sleeper with two (2) wire nails four (4) inches long, whose heads are to be driven one-quarter (1/4) inch below the surface of the planks. The sleepers are to be not less than three (3) by six (6) inches, and not more than three (3) feet between centers. Blocking under the sleepers when necessary is to be provided as prescribed by the Board of Public Works. The outside sleeper must be within two (2) inches of the curb. The ends of planks must butt snugly against the curb and must be laid flush with its top surface, except that in case of wooden curb placed at the same time the sidewalk is constructed, the curb may serve to replace the outer stringer.

All planks shall be laid with joints open one-quarter (1/4) inch and shall be cut to a straight line at the inner as well as outer edge of the sidewalk.

Bituminous Rock Sidewalk on a Concrete Base.

Section 24. The bituminous rock sidewalk on a concrete base will consist of a wearing surface of bituminous rock at least one and one-quarter (1 1/4) inches thick on a foundation of concrete at least two and one-half (2½) inches thick.

The foundation for the sidewalk is to be prepared by grading to a depth at least three and three-quarters (3 3/4) inches below the required elevation of the sidewalk surface.

The material on which the concrete is to be spread must be well compacted, water being used where it is sand.

The concrete base is to be composed of one (1) part Portland cement, conforming to the standard specifications, four and one-half (4½) parts of coarse gravel rejected by a quarter-inch screen, or broken rock, all passing a screen with one and one-quarter (1¼) inch mesh, and as much clean, sharp sand (beach sand or its equivalent) not exceeding twice the volume of cement as may be required to make an amount of mortar which will just fill the voids in the gravel or broken rock when well rammed. This proportion when ascertained is to be regulated by measuring.

The broken rock must be of a good quality of chert, altered sandstone or basalt, clean, hard, close-grained and free from loam, clay, shale or other inferior material. No rock which disintegrates readily will be acceptable. It must when taken from quarries in which layers of soft shale or clay occur be carefully separated from the inferior material. Broken rock or gravel must, when required by the Board of Public Works, be washed before use.

The bituminous rock is to be of the quality and is to be prepared for spreading and is to be laid as prescribed for bituminous rock pavement, except that rolling with a roller weighing at least one hundred and fifty (150) pounds per lineal inch of roller will not be required.

The bituminous rock after compacting must be at least one and one-quarter (1 1/4) inches thick and must have a smooth, even surface.

Bituminous Rock Sidewalk on a Base of Broken Rock.

Section 25. The bituminous rock sidewalk on a base of broken rock will consist of a wearing surface of bituminous rock at least one and one-half (1½) inches thick on a foundation of broken rock at least two and one-half (2½) inches thick.

The foundation for the sidewalk is to be prepared by grading to a depth at least four (4) inches below the required surface of the finished walk.

The material on which the broken rock is to be spread must be well compacted, water being used where it is sand.

The broken rock of the base course must be of a good quality of chert, altered sandstone or basalt, clean and hard, and broken to such size that it will all pass a one and one-half (1½) inch screen. It is to be well compacted by rolling.

This foundation layer is to be covered with a layer of bituminous rock at least one and one-half (1½) inches in thickness after being thoroughly compacted with hand rollers. Its finished surface must be smooth and even.

The bituminous rock is to be of the quality and is to be prepared for spreading and is to be laid as prescribed for bituminous rock pavement, except that rolling with a roller weighing at least one hundred and fifty (150) pounds per lineal inch of roller will not be required.

Artificial Stone Sidewalk.

Section 26. The artificial stone sidewalk is to be constructed of a concrete base not less than three (3) inches thick, covered by a top coat of wearing surface not less than one-half (½) inch thick.

The foundation for the sidewalk is to be prepared by grading to a depth at least three and one-half (3½) inches below the required elevation of the sidewalk surface.

The material on which the concrete is to be spread must be well compacted, water being used where it is sand.

The concrete base is to be composed of one (1) part Portland cement, conforming to the standard specifications, four and one-half (4½) parts of coarse gravel rejected by a quarter-inch screen, or broken rock, all passing a screen with one and one-quarter (1 1/4) inches meshes, and as much clean, sharp, sand (beach or its equivalent) not exceeding twice the volume of cement, as may be required to make an amount of mortar which will just fill the voids in the broken rock when well rammed. This proportion when ascertained is to be regulated by measuring.

The top coat or wearing surface of the sidewalk is to be composed of one (1) part cement and one (1) part of fine suitable gravel hand-floated to a smooth and even surface. A sufficient quantity of lamp black must be used to give the finished work a dark slate color.

Wherever the grade exceeds 12 per cent the artificial stone must be finished off with a rough surface at least equivalent to corrugations formed by depressed channels three-quarters (3/4) of an inch wide and one-quarter (1/4) inch deep, two and one-quarter (2 1/4) inches between centers.

The broken rock must be of a good quality of chert, altered sandstone or basalt, clean, hard, close-grained and free from loam clay, shale or other inferior material. No stone which disintegrates readily will be acceptable. It must, when taken from quarries in which layers of soft shale or clay occur, be carefully separated from the inferior material, and must, when required by the Board of Public Works, be washed before use.

The sidewalks are to be laid in strips not more than three (3) feet wide, said strips to run at right angles to the curb and to be lined transversely so as to form squares.

All artificial stone sidewalks hereafter laid must be provided with expansion joints. These are to be spaced not more than seventy-five (75) feet apart, and are to extend across the sidewalk on lines at right angles to the curb. When new artificial stone sidewalk abuts at both ends against old

artificial stone sidewalk, expansion joints will be required at each end whenever its length exceeds fifty (50) feet, otherwise at only one end. Expansion joints will always be required upon both sides of artificial stone sidewalks at corners when abutting against other artificial stone sidewalk. The expansion joints are to be made one-half (½) inch in width for the full depth of the artificial stone, and, after the concrete has set, are to be filled with hot asphaltic cement, to which enough powdered limestone has been added to bring it to a suitable consistency.

Section 26½. In all artificial stone sidewalks hereafter constructed at the intersections of cross streets shall be impressed in letters or figures not less than four (4) inches in length and one-half an inch in depth in the wearing surface of the sidewalk opposite the intersecting crosswalk or crosswalks in such a manner as to clearly indicate the streets so intersecting.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 1660, *in effect Nov.* 6, 1905.

Cobble Stone Pavement.

Section 27. The sub-grade for cobble stone pavement is to be prepared for grading to a depth ten (10) inches below the required surface of the finished roadway and removing all perishable or otherwise unsatisfactory material.

The pavement is in all cases to be laid between basalt block gutters. It is to be constructed of cobble stone well bedded in clean sand.

The stones shall be graded according to size so far as practicable so as to give the pavement uniformity of appearance. They are to be set with greatest dimension upright, small ends down, with second largest dimension or width in a direction across the axis of the street.

After being set, the stones shall be well rammed not less than three (3) times, and shall be well watered before the last ramming. The pavement shall then be covered with beach gravel or finely broken hard rock, which must be swept into the joints until the same are compactly filled.

The cobbles are to be not less than seven (7) nor more than nine (9) inches long; their thickness must not exceed three-fourths (3/4) of their width.

Basalt Block Pavement on Sand.

Section 28. Basalt block pavement on sand shall consist of basalt blocks laid on a foundation of clean sand five (5) inches in depth and with the joints between the blocks filled with gravel and asphaltic cement or coal tar cement.

Sub-Grade: The area to be paved shall be excavated to a depth of twelve (12) inches below the required surface of the finished pavement. All perishable and otherwise objectionable material shall be removed and replaced with acceptable material, well compacted into place. The entire surface of the sub-grade shall be compacted by rolling or tamping, by the use of water, or by both watering and rolling, as the Board of Public Works may direct. The rolling is to be done by a steam roller weighing not less than five (5) tons. The work shall be continued until a compact and uniform surface is obtained at the proper depth below and parallel with the required surface of the finished pavement. On the sub-grade shall be spread a layer of clean sand five (5) inches in depth.

Basalt Blocks: All basalt blocks shall be of the best quality of basalt, not less than three and one-half (3½) inches nor more than four (4) inches wide, not less than seven (7) inches nor more than nine (9) inches long, and not less than seven (7) inches nor more than eight (8) inches deep. They shall be so dressed as to have substantially rectangular plane surfaces free from projections or depressions exceeding one-quarter (1/4) inch, and such that when two blocks are placed alongside of each other, or end to end, with no part of the space between blocks less than one-eighth (1/8) inch, the average width of the space between sides or ends will not exceed one-half (½) inch.

Block Laying: The basalt blocks shall be laid on edge upon the sand foundation, each course breaking joints and the courses laid to true lines at right angles to the lines of the street. They shall be matched as to size, so that those of the same width and depth will be used in a row. They shall be set in a perfectly upright position, as closely and compactly together as it is possible to lay them. No broken blocks will be allowed in any part of the work except at the ends of the courses, where nothing less than a half block shall be used.

Around all covers or castings belonging to the sewer, water or lighting systems or other public utilities which may be found within the line of the improvement, the blocks shall be carefully cut and fitted. The surface of all such covers or castings shall be brought to true grade and must be coincident with the surface of the surrounding pavement when finished. At the street intersections the blocks shall be laid as directed by the Board of Public Works.

After the blocks have been set the joints shall be filled to one-half (½) their depth with dry hot gravel, uniformly, graded and of sizes that will pass a No. 2 screen and be retained on a No. 10 screen. Clean, hard rock screenings, uniformly graded and of the same sizes, may be subsituted for the gravel filler.

The blocks shall be immediately rammed at least three (3) times and until no further settling occurs under the ramming and their surfaces conform to the required surface of the finished pavement. After the final ramming the joints shall be refilled with dry hot gravel to within (2) inches of the surface, being raked out where necessary to obtain two (2) inches depth of open joint. The joints, immediately thereafter and while the gravel is warm, shall be poured full of hot asphaltic cement or coal tar cement, applied at a temperature between 250 and 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The pouring shall be continued until the joints remain completely filled and will take no more. After the pouring is completed a thin layer of gravel shall be spread over the pavement.

Asphaltic Cement: Asphaltic cement shall be a residue of the distillation of California crude oil. All shipments of the asphaltic cement shall be marked with the lot number and the penetration. The penetration shall be not less than seventy (70) nor more than ninety (90) D. C. Standard.

Twenty (20) grams of the asphaltic cement, heated in a tin dish two and one-half (2½) inches in diameter and three-quarters (3/4) of an inch deep at a temperature of three hundred and twenty-five (325) degrees Fahrenheit for five (5) hours, shall not lose more than five (5) per cent by weight nor shall the penetration of the residue after such heating be less than twenty (20) D. C. Standard.

At least ninety-nine and one-half (99½) per cent of the asphaltic cement shall be soluble in cold carbon bisulphide, and at least ninety-nine (99) per cent of the asphalt which is soluble in cold carbon bisulphide shall be soluble in cold carbon tetrachloride.

The asphaltic cement at a penetration of fifty (50) D. C. Standard shall have a ductility of not less than thirty (30) centimeters at seventy-seven (77) degrees Fahrenheit. This test shall be made with a briquette of cross-section of one (1) square centimeter, the material being elongated at the rate of five (5) centimeters per minute. If the penetration varies from fifty (50) an increase of at least two (2) centimeters in ductility will be required for each five (5) points in penetration above fifty (50).

Coal Tar Cement: Coal tar cement shall be a residue of the distillation of coal tar only, and shall be refined for special use in pavements.

No mixture of hard pitch with the lighter oils of coal tar will be permitted.

Its specific gravity shall be not less than 1.20 nor more than 1.29 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

The melting point, determined by the cube method, shall be not less than 105 degrees Fahrenheit, and not more than 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

It shall contain not less than fifteen (15) per cent, nor more than thirty (30) per cent of free carbon soluble in benzol.

It shall be free from water as determined by distillation, and shall show upon ignition not more than one-half (½) per cent of inorganic matter.

No distillate shall be obtained lower than 338 degrees Fahrenheit; and, up to 600 degrees Fahrenheit, not less than five (5) per cent and not more than twenty (20) per cent of distillate shall be obtained. The specific gravity of the distillate shall be not less than 1.03 at sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit. The residue shall have a melting point of not more than 165 degrees Fahrenheit. In making this distillation an eight (8) ounce glass retort shall be used and the thermometer suspended so that before applying the heat the bulb of the thermometer is one-half (½) inch above the surface of the liquid. The melting point of the pitch shall be determined by suspending a one-half (½) inch cube in a beaker of water one (1) inch above the bottom. The temperature shall be raised nine (9) degrees per minute from sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature recorded the instant the pitch touches the bottom shall be considered the melting point of the pitch. In testing the original material the initial temperature shall be forty (40) degrees Fahrenheit.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 2224 (New Series), approved March* 18, 1913.

Basalt Block Pavement on a Concrete Base.

Section 29. The basalt block pavement on a concrete base will consist of basalt blocks with joints filled with asphaltic cement or coal tar paving pitch on a concrete foundation or base at least six (6) inches thick, with a cushion course of sand between the concrete and the basalt blocks.

The roadway is to be excavated to a sub-grade fifteen (15) inches below the surface of the finished roadway.

All perishable material and material not suitable as a support for the pavement must be removed and replaced by sand or other acceptable material. The entire width of the roadway is then to be thoroughly compacted by rolling with a roller weighing not less than five (5) tons.

Upon the sub-grade thus prepared there is to be laid from curb to curb a standard concrete foundation at least six (6) inches thick.

A two-inch layer of clean, sharp sand shall be spread on the concrete and the paving blocks are to be bedded thereon.

The basalt blocks shall be of the best quality of basalt, not less than three and one-half (3½) nor more than four (4) inches wide; not less than seven (7) nor more than nine (9) inches long; not less than six (6) nor more than six and one-half (6½) inches deep. They must be so dressed as to have substantially rectangular plane surfaces, free from projections or depressions, exceeding one-quarter (1/4) inch, and such that when two blocks are placed alongside of each other or end to end with no part of the space between the blocks less than one-eighth (1/8) inch, the average width of the space between sides or ends will not exceed one-half (½) inch.

Basalt block gutters at least two (2) feet wide will be required. The blocks for the gutter are to be selected with a special view to securing uniformity of width. They are to be set in lines parallel with the curb, and thoroughly rammed to bring their tops to a uniform smooth surface, conforming to the prescribed surface of the roadway.

Joints between the blocks are then to be filled with a thin grout composed of one (1) part Portland cement to one (1) part sand. On the rest of the roadway the blocks are to be placed in lines at right angles to the lines of the street, and are to meet the lines of blocks on intersecting streets along the diagonal lines of the crossing. They are to be matched so that those of the same width and depth will be used in a row. They are to be placed perfectly upright so close together that joints shall average not less than one-half (½) nor more than three-quarters (3/4) of an inch. They shall break joints and shall be thoroughly rammed at least three (3) times and

until no further settling occurs under the ramming. Their tops are to form an even surface, which shall conform to the required surface of the pavement.

The joints between stones previous to the ramming to be filled with dry, hot, fine gravel. The gravel must all pass a one-half inch screen, and be rejected by a three-sixteenths inch screen. After the final ramming, the joints may be refilled with dry, hot gravel as described to within two inches of the surface, being raked out where necessary to secure two inches depth of open joint.

The joints are immediately thereafter, and while the gravel is still warm, to be poured full with hot asphaltic cement or coal tar paving pitch applied at a temperature of 250 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit until the joints will take no more. Fine beach gravel is then to be spread over the pavement in a thin layer.

The asphaltic cement is to be of standard quality as hereinafter specified. The coal tar paving pitch must be distilled to a temperature of 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

Bituminous Rock Pavement.

Section 30. Bituminous rock pavement shall consist of a concrete foundation at least six (6) inches thick, covered with a wearing surface of natural bituminous rock at least two (2) inches thick, except in that portion of the city lying easterly from the westerly lines of Divisadero and Castro streets and northerly from the southerly line of Sixteenth street, where the wearing surface of bituminous rock shall be at least two and one-half (2½) inches thick.

Sub-Grade: The entire width of the roadway, when no gutterways of other material are required, otherwise the space between gutters is to be excavated to a uniform depth below the required surface of the finished roadway, which depth is to be determined by the prescribed thickness of the pavement.

All perishable or otherwise objectional material is to be removed from the sub-grade and its surface is to be compacted by rolling or tamping or by using water when the material is sand.

Concrete Foundation: On this sub-grade there is to be laid a standard concrete foundation not less than six (6) inches thick. The concrete foundation is to be allowed to set for seven (7) days, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Public Works, and its surface must be dry and swept clean before it is covered.

Bituminous Rock: Upon this concrete bituminous rock obtained from some California deposit is to be uniformly spread in such quantities that when compacted it shall have the prescribed thickness.

The bituminous rock must be of good quality, suitable for use as the wearing surface of a pavement. It must yield not less than nine (9) nor more than fifteen (15) per cent of bitumen when extracted by carbon di-sulphide, and must not contain more than two (2) per cent of non-bituminous combustible material.

The consistency of the bitumen extracted by carbon di-sulphide must fall within the limits of 40 to 80 penetration by the District of Columbia standard. It must be adhesive and ductile. When heated to a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit for eight (8) hours it must not lose more than twelve (12) per cent in weight of vaporized material, and must not be so changed by such heating as to be harder than of a consistency of eight penetration.

Sand: The non-bituminous and non-combustible ingredients of the bituminous rock are to be sand and finely pulverized mineral matter, of a character unacted on by water. The sand must be clean, hard and moderately sharp, and must all pass an 8-mesh to the inch screen. At least 15 per cent of the non-bituminous and non-combustible ingredients of the bituminous rock must be fine enough to pass a 100-mesh to the inch screen, and at least 16 per cent must be coarse enough to be retained on a 50-mesh to the inch screen.

Should it be necessary to add stone dust to the bituminous rock to supply a deficiency of the finely pulverized mineral matter, powdered carbonate of lime will be preferred, but with the consent of the Board of Public Works, pulverized quartz, granite or other suitable material not acted on by water may be used.

Method of Laying the Bituminous Rock: The bituminous rock is to be reduced to a finely disintegrated condition by heating but not in open kettles, nor by any other process liable to burn or impair the quality of the bituminous materials. It is to be brought upon the street in a finely disintegrated condition, not colder than 200 nor hotter than 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and while still hot the bituminous rock is to be spread uniformly and rolled with hot hand-rollers weighing not less than two hundred and fifty (250) pounds to the lineal foot until this layer is thoroughly compacted.

Hand-rolling is to be followed by rolling with a steam roller, weighing not less than 150 pounds per inch in width of roller. This roller is to be used on the warm pavement for at least five hours for each 1,000 square yards of surface.

Where the surface cannot be rolled it is to be thoroughly rammed with hot tampers and smoothed with hot smoothing irons.

General Requirements: In case the natural bituminous rock deposit does not afford material complying with the above requirements a mixing of several grades of bituminous rock, or the addition of lacking ingredients under suitable manipulation will be permitted.

The finished surface must be smooth and conform to the prescribed surface of the roadway.

The bituminous rock of the finished pavement shall be fine grained and compact, containing a sufficient amount of asphalt to fill the voids between the grains of sand or other mineral matter entering into its composition. It must be free from water and from appreciable quantities of light oils volatile at 250 degrees Fahrenheit, and must be in every way serviceable for use as a wearing surface for a street pavement.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 685, *approved March* 30, 1903.

Bituminous Rock Pavement With a Binder Course.

Section 31.—Bituminous rock pavement with a binder course shall consist of a concrete foundation at least six (6) inches thick, covered with an asphalt binder course one (1) inch thick and a wearing surface of natural bituminous rock at least two (2) inches thick.

Sub-Grade: The entire width of the roadway when no gutterways of other material are required, otherwise the space between gutters is to be excavated to a depth at all points nine (9) inches below the required surface of the finished roadway. All perishable or otherwise objectionable material is to be removed from the sub-grade and its surface is to be compacted by rolling or tamping or by using water when the material is sand.

Concrete Foundation: On this sub-grade there is to be laid a standard concrete foundation not less than six (6) inches thick. The concrete foundation is to be allowed to set for seven (7) days unless otherwise directed by the Board of Public Works, and its surface must be dry and swept clean before it is covered.

Binder Course: The binder course, if required, is to be composed of fine broken hard rock, all passing a three-quarter (3/4) inch screen, and asphaltic paving cement. Not more than 10 per cent of the broken rock shall exceed one and one-quarter (1 1/4) inch in greatest dimension, and not more than fifteen (15) per cent shall pass a 10-mesh screen. The asphaltic cement is to be heated to a temperature of between 250 and 325 degrees Fahrenheit before the broken rock, which must previously be heated to a temperature not exceeding 300 degrees Fahrenheit, is mixed with it. These ingredients are to be thoroughly mixed in suitable appliances in such proportions that each particle of the broken rock shall be thoroughly coated with a sufficient quantity of

the asphaltic cement to bind the particles of rock firmly together, when the mass has been spread upon the street and finally compressed. The binder course must contain at least five (5) per cent of bitumen soluble in carbon di-sulphide.

This mixture of rock and asphaltic cement while still hot shall be spread uniformly over the concrete with hot tools to such a depth that after compression it shall be at least one inch in thickness. It shall be immediately rolled with a steam roller weighing not less than 150 pounds to the inch width of roller. This rolling shall be continued while the binder is in a hot plastic condition. Such portion of the binder course as it may be impossible to roll shall be thoroughly rammed with hot tampers.

The upper surface of the binder course shall be made exactly parallel with the required surface of the finished pavement, and the particles of rock in the whole course when finished must be firmly bound together.

Asphaltic Cement for Binder Course: The asphaltic cement for use in the binder course must be a suitable California product; it may be a natural product or may be prepared by mixing a refined liquid asphalt or heavy petroleum oil with a solid asphalt. Its consistency must fall between the limits 40 and 80 penetration by the District of Columbia standard. It must be slightly elastic at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit. It must contain at least 60 per cent of bitumen soluble in carbon di-sulphide.

Bituminous Rock Wearing Surface: Upon this binder course a layer of bituminous rock, obtained from some California deposit, is to be spread of such thickness that when compacted it, together with the binder, shall have a thickness of at least two and one-half (2½) inches.

The bituminous rock must be of good quality, suitable for use as the wearing surface of a pavement. It must yield not less than nine (9) nor more than fifteen (15) per cent of bitumen when extracted by carbon di-sulphide, and must not contain more than two (2) per cent of non-bituminous combustible material.

The consistency of the bitumen extracted by carbon di-sulphide must fall within the limits of 40 to 70 penetration by the District of Columbia standard. It must be adhesive and ductile. When heated to a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit for eight (8) hours it must not lose more than twelve (12) per cent in weight of vaporizable material, and must not be so changed by such heating as to be harder than of a consistency of 8 penetration.

The non-bituminous and non-combustible ingredients of the bituminous rock are to be sand and finely pulverized mineral matter, of a character unacted on by water. The sand must be clean, hard, moderately sharp, and must all pass an eight (8) mesh to the inch screen. At least fifteen (15) per cent of the non-bituminous and non-combustible ingredients of the bituminous rock must be fine enough to pass a 100-mesh to the inch screen, and at least 16 per cent must be coarse enough to be retained on a 50-mesh to the inch screen.

Should it be necessary to add stone dust to the bituminous rock to supply a deficiency of finely pulverized mineral matter, powdered carbonate of lime will be preferred, but with the consent of the Board of Public Works, pulverized quartz, granite or other suitable material, not acted on by water, may be used.

Method of Laying the Bituminous Rock: The bituminous rock is to be reduced to a finely disintegrated condition by heating, but not in open kettles, nor by any other process liable to burn or impair the quality of the bituminous materials. It is to be brought upon the street in a finely disintegrated condition not colder than 200 nor hotter than 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and while still hot the bituminous rock is to be spread uniformly and rolled with hot hand-rollers weighing not less than two hundred and fifty (250) pounds to the lineal foot until this layer is thoroughly compacted.

Hand-rolling is to be followed by rolling with a steam roller, weighing not less than 150 pounds per inch in width of roller. This roller is to be used

on the warm pavement for at least five (5) hours for each 1,000 square yards of surface.

Where the surface can not be rolled, it is to be thoroughly rammed with hot tampers, and smoothed with hot smoothing irons.

General Requirements: In case the natural bituminous rock deposit does not afford material complying with the above requirements a mixing of several grades of bituminous rock, or the addition of lacking ingredients under suitable manipulation, will be permitted.

The finished surface must be smooth and conform to the prescribed surface of the roadway.

The bituminous rock of the finished pavement shall be fine grained and compact, containing a sufficient amount of asphalt to fill the voids between the grains of sand or other mineral matter entering into its composition. It must be free from water and from appreciable quantities of light oils volatile at 250 degrees Fahrenheit, and must be in every way serviceable for use as a wearing surface for a street pavement.

Asphalt Pavement With a Binder Course.

Section 32. The asphalt pavement with a binder course shall consist of a concrete foundation at least six (6) inches thick covered with an asphaltic concrete binder course one and one-half (1½) inches thick and an asphaltic wearing surface two (2) inches thick.

Sub-Grade: The area to be paved is to be excavated to the required depth for the construction of the pavement foundation. All perishable or otherwise objectionable material is to be removed from the sub-grade and its surface is to be compacted by rolling or tamping, by using water or by both watering and rolling.

The rolling to be done by a steam roller of a weight of not less than five (5) tons.

Concrete Foundation: On this sub-grade there is to be laid a concrete foundation at least six (6) inches thick, as hereinafter specified. The concrete foundation is to be allowed to set for seven (7) days, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Public Works, and its surface must be dry and swept clean before it is covered.

Asphaltic Cement: The asphaltic cement used for binder course and wearing surface must be prepared from California products. It shall be a natural asphalt, be a mixture of a refined liquid asphalt with a solid asphalt or be an oil asphalt.

The asphaltic cement must be homogeneous and its consistency must fall within the limits of sixty-five (65) and eighty (80) degrees penetration by the District of Columbia standard. It must be adhesive and ductile and also slightly elastic at a temperature of thirty-two (32) degrees Fahrenheit. When twenty (20) grammes are heated to a temperature of three hundred (300) degrees Fahrenheit for eight (8) consecutive hours in an uncovered cylindrical dish three and one-half (3½) centimeters high by five and one-half (5½) centimeters in diameter, it must not lose more than five (5) per cent in weight and must not be so changed by such heating as to be made harder than of a consistency of twenty (20) degrees penetration by the District of Columbia standard.

If a natural asphalt or a mixture of a refined liquid asphalt with a solid asphalt, it must, when ready for use, contain at least sixty (60) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform, and if an oil asphalt, it must, when ready for use, contain at least ninety-nine (99) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform and contain no free carbon.

When the asphaltic cement is prepared by mixing a solid oil asphalt with a liquid asphalt, the solid oil asphalt shall not be harder than of a penetration of sixty (60) degrees by the District of Columbia standard.

The refined liquid asphalt used in softening a solid asphalt must be a stiff residuum of petroleum oil with an asphalt base. It must be free from

water and from light oils volatile at less than two hundred and fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit. When twenty (20) grammes are heated to a temperature of three hundred (300) degrees Fahrenheit for five (5) consecutive hours in an uncovered cylindrical dish three and one-half (3½) centimeters high by five and one-half (5½) centimeters in diameter, it must not lose more than five (5) per cent in weight. It must contain not less than ninety-nine (99) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform and must contain no free carbon.

Binder Course: Upon the concrete foundation the binder course is to be laid, which, after compression, is to have a thickness of at least one and one-half (1½) inches. The binder course is to be composed of asphaltic cement and sound, hard rock, which must be clean and be so broken that all will pass a three-quarter (¾) inch screen. Not more than ten (10) per cent of the broken rock shall exceed one and one-quarter (1¼) inches in greatest dimension and not more than fifteen (15) per cent shall pass a ten (10) mesh screen. The asphaltic cement is to be heated to a temperature of between two hundred and fifty (250) and three hundred and fifty (350) degrees Fahrenheit before being mixed with the broken rock, and the broken rock, when mixed with the asphaltic cement, shall be at a temperature of betweeen two hundred and fifty (250) and three hundred (300) degrees Fahrenheit. These ingredients are to be thoroughly mixed with suitable appliances in such proportions that each particle of rock will be thoroughly coated with a sufficient quantity of the asphaltic cement to bind the particles of rock firmly together when the mass has been spread upon the street and firmly compressed.

The binder course must contain at least five (5) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform.

Binder which appears dull from lack of cement or overheating or contains an excess of cement, will be rejected.

Laying Binder Course: This mixture of rock and asphaltic cement, while still hot, shall be spread uniformly over the foundation with hot tools to such a depth that after compression it shall have a thickness of at least one and one-half (1½) inches. It shall be immediately rolled with a steam roller weighing not less than one hundred and fifty (150) pounds to the inch width of roller. This rolling shall be continued while the binder is in a hot plastic condition. Such portions of the binder course as it may be impossible to roll shall be thoroughly rammed with hot tampers. The upper surface of the binder course shall be made parallel with the required surface of the finished pavement, and the particles of rock in the whole course, when finished, must be firmly bound together.

Asphaltic Wearing Surface: Upon the binder course shall be laid an asphaltic wearing surface composed of asphaltic cement, sand and stone-dust, and the materials must be mixed in such proportions that the percentage composition (by weight) of the wearing surface shall be within the following specified limits:

Composition of Wearing Surface.

1. Bitumen soluble in chloroform, between 9 per cent and 13 per cent.
2. Sand, stone-dust and other inorganic ingredients.

Passing Screen of Mesh No.	Rejected by Screen of Mesh No.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
200	...	between	13	and	18
100	200	between	10	and	18
80	100	between	6	and	18
50	80	between	16	and	36
30	50	between	13	and	29
20	30	between	5	and	9
10	20	between	3	and	6

At least 6 per cent and not more than 18 per cent of these inorganic ingredients shall be stone-dust.

Stone-Dust for Wearing Surface: The stone-dust shall be pulverized limestone or Portland cement. All of it must pass a fifty (50) mesh to the inch screen, and at least sixty (60) per cent must pass a two hundred (200) mesh to the inch screen.

Sand for Wearing Surface: The sand must be hard, clean and sharp. It must all pass a ten (10) mesh to the inch screen, and must not contain more than three (3) per cent of mica, clay or other inferior ingredients.

Preparation of the Wearing Surface Mixture: The asphaltic cement and the sand are to be heated separately in suitable appliances to a temperature not less than two hundred and fifty (250) degrees nor more than three hundred and fifty (350) degrees Fahrenheit, and the stone-dust is to be added to and mixed with the hot sand just before the asphaltic cement is added. The mixing of all ingredients is then to be continued within the temperature limits above indicated until every particle of sand and stone-dust is thoroughly coated with asphaltic cement.

Laying the Wearing Surface: The wearing surface mixture shall be brought to the work in suitable carts or dump-wagons, and shall not be colder than two hundred and fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit when it reaches the street. It is to be uniformly spread over the binder course with hot shovels and rakes to such a depth that after ultimate compression the finished surface shall not be less than two (2) inches thick. After being spread the mixture shall at once be compressed with hand-rollers weighing at least two hundred and fifty (250) pounds to the foot width of roller, and these shall be immediately followed by a steam roller having a weight of between one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and fifty (150) pounds to the inch width of roller, after which, while the pavement is still hot, it shall be rolled with a steam roller, having a weight of not less than two hundred and fifty (250) pounds to the inch width of roller.

The steam rolling is to be done by first running the roller across the roadway at right angles to its direction, then crossing diagonally, first from one side, then from the other, the direction of the two diagonal rollings being approximately at right angles to each other, and finally by rolling parallel with the direction of the street.

The rolling with the steam roller shall be continued for not less than five (5) hours for every thousand (1,000) square yards of surface. Such portions of the wearing surface as it may be impossible to roll shall be thoroughly rammed with hot tampers and smoothed with hot smoothing irons, care being taken not to burn the surface.

A small amount of hydraulic cement or infusorial earth is to be swept over the pavement after the rolling.

The finished surface must be smooth and conform with the prescribed surface of the roadway. When a straight-edge ten (10) feet long is laid on the finished surface of the roadway and parallel with the line of the street the surface shall in no place vary more than one-fourth (¼) of an inch from same.

No asphaltic wearing surface or binder course shall be laid in rainy weather or when the binder surface or concrete foundation is wet.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1415, *approved February* 15, 1905.

Brick Pavement on a Concrete Foundation.

Section 33. Vitrified brick pavement shall consist of a concrete foundation either four (4) or six (6) inches in thickness as hereinafter specified, covered with a sand cushion one and one-half (1½) inches thick after being moistened and rolled, and a surface of vitrified bricks on edge.

Sub-Grade: The area to be paved shall be graded so that the surface, when rolled, shall be the elevation required for the bottom of the concrete base of the pavement.

All perishable and otherwise objectionable material shall be removed and replaced with acceptable material, well compacted into place. The entire surface of the sub-grade is to be compacted by rolling or tamping, by the use of water or by both watering and rolling, as the Board of Public Works may direct. The rolling is to be done by a steam roller weighing not less than five (5) tons. The work shall be continued until a compact and uniform surface is obtained at the proper depth below and parallel with the required surface of the finished pavement. No planking or other materials shall be placed upon the roadway until the compacting of the sub-grade is completed and properly examined for grade.

Sub-Drains: When, in the estimation of the Board of Public Works, the sub-grade for the pavement requires drainage, sub-drains satisfactory to said Board of Public Works shall be constructed by the contractor.

Foundation: On the sub-grade a standard concrete foundation shall be laid as hereinafter prescribed. The thickness of this foundation, if the concrete is mixed by hand, shall be not less than six (6) inches. Where brick pavement is laid on gradients exceeding six (6) per cent and a mechanical mixer satisfactory to the Board of Public Works is used in mixing the concrete, the thickness of the foundation may be not less than four (4) inches. A particularly rigid compliance with the specification for the quality and size of rock will be insisted upon where a four (4) inch base is used.

Upon the concrete foundation thus prepared there shall be spread a layer of good clean sand one and one-half (1½) inches thick, carefully gauged to the required crown of the street, by a template the length of which is equal to the whole or one-half the width of the roadway, or to the distance from the curb to the nearest rail of streets having car tracks thereon. This sand cushion shall be moistened and rolled over its entire surface with a hand roller. The cushion shall be prepared at least twenty-five (25) feet in advance of the brick laying and kept moist until covered with the brick surface.

Paving Brick: All paving brick must be thoroughly annealed, tough, durable, regular in size, shape and evenly burned. When broken, the bricks shall show a dense, stone-like body, free from lime, air pockets, cracks or marked laminations.

The linear dimensions of paving brick shall conform to either one of the following three standard sizes, unless the Board of Public Works specifies that a particular one shall be used.

	Width Inches	Depth Inches	Length Inches
Standard block size	3½	4	8½
Standard intermediate size	2¾	4	8½
Standard brick size	2½	4	8½

The brick for any one contract on any one block or crossing shall be all of the same kind and of the same standard size and the individual bricks shall not vary more than one-eighth (⅛) inch in width and depth and one-half (½) inch in length, from the size adopted as standard.

Brick used on gradients exceeding six (6) per cent shall conform in general to the above specification but shall be rough and irregular on the exposed surface formed either by suitable moulds or kiln marks satisfactory to the Board of Public Works, or the brick may be of the kind commercially known as hillside brick. The depth of such rough surface brick may vary from three and one-half (3½) to four and one-eighth (4⅛) inches.

Exposed edges may be rounded to a radius not exceeding three-sixteenths (3/16) of an inch. The bricks shall have four (4) raised lugs on one side, not less than three-sixteenths (3/16) of an inch, nor more than one-quarter (¼) inch in height, nor more than three (3) square inches in area, or they may have two (2) vertical lugs on one side of the same height limitations but not more than four (4) square inches in area. The imprint or name of maker, if used, shall be by means of recessed and not of raised letters.

The absorption of moisture of any brick or portion thereof shall not exceed three (3) per cent of the weight of any sample after thorough drying and immersion in water for three (3) consecutive days. No brick will be acceptable which contain lime or other soluble substances in such proportions as to cause spalling or pitting of the surface when soaked in water for three (3) consecutive days and then exposed to the air for a corresponding length of time.

The abrasion test shall be made in the standard rattler recommended by the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association, February 7, 1911, and in accordance with the methods adopted by said association. The test shall be made by the manufacturer in the presence of a city inspector. The staves of the rattler shall be renewed every one hundred and fifty (150) tests and the spheres checked every ten (10) tests.

The charge shall consist of ten (10) bricks, ten (10) cast-iron spheres approximately three and seventy-five hundredths (3.75) inches in diameter and weighing approximately seven and one-half (7½) pounds each, and as many cast-iron spheres of approximately one and eight hundred and seventy-five thousandths (1.875) inches in diameter and weighing not to exceed ninety-five one hundredths (95/100) of a pound each as will bring the collective weight of the large and small spheres most nearly to three hundred (300) pounds. The bricks shall be clean and dried for at least three (3) hours in a temperature 100 degrees F. before testing. The rattler shall be rotated at a uniform rate of not less than twenty-nine and one-half (29½) nor more than thirty and one-half (30½) revolutions per minute, and eighteen hundred (1800) revolutions shall constitute the standard test. The loss in weight of any lot of bricks tested shall not exceed twenty (20) per cent. The loss in weight of any individual brick in the test shall not be more than twenty-five (25) per cent greater than the average loss of the whole charge. Any piece weighing less than one (1) pound shall be rejected as loss. All bricks will be inspected in a general way when the same are delivered upon the ground, and samples will be selected by the Board of Public Works for such tests as they may deem necessary. The failure of three (3) test samples selected from any shipment or pile of bricks to satisfactorily withstand any of the tests herein specified shall cause the rejection of the whole of such pile or shipment, and the same shall be immediately removed by the contractor, unless the pile can be easily culled by the contractor, after which a fourth test may be made. If, during the progress of construction, or after the completion of the pavement, any soft, fractured, spall or otherwise defective or objectionable brick is detected in the pavement, such brick or bricks shall be immediately taken out and replaced by acceptable brick or bricks.

Brick Laying: When delivered the bricks shall be piled in tiers on the wagon or truck and carefully removed therefrom by hand, and piled on boards or other suitable platform to protect them from dirt. No dirty bricks will be permitted in the pavement, nor will dumping of bricks from the wagon be allowed. The bricks shall be carried from the piles to the brick layers, in clamps or pallets, by hand or belt conveyors. No wheeling of bricks in barrows, over those already laid, will be permitted. They shall be sorted and culled at the piles before delivery to the brick layers. Care shall be taken to use bricks of approximately the same size and degree of hardness in the same locality.

The bricks shall be carefully laid on edge upon the sand cushion, each course breaking joints and the courses laid to true lines. They shall be laid with the best surface exposed, except where noted, on grades over six (6) per cent, and with the lug sides all in the same direction. No bats or broken bricks will be allowed in any part of the work except at the end of the courses, where nothing less than a half brick shall be used. Around all covers or castings belonging to the sewer, water or lighting system or other public utilities, which may be found within the line of the improvement, the bricks shall be carefully cut and fitted. The surface of all such covers or castings

shall be brought to true grade and must be coincident with the surface of the surrounding pavement when finished. The bricks shall be laid in rows transversely to the roadway. Along street car tracks the space between the web of the rail and the bricks shall be filled with cement mortar, consisting of two (2) parts sand to one (1) part Portland cement, and the surface of the brick, when rolled, shall be one-quarter (¼) inch below top of rail. The mortar shall be in proper condition and the edge constructed to a straight line before the bricks are laid. At the street intersections the bricks shall be laid as directed by the Board of Public Works. After being set, each row shall be barred or driven together end on, so as to make the smallest possible end joint, and said rows shall be barred or driven together sidewise, every fifth course, to a straight line.

After laying, and before rolling, the bricks will be inspected and all soft, spalled or badly shaped bricks must be removed and replaced with perfect ones. Any bricks showing kiln marks, excepting on grades over six (6) per cent may be turned over, provided the reverse side be smooth. In replacing bricks, care shall be taken to adjust the sand cushion to bring the surface even with the surrounding bricks. No part of the sand cushion shall extend into the joints between the bricks to exceed three-quarters (¾) of an inch. The Board of Public Works may cause the pavement to be sprinkled with water by the contractor, and any soft bricks which show up under this test shall be removed and replaced with bricks of a suitable degree of hardness. Special care shall be taken at all times previous to grouting to keep the pavement free from sand, dirt or other debris which will fill up the joints.

In case the surface of the concrete, for any reason, will not permit the laying of the sand cushion as specified, it shall be cut down if too high, provided the thickness is sufficient, or brought up, if too low, by addition of mortar or concrete carefully spread and tamped.

The bricks shall then be rolled with a steam roller weighing not less than two and one-half (2½) tons nor more than five (5) tons, until brought to a perfectly smooth and even surface. The rolling shall commence near the curb at a very slow pace and continue back and forth until the center of the pavement is reached; then the roller shall pass to the opposite curb and repeat the operation. After the first longitudinal rolling, the pavement shall be rolled transversely at an angle of forty-five degrees (45) to the curb, and this transverse rolling repeated in the opposite direction. After the rolling is completed the pavement must conform to the template of the streets and not vary more than one-quarter (¼) inch from a ten (10) foot straight edge laid parallel with the curbs.

An expansion joint shall be provided next to the curb. Before laying the bricks two boards sized on both sides to a taper of about one-quarter (¼) inch and about three-quarters (¾) of an inch in thickness and not less than one (1) inch higher than the blocks shall be placed with their beveled surfaces together along the curb. The board next the curb shall have its wide edge up and the other shall be reversed. The boards shall be fitted to any irregularities of the curb so that the outer surface against which the bricks are placed will be a straight line parallel to and about one (1) inch from the line of the curb. Any projections on the curb which interfere with the adjustment of the expansion joint shall be dressed smooth. The boards shall remain in place until the bricks have been rolled and grouted. They shall then be very carefully removed in such a manner as not to injure the pavement, and the space immediately filled with a composition of one (1) part melted asphalt having a penetration of from forty (40) to sixty (60) degrees District of Columbia Standard and three (3) parts limestone dust or such other composition as the Board of Public Works may prescribe.

Grout Filler: After all defective bricks have been removed and replaced by sound ones, and after the pavement has been properly rolled and brought to a true and even surface, conforming to the grade and crown required and

swept clean, the bricks shall be sprinkled with water and the joints filled with Portland cement grout. The grout shall be composed of one (1) part Portland cement, conforming to the standard specifications and one and one-half (1½) parts clean, fine sand, passing a No. 20 sieve. The sand shall be as nearly dry as possible before admixture with the cement. The materials shall be placed in a water-tight box and mixed dry until the mass assumes an even and unbroken color; then sufficient water shall be added to the whole contents of the box to form a liquid mixture of the consistency of thin cream which will flow easily to the bottom of the joints.

Instead of mixing the grout in boxes, any mechanical device which keeps the grout in constant motion and distributes it evenly on the pavement may be used, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Works.

From the time the water is applied until the last drop is removed, and floated into the joints of the pavement, the mixture must be kept in constant motion. Before the grout is applied the brick shall be thoroughly wet by being gently sprayed.

The grout shall be removed from the box with scoop shovels and applied to the brick in front of the sweepers, who shall rapidly sweep it lengthwise of the brick into the unfilled joints, until the joints are filled to within not more than one (1) inch of the top of the brick. After the grout has had a chance to settle into the joint and before the initial set develops, the balance of every joint shall be filled with a thicker grout, and, if necessary, refilled, until the joints remain full to the top. Where rough-surface, or hillside brick are used, the joints shall be swept out, as directed.

After this application has had time to settle and before the initial set takes place, the pavement shall be finished to a smooth surface with a squeegee or wooden scraper, having a rubber edge, which shall be worked over the brick at an angle with the brick.

When completed and the cement has received its initial set, the pavement shall be covered with a one-half (½) inch layer of sand, which shall be frequently sprinkled in warm weather. No travel shall be permitted on the pavement for a period of at least seven (7) days after the grouting, or longer, as the Engineer may require on account of weather conditions.

Ample barricades and watchmen shall be provided by the contractor for the proper protection to the grouting.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2462 (*New Series*), *approved September* 24, 1913.

Section 34. Repealed by Ordinance No. 2462 (New Series), approved September 24, 1913.

Concrete.

Section 35. All concrete for the foundation or base course of street pavements or gutters, except were otherwise prescribed by this Ordinance, shall be composed of one (1) part Portland cement, two and one-half (2½) parts sand and seven (7) parts of broken rock.

The cement must be of first quality, conforming to the standard requirements as hereinafter set forth.

The sand must be clean and sharp (beach sand or its equivalent), and may be a mixture of sand with fine gravel or washed quarry screenings of sound, hard rock in such proportions as may be approved by the Board of Public Works. When prepared for use it must contain no particles which will not pass a quarter-inch screen; at least sixty (60) per cent by weight must pass a twenty mesh, and not more than thirty (30) per cent shall pass a fifty (50) mesh screen.

The broken rock must be of a good quality of chert, altered sandstone, or basalt, clean, hard, close-grained and free from loam, clay, shale or other inferior material. No stone which disintegrates readily will be acceptable. It must, when taken from quarries in which layers of soft shale or clay occur, be carefully separated from the inferior material, and must, when required by the Board of Public Works, be washed before use. The rock, unless otherwise directed by said Board, is to be broken into such size that it will

all pass a two (2) inch screen and be rejected by a three-quarter (¾) inch screen.

The ingredients for the concrete are to be brought upon the work separately and so spread that the proportions of material can readily be controlled. Except when otherwise directed, the broken rock is to be deposited on a platform in a layer uniformly one foot thick, and the sand is to be spread over this, and then the cement, also in layers of uniform thickness.

These ingredients must be well mixed dry by turning at least twice with shovels, and shall then receive the least quantity of water which will convert the cement and sand into a good mortar, while being further mixed equivalent to two additional turnings with shovels, before being deposited in place.

The mixing of the ingredients may also be done by machinery, in which case it must be at least equivalent to that prescribed for mixing with shovels.

Under all circumstances the mixing must be such as to distribute the mortar formed by the sand and cement throughout the mass of concrete so that, upon compacting, the voids between particles of broken rock shall be well filled.

The concrete, after mixing, shall at once be evenly spread and well rammed until thoroughly compacted, and an even surface in the required position is obtained, and until the uppermost pieces of broken rock present no points projecting more than one-half (½) inch above the general surface, and shall all be firmly held by the mortar when set.

The finished concrete is to be wet on each of the two days following its completion, and must be protected from traffic either by covering with a layer of planking or by temporarily closing the street in whole or in part, as may be directed by the Board of Public Works.

Cement.

Section 36. The cement for use on all street and sewer work shall be of first quality Portland cement of a well established brand finely ground, dry and free from lumps, and shall be delivered upon the work in original packages. Each package is to be labeled, indicating the brand and name of the manufacturer.

At least 95 per cent of the cement by weight must pass through a sieve of 2500 meshes to the square inch, and at least 85 per cent through a sieve of 10,000 meshes to the square inch.

Briquettes prepared from neat cement, after being kept one day or until set in air and the remainder of the time in water, must develop tensile strength per square inch, as follows: After seven (7) days 400 pounds, and after thirty (30) days 550 pounds.

Briquettes prepared with one part cement and three (3) parts sand, by weight, and exposed in the same way as in the neat tests, must develop a strength of one hundred and seventy-five (175) pounds after seven (7) days, and two hundred (200) pounds after thirty (30) days. The sand used in this test will be clean, and must pass a 20-mesh and be rejected by a 30-mesh sieve. The cement must not crack or check when made into thin pats on a piece of glass, and must not develop undue heat when mixed with water.

Every well-established brand of Portland cement which, when tested by the City Engineer conforms to the above requirements, will be rated as first quality cement, and will be considered an approved brand until such time as subsequent tests may prove it to be inferior to this prescribed standard.

Asphaltic Cement.

Section 37. Asphaltic cement for use in filling joints between paving blocks of basalt, brick or other material where an asphaltic cement is required, shall be prepared as follows:

The asphaltic cement must be prepared from California products. It shall be a natural asphalt, be a mixture of a refined liquid asphalt with a solid asphalt, or be an oil asphalt.

The asphalt cement must be homogeneous and its consistency must fall within the limits of sixty-five (65) and eighty (80) degrees penetration by the District of Columbia standard. It must be adhesive and ductile and also slightly elastic at a temperature of thirty-two (32) degrees Fahrenheit. When twenty (20) grammes are heated to a tempeature of three hundred (300) degrees Fahrenheit for eight (8) consecutive hours in an uncovered cylindrical dish three and one-half (3½) centimeters high by five and one-half (5½) centimeters in diameter, it must not lose more than five (5) per cent in weight and must not be so changed by such heating as to be made harder than of a consistency of twenty (20) degrees penetration by the District of Columbia standard.

If a natural asphalt or a mixture of a refined liquid asphalt with a solid asphalt, it must, when ready for use, contain at least sixty (60) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform, and if an oil asphalt, it must, when ready for use, contain at least ninety-nine (99) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform and contain no free carbon.

When the asphaltic cement is prepared by mixing a solid oil asphalt with a liquid asphalt, the solid oil asphalt shall not be harder than of a penetration of sixty (60) degrees by the District of Columbia standard.

The refined liquid asphalt used in softening a solid asphalt must be a stiff residuum of petroleum oil with an asphalt base. It must be free from water and from light oils volatile at less than two hundred and fifty degrees (250) Fahrenheit. When twenty (20) grammes are heated to a temperature of three hundred (300) degrees Fahrenheit for five (5) consecutive hours in an uncovered cylindrical dish three and one-half (3½) centimeters high by five and one-half (5½) centimeters in diameter, it must not lose more than five (5) per cent in weight. It must contain not less than ninety-nine (99) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform and must contain no free carbon.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1415, *approved February* 15, 1905.

Section 38. Repealed by Ordinance No. 2209 (New Series), approved March 12, 1913.

Asphalt Pavement Without a Binder Course.

Section 39. Asphalt pavement without a binder course shall consist of a concrete foundation at least six (6) inches thick, covered with an asphaltic wearing surface at least two (2) inches thick, except in that portion of the City lying easterly from the westerly lines of Divisadero and Castro streets and northerly from the southerly line of Sixteenth street, and which is not included in the district where a binder course is prescribed by Section 4 of this Ordinance where the asphaltic wearing surface shall be at least two and one-half (2½) inches thick.

Sub-Grade: The area to be paved is to be excavated to the required depth for the construction of the pavement foundation. All perishable or otherwise objectionable material is to be removed from the sub-grade and its surface is to be compacted by rolling or tamping, by using water or by both watering and rolling. The rolling is to be done by a steam roller of a weight of not less than five (5) tons.

Concrete Foundation: On this sub-grade there is to be laid a concrete foundation at least six (6) inches thick, as hereinafter specified.

The concrete foundation is to be allowed to set for seven (7) days, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Public Works, and its surface must be dry and swept clean before it is covered.

Asphaltic Wearing Surface: Upon the concrete foundation shall be laid an asphaltic wearing surface, composed of asphaltic cement, sand and stone-dust, and the materials must be mixed in such proportions that the percentage composition (by weight) of the wearing surface shall be within the following specified limits:

Composition of Wearing Surface.

1. Bitumen soluble in chloroform, between 9 per cent and 13 per cent.
2. Sand, stone-dust and other inorganic ingredients.

Passing Screen of Mesh No.	Rejected by Screen of Mesh No.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
200	...	between	13	and	18
100	200	between	10	and	18
80	100	between	6	and	18
50	80	between	16	and	36
30	50	between	13	and	29
20	30	between	5	and	9
10	20	between	3	and	6

At least 6 per cent and not more than 18 per cent of these inorganic ingredients shall be stone-dust.

Asphaltic Cement: The asphaltic cement used for wearing surface must be prepared from California products. It shall be a natural asphalt, be a mixture of a refined liquid asphalt with a solid asphalt or be an oil asphalt.

The asphaltic cement must be homogeneous and its consistency must fall within the limits of sixty-five (65) and eighty (80) degrees penetration by the District of Columbia standard. It must be adhesive and ductile and also slightly elastic at a temperature of thirty-two (32) degrees Fahrenheit. When twenty (20) grammes are heated to a temperature of three hundred (300) degrees Fahrenheit for eight (8) consecutive hours in an uncovered cylindrical dish three and one-half (3½) centimeters high by five and one-half (5½) centimeters in diameter, it must not lose more than five (5) per cent in weight and must not be so changed by such heating as to be made harder than of a consistency of twenty (20) degrees penetration by the District of Columbia standard.

If a natural asphalt or a mixture of a refined liquid asphalt with a solid asphalt, it must when ready for use, contain at least sixty (60) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform, and if an oil asphalt, it must, when ready for use, contain at least ninety-nine (99) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform and contain no free carbon.

When the asphaltic cement is prepared by mixing a solid oil asphalt with a liquid asphalt, the solid oil asphalt shall not be harder than of a penetration of sixty (60) degrees by the District of Columbia standard.

The refined liquid asphalt used in softening a solid asphalt must be a stiff residuum of petroleum oil with an asphalt base. It must be free from water and from light oils volatile at less than two hundred and fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit. When twenty (20) grammes are heated to a temperature of three hundred (300) degrees Fahrenheit for five (5) consecutive hours in an uncovered cylindrical dish three and one-half (3½) centimeters high by five and one-half (5½) centimeters in diameter, it must not lose more than five (5) per cent in weight. It must contain not less than ninety-nine (99) per cent of bitumen soluble in chloroform and must contain no free carbon.

Stone-Dust for Wearing Surface: The stone-dust shall be pulverized limestone or Portland cement. All of it must pass a fifty (50) mesh to the inch screen, and at least sixty (60) per cent must pass a two hundred (200) mesh to the inch screen.

Sand for Wearing Surface: The sand must be clean, hard and sharp. It must all pass a ten (10) mesh to the inch screen and must not contain more than three (3) per cent of mica, clay or other inferior ingredients.

Preparation of the Wearing Surface Mixture: The asphaltic cement and the sand are to be heated separately in suitable appliances to a temperature not less than two hundred and fifty (250) degrees nor more than three hundred and fifty (350) degrees Fahrenheit, and the stone-dust is to be added to and mixed with the hot sand just before the asphaltic cement

is added. The mixing of all ingredients is then to be continued within the temperature limits above indicated until every particle of sand and stone-dust is thoroughly coated with asphaltic cement.

Laying the Wearing Surface: The wearing surface mixture shall be brought to the work in suitable carts or dump wagons and shall not be colder than two hundred and fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit when it reaches the street. It is to be uniformly spread over the concrete foundation with hot shovels and rakes and shall at once be compressed with hand rollers weighing at least two hundred and fifty (250) pounds to the foot width of roller. These shall be immediately followed by a steam roller, having a weight of between one hundred and twenty-five (125) pounds and one hundred and fifty (150) pounds to the inch width of roller after which, while the pavement is still hot, it shall be rolled with a steam roller having a weight of not less than two hundred and fifty (250) pounds to the inch width of the roller.

The steam rolling is to be done by first running the roller across the roadway at right angles to its direction, then crossing diagonally first from one side and then from the other, the direction of the two diagonal rollings being approximately at right angles to each other, and finally by rolling parallel with the direction of the street.

The rolling with the steam roller shall be continued for not less than five (5) hours for every thousand (1,000) square yards of surface. Such portions of the wearing surface as it may be impossible to roll shall be thoroughly rammed with hot tampers and smoothed with hot smoothing irons, care being taken not to burn the surface.

A small amount of hydraulic cement or infusorial earth is to be swept over the pavement after the rolling.

The finished surface must be smooth and conform with the prescribed surface of the roadway. When a straight edge ten (10) feet long is laid on the finished surface of the roadway and parallel with the line of the street, the surface shall in no place vary more than one-fourth (¼) of an inch from same.

No asphaltic wearing surface shall be laid in rainy weather or when the concrete foundation is wet.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1415, *approved February* 15, 1905.

Asphalt Sidewalk on a Concrete Base.

Section 40. The asphalt sidewalk on a concrete base shall consist of a wearing surface of asphalt at least one and one-quarter (1¼) inches thick on a foundation of concrete at least two and one-half (2½) inches thick.

The sub-grade for the sidewalk is to be prepared by grading to a depth at least three and three-quarters (3¾) inches below the required elevation of the sidewalk surface.

The material on which the concrete is to be spread must be well compacted by tamping or rolling, water being used where it is sand.

The concrete base is to be composed of one (1) part of Portland cement conforming to the standard specifications, four and one-half (4½) parts of coarse gravel or broken rock, rejected by a quarter inch screen, all passing a screen with one and one-quarter (1¼) inch meshes, and as much clean, sharp sand as may be required to make an amount of mortar which will just fill the voids in the gravel or broken rock when well rammed. This proportion when ascertained, is to be regulated by measuring. One barrel containing at least 375 pounds of cement is to be equivalent to four and one-quarter (4¼) cubic feet in volume.

The broken rock must be of a good quality of chert, altered sand-stone or basalt, clean, hard, close-grained and free from loam, clay, shale or other inferior material.

The asphalt is to be of the quality and is to be prepared for spreading and is to be laid as prescribed herein for asphalt pavement except that

rolling with a steam roller weighing two hundred and fifty (250) pounds per inch width of roller will not be required.

The asphalt after compacting must be at least one and one-quarter (1¼) inches thick and must have a smooth, even surface.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 1415, *approved February* 15, 1905.

Asphalt Sidewalk on a Base of Broken Rock.

Section 41. The asphalt sidewalk on a base of broken rock will consist of a wearing surface of asphalt at least one and one-half (1½) inches thick on a foundation of broken rock at least two and one-half (2½) inches thick.

The sub-grade for the sidewalk is to be prepared by grading to a depth at least four (4) inches below the required surface of the finished walk.

The material on which the broken rock is to be spread must be well compacted by rolling with a steam roller having a weight of not less than one hundred and fifty (150) pounds per inch width of roller, except that where the material is sand it may be compacted by flooding with water.

The broken rock of the base course must be of good quality of chert, altered sand-stone or basalt, clean and hard, and broken to such size that it will pass a one and one-half (1½) inch screen. It is to be well compacted by rolling with a steam roller having a weight of not less than one hundred and fifty (150) pounds per inch width of roller.

This foundation layer is to be covered with a layer of asphalt at least one and one-half (1½) inches in thickness after being thoroughly compacted. Its finished surface must be smooth and even.

The asphalt is to be of the quality and is to be prepared for spreading and is to be laid as prescribed herein for asphalt pavement, except that rolling with a steam roller weighing two hundred and fifty (250) pounds per inch width of roller will not be required.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 1415, *approved February* 15, 1905.

Section 41½. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Ordinance contained, pavements on the grades herein specified shall be constructed as follows:

On streets below a 5 per cent grade all basalt block pavements, either on concrete or sand base shall be grouted with asphalt or coal tar cement flush with the top of the blocks, as provided in Section 28.

On streets between 5 per cent and 8 per cent grade all basalt block pavements either on a sand or concrete base shall be grouted with a cement grout to one inch from the top of the blocks.

On all streets having a grade of between 8 per cent and 15 per cent all basalt block pavements laid in strips along the center or sides shall have a concrete base and all spaces between the blocks shall be completely filled with clean gravel.

On all streets with a grade exceeding 15 per cent all basalt block or cobble stone pavement shall have the spaces between the blocks or cobbles filled with clean gravel, and no concrete base shall be required.

Cement grouting as required by this section shall consist of one (1) part Portland cement conforming to the standard specifications and two (2) parts clean bank sand. The sand and cement shall be mixed dry until of a uniform color, then sufficient water shall be added to form a liquid mixture of the consistency of thin cream which will flow easily to the bottom of the joints. It shall be removed in this condition from the box to the surface of the street and swept into the joints. The material in the box shall be constantly stirred with hoes to keep it from settling, and the box shall be kept close to the work so that the grout shall not be carried any distance and allowed to settle. A mechanical mixer which keeps the grout in constant motion may be substituted for the box.

As soon as the grout in the joints becomes stiff enough not to flow it is to be swept out to a depth of one (1) inch below the top, and the joints are then to be filled to the top with the gravel.

No travel shall be allowed on the pavement grouted with cement for a period of seven (7) days after its completion, and the contractor shall provide a watchman to maintain ample barricades.

All work that is finished shall be sprinkled with water each day for three (3) days.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 2516 (*New Series*), *approved November* 29, 1913.

Samples of Materials.

Section 42. Samples of any materials used or offered for use in connection with any street improvement work must be furnished to the Board of Public Works whenever required, and representatives of that Board shall at all times be given all desired facilities for the inspection of materials and processes, used or to be used on any such work. Materials delivered during the progress of any work must be equal or superior to samples furnished.

Quality of Material and Character of Work.

Section 43. All materials furnished for work to be done in accordance with these specifications must be satisfactory to the Board of Public Works, and all work must be done agreeably to its direction and to its satisfaction and acceptance.

Section 44. Order No. 2146, Order No. 2940 and Order No. 3011, and also Sections 3, 4, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28 and 35 of Order No. 1588, and all other Orders or parts of Orders, Resolutions and Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 45. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500.00) or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 46. This Ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sections 42, 43, 44, 45 *and* 46, *formerly numbered Sections* 39, 40, 41, 42 *and* 43, *respectively.—Amended by Ordinance No.* 1415, *approved February* 15, 1905.

ORDINANCE NO. 33.

Approved April 6, 1900.

Authorizing and Empowering the Board of Public Works to Investigate All Applications for Permission to Do Street Work or Street Improvement Under Private Contract and to Grant Permission Therefor.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Application for permission to do any street work or street improvement under private contract, in or upon the roadway of any unaccepted public street, lane, alley, place or court, in the City and County of San Francisco, must be made in writing to the Board of Public Works; said Board shall thereupon investigate the same, and if after investigation the Board determines that the public interest or convenience requires such work or improvement, or that the same is expedient, it is hereby authorized and empowered to grant the permission applied for.

Such work or improvement must be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works, and the materials used must be in accordance with the specifications adopted by the Board of Supervisors for similar work and be to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

The Board of Public Works shall fix the time within which the work or improvement shall be commenced, and when to be completed; but in no event shall the Board extend the time for the doing of the work or improvement more than ninety days beyond the time originally fixed for its completion unless authorized so to do by the Board of Supervisors.

When the work or improvement shall have been completed to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Board of Public Works it shall so declare by resolution, and thereupon the Board shall deliver to the contractor a certificate to that effect.

Section 2. No permission for the doing of any street work or improvement shall be granted in pursuance of this Ordinance, unless the owners of the major part of the frontage of the lots and lands upon the street, lane, alley, place or court whereon such work or improvement is to be done, or the agents of such owners, shall have entered into contract therefor. A certified copy of the contract so entered into must accompany the application mentioned in Section 1 of this Ordinance and be filed in the office of the Board of Public Works. Said Board may institute such inquiry as it deems proper in the premises to authenticate the genuineness of the signatures appearing in the original contract entered into; and the provisions of Section 24, Article XVI of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco shall be applicable to such inquiry.

Section 3. The Board of Public Works, before acting upon petitions for street work to be done by private contract, shall determine if the solicitors for said street work have paid the license required, and whether they have otherwise conformed to the provisions of Order No. 1589, Section LXII thereof.

Section 4. Nothing in this Ordinance shall in any manner be so construed as to conflict with the provisions of Section 16, Chapter 11, Article VI of the Charter.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and from its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 372. (New Series.)

Approved March 3, 1908.

Requiring the Construction, Reconstruction and Repair of Sidewalks Along the Streets Within the So-Called "Burned District" of the City and County, and Providing Penalties for Failure or Neglect to Comply With the Provisions Hereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All owners of real property fronting upon any street or streets within the area of the district hereinafter described, and commonly known as the "Burned District," are hereby required on or before the first day of May, 1908, to construct or to reconstruct all sidewalks upon and along such street or streets in front of the property so owned by them, as required by the provisions of Ordinance No. 240, entitled, "Prescribing general rules and standard specifications for street and sidewalk work, and limiting the various kinds of pavements and sidewalks in the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 1, 1901.

Provided that temporary sidewalks constructed of wooden planks as required by Section 23 of said Ordinance No. 240 may be laid and maintained within the district hereinafter described until the first day of May, 1910, provided such sidewalks shall be laid to the official grade and to the full width thereof, unless otherwise specially permitted by the Board of Public Works; and all such temporary sidewalks shall be reconstructed of permanent materials on or before said first day of May, 1910.

Section 2. All sidewalks now out of repair shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works prior to the first day of May, 1908, by the owner or owners of the premises fronting upon any such sidewalk.

Section 3. The district above referred to includes that portion of said City and County more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the easterly termination of Townsend street at the Bay shore; thence along the southerly line of Townsend street to Eighth street; along the westerly line of Eighth street to Bryant street; along the southerly line of Bryant street to Eleventh street; along the westerly line of Eleventh street to Harrison street; along the easterly line of Harrison street to Fourteenth street; along the southerly line of Fourteenth street to Howard street; along the easterly line of Howard street to Twentieth street; along the northerly line of Twentieth street to Dolores street; along the westerly line of Dolores street to Market street; along the southerly line of Market street to Gough street; along the westerly line of Gough street to Fell street; along the southerly line of Fell street to Octavia street; along the southerly line of Octavia street to McAllister street; along the southerly line of McAllister street to Gough street; along the westerly line of Gough street to Golden Gate avenue; along the northerly line of Golden Gate avenue to Van Ness avenue; along the westerly line of Van Ness avenue to Sutter street; along the southerly line of Sutter street to Franklin street; along the westerly line of Franklin street to Clay street; along the northerly line of Clay street to Van Ness avenue; along the westerly line of Van Ness avenue to Filbert street; along the northerly line of Filbert street to Taylor street; along the westerly line of Taylor street to the Bay shore; along the Bay shore to the easterly termination of Townsend street, the point of beginning.

Section 4. Any person who fails or neglects to comply with the terms, provisions and requirements of this Ordinance, or who violates any of the provisions hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and provided further, that each day during which such failure or neglect to comply with the terms hereof shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense and be punishable as herein provided.

All fines collected for the violation of this Ordinance shall be paid into the unapportioned fee fund of the City and County, and may be expended as provided for in Section 18, Chapter 11, Article VI of the Charter of said City and County.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2201. (New Series.)

Approved March 3, 1913.

Regulating the Making and Refilling of Excavations in the Public Streets, Alleys, Sidewalks and Other Public Places, and Repealing Ordinance No. 658 (New Series), and Ordinance No. 2109 (New Series).

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to make, or to cause or permit to be made, any excavation in or under the surface of any public street, alley, sidewalk or other public place for the installation, repair or removal of any pipe, conduit, duct or tunnel, or for any other purpose, except side sewers and sub-sidewalk areas, without first obtaining from the Board of Public Works a written certificate that such person, firm or corporation is entitled to make such excavation and making a deposit to cover the cost of inspection and of restoring such public street,

alley, sidewalk or other public place to its original condition, together with the incidental expenses in connection therewith, all as hereinafter in this Ordinance provided. The Board of Public Works, before issuing such certificate, shall require:

First, a written application for each excavation, upon a form to be furnished by the Board of Public Works to be made and filed with said Board, wherein the applicant shall set forth the name and residence or business address of the person, firm or corporation making such application, and shall state in detail the location and approximate area of such excavation intended to be made and shall state the purpose for which the excavation is to be made and used;

Second, the presentation of a plat in duplicate showing the location of each proposed excavation and the dimensions thereof, and such other details as the Board of Public Works may require to be shown upon such plat; provided, that the filing of plats shall not be required when excavations are made for service connections, for the location of trouble in conduits or pipes or for making repairs thereto;

Third, that the applicant show legal authority to occupy and use, for the purpose mentioned in said application, the streets, alleys, sidewalks or other public places wherein the excavation is proposed to be made.

Fourth, that all the material to be used in any excavation will be on hand in the City and County ready for use before any portion of such excavation is made, otherwise any certificate issued shall be void.

The Board of Public Works shall adopt such regulations for the location, size and depth of such excavations as it may deem necessary for the public welfare. Such regulations shall include a requirement that bridges flush with the pavement shall be maintained over all excavations in street crossings for the full width and length of such excavations; also over service trenches suitable coverings shall be maintained, and all excavations parallel to the curb not at street crossings or intersections shall be fenced where trenches are open.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to make, or to cause or permit to be made, any excavation, or to install, or cause or permit to be installed any tank, pipe, conduit, duct or tunnel, except side sewers and sub-sidewalk areas, in or under the surface of any public street, alley, sidewalk or other public place at any location, other than that described in the application and shown on the plats filed by such person, firm or corporation, as required by the provisions of this Ordinance.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 3. When the application to excavate and the details shown upon the accompanying duplicate plats, when such plats are required, comply with the terms of this Ordinance and the regulations of the Board of Public Works, the application and duplicate plats shall be approved by the City Engineer's office. After such approval one of the duplicate plats shall be filed in the office of the City Engineer as a public record. The application and the other duplicate plat shall be filed with the Board of Public Works, together with special deposits as follows, to-wit: A sum equal to thirty cents per square foot of surface of each such excavation to be made in streets or other public places which have been paved; a sum equal to twenty cents for each square foot of surface of each such excavation to be made in streets or other public places which have been macadamized; and a sum equal to ten cents for each square foot of surface of each such excavation to be made in streets or other public places which are neither macadamized nor paved; provided, that no deposit shall be less than five dollars; and provided, further, that any person, firm or corporation intending to make excavations in public streets, alleys or other public places may make and maintain with the said Board of Public Works a general deposit in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, which general deposit shall be used for the same purpose as the special deposits described hereinbefore in this section, and while such general

deposit is maintained at the said sum of twenty-five hundred dollars such person, firm or corporation shall not be required to make the special deposits hereinbefore in this section provided for, but shall be required to file a written application for a permit for each such excavation and duplicate plats showing the location thereof, as in this Ordinance provided, and to comply with all of the other provisions of this Ordinance. If a general deposit is made the Board of Public Works shall deduct from the same all amounts due under the provisions of this Ordinance for each calendar month from the person, firm or corporation maintaining the same and shall render a statement of such deductions at the end of each month to said person, firm or corporation, who must, within five days, restore said deposit to its original amount.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 4. Upon receiving a written application, as provided in Section 1 of this Ordinance, and one of the duplicate plats, when such plats are required, each bearing the approval of the City Engineer, and the general or special deposit required by Section 3 hereof, the Board of Public Works in regular session shall issue a certificate in writing, which shall be evidence of the right of the person, firm or corporation therein named to make such excavation, and shall open and keep an account thereof; provided, however, that the Board of Public Works shall not issue such certificate unless the applicant has legal authority to occupy and use, for the purpose mentioned in the application, the streets, alleys, sidewalks or other public places covered by said application.

Such certificate shall state whether the work to be done is covered by a general or a special deposit and, if a special deposit, shall state the amount thereof and shall be a receipt therefor. It shall also specify the person, firm or corporation to whom the same is issued, the street, alley or other public place and the particular portion or portions thereof to be excavated and the approximate extent of such excavation. No certificate shall be transferable. The certificate shall state a time when all of the work to be done thereunder shall be completed and every such certificate shall become and be void unless the excavation to be made pursuant thereto is commenced within six months from the date of issuance of such certificate and the work diligently prosecuted as in this Ordinance required; provided, however, that the Board of Public Works may grant not to exceed one extension of time for a period not exceeding thirty days, such extension to be granted in the same manner as the original certificate. In case any excavation made in accordance with any certificate shall not be refilled and the pavement restored within the time stated therein, or within the time as extended as herein permitted, then the sum of five dollars for each day such work is thereafter incompleted shall be deducted from the deposit made as required by Section 3.

If work is not commenced pursuant to any such certificate within six months after the date thereof, such certificate shall be canceled and the City shall retain the following amounts from any general or special deposit of the person, firm or corporation to whom such certificate was issued: $1.25 if such certificate was issued for an excavation in a paved or macadamized street, alley or other public place, and 50 cents if such certificate was issued for an excavation in a street, alley or other public place that has not been paved or macadamized.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 5. In every case the street or thoroughfare so opened or torn up shall be restored by the person, firm or corporation opening or tearing up the same with the same kind of pavement and to as good a condition as it was in before the opening or tearing up thereof.

In cases where the pavements are composed of concrete and asphalt or bituminous rock, the said pavements shall be restored with new asphalt or bituminous rock in accordance with the standard specifications of the City and County.

The person, firm or corporation opening or tearing up any pavement shall assume the full responsibility for all reconstruction and repairs as aforesaid, and shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided in case the work of such repairs and reconstruction was not properly performed.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 6. No trench shall be opened in any graded street or thoroughfare for the purpose of laying pipes or conduits more than six hundred feet in advance of the pipe or conduit placed therein, except in case of emergency and by consent of the Board of Public Works. All such trenches shall be backfilled and the old torn-up pavements (except basalt blocks, cobbles or old concrete) shall be removed from the street, together with the surplus excavated material, within three working days from the time such material is placed upon the street, except by the written consent of the Board of Public Works.

In case the street or roadway is paved with broken rock, or macadam or basalt blocks, or cobbles, on a sand foundation, said pavement shall be restored within three working days from the time the trench was backfilled.

In case the street or thoroughfare is paved with bitumen or asphalt, and a binder course on a block or cobble foundation, or bitumen or asphalt on a concrete foundation, or a concrete foundation and basalt blocks with grouted joints, said pavement shall be restored within not less than seven nor more than twelve days from the time the trench was refilled, five of which days are to be allowed for the concrete to set and harden. This shall be the rule in all cases where concrete is used as a foundation for pavement. During the period following the laying of the concrete base to the relaying of the wearing surface, such concrete shall be covered with planks and sand flush with the surface of the contiguous pavement.

Whenever any caving occurs in the side walls of any excavation, the pavement above such caving shall be cut away, and in no case shall any void under a pavement be filled by any side or lateral tamping.

In every case the work of repaving over all trenches must commence immediately after said trenches are backfilled, and the work of clearing up the streets is to be considered a part of the repaving work, and shall be finished within the same time allowed in all cases for said repaving and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

When a street is opened for the purpose of what is known as prospecting or for the purpose of making repairs or alterations to pipes or conduits, as soon as the work of such repairs and alterations is finished, the trench shall be backfilled and pavement restored within the time allowed for the restoration of the same kind and character of pavements over main or service trenches.

In every case and at all times the work of removal from the streets of all obstructions, surplus materials and debris or waste matter of every description caused and accumulated by said work of opening and restoring public streets and thoroughfares, shall be kept up jointly with the work of backfilling and repaving either over "main" or "service" trenches, and all finished together—or nearly so and within the time herein allowed in Section 6 of this Ordinance, and in all cases the surface of the street shall be restored to as good a condition as it was in before the work of opening commenced.

When any of the work required to be done by Section 6 of this Ordinance is necessarily delayed by any strike or strikes, such delay shall be added to the time limits therein prescribed.—*As amended by Ordinance* No. 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 7. In case the pavement or surface of the street over said openings should become depressed or broken at any time within two years after the work has been completed—natural wear of the surface or improper work of some other person, firm or corporation excepted—the person, firm or corporation for whom the street was opened shall, upon a written notice from

the Board of Public Works, immediately proceed to repair and restore said pavement in a proper and workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of said Board of Public Works.

In case said pavement is not completely restored within ten days after such notice has been given, and unless delayed by a strike or strikes, or conditions beyond their control, the said Board shall thereupon do the work at the expense of said delinquent person, firm or corporation, after giving the said person, firm or corporation twenty-four hours' final notice, and in such case the City and County shall be responsible for any future repairs of that portion as repaired by the Board of Public Works.

All materials shall be furnished by the party or parties for whom the work is being done, and said material shall be of the best quality in strict accordance with the City's Standard Specifications, and all the work shall be performed in a proper and workmanlike manner in compliance with the Rules and Regulations and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works. The person, firm or corporation, during the progress of the work, shall maintain a sign at such excavation bearing the name of such person, firm or corporation.

Section 8. In case any part of the work herein referred to, such as refilling of trenches, restoring the pavements or clearing the streets, is not completed within the time required by Sections 4, 5 and 6 of this Ordinance (excepting by reason of legal holidays or delays caused by strike or strikes), or unless the Board of Public Works shall in its discretion allow further time for the work that cannot be reasonably so performed, the said Board shall notify in writing the person, firm or corporation doing the work to complete the same within forty-eight hours thereafter, legal holidays excepted, and in case said work should not be so completed within forty-eight hours after said notice has been received, the Board of Public Works shall have full power to do said work, or may contract for the performance of said work, and the reasonable cost thereof shall be deducted from the general deposit of the delinquent person, firm or corporation.

Section 9. The said City and County shall deduct from the deposit made for any excavation under the provisions of this Ordinance the following sums for each certificate under the authority of which the excavation was made to cover the cost of inspection, viz.: one dollar for each excavation in a street paved with materials acceptable under the street paving ordinance and regulations of the City and County; fifty cents for each excavation in a street graded but not acceptably paved, and in macadamized streets; no charge shall be made for excavations in streets which are neither graded nor paved.

For the purpose of this Ordinance an excavation shall be defined as an opening in the street two hundred feet or less in length, and each two hundred feet or fraction thereof in excess of the first two hundred feet shall be considered as a separate excavation, for which a separate permit shall be required and a separate charge made. Excavations for service connections made at the same time as and connecting with excavations for mains shall be charged for as an extension of the main excavation with which they connect, and the calculation of charges based upon the aggregate length of main and connecting services. Service excavations not connecting with main excavations, however, shall be charged for as separate openings.

The balance of each such deposit, after the deductions hereinbefore provided for have been made, shall be retained by the City and County of San Francisco for two years from the date of the completion of the work.

The said City and County shall also deduct the cost of any work done or repairs made by the Board of Public Works, as provided for in this Ordinance, from any and all deposits then on hand, belonging to or that may thereafter be made by any person, firm or corporation required by this Ordinance to do any work or to make any repairs under the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of this Ordinance, and who shall have failed, refused or neglected to perform such work or to make such repairs.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 10. Each special deposit made pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be retained by the City and County of San Francisco for a period of two years after the completion of the refilling of the excavation on account of which such special deposit was made, and at the expiration of such period of two years, such special deposit, less the deductions made pursuant to this Ordinance, shall be returned to the person, firm or corporation making the same, or to his or its assigns.

Each general deposit made pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance may be returned at any time to the person, firm or corporation making the same or to his or its assigns after first making the deductions therefrom authorized by this Ordinance; provided, however, that the City and County of San Francisco shall retain, of each general deposit, such amounts and for such period of time as would be required by this Ordinance if the amount of such general deposit had been paid as special deposits for permits for the several excavations made by reason of such general deposit.

Section 11. The decision of the Board of Public Works as to the cost of any work done or repairs made by it or under its direction pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 or Section 8 of this Ordinance shall be final and conclusive as to such cost.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 12. All the moneys paid to the Board of Public Works under the provisions of Section 9 of this Ordinance shall be deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of a special fund hereby created and designated "Excavation Fund," to be used to defray the cost of inspection made necessary by reason of such excavations and repairs.

All costs of inspection shall be paid from said last named fund, on a warrant drawn by the Auditor on demands approved by the Board of Public Works and returns of any deposit shall be made in like manner.

The cost of all repairs made to pavements by the Board of Public Works by reason of the failure of any person, firm, or corporation to make the same when required to do so under the provisions of this Ordinance shall also be paid out of said fund and charged against the general or special deposit made by said person, firm or corporation.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 13. All excavations, refilling of excavations and repairing of street surfaces, pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be made under the supervision and direction of the Board of Public Works. It shall be the duty of the said Board to supervise and direct all such making and refilling of excavations and repairing of street surfaces.

Section 14. It is hereby made the duty of every person, firm or corporation owning, using, controlling or having an interest in pipes, conduits, ducts or tunnels under the surface of any public street, alley, sidewalk or other public place, for supplying or conveying gas, electricity, water, steam, ammonia, or oil in, to or from the City and County of San Francisco, or to or from its inhabitants, or for any other purpose, within ninety days after the passage of this Ordinance, to file in the office of the City Engineer a map or a set of maps, each drawn to a scale to be designated by the City Engineer, which said map or set of maps shall show in detail the exact location, size, description and date of installation, if known, of all mains, laterals, services and service pipes, manholes, handholes, transformer chambers or other appliances installed beneath the surface of the public streets, alleys, sidewalks or other public places in the City and County of San Francisco, belonging to, used by or under the control of such person, firm or corporation, or in which such person, firm or corporation has any interest. It shall also be the duty of every such person, firm or corporation to file, within fifteen days after the first day of January of each and every year a corrected map or set of maps each drawn to a scale to be designated by the City Engineer showing the complete installation of all such pipes and other appliances, including all installa-

tions made during the previous year, to and including the last day of such year. Each such map shall be accompanied by an affidavit endorsed thereon, subscribed and sworn to by such person, or by a member of such firm or by the president or secretary of such corporation, to the effect that the same correctly exhibits the details required by this Ordinance to be shown thereon.

Whenever any pipe, conduit, duct, tunnel or other structure located under the surface of any public street, alley or other public place, or the use thereof, is abandoned, the person, firm or corporation owning, using, controlling or having an interest therein, shall, within thirty days after such abandonment, file in the office of the City Engineer a statement in writing giving in detail the location of the pipe, conduit, duct, tunnel or other structure so abandoned. Each map or set of maps filed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall show in detail the location of all such pipes, conduits, ducts, tunnels or other structures abandoned subsequent to the filing of the last preceding map or set of maps.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to fail, refuse or neglect to file any map or set of maps at the time, and in all respects as required by this section.

Section 15. The power to issue certificates for service connections may be delegated by the Board of Public Works to its secretary or other employe or assistant of such Board. A register shall be kept by said Board showing the date and location of each excavation for which a certificate has been granted.

Section 16. Individuals, corporations, agents or their employes are strictly forbidden to lay main pipes, conduits, etc., in any excavation made by the city or its contractors, except by permission of the Board of Public Works.

Section 17. For the purpose of interpreting the provisions of this Ordinance, the term "service connection" as herein used shall be taken to mean a branch pipe or conduit between a main pipe or conduit and a building or buildings which are to be supplied with heat, light, power, water or telephonic, telegraphic or signal service from said main pipe or conduit.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 18. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the making or refilling of any excavation in any public street, alley or other public place shall at all times while such work is in progress keep at the place where such excavation is located the original certificate (or the number thereof) for such excavation and must, on demand, exhibit the same to the Board of Public Works or to any police officer.

Section 19. None of the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to any work done or to be done along, in or upon any public street, alley or other public place pursuant to any law of the State of California, providing for the improvement thereof, or to any work done or to be done along, in or upon any such street, alley or other public place pursuant to any contract for improvement authorized by the Board of Supervisors; provided, however, that the provisions contained in Section 6 of this Ordinance shall apply to all such work and to all excavations to be made along, in or upon any public street, alley or other public place.

Section 20. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to excavations made by any department, board or officer of the City and County of San Francisco in the discharge of its or his official duties.

Section 21. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent any person, firm or corporation maintaining any pipe or conduit in any public street, alley or other public place, by virtue of any law, Ordinance or permit, from making such excavation as may be necessary for the preservation of life or property when such necessity arises during such hours as the offices of the City are closed; provided that the person, firm or corporation making such excavation shall apply for a certificate therefor as herein

required within four hours after the offices of the City are first opened subsequent to the making of such excavation. Provided, further, that in making the charges for such emergency prospect holes all the holes within 200 feet of street length shall be charged for as one excavation.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2884 (*New Series*), *approved August* 20, 1914.

Section 22. Every certificate for an excavation in or under the surface of any public street, alley or other public place shall be issued subject to the right of the City and County of San Francisco or of any other person, firm or corporation entitled thereto, to use that part of such street, alley or other public place for any purpose for which such street, alley or other public place may lawfully be used.

Section 23. Neither the City and County nor officer or employe thereof shall be held responsible for any damage caused by any excavation in the street made by or for any person, firm or corporation, but such person, firm or corporation shall be solely liable for any damage or loss occasioned by any act or neglect in respect to such excavation.

Section 24. Any person, firm or corporation or agent or employe thereof violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each such person, firm or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this Ordinance is committed, continued or permitted by such person, firm or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this Ordinance.

Section 25. This Ordinance shall not be construed as affecting in any manner any Ordinance regulating the construction of side sewers or for excavating or maintaining sub-sidewalk areas.

Section 26. Ordinance No. 658 (New Series) and Ordinance No. 2109 (New Series) and all parts of Ordinances in so far as they may conflict herewith are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not operate to relieve any person, firm or corporation from liability incurred from any defective pavement or neglect to make necessary repairs thereto on account of any excavation heretofore made.

Section 27. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 841. (New Series.)

Approved July 21, 1909.

Authorizing and Empowering the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco to Notify Any Person, Company, Firm or Corporation Owning or Having Under His, Their or Its Control Pipes, Wires, Tracks, Conduits or Property Upon, In, Over or Under Public Streets of the City and County of San Francisco, to Remove or Adjust the Same in Certain Cases; Prescribing the Essentials of the Notification, and Providing Remedial Measures in Case of Failure, Neglect or Refusal to Comply With the Requirements Therein Contained.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any public work is authorized by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to be done under the supervision of the Board of Public Works of said City and County, upon, in, over or under any of the public streets of the City and County of San Francisco, the said Board of Public Works may notify in writing any

person, company, firm or corporation owning or having under his, their or its control pipes, wires, tracks, conduits or property upon, in, over or under such public streets of said City and County, to remove or adjust so much of his, their or its pipes, wires, tracks, conduits or property as will allow the prosecution of said public work according to the necessities thereof.

Said notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the plans and specifications for said authorized public work showing the location of the said work in the said streets and describing the same.

Said notice shall specify a reasonable time within which said pipes, wires, tracks, conduits or property must be removed or adjusted.

Section 2. Any person, firm, company or corporation, having pipes, wires, tracks, conduits or property upon, in, over or under such public streets upon, in, over or under which said public work is authorized to be done, shall, upon receipt of said notice, remove or adjust or cause to be removed or be adjusted within the time specified in said notice, so much of the pipes, wires, tracks, conduits or property belonging to or under the control of such person, firm, company or corporation as will allow the said authorized work to be prosecuted according to the plans and specifications therefor.

Section 3. If any person, firm, company or corporation fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements set forth in the notice hereinbefore provided, then, and in that event, the said Board of Public Works shall remove or adjust or cause to be removed or be adjusted, so much of the pipes, wires, tracks, conduits or property specified in such notice as may be requisite for the prosecution of the said authorized public work according to the plans and specifications therefor; and, the incidental expenses incurred in such removal or adjustment shall be chargeable to the person, firm, company or corporation failing, neglecting or refusing to comply with the requirements of the said notice, and may be recovered in an action at law brought in the name of the City and County of San Francisco against such person, firm, company or corporation.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2491. (New Series.)

Approved October 29, 1913.

Providing for the Repair, Reconstruction or Improvement of the Roadway of Any Public Street or of Any Sidewalk Thereof, Not Accepted by the Supervisors as in the Charter of the City and County Provided, When Any Portion of Such Roadway or Any Portion of Such Sidewalk Shall Be So Out of Repair or in Such Condition as to Endanger Persons or Property Passing Thereon, or So as to Interfere With the Public Convenience in the Use Thereof; and Repealing Ordinance No. 332, Approved July 26, 1901.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. When, in the judgment of the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco, any portion of the roadway of any improved street, avenue, lane, alley, court or place, or any portion of any sidewalk thereof, in the said City and County, none of which has been accepted by the Supervisors as by law or as in the Charter of said City and County provided, shall be so out of repair or in such condition as to endanger persons or property passing thereon, or so as to interfere with the public convenience in the use thereof, the said Board of Public Works is authorized to notify the owner or owners of any lot fronting on said portion of said street, avenue, lane, alley, court or place, or fronting on such portion of

said sidewalk so out of repair or in such condition as aforesaid, by a notice in writing to be delivered to him, or his agent, or to any of the persons referred to in Section 19 of Chapter II of Article VI of the Charter of said City and County (and for the purposes of this Ordinance any of such persons shall be the "owner"), requiring such owner to repair, or reconstruct, or improve forthwith, in such manner and with such material as the said Board of Public Works may determine and direct, said portion of said street, avenue, lane, alley, court or place, to the center line thereof, or said portion of said sidewalk in front of the lot of which he is the owner.

Within five days after such notice shall have been delivered to such owner, he shall cause to be begun such repair, or such reconstruction, or such improvement, as may have been determined by the said Board of Public Works, and directed by said Board in its notice aforesaid to be made, and shall diligently and without interruption prosecute the same to completion.

Section 2. Any owner or person neglecting or refusing to make such repair, or reconstruction, or improvement, as hereinbefore provided, when required and directed in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 332, approved July 26, 1901, and all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 890.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Regulating the Construction and Maintenance of Wooden Sidewalks.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation owning any real property fronting on any street where wooden sidewalks now are, or hereafter may be laid, must drive down, or cause to be driven down, and at all times keep, or cause to be kept driven down, even with the upper surface of such sidewalks, in front of such real property, all nails and spikes used in such wooden sidewalks.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 136.

Approved August 21, 1900.

Declaring it the Duty of Property Owners to Repair Side Sewers or Drains, and Making It a Misdemeanor to Neglect the Repair of Same After Notice Received from the Board of Public Works.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the duty of the owner of any property having drains or side sewers connecting said property with the main sewer in any street to keep said drains or side sewers in good condition and repair.

Section 2. Any owner of property having a drain or side sewer connecting said property with the main sewer in any street, and which said drain or side sewer has become broken or in need of repair, shall within three days after receiving notice from the Board of Public Works so to do, proceed to repair said drain or side sewer, or cause the same to be repaired, after receiving permission therefor from the Bureau of Streets.

Section 3. Any owner of property, or the agent of any owner, desiring to have opened the roadway of any street for the purpose of repairing a drain or side sewer, shall make application to the Bureau of Streets for permission to do so. The Bureau of Streets shall thereupon make an estimate of the expense of opening such street and of restoring the same to as good condition as it was in before said opening or tearing up. Such owner or agent must thereupon deposit the amount of such estimate with the Bureau of Streets. The provisions of Section 9 of Chapter I, Article VI of the Charter regulating the opening of streets are hereby made applicable to this section.

Section 4. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 292.

Approved May 8, 1901.

Establishing Certain Regulations Concerning the Public and Private Sewers and Drains in This City and County, and Providing a Penalty for the Violation of Any of Such Regulations.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm, company or corporation owning, possessing, occupying or having the control of any building or other premises within the City and County of San Francisco, shall discharge or cause, permit or allow to be discharged into any public sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or cesspool in said City and County or into any private sewer or drain connecting with any such public sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or cesspool, any steam or hot gases or vapors.

Section 2. No person, firm, company or corporation owning, possessing, occupying or having the control of any building or other premises within the City and County of San Francisco shall discharge, deposit or throw, or cause, allow or permit to be discharged, deposited or thrown into any public sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or cesspool in said City and County, or into any private sewer or drain connecting with the same, any substance of any kind whatever, tending to obstruct or injure such public sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or cesspool, or to cause a nuisance; or discharge, or cause, permit or allow to be discharged into such public sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or cesspool, or into any private sewer or drain connecting therewith, ammonia or refuse from chemical or other manufacturing works, gas or vapor of any kind whatsoever which is deleterious to health, or noxious, or which will in any manner interfere with the proper repair or maintenance of such public sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or cesspool, or will in any way render it difficult for workmen to repair or maintain the same.

Section 3. Every person, firm, company or corporation referred to in Section 1 of this Ordinance discharging or causing to be discharged, either

steam or hot gases or vapors into any public sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or cesspool in this City and County, or into any connection therewith, at the time when this Ordinance is in force and effect, shall within ninety (90) days from and after such time discontinue so doing, and shall provide other places for the discharge of steam, hot gases or vapors.

Section 4. Every person, firm, company or corporation referred to in the preceding section of this Ordinance violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2216 (New Series.)

Approved March 18, 1913.

Providing That in the Improvement of Streets by the Construction of Sewers Therein, Provision Be Made for the Construction of Side Sewers to the Curb Line of Such Street.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It is hereby determined that in the improvement of streets by the construction of sewers therein, that the resolution of intention adopted as a part of the proceedings relating to such improvement shall provide for the construction of side sewers to the curb line of abutting property, except where the City Engineer reports to the Board of Public Works that construction of certain side sewers is not advisable.

Section 2. In the case of all sewers constructed by public funds, the specifications and contract shall make like provision for the construction of such side sewers, except where the City Engineer reports to the Board of Public Works that such side sewer construction is inexpedient, and when side sewers are constructed to the curb line under the provisions of this section, the cost of such side sewers shall be assessed to the abutting property.

ORDINANCE NO. 2489 (New Series).

Approved November 5, 1913.

Granting the Privilege of Laying Down Underground Pipes, Wires and Conduits, in the City Streets, Upon Certain Terms and Conditions Herein Specified.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The privilege is hereby granted to any person, firm or corporation, organized under the laws of the State of California, to lay down, maintain and operate in the public streets and thoroughfares of the City and County of San Francisco, pipes, wires and conduits, and connections therewith, so far as may be necessary for introducing into and supplying said City and its inhabitants with gas and electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes, upon the following terms and conditions:

First—The privileges hereby granted are subject to the provisions of all Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of said City and County and all regulations of the Board of Public Works relating to the opening of streets, and the grantees hereunder, in accepting said privileges, expressly

consent to regulation by such Ordinances and rules now in effect or which may hereafter be adopted.

Second—When the Board of Public Works shall deem it necessary to pave or repave any public street it shall serve notice upon every person, firm or corporation having pipes and conduits within the City and County used for the purposes herein specified, of its intention to so pave or repave such street.

Such person, firm or corporation, within ten (10) days thereafter may exercise the rights herein granted as to the roadway of such streets upon written notice given to said Board of its intention to do so. The right to lay down new pipes or conduits in said street for such purpose shall continue for thirty (30) days after the service of the notice aforesaid, but not longer unless the time shall be extended by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors. No street pavement laid after the passage of this Ordinance shall be opened for a greater length than one hundred (100) yards for the purpose of laying pipes and conduits in the street for supplying gas or electricity for a period of one (1) year after the construction of such pavement, except with the consent of the Board of Supervisors.

Third—The Board of Supervisors shall fix and determine by Ordinance in accordance with law, all rates or compensation to be charged or collected from consumers by said persons, firms or corporations, for supplying the heating, lighting or power service herein described and to prescribe the quality of such service. No greater rates shall ever be charged the City and County for service supplied to the municipality than are charged for like service when supplied to private consumers. Whenever the Board of Supervisors shall advertise for bids for street lighting or for other service to the municipal government within the purview of this Ordinance, all persons, firms or corporations exercising privileges granted hereunder within three hundred (300) feet of the location for which such service is sought, shall submit bids for furnishing such service.

Fourth—The privileges herein conferred are limited to the laying of underground pipes, wires, conduits and service connections, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring upon the grantee the right to erect poles or wires or in any way maintain overhead construction. All pipes or conduits shall be laid in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Public Works now in effect or which may hereafter be adopted.

Fifth—In the event that the City and County of San Francisco shall elect at any time to take over and operate as a public utility the business of supplying gas or electricity for heating, lighting, power and other purposes to its inhabitants, and should acquire by condemnation proceedings or otherwise, the plant and distributing system of any grantee hereunder, no value whatever shall be attached, in said proceedings, to the rights and privileges conferred by this Ordinance, nor shall any value be attached thereto at any time for rate fixing purposes.

Sixth—The rights and privileges granted herein shall not be transferred except by and with the consent of the Board of Supervisors.

Seventh—The Board of Supervisors expressly reserves the right to amend or repeal this Ordinance, provided that rights which may have vested hereunder prior to said repeal or amendment through the actual installation of pipes, wires and conduits shall not be affected by such repeal or amendment. Provided, further, however, that the Board of Supervisors may, by a general ordinance, compel the removal of all pipes and conduits used for any of the purposes herein set forth, from the roadways of the streets and their replacement beneath sidewalk areas.

Eighth—Any person, firm or corporation electing to exercise the privileges herein granted shall, prior to such exercise, file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a written notification that they have accepted the terms of this Ordinance and elect to proceed hereunder.

Ninth—If any person, firm or corporation exercising the privilege or privileges granted by this Ordinance shall fail to fully and faithfully carry out all and any terms or conditions herein imposed upon the exercise of such grant, all such privileges shall thereupon, as to such person, firm or corporation, be terminated and forfeited, and the Board of Supervisors may, by resolution, direct the removal of any or all works of such person, firm or corporation installed under authority of this Ordinance.

ORDER NO. 214. (Second Series.)

Approved August 23, 1899.

Providing for Placing Electrical Wires and Conductors Underground in the City and County of San Francisco.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of removing poles and placing wires underground, the City and County of San Francisco is hereby divided into districts designated as underground districts and described as follows:

Underground District No. 1.

Bounded as Follows:

From the northwest corner of Montgomery avenue and Montgomery street to the northeast corner of Montgomery and Washington streets along the north side of Washington street to the east side of Sansome street, along the east side of Sansome street to the north side of California street, along the north side of California street to the west side of Davis street, along the west side of Davis street to the north side of Sacramento street, along the north side of Sacramento street to the west side of East street north, from the west side of East street north to the southwest corner of Market street and East street south, along the south side of Market street to the east side of Steuart street, along the east side of Steuart street to the north side of Mission street, along the north side of Mission street to the west side of New Montgomery street, along the west side of New Montgomery street to the southwest corner of Market and New Montgomery streets, from the southwest corner of Market and New Montgomery streets, across Market street to the southwest corner of Post and Market streets, thence along the west side of Montgomery street to the northwest corner of Montgomery avenue and Montgomery street, the point of beginning.

Also, from southwest corner of Mission and New Montgomery streets along the south side of Mission street to west side of East street south, along the west side of East street south to the south side of Howard street, to the east side of Second street, along the east side of Second street to the north side of Howard street, along the north side of Howard street to the west side of New Montgomery street, along the west side of New Montgomery street to the southwest corner of New Montgomery and Mission streets, the point of beginning.

Underground District No. 2.

Bounded as Follows:

From the northwest corner of Montgomery avenue and Kearny street along the north side of Montgomery avenue to the west side of Montgomery street, along the west side of Montgomery street to the north side of Market street, from the north side of Market street across Market street to the southwest corner of Market and New Montgomery streets, along the west side of New Montgomery street to north side of Mission street, along the north side of Mission street to west side of Fourth street, along the west side of Fourth street to southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, from the southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets across Market

street to southwest corner of Market and Ellis streets, thence along the west side of Stockton street to north side of Sutter street, along the north side of Sutter street to west side of Dupont street, along the west side of Dupont street to the north side of Bush street, along the north side of Bush street to the west side of Kearny street, along the west side of Kearny street to northwest corner of Montgomery avenue and Kearny street, the point of beginning.

Also, from the southwest corner of Fourth and Mission streets, along the south side of Mission street to southwest corner of Third and Mission streets, thence along the west side of Third street to the north side of Howard street, along the north side of Howard street to the west side of Fourth street, along the west side of Fourth street to southwest corner of Fourth and Mission streets, the point of beginning.

Also, from the southeast corner of Third and Mission streets, along the south side of Mission street to west side of New Montgomery street, along the west side of New Montgomery street to north side of Howard street, along the north side of Howard street to the east side of Third street, along the east side of Third street to the southeast corner of Third and Mission streets, the point of beginning.

Also, the east and west sides of Fourth street from the south side of Howard street to the north side of Folsom street.

Underground District No. 3.

Bounded as Follows:

From the northwest corner of Sutter and Mason streets along the north side of Sutter street to the west side of Stockton street, along the west side of Stockton street to the southwest corner of Market and Ellis streets, thence from the southwest corner of Market and Ellis streets, across Market street to the southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, along the west side of Fourth street to north side of Mission street, along the north side of Mission street to the west side of Sixth street, along the west side of Sixth street across Market street to southwest corner of Market and Taylor streets, along the west side of Taylor street to north side of Ellis street, along the north side of Ellis street to the west side of Mason street, along the west side of Mason street to the northwest corner of Sutter and Mason streets, the point of beginning.

Also, from the southwest corner of Sixth and Mission streets, along the south side of Mission street to west side of Fourth street, along the west side of Fourth street to north side of Howard street, along the north side of Howard street to west side of Sixth street, along the west side of Sixth street to southwest corner of Sixth and Mission streets, the point of beginning.

Also, the east and west sides of Fifth street from the south side of Howard street to the north side of Folsom street.

Also, the east and west sides of Sixth street from the south side of Howard street to the north side of Folsom street.

Underground District No. 4.

Bounded as Follows:

From the northwest corner of Clay and Polk streets to the northeast corner of Clay and Polk streets, along the east side of Polk street to the north side of Sutter street, along the north side of Sutter street to the east side of Larkin street, along the east side of Larkin street to the north side of Golden Gate avenue, along the north side of Golden Gate avenue to the west side of Leavenworth street, along the west side of Leavenworth street to the north side of Turk street, along the north side of Turk street to the west side of Jones street, along the west side of Jones street to the north side of Eddy street, along the north side of Eddy street to the west side of Taylor street, along the west side of Taylor street to the southwest corner

of Taylor and Market streets, across Market street to the southwest corner of Sixth and Market streets, along the west side of Sixth street to the north side of Mission street, along the north side of Mission street to the northwest corner of Mission street and East street south, thence to the southwest corner of Mission street and East street south, along the south side of Mission street to the east side of Third street, along the east side of Third street to the southeast corner of Townsend and Third streets, thence to the southwest corner of Third and Townsend streets, along the west side of Third street to the south side of Mission street, along the south side of Mission street to the west side of Sixth street, along the west side of Sixth street to the north side of Howard street, along the north side of Howard street to east side of Twelfth street, along the east side of Twelfth street to southeast corner of Mission and Twelfth streets, thence to northwest corner of West Mission and Brady streets, along the west side of Brady street to the south side of Market street, along the south side of Market street to the junction of Market and Valencia streets, from the junction of Market and Valencia streets across to north side of Market street midway between Octavia street and the junction of Haight and Gough streets, thence along the north side of Market street to corner of Page and Market streets, thence along the west side of Franklin street to north side of Fell street, along the north side of Fell street to the west side of Van Ness avenue, along the west side of Van Ness avenue to the north side of Hayes street, along the north side of Hayes street to the west side of Larkin street, along the west side of Larkin street to the south side of Sutter street, along the south side of Sutter street to the west side of Polk street, along the west side of Polk street to the northwest corner of Polk and Clay streets, the point of beginning.

Also, the east and west sides of Seventh street from the south side of Howard street to the north side of Folsom street.

Also, the east and west sides of Eighth street from the south side of Howard street to the north side of Folsom street.

Also, the east and west sides of Ninth street from the south side of Howard street to the north side of Folsom street.

Section 1a. For the purpose of removing poles and placing wires underground, the following additional districts are hereby designated as underground districts and described as follows:

Underground District No. 5.

Bounded as Follows:

All those portions of the following described streets and avenues: Sacramento street, lying between the west property line of Davis street, and the east property line of Sansome street; Battery and Front streets, between the north property line of California street and the north property line of Sacramento street; Howard street, between the east property line of Second street and the west property line of Tenth street; Valencia street, between the east property line of Market street and the north property line of Sixteenth street; Van Ness avenue, between the north property line of Hayes street and the south property line of Broadway; Polk street, between the north property line of Hayes street and the south property line of Sutter street; O'Farrell street, between the west property line of Mason street and the west property line of Polk street; Ellis street, between the west property line of Taylor street and the west property line of Polk street; Eddy street, between the west property line of Jones street and the west property line of Polk street; Turk street, between the west property line of Leavenworth street and the west property line of Polk street; Golden Gate avenue, McAllister, Fulton and Grove streets, between the west property line of Larkin street and the west property line of Polk street; Sutter street, between the west property line of Mason street and the east property line of Larkin street; Hyde street, between the north property line of Golden Gate avenue and the north

property line of O'Farrell street; Leavenworth street, between the north property line of Turk street and the north property line of O'Farrell street; Jones street, between the north property line of Eddy street and the north property line of O'Farrell street; Taylor street, between the north property line of Ellis street and the north property line of O'Farrell street; Fillmore street, between the north property line of Fulton street and the south property line of Sutter street.

Underground District No. 6.

Bounded as Follows:

All those portions of the following described streets and avenues:

Front street, between the north property line of Sacramento street and the south property line of Washington street; Battery street, between the north property line of Sacramento street and the south property line of Washington street; Montgomery avenue lying between the west property line of Kearny street and the south property line of Union street; Grant avenue, between the east property line of Montgomery avenue and the north property line of Filbert street; Sutter street, between the west property line of Fillmore street and the east property line of Steiner street; Valencia street, between the north property line of Sixteenth street and the north property line of Twenty-third street; Sixteenth street, between the west property line of Valencia street and the east property line of Mission street; Mission street, between the north property line of Sixteenth street and the north property line of Twenty-third street; Sutter street, between the east property line of Van Ness avenue and the west property line of Polk street; Jones street, between the north property line of O'Farrell street and the south property line of Sutter street; Clay street, between the east property line of Sansome street and the east property line of Drumm street; Davis street, between the north property line of Sacramento street and the south property line of Washington street; Drumm street, between the north property line of Sacramento street and the south property line of Washington street.—*New section added by Ordinance No. 789 (New Series). In effect June 9, 1909.*

Section 1aa. An additional district to those described in Section 1, within which it will be unlawful to maintain poles and overhead wires after December 31, 1913, is hereby designated, to-wit:

Underground District No. 7.

Stockton street from the northerly line of Sutter street to the southwesterly line of Columbus avenue; Broadway from the southwesterly line of Columbus avenue to the easterly line of Powell street; Grant avenue from the northerly line of Bush street to the southwesterly line of Columbus avenue; Bush street from the westerly line of Grant avenue to the easterly line of Stockton street; Pine street from the westerly line of Kearny street to the easterly line of Stockton street; California street from the westerly line of Kearny street to the easterly line of Stockton street; Sacramento street from the westerly line of Kearny street to the easterly line of Stockton street; Clay street from the westerly line of Kearny street to the easterly line of Stockton street; Washington street from the westerly line of Kearny street to the easterly line of Stockton street; Jackson street from the westerly line of Kearny street to the easterly line of Stockton street; Pacific street from the westerly line of Kearny street to the easterly line of Stockton street; Geary street from the westerly line of Mason street to the easterly line of Larkin street; Post street from the westerly line of Mason street to the easterly line of Larkin street; Hyde street from the northerly line of O'Farrell street to the southerly line of Sutter street; Leavenworth street from the northerly line of O'Farrell street to the southerly line of Sutter street; Taylor street from the northerly line of O'Farrell street to the southerly line of Sutter street; Geary street from the westerly line of Larkin street to the easterly line of Polk street; Post street from the west-

erly line of Larkin street to the easterly line of Polk street; Grove street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; Fulton street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; McAllister street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; Golden Gate avenue from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; Turk street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; Eddy street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; Ellis street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; O'Farrell street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; Geary street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; Post street from the westerly line of Polk street to the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; Mission street from the northerly line of Twenty-third street to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth street.—*As added by Ordinance No.* 1943 (*New Series*), *approved June* 26, 1912.

Polk street from the northerly line of Clay street to Lombard street.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2294 (*New Series*), *approved June* 10, 1913.

Van Ness avenue from the southerly line of Broadway to the northerly line of Vallejo street.—*As added by Ordinance No.* 1943 (*New Series*), *approved June* 26, 1912.

Section 1b. An additional district to those described in Section 1 within which it will be unlawful to maintain poles and overhead wires after January 1, 1916, is hereby designated, to-wit:

Underground District No. 8.

Bush street from west side of Stockton street to east side of Van Ness avenue; also, all the intersecting streets from Sutter street to Bush street; Van Ness avenue from the south side of Vallejo street to the south side of Lombard street; Valencia street from the north side of Twenty-third street to the north side of Mission street; Mission street from Twelfth street to Sixteenth street; West Mission street, throughout its entire length; Fourth street, from Folsom street to Townsend street; Montgomery street, from the north side of Washington street to the north side of Broadway; Kearny street from the north side of Pacific street to the north side of Broadway; Jackson street from the east side of Montgomery street to the east side of Columbus avenue; Pacific street from the east side of Montgomery street to the east side of Columbus avenue; Broadway from the east side of Montgomery street to the east side of Columbus avenue.—*As added by Ordinance No.* 3056 (*New Series*), *approved December* 22, 1914.

Section 1c. An additional district to those described in Section 1, within which it will be unlawful to maintain poles and overhead wires after September 1, 1914, is hereby designated, to-wit:

Underground District No. 9.

Eleventh street from the north side of Howard street to the south side of Division street.—*As added by Ordinance No.* 2849 (*New Series*), *approved August* 4, 1914.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, after May 10, 1909; in District No. 5, after December 31, 1909, and in District No. 6, after December 31, 1910, for any electric light, electric power, telegraph, telephone or other electric companies, or any corporation, partnership or individual to erect, maintain, continue, use, operate, or employ any pole or overhead wire, overhead cable or device on poles, over or upon the streets in said respective districts, by, through, over, or by means of which electricity is, has been or may be in any manner transmitted, conducted or conveyed for the purpose of electric light, heat, power, telegraph, telephone, or other electrical service, or to keep, continue, maintain, use, operate or employ any

such pole or any such overhead wire, cable, device or apparatus, except as herein provided, and all such poles, and all such overhead wires, cables, devices and apparatus as aforesaid, shall at and after the time specified aforesaid be deemed and become public nuisances except such as are herein exempted from the provisions of this Order, and it shall be unlawful after May 10, 1909, in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, after the thirty-first day of December, 1909, in District No. 5, and after the thirty-first of December, 1910, in District No. 6, for any district telegraph, messenger service company, or any corporation, co-partnership or individual to erect or maintain any overhead wires connected from building to building, or otherwise, and not on poles, except such as are herein exempted from the provisions of this Order.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 789 (New Series). In effect June 9, 1909.*

Section 2b. It shall be the duty of every electric light, electric power, telephone, telegraph or other electric companies, or any corporation, partnership or individual, who maintain, use, operate or employ any pole or overhead wire, overhead cable or device over or upon the streets in the City and County of San Francisco, by, through, over or by means of which electricity is, has been or may be in any manner transmitted, conducted or conveyed, for the purpose of electric light, heat, power, telephone, telegraph or other electric service, to remove such poles, overhead wires, overhead cables or devices from such streets as may be designated by the Board of Supervisors, provided, however, that all such streets so designated shall be contiguous to the underground districts then existing, and providing further that said electric light, electric power, telephone or telegraph, or other electric companies, or any corporation, partnership or individual, maintaining, continuing, using, operating or employing such poles, overhead wires, overhead cables, or devices shall not be required to remove said poles, overhead wires, overhead cables or devices for more than two and one-half (2½) lineal miles of said streets in any one year after December 31, 1910.—*New section added by Ordinance No. 789 (New Series). In effect June 9, 1909.*

Section 3. Each and every pole, overhead wire, cable, device and apparatus, as aforesaid, excepting such as are herein exempted, in said City and County, owned, controlled, operated, employed or used by any and all said electric light, heat, power, telegraph, telephone or electric companies, or by any other corporation, co-partnership or individual for any of the aforesaid purposes, shall be taken down and removed before the time specified aforesaid for each of the respective districts by and at the cost and expense of the corporation, company or individual so owning, controlling, operating, employing or using the same.

Section 4. The Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, or the Chief of the Department of Electricity, under the new Charter, shall at the time specified aforesaid for each of the respective districts proceed to at once take down, remove and carry away any and all such poles, overhead wires, devices and apparatus aforesaid, as may not have been previously removed by the owners or operators thereof as required by the provisions of this Order, and said Superintendent or Chief is hereby expressly given full power and authority to use and employ for that purpose as much force as may be necessary to effectually carry out the provisions of this Order.

Section 5. Any corporation, co-partnership or individual who shall erect or construct, place or keep, maintain, continue, employ, operate or use in any manner whatever, for any of the above-mentioned purposes, any such pole or overhead wire, cable, device or apparatus aforesaid, excepting such as are herein exempted, after the time specified aforesaid for each of the respective districts, or who shall neglect to take down and remove according to the provisions of this Order, any and all such overhead wires, devices or apparatus, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty (50) or more than two hundred (200) dollars for every day such poles and appliances are left standing.

Section 6. In cases requiring the temporary use of wires for the purpose of reporting conventions, meetings or other public gatherings, or upon occasions of urgent necessity, permits may be granted, without discrimination to any company or corporation, by the Chief of the Department of Electricity to erect overhead wires for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days in each case. Temporary wires of urgent necessity, posts used for the support of lamps exclusively, and such terminal poles, wires and other appliances as may be necessary for reaching the places of business and residence at the terminals of underground wires, shall be erected and maintained under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Department of Electricity, and are exempted from the provisions of this Order. Said Chief is also hereby charged with the duty of the inspection and supervision of all electric wires and appliances, and the currents for furnishing light, heat or power in and upon the streets and over and upon buildings in the said City and County.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1473, *in effect May* 1, 1905.

Section 7. Posts used for the support of lamps exclusively and poles used for terminal purposes and the wires thereon shall not be connected with any other pole by overhead wires.

Section 8. Electric railways are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this Order in so far as it affects the poles and wires used exclusively for the transmission of electric power for railway purposes.

Section 9. Wires of a continuous lead crossing said districts or parts of districts not further than to the extent of the width of a single street are hereby exempted from the provisions of this Order.

Section 10. This Order shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1564.

Approved July 27, 1905.

Regulating the Placing, Installing, Operating and Maintenance of Poles and Electrical Wires, Appliances, Apparatus or Construction in or on Streets and Sidewalks in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect any pole on the streets or sidewalks of the City and County of San Francisco, unless it be painted with suitable material to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works. It shall be unlawful to maintain such poles unless they be painted with suitable material to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works. Such poles shall not have attached thereto any cleat, ladder, projection or appliance to assist a person in ascending said poles, which cleat, ladder, projection or appliance shall be less than seven (7) feet above the sidewalk surface.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1736 (*New Series*), *approved December* 13, 1911.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain any pole on the streets or sidewalks of San Francisco at a point which is situated nearer than ten (10) feet to a pole on which is supported a lamp maintained by the City and County for lighting the public streets, and it shall be unlawful to erect any other pole in or on the streets or sidewalks of said City and County unless permission in writing is first given by the Board of Public Works.

Section 3. The placing, installing, operating or maintenance of electrical wires, appliances, apparatus or construction in or on streets or sidewalks in the City and County of San Francisco shall be executed in accordance with plans and specifications previously approved in writing by the Chief of the

Department of Electricity of said City and County; provided, however, that a copy of said plans and specifications as approved shall be placed on file in the office of the Department of Electricity.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any person, firm or corporation to erect any pole on any street or sidewalk within the City and County without permission first obtained under existing laws.

Section 5. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than five hundred ('500) dollars or by imprisonment not more than six (6) months.

Section 6. Ordinance No. 429, entitled "An Ordinance regulating the placing, operating and maintenance of poles and electrical wires, appliances, apparatus or construction in or on streets and sidewalks of the City and County of San Francisco" (approved January 20, 1902) is hereby repealed.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 621.

Approved January 12, 1903.

Regulating the Placing, Erection, Use and Maintenance of Electric Poles, Wires, Cables and Appliances.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No commission, officer, agent or employe of the City and County of San Francisco shall, nor shall any person, partnership or corporation whomsoever:

(a) Run, place, erect or maintain in said City and County any wire or cable used to conduct or carry electricity on any pole (or on any cross-arm, bracket or other appliance attached to such pole) within the distance of thirteen (13) inches from the center line of said pole; provided that the foregoing provisions of this paragraph (a) shall be held not to apply to such wires or cables in cases where the same are run from under ground and placed vertically on poles, nor to "bridle" or "jumper" wires on any pole which are attached to or connected with "signal" wires on the same pole, nor to any "aerial" cable, as between such cable and any pole on which it originates or terminates, nor wires run from "circuit" wires to arc lamps placed upon poles, nor to any wire or cable where the same is attached to the top of a pole, as between it and the said pole.

(b) Run, place, erect or maintain in said City and County, in the vicinity of any pole (and unattached thereto), within the distance of thirteen (13) inches from the center line of said pole, any wire or cable used to conduct or carry electricity, or place, erect or maintain in said City and County any pole (to which is attached any wire or cable used to conduct or carry electricity), within the distance of thirteen (13) inches (measured from the center line of such pole) from any wire or cable used to conduct or carry electricity; provided that as between any wire or cable and any pole, as in this paragraph (b) named, only the wire, cable or pole last in point of time run, placed, erected or maintained, shall be held to be run, placed, erected or maintained in violation of the provisions of the said paragraph.

(c) Run, place, erect or maintain in said City and County, above ground, within the distance of four (4) feet from any wire or cable conducting or carrying less than six hundred (600) volts of electricity, any wire or cable which conducts or carries at any one time more than six hundred (600) volts

of electricity, or run, place, erect or maintain within the distance of four (4) feet from any wire or cable which conducts or carries at any one time more than six hundred (600) volts of electricity, any wire or cable conducting or carrying less than six hundred (600) volts of electricity; provided that the foregoing provisions of this paragraph (c) shall be held not to apply to any wire or cable conducting or carrying a "secondary" current, and attached to or connected with a "transformer" within the distance of four (4) feet (measured along the line of said wire or cable) from the point where such wire or cable is attached to or connected with such "transformer," nor to electric wires or cables within buildings or other structures, nor to electric wires or cables in cases where the same are run from under ground and placed vertically on poles, nor to any "lead" wire or cable between the point where the same is made to leave any pole for the purpose of entering any building or other structure, and the point at which it is made to enter such building or structure; and, provided further, that as between any two wires or cables, or any wire and any cable, run, placed, erected or maintained in violation of the provisions of this paragraph (c) only the wire or cable last in point of time run, placed, erected or maintained shall be held to be run, placed, erected or maintained thus in violation of said provisions.

(d) Run, place, erect or maintain in said City and County any wire or cable used to conduct or carry at any one time more than six hundred (600) volts of electricity, without causing each cross-arm, or such other appliance as may be used in lieu thereof, to which said wire or cable is attached, to be at all times kept painted a bright yellow color.

(e) Run, place, erect or maintain in said City and County any "guy" wire or "guy" cable attached to any pole or appliance to which is attached any wire or cable used to conduct or carry electricity, without causing said "guy" wire or "guy" cable to be effectively insulated at all times at the distance of not less than four (4) feet nor more than eight (8) feet (measured along the line of said wire or cable) from each end thereof.

(f) Run, place, erect or maintain in said City and County, vertically on any pole, any wire or cable used to conduct or carry electricity without causing such wire or cable to be at all times wholly encased in a casing of wooden material, which material shall be not less than one and one-half (1½) inches thick.

(g) Erect, place or maintain in said City and County on any pole (or on any cross-arm or other appliance on said pole), which carries or upon which is placed any electric "arc" lamp or "arc" light, any "transformer" for "transforming" electric currents.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall be held not to apply to any person or corporation operating an electric railway, in so far as it affects "direct current" wires used exclusively for the transmission of electric power for railway purposes on such railway; provided, however, that such person or corporation shall not in any case run, place or maintain such "direct current" wires within the distance of thirteen (13) inches from the center line of any pole owned or controlled by another person or corporation, and carrying any electric wire or cable.

Section 3. Any person, corporation, co-partnership, or association violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. All ordinances or parts of Ordinances which are in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after one year next subsequent to the date of its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2293. (New Series.)

Approved June 10, 1913.

Prohibiting the Erection or Maintenance Overground of any High Tension Wire, Cable or Conductor Carrying More Than 600 Volts, On, Over or Into any Building or Other Structure in the City and County of San Francisco, and Providing a Penalty Therefor.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hereafter erect, maintain or install over, into or upon any building or other structure within the City and County of San Francisco any cable, wire or other conductor used to carry electric current of more than 600-volt pressure except as provided in Section 2.

Section 2. The Chief of the Department of Electricity, or his authorized agent, upon proper application being made, may, in emergency cases, issue a temporary permit not to exceed thirty (30) days, to erect, use and maintain overhead cable, wire or other conductors as prohibited in Section 1. It is further provided that the provisions of Section 1 shall not apply to power stations or other buildings used to supply electric current.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 868.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Requiring Barriers in Front of Premises Below the Grade of Any Street and Around Excavations in Public Streets.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation owning or having control of any premises fronting on any public street, and below the grade thereof, must, within five days after notice from the Board of Public Works, requiring the owner or person having control of such premises so to do, erect, without cost or expense to the City and County, a suitable barrier or barricade, upon the inner line of the sidewalk in front of such premises.

Section 2. Every person, firm or corporation by whom or under whose immediate direction or authority, either as principal, contractor or employer, any portion of any public street may be made dangerous, must erect and, so long as the danger may continue, maintain around the portion of such street so made dangerous, a good and substantial barrier, and cause to be maintained at both ends of such barrier, during every night, from sunset until daylight, a lighted lantern.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 886.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Prohibiting the Piling or Capping of Public Streets.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, without permission from the Board of Public Works, to pile, cap or otherwise obstruct any street, lane, alley, place or court, or any portion thereof, whether the same be graded or not.

Section 2. Every day during which any pile or piles, cap or caps or other obstruction, unlawfully placed on any portion of any public street, lane, alley, place or court, shall be allowed to remain thereon by the person, firm or corporation so unlawfully placing the same thereon, after notice from the Board of Public Works to remove the same, shall constitute a new offense.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2656. (New Series.)

Approved March 5, 1914.

Providing for the Prevention of Sand or Dirt or Earth From Drifting or Being Blown or Otherwise Moved From Any Lot Into or Upon any Paved, Graded or Macadamized Street.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning any lot of land to permit any sand or dirt or earth to drift or be blown, or be otherwise moved therefrom into or upon any paved, graded or macadamized street.

Section 2. Every person, firm or corporation owning or having control of any premises fronting on any paved, graded, macadamized or planked street, must, within five days after notice from the Board of Public Works so to do, construct fences or bulkheads around such premises or lots, and plant upon such lot or premises sea bent grass roots, fifteen inches deep and not more than eighteen inches apart, or spread barley or oats, or some other grain seed upon the surface of such lots or premises, and cover such barley, oats or other grain seed with mulch, straw or manure, so as to prevent sand or dirt or earth from drifting or falling or being blown therefrom into or upon such street or the sidewalks thereof.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than sixty (60) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Ordinance No. 891, approved June 26, 1903, is hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 474.

Approved April 14, 1902.

Regulating the Height and Construction of Fences of Wood or Other Inflammable Material Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation hereafter to build, or cause to be built, within the City and County of San Francisco, any fence of wood or other inflammable material abutting the sidewalk or within ten (10) feet of the inner line of the sidewalk of a height exceeding ten (10) feet.

Section 2. Any person, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Orders and Ordinances, and parts of Orders and Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 481.

Approved May 3, 1902.

Regulating the Height and Maintenance of Fences of Wood or Other Inflammable Material Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to maintain any fence of wood or other inflammable material now constructed and abutting the sidewalk or within ten (10) feet of the inner line of the sidewalk of a height exceeding ten (10) feet.

Section 2. Any person, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Orders and Ordinances and parts of Orders and Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1903.

ORDINANCE NO. 547.

Approved August 16, 1902.

Revoking and Cancelling all Licenses or Permits Heretofore Granted for the Construction and Maintenance of all Signs, Advertisements, Transparencies, Bulletin Boards and Clocks Upon That Half of the Sidewalk Abutting the Roadways Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All licenses and permits heretofore granted by or under the direction of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Fran-

cisco, or under authority of said City and County, whether by special permit, under general Ordinance or otherwise, for the construction or maintenance of any sign, advertisement, transparency, bulletin board or clock upon that half of any sidewalk abutting the roadway within said City and County, are hereby revoked, cancelled and annulled, and the further maintenance of all such signs, advertisements, transparencies, bulletin boards and clocks, unless such maintenance be permitted by other Ordinances of this Board, passed hereafter, or contemporaneously herewith, are hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the same shall be abated under the direction of the Board of Public Works of said City and County.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 752. (New Series.)

Approved April 26, 1909.

Declaring Certain Streets to Be Boulevards, and Regulating Traffic Thereon.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The following streets within the City and County of San Francisco are hereby declared to be open public boulevards, viz.: Baker street from Oak street to Turk street; Fell street from Baker street to Stanyan street; Golden Gate avenue from Market street to its westerly terminus; South Park; Steiner street from Golden Gate avenue to Fulton street; Fulton street from Steiner to Baker streets; Twenty-fourth avenue from "D" street to its northerly termination; Seventh avenue from Fulton street to its northern termination; Van Ness avenue from Market street northerly to the Bay.

Section 2. No railroad track shall ever be laid upon any streets or portions thereof herein set apart and designated as open public boulevards, except such tracks as may be required to cross the same at the intersection of other streets, and such tracks as may be laid by the City and County of San Francisco in the construction and operation of municipal street railways.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2150 (*New Series*), *approved January* 29, 1913.

Section 3. No permit shall ever be issued for the moving of any houses along and upon said streets designated as boulevards, except as may be necessary to cross the same at the intersection of other streets.

Section 4. No heavy traffic shall be allowed to pass upon and along the streets designated as boulevards, and the words "heavy traffic" as herein used shall be held to include all trucks, and all wagons and other vehicles employed in carrying goods, merchandise, hay, coal, lumber, building material, sand, manure, oil or other articles of commerce, but shall not be held to include vehicles carrying goods for retail delivery to persons residing upon said boulevards. All vehicles shall be permitted to travel upon said boulevards for a distance of less than one block when carrying goods to be delivered at a point within the block so traveled.

Section 5. Orders Nos. 1851, 2841, 2724, 2987, 2980, 2981, 3007, No. 22 (Second Series), and Ordinance No. 1436 are hereby repealed.

Section 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than five (5) days nor more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after May 1, 1909.

ORDINANCE NO. 916.

Approved June 30, 1903.

Regulating Obstructions Upon Public Streets and Sidewalks.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, occupying or having charge or control of any premises, to place or cause to be placed, or suffer to remain upon the sidewalk, or upon the half of the street in front of such premises, any article or substance which shall obstruct the passage of such street or sidewalk for more than one hour at a time.

Section 2. The provisions of Section 1 of this Ordinance shall not apply to:

(a) Goods or merchandise in actual course of receipt, delivery or removal.

(b) Lamp posts or hydrants, erected by permission of the Board of Public Works.

(c) Ornamental trees, planted along the outer line of the sidewalk, within the curb line, or barriers for the protection of such trees.

(d) Watering troughs placed by permission of the Board of Public Works upon sidewalks for the accommodation of the public.

(e) Bicycle racks or motorcycle racks placed upon the sidewalks by permission of the Board of Public Works and of the adjoining property owners for the accommodation of persons using such bicycle or motorcycle, the same not to exceed three feet in width and three feet in height and to be entirely devoid of advertising matter; provided, that motorcycle racks shall be supplied with a metallic pan for the purpose of catching oil drippings.

(f) Hitching posts placed by permission of the Board of Public Works upon sidewalks, in accordance with pattern indicated in the design approved by and on file in the office of said Board.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 795 (New Series), approved June* 12, 1909.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1035.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating the Washing of Sidewalks.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to wash, or cause to be washed, any sidewalk or street, with a hose or otherwise, between the hours of eight o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty (50) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than thirty (30) days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 641. (New Series.)

Approved December 22, 1908.

Prohibiting Dirt or Rubbish from Being Deposited on Sidewalks or Streets, and Requiring the Cleaning of Sidewalks by Owners or Occupants of Property Fronting Thereon.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sweep, throw or brush on to any sidewalk any rubbish, paper, sweepings or dirt, or to brush, sweep or throw any rubbish, paper, sweepings or dirt into any street, alley, gutterway or passage.

Section 2. Every owner, proprietor, tenant, lessee or agent of any real estate in this City, having a pavement of concrete or wood in front of said property, shall sweep said sidewalk or cause same to be swept or otherwise cleaned at least once a week for each week of the calendar year.

Section 3. No cuspidors, spittoons, tubs or other such articles shall be washed, cleaned or emptied on any public streets, sidewalks or alleyways in this City and County.

Section 4. When there are flats or more than one house fronting on a pavement, the proprietor or tenant of the lower flat or house nearest the sidewalk shall be held responsible for the cleanliness of said sidewalk.

Section 5. The Chief of Police shall furnish each patrolman with at least ten cards on which this Ordinance is printed, said patrolman to inspect said pavements during their daily rounds, and if the sidewalks are not clean, to deliver at the door of said property one of the cards. If no attention be paid to said notice said proprietor, tenant, lessee or agent shall be then considered guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5.00 nor more than $100.00, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 3088.

Approved June 4, 1897.

Prescribing How Street Railway Companies Shall Pave Those Portions of Streets Which They are Required by Law to Pave and Keep in Repair; also Repealing Certain Resolutions and Orders Granting Certain Railroad Companies Privileges in Regard to the Paving of Said Portions of Streets, and Repealing all Orders in Conflict Herewith.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation owning and operating any street railway within the City and County of San Francisco to pave that portion of the streets contiguous to the tracks thereof which such person, company or corporation is by law required to pave and keep in repair in any other manner than that prescribed in this Order, and such person, company or corporation is hereby required to pave such portion of the street in the manner following, to-wit:

The portion of the street between the rails of the track of such street railway (or tracks if there be more than one track) and the space between such tracks, if there be more than one track, and all that portion of the street which the person, company or corporation owning such street railway is by law required to pave and keep in repair, shall be paved with the same kind of material and in the same manner as the contiguous portion of the street was paved, and to conform to the pavement on the contiguous portion of the street; provided that the portion of the street for a space of eight inches on each side of each rail of such track or tracks, and contiguous thereto, shall be paved with basalt blocks, and, provided further, that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, may, whenever it deems proper, grant such person, company or corporation special permission to use such paving material to pave or keep in repair such streets as the Board may determine.

Section 2. All privileges heretofore granted to railroad companies to pave that portion of the streets over which their tracks are operated between their rails, between their tracks and for two feet on either side of their tracks, with basalt blocks, are hereby rescinded, and Resolutions Nos. 5341, 5864 and 7273 (Third Series), together with Order No. 2308, referring to the California Street Cable Railroad Company, the Ferries & Cliff House Railway Company, the San Francisco Syndicate & Trust Company (now the Metropolitan Railway Company) and the Sutter Street Railway Company, respectively, are hereby repealed.

Section 3. Any person, company or corporation owning and operating street railroads within the City and County of San Francisco, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $500, or by imprisonment not longer than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Order No. 2751, and all Orders or parts of Orders in conflict with this Order are hereby repealed.

ORDINANCE NO. 536.

Approved August 2, 1902.

Requiring Grooved Rails to Be Used Within a Certain Designated District of the City and County of San Francisco When New Street Railway Tracks are to Be Laid or Old Rails are to Be Replaced by New for a Distance of One Block or More.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any new street railway tracks shall be hereafter constructed in the City and County of San Francisco within the district hereinafter designated, or whenever the rails of any street railway track already laid within such district shall be hereafter taken up to be replaced for a distance of one block or more, there shall be used in such construction and replacement only grooved girder rails of such pattern and dimensions as shall have been at the time duly approved by the Board of Public Works of the said City and County, and it shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation owning the franchise under which said street railway is operated, or any employe, officer, contractor, agent or other representative of such owner to use in such construction or replacement any other character of rail; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall require the

use of such grooved rails within said district on curves and track crossings nor on those portions of streets where the gradient exceeds six (6) per cent; nor on any street intersection at the lower termination of gradients exceeding six (6) per cent, nor on macadamized and unpaved streets.

Section 2. The district within which such grooved girder rails shall be used as set forth in Section 1 is that portion of the City and County of San Francisco described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the point where the easterly line of Van Ness avenue extended intersects the northerly water front of this City and County; thence southerly along said easterly line of Van Ness avenue to the southerly line of North Point street; easterly along the southerly line of North Point street to the southwesterly line of Montgomery avenue; southeasterly along the southwesterly line of Montgomery avenue to the westerly line of Stockton street; southerly along the westerly line of Stockton street to the northerly line of Sutter street; westerly along the northerly line of Sutter street to the easterly line of Polk street; northerly along the easterly line of Polk street to the northerly line of Jackson street; westerly along the northerly line of Jackson street to the westerly line of Van Ness avenue; southerly along the westerly line of Van Ness avenue to the northerly line of Eddy street; westerly along the northerly line of Eddy street to the easterly line of Webster street; northerly along the easterly line of Webster street to the northerly line of Sacramento street; westerly along the northerly line of Sacramento street to the westerly line of Broderick street; southerly along the westerly line of Broderick street to the northerly line of Fulton street; easterly along the northerly line of Fulton street to the westerly line of Fillmore street; southerly along the westerly line of Fillmore street to the southerly line of Hermann street; easterly along the southerly line of Hermann street to the westerly line of Church street; southerly along the westerly line of Church street to the northwesterly line of Market street; southwesterly along the northwesterly line of Market street to the westerly line of Castro street; southerly along the westerly line of Castro street to the southerly line of Eighteenth street; easterly along the southerly line of Eighteenth street to the westerly line of Valencia street; southerly along the westerly line of Valencia street to the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street; easterly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street to the easterly line of Bryant street; northerly along the easterly line of Bryant street to the southerly line of Mariposa street; easterly along the southerly line of Mariposa street to the westerly line of Tennessee street; southerly along the westerly line of Tennessee street to the northerly line of Tulare street; easterly along the northerly line of Tulare street to the westerly line of Kentucky street; southerly along the westerly line of Kentucky street and of Railroad avenue to the northerly line of Salinas avenue; easterly along the northerly line of Salinas avenue extended to the easterly line of Railroad avenue; northerly along the easterly line of Railroad avenue and the easterly line of Kentucky street to the southerly line of Eighteenth street; easterly along the southerly line of Eighteenth street to the eastern water front; thence northerly and northwesterly and westerly along the water front to the place of beginning.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days, and such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense hereunder for every day of such violation.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on January 1, 1903.

ORDINANCE NO. 1060.

Approved November 28, 1903.

Regulating the Construction and Maintenance of Railroad Tracks and Turntables on Public Streets.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to construct, maintain or operate upon any public street crossing or crosswalk, or upon any portion thereof, any turntable or similar device for the switching or turning of railway cars.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to construct or maintain any turntable on any public street within eleven (11) feet of the curb line of any sidewalk, without the consent of the owner or owners of the property in front of which any turntable is proposed to be placed.

Section 3. The word "crosswalk" as used in this Ordinance means that portion of any street which would be covered by a prolongation of the sidewalk over and across the same, at the place where such street and sidewalk intersect each other.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to construct or maintain any railroad track or tracks on the roadway of any public street, within a distance of eleven (11) feet of the curb line of the sidewalk, or to construct or maintain or operate more than one railroad track on the roadway of any public street which is less than thirty-five feet in width.

Section 5. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and such person, firm or corporation shall be guilty of a separate offense for every day that such violation shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this section for each and every such separate offense.

Section 6. Ordinance No. 915, entitled "Regulating the Construction of Railroad Tracks and Turn Tables on Public Streets," is hereby repealed.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 69. (New Series.)

Approved October 12, 1906.

Providing for and Regulating the Construction, Maintenance and Use of Spur Tracks on and Over Public Streets Within the City and County of San Francisco, and Fixing Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall hereafter construct, maintain or use any spur or part of any spur track on any public street within the City and County of San Francisco, except in strict accordance with the terms and conditions hereinafter specified.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful to use, construct or maintain any spur track on any public street unless a permit for the same shall have been granted by the Board of Supervisors, and any person or persons individually or acting for or representing any firm or corporation who shall construct or maintain such spur tack without the authority of such permit shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months or by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

All permits for the construction, use and maintenance of a spur track shall be temporary and revocable at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 3. The rail used in the construction of all spur tracks constructed subsequent to the passage of this Ordinance shall be grooved rail of a standard pattern on all paved streets, except on curves and switches, where a suitable rail with a guard may be used. If any spur track now in existence in said City and County shall be reconstructed on any paved street, in whole or in part, the standard grooved rails, as above designated, shall be used in such case.

Section 4. All spur tracks hereafter constructed shall be laid to conform to the actual surface grade of the roadway, so as to cause the least obstruction to teams. In case said roadway is above or below the official grade, and should be subsequently paved or repaved on the official grade, all such tracks and their adjacent pavements shall be changed to conform to the official grade by the parties or party laying or using the same, and without expense to the City.

Section 5. Every holder of a permit from the Board of Supervisors to operate, maintain or use any spur tracks over and along any street or sidewalk in this City and County, is hereby required whenever notified by the Board of Public Works, by written notices, to pave the entire length of the street used by their tracks, between the rails and for two (2) feet on each side thereof, and between the tracks if there be more than one. The pavement used shall be basalt blocks on a concrete foundation, with joints grouted with asphaltic cement in accordance with the standard City specifications, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Public Works.

Section 6. Every person, firm or corporation operating, maintaining or using any spur tracks, shall maintain them and their adjacent pavements between the rail and for two (2) feet each side thereof, as hereinafter provided, in good repair, flush with the surface of the pavement of existing roadway, so that said tracks will be no obstruction to vehicles, and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works. In case said spur tracks or their adjacent pavements become out of repair, the person, firm or corporation, or persons, firms or corporations operating, maintaining or using said tracks, shall repair the same to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works, within thirty (30) days after service of notice to do so by the Board of Public Works. All permits for laying spur tracks shall contain the condition specified in this section.

Section 7. No permit shall hereafter be granted for spur tracks on any public street in the City and County of San Francisco except upon condition that all persons, firms or corporations owning or using property fronting thereon, or owning or using other tracks connecting therewith, shall have the right to use said tracks upon paying a proportionate share of the cost of the construction, maintenance and repair of said tracks and their adjacent pavements, unless upon other terms mutually agreed upon with the original owner, it being understood that cars loaded with perishable products shall have the right of way if necessary.

No permit for a spur track on any public street or property shall be granted in such manner as to permit the owner or holder thereof to acquire any exclusive rights to any portion of said spur track on such public street or property except that portion immediately serving his own property or its tenants.

The provisions of this Ordinance shall be applicable to all spur tracks constructed, maintained or operated entirely upon public streets, and shall apply also to spur tracks in part constructed, maintained or operated upon private lands or property, except as to the portion thereof so constructed, maintained or operated on such private lands or property.

The owner of all spur tracks hereafter constructed shall, within thirty (30) days, after said tracks are completed, file with the Board of Public Works a sworn statement showing the cost of said tracks and their adjacent pavement.

Section 8. The railway operating any spur track on any public street or property hereafter constructed in the City and County shall, upon demand of the person, firm or corporation for the use or benefit of which such spur track is operated, place upon such spur track the freight cars of any railway which has, in this City and County, track connection with the operating railway; such cars so placed to be used for the receipt and delivery of freight in carloads only. And the operating railway shall receive and deliver the cars of the connecting railway over, at and upon such connecting track in the performance of such switching service for such persons, firms and corporations; and such railway shall perform such service without undue delay or discrimination. The operating railway shall perform such service for the same charge or rate that it charges for corresponding service for its own cars upon the spur track for like purpose. The provisions of this section shall apply only to such portions of such spur tracks as are not constructed, maintained or operated upon or across private land, and no permit for a spur track shall hereafter be granted by the Board of Supervisors which does not specifically contain the provisions and conditions of this section.

Section 9. No runway or platform shall be extended from any car on a spur track to or across any sidewalk, except during the time such runway or platform is actually being used for the loading or unloading of freight from said car.

Section 10. All cars standing on spur tracks on any public street shall be loaded or unloaded within thirty-six (36) hours after being delivered on said tracks. Sundays and holidays excepted, except in case of unavoidable delay. The failure of any person, firm or corporation to load or unload said car within said time shall subject such person, firm or corporation to a fine of ten (10) dollars, which fine shall be paid into the City Treasury, and the permit of such person, firm or corporation to use such tracks shall be suspended until said fine is paid.

Section 11. No car shall be allowed to stand on any spur track for any time whatever so as to obstruct any crosswalk or driveway.

Section 12. All cars while standing on spur tracks constructed on a grade shall have their wheels blocked in such a manner that such cars cannot be moved from their position.

Section 13. Any failure upon the part of a holder of a spur track permit to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance, after service of a notice to do so from the Board of Public Works, shall forfeit forthwith said permit.

Section 14. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 719.

Approved May 15, 1903.

Requiring Holders of Spur or Sidetrack Privileges to Provide for the Paving and Keeping in Repair of a Portion of the Street Whereon Said Spur or Sidetracks are Laid.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every holder of a privilege from the Board of Supervisors to operate, maintain or use any spur or sidetrack over and along any street or sidewalk of the City and County is hereby required, whenever notified by the Board of Public Works by written notice, to pave and keep in repair the entire length of the street used by their track, between the rails and for two feet on each side thereof, and between the tracks, if there be more than one, and to keep the same constantly in repair, flush with the street and with good crossings.

Section 2. Whenever it shall be necessary for a holder of spur or sidetrack privilege to pave the space between or on either side of said tracks, as hereinbefore provided, the same material shall be used as is or may be used for the City and County in respect to the remainder of the street, unless otherwise ordered or directed by the Board of Public Works.

Section 3. Any failure on the part of a holder of a spur or sidetrack privilege to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, after service of notice from the Board of Public Works to pave or repair as aforesaid the street whereon said track is laid, shall forfeit forthwith said privilege.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

STREET IMPROVEMENT ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 2439. (New Series.)

Approved October 29, 1913.

Providing a Method for the Improvement of the Public Streets Within the City and County of San Francisco, and the Assessment of the Cost Thereof Upon Private Property and the Payment of Such Assessment in Installments in Certain Cases.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

PART I.

Section 1. All streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, courts, places of public ways in the City and County of San Francisco, now open or dedicated or which may hereafter be opened or dedicated to public use, shall be deemed and held to be open public streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, courts, places or public ways, for the purposes of this Ordinance; and the Supervisors of said City and County are hereby vested with jurisdiction to order to be made thereon or therein the improvements, or any of them, mentioned in this Ordinance, under and pursuant to the proceedings hereinafter described.

Section 2. The Supervisors of said City and County, in conformity with the procedure in this Ordinance prescribed, are hereby authorized and empowered to order the whole or any portion or portions, either in length or width of any one or more of the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, courts, places or public ways of the said City and County graded or regraded to the official grade, planked or replanked, paved or repaved, macadamized or remacadamized, graveled or regraveled, piled or repiled, capped or recapped, oiled or reoiled, and to order the construction or reconstruction therein or thereon of sidewalks, crosswalks, culverts, bridges, gutters, curbs, steps, parkings and parkways, sewers, side sewers, ditches, drains, conduits and channels for sanitary and drainage purposes, or either or both thereof, with outlets, cesspools, manholes, lampholes, catchbasins, flush tanks, septic tanks, connecting sewers, ditches, drains, conduits, channels and other appurtenances; viaducts, conduits and subways, breakwaters, levees, bulkheads, retaining walls, and other appurtenances; and to order any work to be done which shall be deemed necessary to improve the whole or any portion of such streets, avenues, sidewalks, lanes, alleys, courts, places or public ways or property or rights of way of said City and County.

Section 3. When, in the judgment of the Board of Public Works of said City and County, the public interest or convenience requires that any such improvement be made, the expense of which or any part thereof is to be assessed upon private property and said Board deems the same expedient, it shall by resolution declare such expediency and briefly describe such improvement.

Thereupon, said Board shall cause specifications or plans and specifications for the proposed improvement to be prepared.

Section 4. After the specifications or plans and specifications for said contemplated improvement shall have been prepared, as in Section 3 provided, the said Board shall pass a resolution of its intention to recommend to the Supervisors that said improvements be ordered to be made as the same is described in its resolution declaring the expediency thereof.

Said resolution of intention shall contain a reference to the specifications or plans and specifications prepared for the contemplated improvement; and also therein shall be fixed a day when the said Board shall take action upon said resolution, which day so fixed shall be not less than twenty days after the passage thereof.

Upon the passage of said resolution, a copy thereof shall be published in the official newspaper of the City and County for four days (legal holidays excepted), and, also a copy of the same shall be posted conspicuously in the office of the said Board for not less than five days.

The said Board shall cause to be conspicuously posted along the line of the said contemplated improvement, at points not more than one hundred feet in distance apart, but not less than three in all, or when the improvement is to be made upon an entire crossing or intersection or any part thereof, or of either, one at least in front of each quarter block or irregular block liable to be assessed for such improvement, notices of the passage of said resolution of intention.

Each of said notices shall be headed "Notice of Improvement" in letters of not less than one inch in length; and shall, in legible characters, state the fact of the passage of the said resolution of intention, its date of passage, and briefly, the improvement proposed, and refer to the said resolution of intention for further particulars. Said notices shall also state that all objections to the proposed improvement must be filed, in writing, with the Secretary of the said Board before the day fixed in the said resolution of intention for action thereon by said Board, which day shall be indicated in said notice.

In case the improvement is chargeable upon a district, as in this Ordinance hereinafter provided, copies of said notice shall also be posted along all the streets within such district at not more than three hundred feet in distance apart, but not less than three in all on each street therein.

Section 5. When the contemplated improvement in the opinion of the Board of Public Works is of more than local or ordinary public benefit, the expense of such improvement may be made chargeable upon a district, and said Board shall, in its resolution of intention to recommend to the Supervisors the ordering of the same, set out the district benefited by said improvement and to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

Section 6. At any time before the date fixed in the resolution of intention for action thereon by the Board of Public Works, any owner of property liable to be assessed for the proposed improvement may make written objections to the same or to the extent of the district to be assessed, or both. Such objections must be in writing and be delivered to the Secretary of said Board, who shall indorse thereon the date of its receipt by him. On the day fixed in the resolution of intention for the said Board to take action thereon, it shall proceed to hear and pass upon all objections so made and its decision shall be final and conclusive; except, however, that as in this Ordinance hereinafter provided for, an appeal from the decision of said Board in certain cases may be taken to the Supervisors. The said hearing may by the said Board be continued from time to time, and all persons interested shall be deemed to have had notice of such continuances.

If the objections made to the extent and boundaries of a district of lands to be benefited by any proposed improvement and to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses thereof be sustained, the said Board may proceed to set out another district in a new resolution of intention, to be passed, published and posted as in the first instance provided for, to the extent and boundaries of which objections may be made and a hearing had thereon as hereinbefore provided; and so on in like manner until a district has been set out to the extent and boundaries of which all objections shall be overruled by the said Board, its decision in that behalf to be final and conclusive; and thereupon the proceedings shall continue the same as if no objections had been made.

In case no objection be made or all objections made be overruled by the Board of Public Works after proceedings had and taken by said Board, as in

this section provided, the said Board shall accompany its recommendation to the Supervisors for the ordering of such proposed improvement with a diagram on which shall be delineated each separate lot, piece or parcel of land, the approximate area in square feet of each such lots, pieces or parcels of land, and the relative location of the same to the improvement proposed to be made, all within the limits of the assessment district.

Such diagram shall be certified to be correct by the City Engineer.

Section 7. If the objections to any proposed improvement be overruled, as in Section 6 provided, or if no objections shall have been made thereto, the Board of Public Works, except as hereinafter provided, shall within fifteen days from the date of its decision as to such objections or its action upon the said resolution of intention, except in case the objections to the proposed improvement be sustained, pass a resolution recommending to the Supervisors that they order such improvement to be made, and said Board shall cause a copy of such resolution of recommendation to be transmitted to the Supervisors.

When, however, objections to any proposed improvement, where the same is for one block or more, shall have been delivered to the Secretary of the Board of Public Works, as in Section 6 provided, by the owners of a majority of the frontage of the property fronting on such improvement and liable to be assessed therefor, or when objections have been so delivered by the owners of more than one-half of the superficial area of a district, exclusive of public street surface, to any proposed improvement, the cost and expense of which is to be assessed upon such district, and such objections have been overruled by the Board of Public Works, an appeal may be taken to the Supervisors from such decision of the said Board by the parties representing such majority objections.

Such appeal shall be in writing subscribed by such of said objecting owners representing at least a majority of the frontage aforesaid liable to be assessed for the proposed improvement, or by such of said objecting owners as represent at least a majority of the superficial area of a district, as aforesaid, where the cost and expense of the proposed improvement is to be assessed thereon. Each objector's signature to such appeal shall be accompanied by his place of residence or business.

The appeal must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supervisors within seven days from the date of such decision of the Board of Public Works, and a copy thereof must be delivered to the Secretary of the Board of Public Works within twenty-four hours after the filing of the same as aforesaid.

No such appeal shall be considered by the Supervisors unless the same be taken in the manner and within the time hereinbefore provided.

In case the Board of Public Works, in the matter of any proposed improvement, overrules such majority objections thereto, as in this section provided, it shall within five days after the date of such action thereon pass a resolution reciting such action, and therein recommend to the Supervisors the ordering of the proposed improvement as the same is described in its resolution of intention, and transmit a copy of such resolution of recommendation to the Supervisors.

When such appeal shall have been taken, as herein provided, the Supervisors shall fix a time for hearing the same. The Clerk of the Supervisors shall thereupon notify the persons filing such appeal of the time fixed for the hearing of the same by depositing a notice thereof in the Post Office at the City and County, postage prepaid, addressed to each of such persons at his place of residence or business as given in such appeal.

At the time so fixed for the hearing of such appeal, the Supervisors shall proceed to hear and pass upon the same. Said hearing may be continued from time to time covering a period in all not to exceed thirty days, and all persons interested shall be deemed to have had notice of such continuances.

In case the Supervisors sustain such appeal, they shall by resolution direct that further proceedings in the matter be delayed for such a period of time, not exceeding one year, as they may determine, unless by an affirmative vote of not less than fifteen members they determine to abandon all proceedings had and taken in the matter of the proposed improvement.

The ordering of any improvement provided for in this Ordinance shall be by Ordinance in the manner as in Chapter I, Article II, of the Charter of the City and County provided.

The Board of Public Works may at any stage of the proceedings for any contemplated improvement prior to the passage of its resolution of recommendation hereinbefore provided for, by resolution abandon any or all of the proceedings theretofore had and taken in respect thereto, and it may renew and continue the same from any proceeding not so abandoned.

The said Board, at any time after it has abandoned the proceedings already taken for any improvement, may institute and continue new proceedings therefor, as in this Ordinance hereinbefore provided for.

The Supervisors may, in their discretion, by resolution, order that not more than one-half of the whole of the cost and expenses of any of the work mentioned in this Ordinance be paid out of the Treasury of the City and County from such fund as they may designate.

Whenever a part of such cost and expenses is so ordered to be paid, the Board of Public Works, in making up the assessment herein provided for, shall first deduct from the whole cost and expenses such part thereof as has been so ordered to be paid out of the said Treasury, and shall assess the remainder of said costs and expenses in the manner herein provided for.

In case any proposed improvements be abandoned, the incidental expenses incurred previous to such abandonment shall be paid out of the Treasury of the City and County.

The Supervisors by general Ordinance may provide that the incidental expenses, that may be incurred in connection with sidewalk improvements exclusively, be paid out of the municipal Treasury, and in such case such expenses shall not be included in any assessment to be made for such improvements.

Section 8. When the Supervisors shall have passed an Ordinance ordering any proposed improvement after proceedings had and taken, as hereinbefore provided, the Board of Public Works shall cause a notice to be published in the official newspaper for not less than five days and posted conspicuously in its office for a like period of time, inviting sealed proposals for such improvement.

Said advertisement and notice shall invite sealed proposals to be delivered to the said Board while it is in session, on a day and during an hour to be specified therein, for the proposed improvement, and shall contain a description thereof similar to that contained in the resolution of intention the time within which the work is to be commenced, which time shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the time of the execution of the contract for such improvement, and when to be completed and the amount of bond to be given for the faithful performance of the contract; and shall refer to the specifications or plans and specifications for such improvement for details and description of the same.

Section 9. All proposals shall be made upon printed forms to be prepared by the Board of Public Works, and furnished gratuitously upon application.

All proposals offered shall be accompanied by a check, certified by a responsible bank, payable to the order of the Clerk of the Supervisors, for an amount not less than ten per centum of the aggregate of the proposal, and no proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such check.

No person, corporation or firm shall be allowed to make, file, or be interested in more than one bid for the same improvement. If on the opening

of said bids more than one bid appear in which the same person, corporation or firm is interested, all such bids shall be rejected.

On the day and at the hour specified in said notice inviting sealed proposals the Board shall assemble and remain in session for at least one hour, and all bids shall be delivered to the Board while it is so in session, and within the hour named in the advertisement. No bid not so delivered to the Board shall be considered. Each bid as it shall be received shall be numbered and marked "Filed" by the President and authenticated by his signature. At the expiration of the hour stated in the advertisement within which the bids will be received, the Board shall, in open session, open, examine and publicly declare the same, and an abstract of each bid shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board by the Secretary. Before adjourning, the Board shall compare the bids with the record made by the Secretary, and shall thereupon, at said time, or at such other time, not exceeding twenty days thereafter, as the Board may adjourn to, award the contract to the lowest bidder, except as otherwise herein provided. Notice of such award shall forthwith be posted for five days by the Secretary of the Board in some conspicuous place in the office of the Board, and be published for the same period of time.

The Board may reject any and all bids, and must reject the bid of any party who has been delinquent or unfaithful in any former contract with the City and County, and all bids other than the lowest regular bid; and on accepting said lowest bid, shall thereupon return to the proper parties the checks corresponding to the bids so rejected. If all the bids are rejected, the Board shall return all the checks to the proper parties and again invite sealed proposals as in the first instance.

The check accompanying the accepted bid shall be held by the Secretary of the Board until the contract for doing said work, as hereinafter provided, has been entered into, whereupon said certified check shall be returned to said bidder.

If said bidder fails or refuses to enter into the contract to do said work, as hereinafter provided, then the certified check accompanying his bid, and the amount therein mentioned, shall be forfeited to the City and County and shall be collected and paid into the General Fund. Neither the Board of Public Works nor the Supervisors shall have power to relieve from or remit such forfeiture.

Section 10. The owners of three-fourths of the frontage of lots and lands upon the street whereon the work is to be done and which is liable to be assessed for such work, or their agents, shall not be required to present sealed proposals, but may, upon making an oath that they are such owners, or the agents of such owners, within ten days after the first posting of notice of said award, elect to take said work and enter into a written contract to do the whole work at the price at which the same has been awarded. Should such owners not enter into a written contract therefor within said ten days, the Board shall enter into a contract with the original bidder to whom the contract was awarded at the price specified in his bid. If the original bidder shall fail or refuse for fifteen days after the first posting of notice of the award to enter into the contract, the Board shall again advertise for proposals as in the first instance.

Section 11. If the owners or contractors who may have entered into any contract do not complete the same within the time limited in the contract, or within such further time as is hereinafter provided, the Board may relet the unfinished portion of said work in accordance with the provisions in this Ordinance prescribed for the letting of the whole.

Section 12. If at any time it shall be found that the person to whom a contract has been awarded has, in presenting any bid or bids, colluded with any other party or parties, for the purpose of preventing any other bid being made, then the contract so awarded shall be null and void, and the Board shall advertise for a new contract for said work.

Section 13. At any time within ten days from the date of the first publication of the notice of award of contract, any owner of or other person having any interest in any lot or land liable to assessment, who claims that any of the previous acts or proceedings relating to said improvement are irregular, defective, erroneous or faulty, may file with the Secretary of the Board of Public Works a written notice specifying in what respect said acts or said proceedings are irregular, defective, erroneous or faulty. Said notice shall state that it is made in pursuance of this section. All objections to any act or proceeding occurring prior to the date of publication of the aforesaid notice of award, in relation to said improvement, not made in writing and in the manner and at the time aforesaid, shall be waived, provided the resolution of intention to recommend the improvement has been actually published and posted and the notices of improvement have been posted as provided in this Ordinance.

Section 14. Every contract entered into by the Board of Public Works shall be signed by said Board and by the other contracting party. All contracts shall be signed in duplicate, one of which, with the specifications or plans and specifications, if any, of the work to be done, and the materials to be furnished, shall be kept in the office of the Board, and the other, with said specifications, or plans and specifications, shall be delivered to the contractor or the contracting owners mentioned in Section 10 of this Ordinance. At the same time with the execution of the contract, the contractor, or said contracting owners, shall execute to the City and County and deliver to the Secretary of the Board a bond in the sum named in the notice for proposals, with two or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Board, or one such surety if the same be a lawfully authorized surety company, or shall deposit with the Secretary a certified check upon some solvent bank for said amount, for the faithful performance of the contract. No surety on any bond other than lawfully authorized surety companies shall be taken unless he shall be a payer of taxes on real property, not exempt from execution or subject to homestead claim, the assessed value of which, over and above all incumbrances, is equal in amount to his liabilities on all bonds on which he may be surety to the City and County, and each surety shall justify and make an affidavit (for which a form shall be printed upon said bond) signed by him, that he is assessed upon the last assessment book of the City and County in his own name, for real property, in an amount greater than his liability on all bonds on which he is surety to the City and County, and that the taxes on such property so assessed are not delinquent.

The contract shall specify the time within which the work shall be commenced, and when to be completed, as was specified in the notice inviting proposals therefor. Upon the recommendation of the Board, the Supervisors may extend said time, but in no event shall the time for the performance of said contract be extended by the Supervisors more than ninety days beyond the time originally fixed for its completion; but, on the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Public Works, further extensions may be granted by vote of fourteen members of the Board of Supervisors.

In case of failure on the part of the contractor or said contracting owners to complete his or their contract within the time fixed in the contract, or within such extension of said time as is herein provided, his or their contract shall be void, and no assessment shall be made for the work done under said contract.

Section 15. The work in this Ordinance provided for must be done under the directions and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works; and the materials used must be in accordance with the specifications and be to the satisfaction of said Board, and all contracts provided for in this Ordinance must contain a provision to that effect, and also, that in no case, except where it is otherwise provided in the Charter of the City and County, will the City and County, or any department or officer thereof, be liable for

any portion of the expense, nor for any delinquency of persons or property assessed.

When said work shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the Board, it shall so declare by resolution, and thereupon the Board shall deliver to the contractor a certificate to that effect.

Section 16. When any work in or upon any public street shall have been completed according to contract the Board shall make an assessment to cover the sum due for the work performed and specified in said contract (including all incidental expenses), in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, according to the nature and character of the work. The assessment shall briefly refer to the contract, the work contracted for and performed, and shall show the amount to be paid therefor, together with any incidental expenses, the rate assessed per front foot, the amount of each assessment, the name of the owner of each lot (if known to the Board, and if not known, the word "unknown" shall be written opposite the number of the lot and the amount assessed thereon); the number of each lot assessed, and shall have attached thereto a diagram exhibiting the street or street crossing on which the work has been done, and showing the relative location of each distinct lot to the work done, numbered to correspond with the numbers in the assessment, and showing the number of front feet or area assessed for said work. A mistake in the name of the owner shall not invalidate any assessment.

All incidental expenses incurred in connection with the work must be paid to the Board of Public Works before the issuance of the warrant, assessment and diagram herein provided for.

No assessment shall be levied upon any property, which together with all assessments for street improvement that may have been levied upon the same property during the year next preceding, will amount to a sum greater than fifty per centum of the value at which said property was assessed, exclusive of improvements thereon, upon the assessment book of the City and County current at the date of the passage of the resolution of intention; except, however, as in this Ordinance hereinafter provided.

Section 17. Subdivision 1. Except where the expense incurred for work and improvement authorized herein is to be assessed upon a district as hereinafter provided, such expense, other than that to be paid by a person, company or corporation having tracks on the street where such work and improvement has been done, shall be assessed upon the lots and lands fronting thereon, except as hereinafter specifically provided; each lot or portion of a lot being separately assessed in proportion to the frontage at a rate per front foot sufficient to cover the total expense of the work.

Subdivision 2. The expense of all improvements (except herein otherwise provided for and except such as is done by contractors under the provisions of Section 16 of Chapter II of Article VI of the Charter of the City and County) until the streets, avenues, street crossings, lanes, alleys, places or courts are finally accepted, as provided in Section 23 of Chapter II of Article VI of said Charter, shall be assessed upon the lots and lands as provided in this section according to the nature and character of the work.

Subdivision 3. The expense of the work done on main street crossings shall be assessed at a uniform rate per front foot on the quarter blocks and irregular blocks adjoining and cornering upon the crossings, and separately upon the whole of each lot or portion of a lot having any frontage in the said blocks fronting on said main streets, half way to the next main street crossing, and all the way on said blocks to a boundary line of the City where no such crossings intervene, but only according to its frontage in said quarter blocks and irregular blocks; provided, however, that the expense of work done on the sidewalk area of the angular corner of a main street crossing, inclusive of the curbing, shall be assessed only on the quarter block or irregular block adjoining and cornering thereon, in the manner as herein-

before provided. The same method of assessment shall be applicable to the sidewalk area of the angular corners of the crossings and the intersections, inclusive of the curbing thereof, referred to in Subdivisions 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this section.

Subdivision 4. Where a main street terminates in another main street the expense of the work done on one-half of the width of the street opposite the termination shall be assessed upon the lots in each of the two quarter blocks adjoining and cornering on the same according to the frontage of such lots on said main streets, and the expense of the work performed on the other one-half of the width of the street (manholes, cesspools, catchbasins and culverts excepted) shall be assessed upon the lot or lots fronting on the latter half of the street at such termination. The cost of manholes, cesspools (catchbasins) and culverts constructed on said latter half of the width of said street shall be assessed upon the lot or lots fronting on such side of said street for the entire length of the block, in proportion to the frontage of said lots thereon.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3439 (*New Series*), *approved September* 25, 1915.

Subdivision 5. Where any alley or subdivision street crosses a main street the expense of all work done on said crossing shall be assessed on all lots or portions of lots half way on said alley or subdivision street to the next crossing or intersection or to the end of such alley or subdivision street if it does not meet another.

Subdivision 6. The expense of work done on alley or subdivision street crossings shall be assessed upon the lots fronting upon such alley or subdivision streets on each side thereof, in all directions, half way to the next street, place or court on either side, respectively, or to the end of such alley or subdivision street, if it does not meet another.

Subdivision 7. Where a subdivision street, avenue, lane, alley, place or court terminates in another street, avenue, lane, alley, place or court, the expense of the work done on one-half the width of the street, avenue, lane, ally, place or court opposite the termination shall be assessed upon the lot or lots fronting on such subdivision street, avenue, lane, alley, place or court so terminating, according to its frontage thereon, half way on each side, respectively, to the next street, avenue, lane, alley, place or court, or to the end of such street, avenue, lane, alley, place or court, if it does not meet another, and the expense of the work performed on the other one-half of the width of said street (manholes, cesspools, catchbasins and culverts excepted) shall be assessed upon the lot or lots fronting such termination. The cost of manholes, cesspools (catchbasins) and culverts constructed on said latter half of the width of said street shall be assessed upon the lot or lots fronting on such side of said street for the entire length of the block, in proportion to the frontage of said lots thereon.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3439 (*New Series*), *approved September* 25, 1915.

Subdivision 8. Where any work mentioned in this Ordinance (manholes, cesspools, culverts, crosswalks, piling and capping excepted) is done on either or both sides of the center line of any street for one block or less, and further work opposite to the work of the same class already done is ordered to be done to complete the unimproved portion of said street the assessment to cover the total expense of said work so ordered shall be made upon the lots or portions of lots only fronting the portions of the work so ordered.

Subdivision 9. Any owner or owners of lots or lands fronting upon any street, the width and grade of which have been established by the Supervisors, may perform at his or their own expense (after obtaining permission from the Board of Public Works so to do, but before said Board has passed its resolution of intention to recommend grading inclusive of this) any grading upon said street, not beyond its full width, and not beyond its grade as then established, and thereupon may procure, at his or their own expense, a certificate from the City Engineer setting forth the number of cubic yards

of cutting and filling made by him or them in said grading, and the proportions performed by each owner, and thereafter may file said certificate in the office of the Board. Said certificate shall be recorded in a properly indexed book kept for that purpose in the office of the Board. Whenever thereafter the Supervisors order the grading of said street, or any portion thereof, on which any grading certified as aforesaid has been done, the bids and contract must express the price by the cubic yard for cutting and filling in grading, and such owner or owners, and his or their successors in interest, shall be entitled to credit on the assessment upon his or their lots and lands fronting on said street for grading thereof, to the amount of the cubic yards of cutting and filling set forth in his or their said certificate, at the prices named in the contract for said cutting and filling; or, if the grade meanwhile has been legally changed, only for so much of said certificate work as would be required for grading to the grade as changed. Such owner or owners shall not be entitled to any credit that may be in excess of the assessment for grading upon the lots and lands owned by him or them, and proportionately assessed for the whole of said grading. The Board shall include in the assessment for the whole of said grading upon the same grade the number of cubic yards of cutting and filling set forth in any and all certificates so recorded in their office, or for the whole of said grading to the changed grade so much of said certified work as would be required for grading thereto, and shall enter corresponding credits, deducting the same as payments upon the amounts assessed against the lots and lands owned respectively by said certified owners and their successors in interest; but said Board shall not include any grading quantities or credit any sums in excess of the proportionate assessments for the whole of the grading which are made upon any lots and lands fronting upon said street and belonging to any such certified owners or their successors in interest.

When any owner or owners of any lots and lands fronting on any street shall have heretofore done, or shall hereafter do any work, except grading, on such street, in front of any block, at his or their own expense, and the Supervisors shall subsequently order any work to be done of the same class in front of the same block, the work so done at the expense of such owner or owners shall be excepted from the order ordering the work to be done, as provided in Subdivision 10 of this section; but the work so done at the expense of such owner or owners shall be upon the official grade, and in condition satisfactory to the Board of Public Works at the time said order is passed.

Subdivision 10. The Board of Public Works may include in the same resolution of intention any of the different kinds of work mentioned in this Ordinance, and it may except therefrom any of said work already done upon the street to the official grade. The lots and portions of lots fronting upon said excepted work already done shall not be included in the frontage assessment for the class of work from which the exception is made; but this shall not be construed so as to affect the special provisions as to grading contained in Subdivision 9 of this section.

Subdivision 11. When the resolution of intention declares that the expense of the work and improvement is to be assessed upon a district immediately after the contractor has fulfilled his contract to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works, or to the satisfaction of the Supervisors on appeal, the Board of Public Works shall proceed to estimate upon the lands, lots, or portions of lots within said assessment district, as shown by the diagram provided for in Section 6 of this Ordinance, the benefits arising from such work and to be received by each such lot, portion of such lot, piece or subdivision of land, and shall thereupon assess upon and against said lands in said assessment district the total amount of the expense of such proposed work, together with all incidental expenses, and in so doing shall assess said total sum upon the several pieces, parcels, lots, or portions of lots, and subdivisions of land in said district benefited thereby, to-wit: Upon each

respectively in proportion to the estimated benefits to be received by each of said several lots, portions of lots, or subdivisions of land. In other respects the assessment shall be as provided in this Ordinance.

Section 18. If at any time there shall be any street work or improvement done, and none of the methods herein provided are sufficient to authorize the Board of Public Works to make an assessment to pay for the expenses thereof, then said Board shall, before it passes a resolution of its intention to recommend the ordering of said work or improvement, establish by resolution a method by means of which such assessment shall be made; and on the completion of the work or improvement to the satisfaction of said Board, or to the satisfaction of the Supervisors on appeal, said Board shall make an assessment to pay the expense thereof according to the method established by said resolution.

Section 19. To said assessment shall be attached a warrant, which shall be signed by the President of the Board of Public Works and countersigned by the Secretary thereof. Said warrant shall be substantially in the following form:

By virtue hereof the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco, by the authority vested in it, does authorize and empower (name of contractor) his (or their) agents, or assigns, to demand and receive the several assessments upon the assessment and diagram hereto attached, and this shall be his (or their) warrant for the same.

(Date) ————————. (Name of President of Board of Public Works.)

Countersigned by (Name of Secretary of Board of Public Works).

Said warrant, assessment and diagram shall be recorded in the office of the Board. When so recorded the several amounts assessed shall be a lien upon the lands, lots, or portions of lots assessed, respectively, for the period of two years from the date of said recording, unless sooner discharged; and from and after the date of said recording of any warrant, assessment and diagram, all persons interested in said assessment shall be deemed to have notice of the contents of the record thereof.

After said warrant, assessment and diagram are recorded, the same shall be delivered to the contractor, or his agent or assigns, on demand, but not until after the payment to the Board of the incidental expenses not previously paid by the contractor or his assigns. By virtue of said warrant said contractor, or his agents or assigns, shall be authorized to demand and receive the amount of the several assessments made to cover the sum due for the work specified in such contracts and assessments.

Section 20. The contractor or his assigns, or some person on his or their behalf, shall call upon the persons assessed, or their agents, if they can conveniently be found, and demand payment of the amount assessed to each. If any payment be made, the contractor, his assigns, or some person on his or their behalf, shall receipt the same upon the assessment in the presence of the person making such paymnt, and shall also give a receipt if demanded. When the persons so assessed, or their agents, cannot conveniently be found, or when the owner of the lot is stated as "unknown" upon the assessment, then said contractor or his assigns, or some person on his or their behalf, shall publicly, in an audible tone of voice, demand payment on the premises assessed.

The warrant shall be returned to the Board of Public Works within thirty days after its date with a return indorsed thereon, signed by the contractor or his assigns, or some person on his or their behalf, verified, upon oath, stating the nature, character and date of the demand, and whether any of the assessments remain unpaid in whole or in part, and the amount thereof; and if such assessment is payable in installments as provided in Part II of this Ordinance, then the fact that a bond has been given for such assessment shall be stated. Thereupon the Secretary of the Board shall

record the return so made in the margin of the record of the warrant and assessment.

The Board can at any time receive the amount due upon any assessment and warrant issued by it and give a good and sufficient discharge therefor; but no such payment so made after suit has been commenced shall operate, without the consent of the plaintiff in the action, as a complete discharge of the lien until the costs in the action shall be refunded to the plaintiff.

The Board may release any assessment upon the books of its office on the payment to it of the amount of the assessment, with interest, against any lot, or on the production to it of the receipt of the party or his assigns to whom the assessment and warrant were issued. If any contractor shall fail to return his warrant within the time and in the form provided in this section he shall thenceforth have no lien upon the property assessed; but if any warrant is lost, upon proof of such loss, a duplicate may be issued, upon which a return may be made with the same effect as if the original had been so returned. After the return of the assessment and warrant as aforesaid, all amounts remaining due thereon shall draw interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum until paid.

Section 21. The owners, whether named in the assessment or not, the contractor, or his assigns, and all other persons directly interested in any work done under this Ordinance, or in the assessment, feeling aggrieved by any act or determination of the Board of Public Works in relation thereto, or who claim that the work has not been performed according to the contract in a good and substantial manner, or having or making any objection to the correctness or legality of the assessment or other act, determination or proceeding of the said Board, shall, within thirty days after the date of the warrant, appeal to the Supervisors by briefly stating their objections in writing and filing the same with the Clerk of said Supervisors.

Notice of the time and place of the hearing, as fixed by the Supervisors, briefly referring to the work contracted to be done, or other subject of appeal, and to the acts, determinations or proceedings objected to or complained of, shall be published for two days.

Upon such appeal the Supervisors may remedy and correct any error or informality in the proceedings and revise and correct any of the acts or determinations of said Board relative to said work; may confirm, amend, set aside, alter, modify or correct the assessment in such a manner as to them shall seem just and require the work to be completed according to their directions, and may instruct and direct said Board to correct the warrant, assessment or diagram in any particular, or to make and issue a new warrant, assessment and diagram to conform to their decisions in relation thereto at their option.

All the decisions and determinations of the Supervisors, upon notice and hearing as aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive upon all persons entitled to appeal under the provisions of this section as to all errors, informalities and irregularities which the Supervisors might have avoided or have remedied during the progress of the proceedings, or which they can at that time remedy.

No assessment, warrant, diagram or affidavit of demand and non-payment after the issue of the same, and no proceedings prior to the assessment, shall be held invalid by any court for any error, informality, or other defect in the same, where the resolution of intention of the Board of Public Works to recommend to the Supervisors the ordering of the improvement has been actually published and posted and the notices of improvement posted as in this Ordinance provided.

Section 22. At any time after the period of thirty-five days from the date of the warrant, or if an appeal has been taken to the Supervisors, then at any time after five days from the decision of the Supervisors on such appeal, or after the return on the warrant, after the same may have been corrected, altered or modified as herein provided, but not less than within thirty-five days from the date of the warrant, the contractor or his assignee

may sue in his own name the owner or the mortgagee of the land, lots or portions of lots assessed on the day of the date of the recording of the warrant, assessment and diagram, or any day thereafter during the continuance of the lien of said assessment, and recover the amount of any assessment remaining unpaid, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum until paid.

In all cases of recovery under the provisions of this Ordinance the plaintiff shall recover the sum of fifteen dollars in addition to the taxable costs, as attorney's fees, but not any percentage upon said recovery. When suit has been brought, after a personal demand has been made and a refusal to pay such assessment so demanded, the plaintiff shall also be entitled to have and recover said sum of fifteen dollars as attorney's fees in addition to all taxable costs, notwithstanding that the suit may be settled or a tender be made before a recovery in said action, and he may have judgment therefor.

Said warrant, assessment and diagram, with the affidavit of demand and non-payment, shall be held prima facie evidence of the regularity and correctness of the assessment and of the prior proceedings and acts of the Board of Public Works and of the Supervisors upon which said warrant, assessment and diagram are based, and like evidence of the right of the plaintiff to recover in the action. The Court in which said suit shall be commenced shall have power to adjudge and decree a lien against the lots of land assessed, and to order such premises to be sold on execution as in other cases of the sale of real estate by the process of said Courts. In all actions brought to enforce the lien of assessments made pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance the proceedings therein shall be governed and regulated by the provisions of this Ordinance, and when not in conflict therewith, by the Codes of this State.

Section 23. Whenever in any suit the lien of an assessment or reassessment, issued for the cost of such improvement, shall be held invalid for any cause arising subsequent to the publication and posting of the resolution of intention and the posting of the notices of improvement along the line of work, or because the work or any part thereof is not sufficiently described in the resolution of intention, the contractor or his assigns, shall have the right within sixty days thereafter to apply for and receive a new assessment for the cost of the work done and sufficiently described in the resolution of intention or specifications on file, such cost to be assessed upon the property and in the same manner as provided in Sections 16 and 17 of this Ordinance, and the Board of Public Works shall within thirty days after such application make and deliver to said applicant a new assessment, warrant and diagram in accordance with the law governing the issuance of originals of such documents which reassessment shall be a lien on the property so assessed for two years from the date of the recording of said reassessment and warrant and be enforced in the same manner as an original assessment would be enforced. If an appeal be taken from the judgment in which such an assessment is held invalid, the time herein provided for making application for a new assessment shall not begin until such case be in some manner finally disposed of.

Section 24. The records kept by the Board of Public Works shall have the same force and effect as other public records, and duly certified copies therefrom may be used in evidence with the same effect as the originals. Said records shall, during all office hours, be open, free of charge, to the inspection of any persons wishing to examine them.

Section 25. Notices in writing required to be given by the Board may be served by any person over the age of twenty-one years, and the fact of such service may be verified by the oath of the person making it. Such oath may be taken before the Secretary of said Board or before any member thereof.

PART II.

Section 28. Any assessment imposed under the provisions of this Ordinance may be paid in annual installments, not exceeding ten in number, whenever the Board of Public Works shall so determine and declare in the resolution of intention or whenever the Board of Supervisors shall so determine and declare in the Ordinance ordering the work, and it shall be mandatory for the Board of Public Works to so determine and declare in every case when the amount of the assessment imposed will exceed one-half of the assessed value of the lot or parcel of land against which such assessment is imposed. Such Resolution or Ordinance shall state the number of installments in which the assessment may be paid, and the rate of interest to be charged on all deferred payments, which rate of interest shall not exceed seven per centum per annum.

Section 29. In case the owner of any lot or parcel of land against which an assessment is imposed desires to avail himself of the privilege of paying such assessment in installments, and for and in consideration of such privilege such owner or person duly authorized by power of attorney (within thirty days from the date of the demand made as required by Section 20, or within twenty days from the decision on appeal, if an appeal be taken to the Board of Supervisors as provided in Section 21) shall make and execute before an officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments of the conveyances of real property, and file in the office of the Board of Public Works a bond in triplicate, substantially in the following form:

Bond for Street Assessment.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco.

Whereas, by proceedings duly and regularly taken, the validity and regularity whereof is hereby acknowledged and admitted, an assessment has been imposed against the following described property, to-wit: (Description of property), and that the amount of such assessment so imposed amounts to the sum of ———————— (amount of assessment) dollars;

Now, therefore, the undersigned, for and in consideration of the privilege given to pay such assessment in installments, hereby acknowledges (———— ———— himself, herself or themselves) indebted, and promises to pay to (name of contractor) or order, said assessment in the sums, and at the times and place hereinafter set forth, to-wit:

Installment 1. Amounting to $————, at the time of the delivery of this bond.

Installment 2. Amounting to $————, within one year from the date hereof.

Installment 3. Amounting to $————, within two years from the date hereof (and each additional installment being set forth in the same manner and payable one year later than the preceding numbered installment), together with interest on each of said installments at the rate of ———— per centum per annum (being the rate fixed in the resolution of intention or Ordinance ordering the work of improvement).

Such interest shall be paid semi-annually, six months from the date hereof, and every six months thereafter. Said principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the Board of Public Works in the City and County of San Francisco, in gold coin of the United States. In case (the undersigned) elects to pay any or all of said installments before maturity thereof (the undersigned) agrees to pay six months' interest in advance.

In the event of default in the payment of any installment or of any interest according to the terms of this bond, then all of said installments of principal and interest thereon shall become immediately due and payable, and the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco, California, is hereby authorized to sell the property herein described to pay the amount so due, together with the expenses of such sale.

Such sale shall be made in the manner and form provided by law for the sale of real property upon execution and after the mailing to the undersigned a notice that proceedings to make such sale will be made unless payment of the amount due shall be made within five days from the mailing thereof. Such notice shall be deposited in the United States Post Office addressed to the place given in this bond or such other address as may be hereafter filed with the Board of Public Works.

It is hereby expressly provided that a lien for the full amount of the sum obligated to be paid under this bond, principal, interest and costs, is hereby created and acknowledged upon, in and to the real property described herein and the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto.

In witness whereof ——— set ——— hand and seal this ——— day of ———, 19—. (Said date being 30 days from the date of the assessment.)

(Signed)———————————

Address———————————

Section 30. Forms of such bonds shall be furnished by the Board of Public Works, and on the back thereof shall be printed appropriate receipts for the payment of the installments of principal and the interest thereon. When executed and delivered one copy thereof shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder, who shall make no charge therefor, one copy shall be delivered to the contractor named therein and one copy shall be retained in the office of said Board. The said Board is hereby authorized to make any sale authorized by any agreement and bond and shall issue for each sale an original and duplicate certificate of sale, in appropriate form, referring to this Ordinance, describing the parcels sold and containing the name of the purchaser; the originals shall be delivered to the purchaser and the duplicates shall be on file in the form of stubs in a certificate book.

Section 31. If the property sold, as provided in the above proceedings, be not redeemed within one year after the sale, the Board of Public Works shall then issue to the party named in the original certificate, or his assignee, a deed of the property described in said certificate, which said deed shall refer, in general terms, to the proceedings under which the same is issued, and shall contain a description of the property, following the description in the certificate; the grantee of such deed is immediately upon receipt thereof entitled to possession of the property described therein.

Section 32. At any time before the expiration of one year from the date of the certificate of sale, any property sold under the provisions of the preceding sections may be redeemed by any person having an interest in the property sold by the payment to the Board of Public Works of the amount for which the property was sold, with an additional penalty of fifteen per cent of the amount for which the same was sold; all redemption money shall be paid by the Board of Public Works to the holder of the proper original certificate of sale, upon delivering up the same and receipting for the amount received.

Section 33. The Board of Public Works shall keep a book of record of all bonds given as herein provided, wherein shall be entered the name of the person executing the same, a description of the land described therein, the number and amount of the installments, the time when the same are due, the date and the amount of all payments and the date and receipt of all payments to the holders of each bond.

Section 34. All moneys coming into the possession of the Board of Public Works under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deposited with the Treasurer as required by the Charter and shall be kept in a special fund to be designated by him. The holder of any bond shall be entitled to receive any and all payments that shall have been made on account thereof upon presentation of the same to the Board of Public Works. Said Board shall order the Treasurer to pay the same and all payments shall be endorsed on such bond.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3009 (*New Series*), *approved* November 25, 1914.

Section 35. In case it should appear at any time that any bond made as herein provided was not executed by the owner of the property described therein, or for any reason was invalid, or that a sale in accordance with its terms would not convey a full and clear title to such property, then the person entitled to collect and receipt for the payment of the original assessment, or his assigns, shall have the right to foreclose the lien thereof for any unpaid portion as originally imposed and such lien shall continue until such original assessment is fully paid.

Section 36. In case any lot or parcel of land against which any assessment has been levied has been subdivided or partitioned among several owners thereof, the Board of Public Works, on the application of any owner thereof, shall make a proportionate division of such assessment and may amend the original assessment by a proportionate distribution of the assessment upon the several subdivisions of the lot or parcel of land originally described. Such amended assessment shall bear date the same as the original assessment.

Section 37. Whenever in this Ordinance the word "street" occurs, it shall be held to include all streets, lanes, alleys, places, public ways and courts which have been or may be hereafter dedicated and open to public use, and whose grade and width have been legally established; and the grade of all intermediate or intersecting streets in any one block shall be deemed to conform to the grades as established at the crossings of the main streets.

The words "improvement," "improvements," "work," "improve" and "improved," as used in this Ordinance shall include all or any portion of the work mentioned in this Ordinance and also the construction, reconstruction or repairs of all or any portion of said work.

The term "main street" shall mean such street or streets as bound a block and the term "street" shall include crossing.

The word "block" shall mean the blocks known or designated as such upon the maps and books of the Assessor.

The term "quarter block," as used in this Ordinance as to irregular blocks, shall be deemed to include all lots or portions of lots, having any frontage on either intersecting street half way from such intersection to the next main street, or when no main street intervenes, all the way to a boundary line of the City and County.

The words "paved," or "repaved" shall include any pavement of stone, iron, bituminous rock, asphalt, broken rock, macadam, brick, wood or other material which the Supervisors may by Ordinance order to be used; but no patented pavement shall be ordered during the existence of the patent therefor, until the owner of such patent shall have transferred to the City and County all right to the use of the same therein, with the privilege to any person to manufacture and lay the same upon its streets under any contract that may be awarded to him, or entered into by him with the City and County upon the payment by such person to such owner of a reasonable royalty for the use of the same, the amount thereof to be designated in such transfer.

The term "expense" shall include the price at which the contract was awarded, and the term "incidental expenses" shall include all expenses incurred in printing and advertising the work contracted for, and all expenses for surveying, measuring and inspecting the work.

The term "Secretary" as used in this Ordinance means and includes the person performing the functions of the Secretary of the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco, and said Board is meant whenever the term "Board" occurs in this Ordinance.

The term "Supervisors" as used in this Ordinance means and has reference to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco,

The term "City Engineer" means and has reference to the person performing the duties and functions prescribed by the provisions of Section 11 of Chapter I of Article VI of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco.

The term "contractor" as used in this Ordinance means and includes also the owners of property liable to be assessed for an improvement, who have elected to take the work and enter into contract therefor as provided in Section 10 of this Ordinance.

All notices and resolutions required in this Ordinance to be published shall be published daily, legal holidays excepted, in the official newspaper.

All notices herein required to be served, whether by delivery, mailing or posting, may be so served by any citizen of the age of twenty-one years, and his affidavit thereof shall be prima facie evidence of such service. The affidavit by the publisher of the official newspaper, or his clerk, of the publication of any notice required in this Ordinance to be published, shall be prima facie evidence of such publication.

Section 38. This Ordinance may be designated and referred to as the "Street Improvement Ordinance."

Section 39. This Ordinance is intended to and does provide an alternative system for making the improvements herein provided for, and shall not be held to affect any other method or system provided by the Charter of the City and County or Act of the Legislature, and any proceedings heretofore commenced shall not be affected hereby but shall be continued until completion by and under the method provided by the Charter, law or Ordinance under which they were originally commenced.

Section 40. This Ordinance shall take effect ten days from date of approval.

ORDINANCE NO. 2490. (New Series.)

Approved October 29, 1913.

Providing for the Payment of Incidental Expenses, Incurred in Connection With Sidewalk Improvements Exclusively, Out of the Municipal Treasury.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The incidental expenses that may be incurred in connection with sidewalk improvements exclusively under and pursuant to the provisions of the Street Improvement Ordinance, approved September 4, 1913, shall be paid out of the Municipal Treasury, and in such case such expenses shall not be included in any assessment to be made for such improvements, as provided for in Section 7 of said Street Improvement Ordinance.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

TRANSPORTATION ORDINANCES

INCLUDING

ORDINANCES RELATING TO THE USE OF STREETS FOR ANY CLASS OF VEHICLES SUCH AS STREET CARS, STEAM CARS, AUTOMOBILES AND JITNEYS, AS FOLLOWS: TRAFFIC ORDINANCE, RATES OF FARE ORDINANCE, PERSONAL BAGGAGE ORDINANCE, JITNEY ORDINANCE AND STREET RAILWAY ORDINANCE.

Published by Order of the Board of Supervisors

SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 1, 1915

TRANSPORTATION ORDINANCES

TRAFFIC ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 1857 (New Series).

Approved March 26, 1912.

Regulating Moving Travel and Traffic Upon the Streets and Other Public Places of the City and County of San Francisco, and Providing a Punishment for Any Violation Thereof, and Repealing Orders Numbers 70 and 175 (Second Series), and Ordinances Numbers 256, 723, 803, 807, 808, 809, 814, 825, 851, 888, 898, 899, 902, 1088, 1132, 1359, 1367, 1369, 1379, 1380, 1507, 1517, and Ordinances Numbers 339, 575, 649, 1527, and 2128 (New Series).

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Terms, Streets, Curb, Vehicles, Moving Travel and Traffic Defined.

Section 1. 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 terms used in the singular number shall be held to include the plural.

Street—Every avenue, boulevard, highway, roadway, lane, alley, strip, path, square and place used by or laid out for, the use of vehicles, within the City and County of San Francisco.

Curb—The lateral boundaries of that portion of the street designed or intended for the use of vehicles, whether marked by curbing constructed of stone, cement, concrete, or other material, or not so marked.

Vehicle—Every wagon, hack, coach, carriage, omnibus, push-cart, bicycle, tricycle, motor-bicycle, automobile, or other conveyance, except baby carriages and children's play wagons, 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 transportation of passengers, baggage, merchandise, or freight, upon any street; and every draft or riding animal, whether ridden, driven or led, excepting that an animal or animals, attached to any vehicle, shall with such vehicle, constitute such vehicle; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any way the operation of railroads or street railways, upon any street, which said railroads or street railways are expressly exempted from the provisions of this Ordinance, except as herein specifically provided.

Moving Travel and Traffic—For the purposes of this Ordinance the term "Moving Travel and Traffic" is intended to include vehicles in actual motion and also those which may be at rest upon the streets and those which are at rest and intended or expected to soon again be put in motion.

Business District—For the purposes of this Ordinance the term "Business District" shall mean the territory contiguous to any public street in this City and County mainly built up with structures devoted to business.

Closely Built Up District—The term "Closely Built Up District" shall mean the territory contiguous to a public street in this City and County which

is on the line of any public street not mainly devoted to business where for not less than a quarter of a mile the dwelling houses and business structures average less than one hundred feet apart.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Careful Riding and Driving.

Section 2. Every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle upon any of the streets, shall ride, drive or propel such vehicle upon such streets in a careful manner and with due regard to the safety and convenience of pedestrians and all other vehicles upon such streets.

Vehicles Turn to the Right.

Section 3. Every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle, upon meeting any other vehicle at any place upon any street, shall turn to the right, and, on all occasions, when it is practicable so to do, shall travel on the right side of such street, and near the right hand curb thereof, excepting when the right hand side of the street is obstructed by teams, building or other material, or when the street is closed for repairs; in such cases the travel shall be as far away from the left hand curb as possible so as to allow other vehicles to freely pass.

Turn to Right on Streets Having but Two Wheel Tracks.

Section 4. Every person riding, driving, propelling, or in charge of any vehicle upon any street having but two wheel tracks, or well-beaten paths for vehicles, is hereby required, when practicable, to turn to the right and to surrender the left track upon meeting any vehicle going in the opposite direction.

Vehicles Pass to the Left on Overtaking Another Vehicle.

Section 5. Every person riding, driving, propelling, or in charge of any vehicle upon any street, shall, in overtaking any other vehicle, pass to the left of such vehicle, and the person in charge of such vehicle being so overtaken and passed shall give way to the extreme right to allow such vehicle to pass with safety.

Keeping Vehicles Close to the Curb.

Section 6. Every person riding, driving, propelling, or in charge of any vehicle moving slowly upon any street, shall keep such vehicle as close as possible to the curb on the right, allowing more swiftly moving vehicles free passage on the left.

Turning, Stopping or Changing Course of Vehicles.

Section 7. Every person riding, driving, propelling, or in charge of any vehicle upon any street, shall, before turning, stopping, or changing the course of such vehicle, first see that there is sufficient space so that such movement can be made in safety and shall then give a plainly visible or audible signal to the police officer in charge of the crossing or to the persons in charge of vehicles behind the vehicle so turning, stopping, changing its course, or turning from a standstill; of his intention to make such movement, except when followed by rapidly propelled vehicles, in which event no turn shall be made until such vehicle shall have passed on the left. Such signal shall be given by raising the hand or whip and indicating with it the direction in which the turn is to be made.

Turning Corners.

Section 8. Every person riding, driving, propelling, or in charge of any vehicle in or upon any street, shall in turning to the right into another street, turn the corner as near the right hand curb as possible.

Every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle turning to the right from one street into another, shall have the right of way over vehicles traveling in the direction in which such vehicle is turning; and every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle traveling in the direction in which such vehicle is turning shall allow such right of way to such vehicle so turning.

Turning From One Street Into Another Around Center Intersection.

Section 9. Every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle, in or upon any street, shall, in turning to the left into another street, pass to the right of and beyond the center of the street intersection before turning.

Every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle turning to the left from one street into another street shall allow the right of way to vehicles traveling in the direction in which such vehicle is turning; and every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle traveling in the direction in which such vehicle is turning shall have the right of way over such vehicle so turning.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Turning and Heading in Direction of Traffic.

Section 10. Every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle crossing from one side of any heavily traveled streets as hereinafter defined to the other side thereof, shall make such crossing by turning to the left so as to head in the direction in which the traffic is moving on the side of the street toward which such crossing is made.

Stopping With Left Side of Vehicle to Curb.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle to stop the same or cause the same to be stopped with the left side of such vehicle toward or along, or next to the curb except in the residential districts.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Stopping Vehicles Close to Curb, Except In Cases of Emergency.

Section 12. No person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle, shall stop such vehicle upon any street except as close to the curb as practicable; provided, however, that this section shall not apply in case of emergency or when such stop is made for the purpose of allowing another vehicle or pedestrian to cross its path.

Backed to Curb Only When Loading and Unloading.

Section 13. No person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle upon any street, shall allow such vehicle to remain backed up to the curb except when such vehicle is being actually loaded or unloaded, except as hereinafter provided.

It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any vehicle standing along or near the curb in any street within the business district, to fail, refuse, or neglect to move such vehicle away from such curb when requested so to do by any police officer.

Keeping Animals Turned in the Direction of Traffic.

Section 14. Every person in charge of any draft animal attached to a vehicle backed up to the curb upon any street, shall turn and keep such animal turned at right angles to such vehicle and in the direction which the traffic upon that side of the street is moving.

Right of Way of Vehicles on Streets Running Easterly and Westerly.

Section 15. The operators of vehicles approaching any intersection of the streets in this City and County shall yield the right of way to vehicles approaching such intersection from the right of such first named vehicles.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Right of Way for Fire Department Apparatus, Ambulances, Police Department.

Section 16. The officers and firemen of the Fire Department, Fire Marshal, Underwriters Fire Patrol, Commercial Fire Dispatch, and their apparatus of all kinds, when going to, or on duty at, or returning from a fire, and all ambulances, whether of a 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 policemen and vehicles of the Police Department and auxiliary fire apparatus belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of furnishing gas or electricity to the City and County of San Francisco or its inhabitants, when such apparatus is responding to a call to a fire, and to any vehicle belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transporting persons to the premises of the persons transported, when such vehicle is responding to a call to a fire or to a burglar alarm shall have the right of way over all vehicles or persons on any street and through any procession, except over vehicles carrying the United States mail; and when the Fire Department, Underwriters Fire Patrol or Police Department is responding to an alarm all vehicles shall come to a standstill along the right curb in direction being traveled by such vehicles until the vehicles of the Fire Department and Underwriters Fire Patrol, shall have passed, and no vehicle shall stop on any cross street excepting close to the curb and far enough away from the intersecting street to allow the above mentioned vehicles to safely turn.

It shall be unlawful for any person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle or street car in or upon any street or for any person standing or walking in any such street, to fail, refuse or neglect to allow the right of way to any officer or fireman or apparatus of the Fire Department when the same is going to or on duty at or returning from a fire, or to any ambulance, whether of public or private character, or to any other vehicle when such vehicle is employed in carrying a sick or injured person to a hospital or other place for relief or treatment, or to any officer or policeman or vehicle of the Police Department or to any auxiliary fire apparatus belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of furnishing gas or electricity to the City and County of San Francisco or its inhabitants, when such apparatus is responding to a call to a fire, and to any vehicle belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transporting persons to the premises of the persons transported, when such vehicle is responding to a call to a fire or to a burglar alarm.

Drivers Must Stop Near Curb on Approach of Fire Apparatus, etc.

Section 17. Upon the approach of any apparatus of the Fire Department, Fire Marshal, Underwriters Fire Patrol, Commercial Fire Dispatch or any police patrol wagon or any ambulance or any auxiliary fire apparatus belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of furnishing gas or electricity to the City and County of San Francisco or its inhabitants, when such apparatus is responding to a call to a fire, and to any vehicle belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transporting persons to the premises of the persons transported, when such vehicle is responding to a call to a fire or to a burglar alarm, every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle in or upon any street shall immediately stop such vehicle as near as possible to the right hand curb of such street, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to

cause or permit such vehicle to be moved until such apparatus, police patrol wagon or ambulance shall have passed such vehicle.

Keeping Vehicles Away From Street Cars.

Section 18. Every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle upon any street, shall keep such vehicle at least six feet on the right hand side from the running board or lowest step of any street car which is stopping for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers; and if, by reason of the presence of vehicles at the place where such car is stopping, or by reason of the narrowness of the street, or for any other reason, it is not possible to preserve such distance of six feet from such running board or lowest step, as herein prescribed, then such person shall stop such vehicle until such car shall have taken on, or discharged its passengers and again started.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Hitching Team or Standing Autos, etc., on Streets 20 Feet From Crossing.

Section 19. It shall be unlawful for any person to hitch, or to cause or permit to be hitched, any horse, mule or other animal, or to leave standing or to cause or permit to be left standing, any bicycle, motorcycle, automobile, buggy, carriage, wagon or other vehicle, upon any street along which street cars or interurban railway cars are run or operated, within twenty feet of either side line of any street that crosses, intersects or terminates in such street, or within twenty feet of either such side line extended across such streets at right angles. Provided, however, that none of the conveyances or other vehicles mentioned herein shall be left standing or permitted or caused to be left standing within fifty feet of either side line of any street that intersects the southerly line of Market street, between Third street and Embarcadero, and the northerly line of Market street between Kearny street and Embarcadero.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Stopping Vehicles Near Fire Hydrants.

Section 20. It shall be unlawful for any person to hitch, or to leave standing, or to cause or permit to be hitched or left standing, any animal, or to leave standing or to cause or permit to be left standing any vehicle, or to stop or to cause to be stopped, any animal or vehicle, in or upon any public street within twenty (20) feet of any fire hydrant unless such animal is in charge of some person capable of driving the same, or unless such vehicle is in charge of some person capable of driving or operating the same.

Stopping Vehicles on Market, Kearny, O'Farrell, Geary, Post, Grant Avenue, Stockton and Powell Streets for More Than Forty Minutes.

Section 21. Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m. and 1:30 to 6 o'clock p. m. of any day except Sunday and legal holidays it shall be unlawful for the driver, operator or owner of any motor or horse drawn vehicle to permit such vehicle to stand for more than forty minutes on any of the following streets or portions of the following named streets, to-wit:

Market street from Montgomery to Sixth and Taylor streets.
Kearny street from Market to Sutter street.
O'Farrell street from Grant avenue to Powell street.
Geary street from Kearny to Mason street.
Post street from Montgomery to Powell street.
Sutter street from Kearny to Stockton street.
Grant avenue from Market to Sutter street.
Stockton street from Market to Sutter street.
Powell street from Market to Post street.
Ellis street from Stockton to Powell street.
Eddy street from Powell to Mason street.

Savings Union place from northerly termination thereof to O'Farrell street.

Vehicles for hire to be limited to the north side of Geary street, between Stockton street and Powell street, and the west side of Stockton street, between Geary street and Post street.

Provided, that vehicles for hire shall not use the south side of Post street, between Stockton street and Powell street, and the east side of Powell street between Geary street and Post street, but the same shall be for the use of the public on all days except Sundays and holidays.

Provided, that stoppages caused by fires, blockades, breakdowns or other emergencies, or an ambulance, shall not be considered within the provisions of this Ordinance.

Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the standing of any freight or baggage vehicle, or for any passenger vehicle, for which a permit has been granted, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1898 (New Series), for such vehicle to stand upon any of the streets, or portions of such streets, as herein defined, during the time such vehicle is in charge of a person competent to drive the same; and

Provided, that the Board of Public Works shall erect and maintain suitable signs at proper points warning the owners and drivers of all vehicles of the provisions of this section.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 *(New Series), approved November* 5, 1915.

Section 21a. It shall be unlawful for the driver, operator or owner of any motor or horse drawn vehicle to permit such vehicle to stand on the south side of Manila street from Kearny street to Grant avenue or on the north side of Manila street from Grant avenue to Stockton street.—*New section added by Ordinance No.* 3495 *(New Series), approved November* 5, 1915.

Selling Animals on Streets.

Section 22. No person shall expose for sale, or cause to be exposed for sale or sold, upon any of the streets of this City and County, any horse, mule, cow, bull, steer or any animal of any description whatsoever; and all sales of stock as aforesaid must be conducted in yards, enclosures or buildings, securely constructed so as to prevent such animals as aforesaid from breaking loose and entering any of the streets of this City and County; and all animals intended for sale in such yards, enclosures or buildings shall be conveyed thereto before the hour of 8 o'clock a. m., and not removed therefrom before the hour of 5 o'clock p. m., except in the cases of broken horses or mules, which shall be led by halter or bridle.

Washing Animals or Vehicles on Streets.

Section 23. It shall be unlawful for any person to wash or cause to be washed, any animal or vehicle, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m., on any public highway within that portion of the City and County lying east of Divisadero and Castro streets and north of Twenty-sixth street.

Driving On Outside Rail of Car Tracks.

Section 24. It shall be unlawful for any person to so drive any wagon, cart or other vehicle on any street, or any portion of any street, paved with bituminous rock, on which the rails of a street railroad are laid, that the wheel or wheels on one side of such wagon, cart or vehicle shall be run or operated on and along the outer rail of said street railroad, and the wheel or wheels on the other side thereof shall be run or operated on and along the bituminous pavement between the said outer rail and the sidewalk curb.

Repairing Vehicles on Streets.

Section 25. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to construct or cause to be constructed or repair or cause to be repaired, any vehicle or any part of any vehicle, upon any public street, except temporary repairs in case of accidents.

Allowing Unharnessed Vehicles to Stand on Streets Within Certain Hours.

Section 26. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having control of any vehicle, except hand carts, to permit the same, while unharnessed, to stand or remain upon any sidewalk, public ground or public street after the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., except between the hours of 5 o'clock p. m. and 8 o'clock p. m.

No Person, Except Owner, Person in Charge, or Police Officer to Unhitch Animals.

Section 27. No person within the City and County of San Francisco shall unhitch, unfasten, or release from any hitching post, or from any other mode of fastening, any horse, mare, gelding or mule, whether the same be under saddle, attached to a vehicle or without either saddle or harness, unless by and with the consent of the owner thereof, or of the person under whose immediate charge and control such horse, mare, gelding or mule may legally be at the time of said unhitching, unfastening or releasing. Nor shall any person within said City and County take possession of, ride, drive, lead away, or use in any manner whatsoever, any horse, mare, gelding or mule found hitched to any hitching post or otherwise secured, upon any of the public streets, or upon any private property, or found unhitched, unfastened and loose upon the public streets of said City and County, unless with the consent of the owner thereof, or the person under whose immediate legal care and control the said horse, mare, gelding or mule may at the time be.

Provided, that any police officer may, in the discharge of his duty, remove to the Public Pound, or any other place of safety, any horse, mare, gelding or mule improperly fastened or found trespassing or astray upon any of the streets of this City. Also, provided, that any person may take charge of any horse, mare, gelding or mule, either under saddle or in harness, or attached to a vehicle, or without either saddle or harness, found trespassing and loose upon any public street; but in such case, said person shall either lead, drive or ride such horse, mare, gelding or mule, at a pace not faster than a walk, and shall deliver the same to the first police officer he may see; and, failing to meet such officer, then at the nearest police station to the place at which he may have found and taken possession of said horse, mare, gelding or mule, or at the Public Pound, if such horse, mare, gelding or mule shall have been found and taken possession of nearer to said Public Pound than to a police station.

Driving Cattle Through Streets.

Section 28. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive, or cause to be driven, any cattle, through any public street within the district bounded on the west by the westerly line of Fillmore street; on the south and southeast by the northerly line of Ridley, Fourteenth and Channel (Division) streets; on the east by the waters of the bay, from the easterly termination of Channel (Division) street, to the northerly termination of Fillmore street, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock midnight from the first day of April to the first day of October, and between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and midnight from the first day of October to the first day of April; provided, that it shall be lawful at any hour to drive cattle from the landing at the foot of Second street, along King street to Third street; thence along Third street to Berry street; thence along Berry street to Sixth street; thence along Sixth street to Townsend street; thence along Townsend street to Seventh street; thence along Seventh street to Brannan

street; thence along Brannan street to Ninth street; and further provided, that it shall be lawful, between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m. to drive milch cows, not exceeding ten (10) in number, from the boat landing along the Embarcadero to Commercial street; thence along Commercial street to Drumm street; thence along Drumm street to Main street; thence along Main street to Folsom street; thence along Folsom street to Second street, and thence along Second street to King street.

Driving Swine or Sheep Through Streets.

Section 29. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or cause to be driven, any swine or sheep except within the district herein designated, to-wit:

First—From the City front to Black Point, along the sea wall to Bay street, and thence along Bay street to Black Point.

Second—From the City front to Butchertown. Along the Embarcadero to Folsom street; thence along Folsom street to Spear street; thence along Spear street to Bryant street; thence along Bryant street to First street; thence along First street to Brannan street; thence along Brannan street to Second street; thence along Second street to Berry street; thence along Berry street to Fourth street, and thence along Fourth street and across the Fourth-street bridge.

Third—From the foot of Second street to Butchertown. Along Second street to Berry street; thence along Berry street to Fourth street; thence along Fourth street and across the Fourth-street bridge.

Fourth—From the foot of Second street to Black Point. Along Second street to Bryant street; thence along Bryant street to First street; thence along First street to Folsom street; thence along Fourth street to the Embarcadero; thence along the Embarcadero and sea wall to Bay street, and thence along Bay street to Black Point.

Driving Freight Wagons on Heavily Traveled Streets With More Than Four Horses and Restricting Width and Length of Same.

Section 30. Between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. of any day, it shall be unlawful for any person to drive or propel, or to cause or permit to be driven or propelled upon any heavily traveled street, as hereinafter defined, freight vehicles hitched tandem, or any freight vehicle drawn by more than eight (8) animals, or any wagon loaded with hay or straw, or any freight vehicle, the bed, body or carrying part of which shall exceed twenty (20) feet in length or eight and one-half (8½) feet in width, or any freight vehicle carrying a load, which load, together with the bed, body or carrying part of such vehicle, shall at any point occupy a space greater than twenty (20) feet in length or eight and one-half (8½) feet in width, or any vehicle filled with earth, sand, gravel, wreckage, or such material as shall result from the repairing or demolition of any building, unless such vehicle be engaged in carrying earth, sand or gravel from some excavation made within the congested district, or wreckage or material from any building being repaired or demolished within the boundaries of the heavily traveled streets, as hereinafter defined, and then such vehicle shall proceed out of such congested district by the most direct route; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any vehicle engaged in carrying materials for use in the construction or repair of any building within the limits of such congested district.

Leading Animals Through the Streets.

Section 30½. No person within the City and County of San Francisco shall lead through the streets more than one (1) horse or team of horses or one (1) mule or team of mules, hitched to a vehicle drawn by a horse or team of horses or mule or team of mules, behind another vehicle which is drawn by a horse or team of horses or a mule or team of mules.—*Added by Ordinance No. 2264 (New Series), approved April 30, 1913.*

Carrying Baskets on Poles.

Section 31. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry over or along any sidewalk of any public street any bag or bags, basket or baskets, suspended from or attached to any pole or poles supported upon his shoulder or shoulders.

Carrying Loads Over 15,000 Pounds.

Section 32. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning or having control or charge of any truck, dray or other vehicle, to carry or cause or permit to be carried thereon along or over any public street, any load exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds in weight; provided, the hauling or moving of a single article weighing more than fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds shall not be prohibited.

Width of Tires.

Section 33. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning or having control or charge of any truck, dray or other vehicle, to carry or cause or permit to be carried thereon along or over any public street, any load exceeding four thousand (4000) pounds in weight, but not exceeding seven thousand (7000) pounds, unless the tires of the wheels of such truck, dray or other vehicle are at least three (3) inches in width; nor any load exceeding seven thousand (7000) pounds in weight, but not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) pounds, unless the tires of the wheels are at least four (4) inches in width.

Garbage Wagons on Market Street.

Section 34. Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. it shall be unlawful for any person to drive or propel or cause or permit to be driven or propelled any vehicle used for the transportation of garbage, ashes or refuse, along or upon Market street between Second street and Ninth street, except for the purpose of collecting or receiving garbage, ashes or refuse. Said vehicles, however, shall not be prevented from going directly from one place on Market street, between Second and Ninth streets, at said times, to another place on Market street, between Second and Ninth streets, nor more than two blocks distant.

Backing of Vehicles.

Section 35. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, drive or propel, or to cause to be ridden, driven or propelled, in, upon or along any street any vehicle in a backward direction, if, by so doing, the free and uninterrupted passage of another vehicle or of any street car or interurban car is impeded. —*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Tires on Traction Engines.

Section 36. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to ride, drive or propel, or to cause or permit to be ridden, driven or propelled, along or upon any paved street any vehicle or traction engine, any tire of which is worn or is not smooth or that has a sharp or uneven surface, or any vehicle or traction engine to any tire or wheel of which is attached cleats or spikes or uneven surfaces or any device or devices that will cause damage to the pavement in such street.

Rate of Speed on Heavily Traveled Streets Which Are Defined.

Section 37. Every person operating or driving a motor or other vehicle on the public streets of this City and County shall operate or drive the same in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed not greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic and use of the highway,

and no person shall operate or drive a motor or other vehicle on a public highway at such rate of speed as to endanger the life or limb of any person or the safety of any property; provided, that it shall be unlawful to drive at a rate of speed in excess of thirty miles an hour; and provided, further, that in any event no person shall operate or drive a motor or other vehicle on any public highway where the territory contiguous thereto is built up, at a greater rate of speed than twenty miles an hour; or in the business district at a greater rate than fifteen miles an hour, or at a greater rate of speed than ten miles an hour where the operator's or chauffeur's view of the road traffic is obstructed either upon approaching an intersecting way, or in traversing a crossing or intersection of ways, or in approaching or traversing a crossing or intersection of ways, or in approaching or traversing a bridge, dam, trestle, causeway or viaduct, or in going around corners or a curve in a street or highway.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Rate of Speed in Tunnels.

Section 38. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, drive or propel, or to cause or permit to be ridden, driven or propelled, any vehicle in or through any tunnel at a greater rate of speed than ten (10) miles per hour. —*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Excepting Fire or Police Apparatus, etc., From Speed Provisions.

Section 39. The provisions of Sections 37 and 38 of this Ordinance shall not apply to the driver or occupant of any vehicle belonging to the Police Department or to the Fire Department, Fire Marshal, and Underwriters Fire Patrol when on duty, or to the driver or occupant of any auxiliary fire apparatus belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of furnishing gas or electricity to the City and County of San Francisco or to its inhabitants, when such apparatus is responding to a call to a fire, and shall not apply to the driver or occupant of any vehicle belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transporting persons to the premises of the persons transported, when such vehicle is responding to a call to a fire or to a burglar alarm; provided, however, that when any such apparatus is responding to such call there shall be displayed on both front and rear of such apparatus, in such manner as to be plainly visible, the words, "Auxiliary Fire Apparatus," with the name of the company by which the same is owned or operated. The letters composing such words shall be black on white background, each not less than three (3) inches in height, and each stroke shall be not less than one-half (½) inch in width.

Throwing Nails, Tacks, etc., Likely to Injure Tires.

Section 40. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, deposit or place in or upon any public street any nails, tacks, crockery, scrap iron, tin, wire, bottles, glass, thorns or thorny clippings, or thorny branches of trees or bushes, or any other article or thing likely to puncture or injure the tire of any vehicle.

Gongs, Bells or Horn on Autos, Bicycles, etc.

Section 41. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or propel any bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, motor-bicycle, automobile or any other riding machine or horseless vehicle, upon the streets without having attached to such bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, motor-bicycle or automobile a gong, bell or horn in good working order and of proper size and character sufficient to give warning of the approach of such vehicle to pedestrians, and to riders and drivers of other vehicles and to persons entering or leaving the street cars. Said gong, bell or horn shall be of such size only as may be necessary to give such warning and shall not be sounded except when necessary to give such warning.

Loud Noises and "Sirens."

Section 42. It shall be unlawful for any person operating vehicles described within Section 41 of this Ordinance to use thereon, while traveling through the streets, any instrument for the purpose of giving a warning which shall produce a sound of an unusually loud, annoying or distressing character, or such that will tend to frighten pedestrians or animals, it being the intention of this section to prohibit the use of so-called "sirens" or similar instruments for the purpose of producing unusually loud or distressing or annoying sounds.

Standing of Autos, etc., on Streets of More Than 5 Per Cent Grade Under Certain Conditions.

Section 43. It shall be unlawful for any person operating vehicles described in Section 41 of this Ordinance to leave such vehicles standing on grades exceeding five (5) per cent with only the brakes set, except when the front or rear wheels of such vehicles shall have been thrown in towards the curb in such a manner as to prevent such vehicle from running down the grade if the brakes should be released; provided, however, that in all districts outside the fire limits, on streets where the grade exceeds five (5) per cent, it shall be lawful for any person operating vehicles described in Section 41 of this Ordinance to leave same standing against curb, and at right angles to same, with front or rear wheels against curb, providing the length of the vehicle does not obstruct or interfere with street car traffic on such street.

"Scorching" or "Coasting."

Section 44. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride or drive any bicycle, tricycle, bicycle-tandem or other vehicle or machine of similar character upon or along any public street unless the feet of the person riding or driving the same shall be kept upon the pedals thereof at all times while such vehicle is in motion; the practice of "scorching" or "coasting" is hereby prohibited.

Breaking of Animals on Streets.

Section 45. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive upon the streets any unduly dangerous or partially "broken" animal or to use the said streets for the purpose of "breaking" animals, it being the intention of this section to define the words "broken" and "breaking" to the act of accustoming animals to saddle and harness for the purpose of subjection.

Intoxicated Persons Driving.

Section 46. It shall be unlawful for any person, while in an intoxicated condition to ride or drive any animal, or to ride, drive or propel any vehicle, or to have charge or control of any animal or vehicle, in any public street.

Driving Across Newly Made Pavements.

Section 47. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride or drive, or to cause to be ridden or driven, any animal, or to ride, drive or propel, or cause to be ridden, driven or propelled, any vehicle over or across any newly made pavement in any public street, across or around which pavement there is a barrier, or at, over or near which there is a person or sign warning persons not to drive over or across such pavement, or a sign stating that the street is closed.

Leaving Animals on Streets Without Bit and Bridle.

Section 48. It shall be unlawful for any person to leave, or to cause to be left, any horse, mule, pony or donkey in or upon any public street, unless there shall be in the mouth of such animal a bit attached to a bridle halter, which bridle halter shall be securely fastened on the head of such animal.

Leaving Unsecured Animals on Streets.

Section 49. It shall be unlawful for any person having charge, custody or control of any horse, mule, pony or donkey, to leave such animal or to cause or permit the same to be left, unattended and unsecured in any public street. A horse, mule, pony or donkey left unattended in any street shall be deemed to be unsecured within the meaning of this Ordinance, unless it shall be securely tied or hitched by a chain, strap or rope fastened to its neck, bridle or halter and to a post or other permanent fastening, or by a chain, strap or rope fastened to its bridle or halter and to a weight of not less than twenty (20) pounds resting upon the ground, or in the case of one or two horses or mules harnessed to a wagon having a brake, by tightly setting the brake on such wagon, backing the horse, mule or team so that the traces shall be loose, pulling the lines taut and securely fastening them to the wagon in such manner that the wagon can be drawn only by means of the lines or chain fastened to the body of vehicle and passing through wheel; or stake in hind wheel of truck.

Hitching to Trees.

Section 50. It shall be unlawful for any person to hitch or tie, or to cause or permit to be hitched or tied, any horse, mule, pony or donkey or other animal to any shade or ornamental tree in any street, park or public place, or to hitch or tie, or to cause or permit to be hitched or tied, any such animal, or to allow the same to stand so near to any shade or ornamental tree as to permit or enable such animal to injure or destroy the same.

Hitching to Lamp Posts.

Section 51. It shall be unlawful for any person to hitch, or tie, or to cause or permit to be hitched or tied, any horse, mule, pony, donkey or other animal to any post used for the support of any lamp used in lighting any public street, park or place.

Feeding Animals, Unhitched, on Streets.

Section 52. It shall be unlawful for any person to feed, or to cause to be fed, any horse, mule, pony, donkey or other animal, upon any street, unless such horse, mule, pony, donkey or other animal shall be securely tied or hitched by a chain, strap or rope fastened to its neck, bridle or halter and to a post or other permanent fastening or by chain fastened to body of vehicle and passing through wheels; or stake in hind wheel of truck.

Feeding, Except With Nose-Bags.

Section 53. It shall be unlawful for any person to feed, or to cause to be fed, any horse, mule, pony, donkey or other animal upon any public street except by means of a nose-bag fastened upon the head of such animal.

Driving Along or Across Car Tracks So as to Obstruct Cars.

Section 54. It shall be unlawful for any person wilfully to stop, drive or propel, or cause to be stopped, driven or propelled, any vehicle along or across any street railway or interurban railway track in such manner as unnecessarily to hinder, delay, or obstruct the movement of any car traveling upon such track; provided, however, that vehicles mentioned in Section 16 hereof shall have the right of way when in service responding to a call.

Emission of Smoke, Steam, etc., From Self-Propelled Vehicles.

Section 55. It shall be unlawful for any person operating a self-propelled vehicle upon the streets, to permit the motors of the same to operate in such a manner as to visibly emit an unduly great amount of steam, smoke, products of combustion from exhaust pipes or other pipes or openings.

"Mufflers" on Automobiles.

Section 56. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, drive or propel, or to cause or permit to be ridden, driven or propelled, any motor vehicle, in, upon or along any public street or other public place, or to operate or cause or permit to be operated, the motor in any such vehicle, in any public street or other public place, if such motor, vehicle, or the motor in such vehicle is not provided with a good and sufficient muffler properly attached thereto, or if the exhaust from the motor in such vehicle is ejected otherwise than through such muffler, or if such exhaust is ejected toward the surface of the street or ground.

For the purposes of this section the term "motor vehicles" shall include automobiles, motorcycles and all other vehicles operated by power other than animal power.

Loud Noises From "Mufflers."

Section 57. It shall be unlawful for any person operating a self-propelled vehicle upon the streets, to permit the pipes, "mufflers" or other devices, to emit the sounds of exhaust in a loud and annoying manner; it being the intention of this section to compel the operation of such self-propelled vehicles in as noiseless a manner as possible.

Machinery in Motion on Automobiles at a Standstill.

Section 58. It shall be unlawful for any person to leave unattended upon any public street, alley or other public place any automobile or other motor vehicle while any part of its machinery is running or is in motion.

Section 59. *Repealed by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Driving Along or Across Car Tracks to Delay Cars.

Section 60. It shall be unlawful for any person wilfully to stop, drive or propel any vehicle along or across any street railway or over railway tracks in such a manner as to necessarily hinder, delay or obstruct the movement of any car traveling upon such track; provided, however, that vehicles carrying the United States mail, auxiliary fire apparatus belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of furnishing gas or electricity to the City and County of San Francisco or to its inhabitants, when such apparatus is responding to a call to a fire, and to any vehicle belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transporting persons to the premises of the persons transported, when such vehicle is responding to a call to a fire or to a burglar alarm, and that vehicles of the Fire and Police Departments, Fire Marshal, Underwriters Fire Patrol and hospital ambulances shall have the right of way when in service or responding to calls.

Catching on Moving Vehicles.

Section 61. It shall be unlawful for any person to, in any manner, catch on, hold, or otherwise attach himself, or any vehicle or object to any moving vehicle unless given permission so to do by the operator of said moving vehicle.

Vehicles Traveling in the Wake of Other Vehicles.

Section 62. It shall be unlawful for any person riding on the streets upon a bicycle or any similar vehicle, or any other vehicle, to travel so closely in the wake of any vehicle in such a manner as to imperil life or limb, or to travel so closely in the wake of any said moving vehicle as not to give the following vehicle ample room in which to stop or turn out in case the preceding vehicle comes to a sudden stop.

Lights on Automobiles.

Section 63. Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle, while on the public highway, whether in operation or otherwise, during the period from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise, and at all times when fog or other atmospheric conditions render the operation of vehicles dangerous to the traffic on and use of the highway, shall carry at the front at least two lighted lamps showing white lights visible under normal atmospheric conditions at least five hundred feet in the direction toward which said motor vehicle is faced, and shall also carry at the rear a lighted lamp exhibiting one red light plainly visible for a distance of five hundred feet toward the rear and so constructed and placed that the number plate carried on the rear of such motor vehicle shall be illuminated by a white light in such manner that the number thereon can be plainly distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at a distance of not less than fifty feet toward the rear. At the times and under the conditions in this section hereinbefore specified, all other vehicles, except motorcycles and bicycles and such vehicles as may be propelled by a pedestrian, shall carry at the left side thereof a lighted lamp visible front and rear, and from the left, for a distance of not less than two hundred feet.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Lights on Bicycles, etc.

Section 64. At the times and under the conditions hereinbefore specified in Section 63, every motorcycle or bicycle while on the public highway, whether in operation or otherwise, shall carry one lighted lamp, showing a white light visible under normal atmospheric conditions at least two hundred feet in the direction toward which such motorcycle or bicycle is faced, and shall also carry at the rear of such motorcycle or bicycle, one red light, or one red reflex mirror plainly visible from the rear.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Vehicles, Except Motor-Driven, to Carry White Light In Front and Rear.

Section 65. Anything hereinbefore to the contrary notwithstanding, it is hereby provided that the front light or lights of every motor vehicle shall be permanently dimmed so as to prevent any glare therefrom which might interfere with the convenience or safety of the use of the highway, or shall be so directed that the center rays thereof shall strike the ground at a distance not to exceed seventy-five feet from the front of such vehicle; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to render inoperative the provisions of Sections 63 and 64 relative to the plain visibility of such light or lights in the direction in which such vehicle may be faced.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Section 66. *Repealed by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Examinations and Permits From Police Commissioners for Drivers of Autos.

Section 67. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate upon the streets any automobile or other form of motor vehicle for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire or otherwise unless such person shall have procured a permit in writing for such privilege from the Board of Police Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco after having satisfied such Board by a practical test, conducted by a member or members of the Police Department that the applicant for such permit is capable and has the necessary efficiency and ability to operate such a vehicle and is a person of good moral character; and the said Board of Police Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby empowered in its discretion to grant such permit, provided, however, that no permission shall be granted to any person under eighteen (18) years of age and that all persons

to whom permits may or have been granted must always carry such permit and present same for inspection to any regularly authorized officer or official of the City and County of San Francisco when required so to do and that this section shall apply only to drivers or operators of automobiles or other forms of motor vehicles, provided, further, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to persons operating their own cars for private business or pleasure and who are not in the public hackney or rent service; provided, further, that any permit may be revoked by the Chief of Police upon second or subsequent conviction of the holder thereof for any violation of the Law, Ordinance or Regulation relating to the operation of motor vehicles; subject, however, to an appeal to the Board of Police Commissioner from the order of revocation. All permits granted under this section shall in all cases continue in force for one (1) year from the date of the issuance thereof, unless sooner revoked, as herein set forth, and at the expiration of such period of one (1) year such permits shall be void and of no effect.

Registration of Automobiles.

Section 67½. The Chief of Police shall direct all patrolmen, whether on especial assignment or on regular beats, to note and record on a blank provided for such purpose all motor vehicles driven in a reckless manner or in violation of law, ascertaining and noting the number of the machine, exact hour and date of violation and nature thereof, and description of driver, as near as may be, such record to be turned in to the Chief of the department at the end of each watch. The Chief shall keep a carefully tabulated record of violations, and when it appears that any motor vehicle is habitually driven in violation of laws of the City and State relating to the operation and driving of motor vehicles, the owner or driver, or both, shall be notified to appear before the Chief of Police for inquiry and warning; nothing herein contained, however, to be construed as a waiver of the right to arrest without such notice and warning.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2700 (*New Series*), *approved March* 31, 1914.

Driving Automobiles, Bicycles, etc., on Sidewalks.

Section 68. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride or drive, or to cause to be ridden or driven, any horse or other animal, or to ride, drive or propel, or cause to be ridden, driven or propelled, any wagon, bicycle, motorcycle, automobile or other vehicle, except hand carriages for children, upon or along any public sidewalk, or to leave any such animal or vehicle upon any public sidewalk or to permit any such animal or vehicle to stand thereon, or to permit any such animal or vehicle to stand upon any public street in such manner as to obstruct the free use of the roadway of such street.

Draining of Gasoline, etc., From Automobiles.

Section 69. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation, or agent of any person, company or corporation, owning, controlling or operating any mobile, automobile or locomobile, or any machine or apparatus using electricity, gasoline or any product of petroleum for its motive power to drain off from the crank or gear case, or from any other part of said machine, upon any public street.

Drip-Pans for Automobiles.

Section 70. Every mobile, automobile or locomobile, or any machine or apparatus using electricity, gasoline or any product of petroleum for its motor power, shall have attached thereto a suitable device or devices for the purpose of preventing deposits from leakings or drippings being made upon the pavements or public streets.

Deposit of Kerosene on Pavements.

Section 71. No person or persons, firms or corporations shall deposit, or cause, or allow to be deposited, upon any of the public streets, paved with bituminous rock, naphtha, kerosene or any other product of petroleum, or shall convey or cause to be conveyed, through said public streets so paved, any naphtha, kerosene or other products of petroleum in any tank, can or other vessel whereby the same leaks upon or is deposited upon the said pave ment.

Disturbance of Processions, etc.

Section 72. No person shall, without authority of law, interfere with or obstruct the free and uninterrupted passage in, upon, along or through any street of any school procession or funeral cortege or procession or disturb any school or any assemblage of people met for the purpose of a funeral for the burial of the dead.

No parade or procession shall occupy or march on any street unless written notice of the time and route of such procession or parade be given to the Chief of Police not less than twenty-four (24) hours previous to its forming or marching and said Chief of Police may designate the street or streets such procession or parade can occupy; and when so designated the chief officer of such procession or parade shall be responsible that the route designated by the Chief of Police is followed.

The Chief of Police is hereby empowered to establish lines, if he deem it necessary, on both sides of the street along the proposed route over which the parade or procession is to pass and no person or vehicle of any kind, excepting those having accredited badges and the apparatus of the Fire Department responding to an alarm of fire, the vehicles of the Police Department, and Fire Marshal and Auxiliary Fire apparatus belonging to any person, firm or corporation when such apparatus is responding to a call to a fire, and any vehicle belonging to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transporting persons to the premises of the persons transported when such vehicle is responding to a call to a fire or to a burglar alarm, ambulances, whether of public or private character, or any other vehicle when such vehicle is employed in carrying a sick or injured person to a hospital or other place for relief or treatment and the United States mail wagons shall pass over or through said lines.

The lines at the intersecting streets and crossings along the line of march of such parade or procession shall not be established until the head of the parade or procession is within one (1) block of said crossings and the intersections and said line shall be removed when the parade or procession has passed.

In case of fire, accident or any emergency along the line of march of such parade or procession, the Chief of Police or the police officer, in charge of the detail on the streets along which such parade or procession shall pass is hereby given full power to divert said parade or procession around such fire, accident or emergency, over and along the nearest cross street to such fire, accident or emergency and direct such parade or procession to the line of march of such parade or procession.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to parades or processions of the Police and Fire Departments, the organized militia, the organized naval forces, the independent chartered military organizations, the military and naval forces of the United States, associations composed wholly of soldiers, sailors or marines honorably discharged from the service of the United States, veterans of the National Guard or naval militia, and organizations of the Order of the Sons of Veterans and funerals and funeral processions.

Driving Over Drawbridges Faster Than a Walk.

Section 73. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, drive or propel, or cause to be ridden, driven or propelled, any animal or vehicle faster than

a walk over, across or upon any drawbridge in the City and County of San Francisco.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3495 (*New Series*), *approved November* 5, 1915.

Prohibiting Opening of Drawbridges Between Certain Hours.

Section 74. It shall be unlawful for any person to turn the Third and Fourth street drawbridges between the hours of 6:30 o'clock and 8:00 o'clock a. m. and 12:00 o'clock m. and 1:00 o'clock p. m., and between 5:00 o'clock and 6:00 o'clock p. m., or at any time that would prevent said bridges from being closed between the hours named.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2244 (*New Series*), *approved April* 1, 1913.

Prohibiting Certain Persons From Going Upon Bridges While Open.

Section 75. It shall be unlawful for any person, except employes of this City and County in charge or having control of the Third street bridge and the Fourth street bridge, to go on or remain upon the draw of said bridges during the time the draws of said bridges are open or being opened.

Four Miles an Hour Over Eighteenth Street Bridge.

Section 76. It shall be unlawful for any person, except those actually engaged in the performance of municipal business, to ride, drive or propel or cause or permit to be ridden, driven or propelled any animal or vehicle at a rate of speed greater than four (4) miles per hour, across, along or upon the bridge on Eighteenth street, between Iowa and Minnesota streets.

Prohibiting Street Cars on Drawbridges, Except as Provided.

Section 77. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any street railway system in the City and County of San Francisco, to permit any street railway car to cross any drawbridge in said City and County, or any employe of such person, firm or corporation, either as conductor or motorman, to permit, propel or cause any street railway car to cross any such drawbridge, except as in this Ordinance provided.

Running Street Cars on Drawbridges.

Section 78. All street railway cars before entering or going upon the draw of any drawbridge shall be brought to a stop at a point not less than fifty (50) nor more than one hundred (100) feet distant from the point of opening of the draw of such bridge, and no car shall proceed on its way to and over such drawbridge until the person in charge of such car, either as motorman or conductor, shall have satisfied themselves that the draw of such bridge is closed, and in a position safe to be entered on without risk of damage to said drawbridge or safety to the car and its occupants. Furthermore, not more than one (1) such street railway car shall cross or be upon the draw of any such bridge at any one time.

Bells on Street Cars.

Section 79. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning or having charge of any street car, to propel or cause to be propelled, or to operate or cause to be operated said street car over or upon any public street without having attached thereto a bell or gong of size and weight sufficient to insure its being distinctly heard when rung or sounded at a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet.

Ringing Bells on Street Cars.

Section 80. No bell or gong of any street car shall be rung or sounded when such car is not in motion, except for the purpose of giving the usual signal for starting, nor shall such starting signal be sounded unless for the

purpose of actually starting said car in motion. The bell or gong must, however, be rung or sounded when said car or cars are about to cross an intersecting street.

Chief of Police to Detail Traffic Squad.

Section 81. The Chief of Police shall designate and detail a sufficient number of police officers to attend upon streets of the City and County of San Francisco to control, regulate, direct and divert the movement of or order the stoppage of vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars in or upon such streets in order to prevent congestion of traffic and to prevent accidents.

Any police officer designated or detailed by the Chief of Police to perform such duty shall control, regulate, direct and divert the movement of or order the stoppage of vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars in or upon such public streets for the purposes herein set forth.

The movement and stoppage of vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars shall be governed by whistle or other signal given by such police officer as follows: One (1) blast of a police whistle or the raising of the hand indicates that vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars traveling on any street running in a general northerly and southerly direction shall stop, and that vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars traveling on any street running in a general easterly and westerly direction may proceed; provided, that street cars and interurban railway cars required to turn from a northerly or southerly direction to an easterly or westerly direction shall proceed upon the sounding of one (1) blast of such whistle and shall stop upon the sounding of two (2) blasts thereof. Two (2) blasts of a police whistle or raising of the hand indicates that vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars traveling on any street running in a general easterly and westerly direction shall stop and that vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars traveling on any street, running in a general northerly and southerly direction may proceed; provided, that street cars and interurban railway cars required to turn from an easterly or westerly direction to a northerly or southerly direction shall proceed upon the sounding of two (2) blasts of such whistle and shall stop upon the sounding of one (1) blast thereof. Vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars shall stop so as not to interfere with the passage of pedestrians at the crossings. Three (3) or more blasts of a police whistle is a signal of alarm and indicates the approach of a fire engine or some other danger, and all vehicles, street cars and interurban railway cars shall stop until permitted by the police officer to proceed.

Drivers of vehicles and motormen of street cars and interurban railway cars must at all times comply with any direction given by whistle, voice or hand of any police officer as to stopping, starting, approaching or departing from any place in any street in the City and County of San Francisco.

It shall be unlawful for any person driving, using or having the control of any vehicle or for any motorman or other person running, operating or having charge or control of any street car or interurban railway car or train of cars to fail, refuse or neglect to obey the order of any police officer in regard to the regulation, direction or diversion or to moving or stopping any such vehicle or any such street car or interurban railway car or train of cars in or upon any street in the City and County of San Francisco.

The Chief of Police shall designate and determine the streets and street crossings or intersections which shall be governed by whistle by the police officers, detailed to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance on such streets and crossings or intersections.

Police Commissioners to Post Copies of Ordinance, etc.

Section 82. The Board of Police Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco shall cause copies of this Ordinance within thirty (30) days after its passage, to be posted in all livery and other stables, car barns, auto-

mobile garages or other places where vehicles are kept for hire within the City and County of San Francisco and shall keep copies of the same at all police stations and distribute same upon application.

Penalty.

Section 83. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five (5) dollars, and for each succeeding conviction such fine shall be at least five (5) dollars more than the fine last imposed, provided, that no fine shall exceed one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding fifty (50) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Repealing Section.

Section 84. Orders Nos. 70, 1611 and 175 (Second Series) and Ordinances Nos. 256, 723, 803, 807, 808, 809, 814, 825, 851, 888, 898, 899, 902, 1088, 1132, 1359, 1367, 1369, 1379, 1380, 1507, 1517, and Ordinances Nos. 339, 575, 629, 649, 1527 and 2128 (New Series), and all other Orders and Ordinances, or parts of Orders and Ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 85. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its passage.

RATES OF FARE ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 1898 (New Series).

Approved June 5, 1912.

Regulating the Use of Hackney Carriages, Automobiles, Taxicabs, and Other Public Passenger Vehicles, Fixing the Rates to Be Charged for the Transportation of Persons and Personal Baggage, Regulating the Use of Boats in the Waters of the Bay, Providing a Punishment for Any Violation Thereof and Repealing Order No. 1611, Ordinances Nos. 446, 1033 and 514 (New Series).

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Definitions.

Section 1. The terms "hackney carriage," "coupe," or "hack" whenever used in this Ordinance shall be held to embrace and mean all horse-drawn vehicles carrying passengers for hire, and shall be designated herein as "hacks."

The term "taxicab," whenever used in this Ordinance, shall be held to embrace and mean all motor vehicles propelled by power other than muscular, the rental for which is computed for the distance traveled by means of a taximeter attached thereto; the term "taximeter" shall be held to embrace and mean any instrument or device attached to a vehicle and designed or intended to measure mechanically the distance traveled by such vehicle, to record the time said vehicle is in waiting and to indicate upon such record, by figures or designs, the fare to be charged.

The term "automobile" shall be held to embrace and mean all such motor vehicles other than taxicabs, the rental for which is computed upon the hour basis, from the time the vehicle is in service; except "sight-seeing" automobiles, which term shall be held to mean any automobile carrying six (6) or more passengers, having a regularly advertised route of travel and charging a sum certain for the trip.

Every vehicle which shall be used for the conveyance of goods, packages, or freight from place to place in this City and County for hire (except handcarts, and except, also, the vehicles used by merchants, dealers and manufacturers exclusively for the delivery of their wares to customers) shall be deemed a job wagon within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Every water craft, whether propelled by manual power or by the wind, and every steam launch, for the conveyance of persons from place to place for pay, shall be deemed a boat within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Public Vehicle Stands.

Section 2. The following are hereby designated as stands for licensed hacks, taxicabs, automobiles and sight-seeing automobiles:

A. Around Portsmouth and Washington Squares, United States Postoffice and United States Mint, the north side of Geary street, between Stockton street and Powell street, and the west side of Stockton street, between Geary street and Post street as limited by Section 3 of this Ordinance.

Provided, however, that vehicles for hire shall not use the south side of Post street, between Stockton street and Powell street, but the same shall be for the use of the public on all days except Sundays and holidays.

Also other public squares or grounds as may be designated by the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco from time to time, but not on the street crosswalks, or in double lines.

B. At the Ferries.

C. Steamboat landings.

D. Railway depots.

E. Managers of each hotel may designate a passenger coach or automobile with the name of the hotel conspicuously placed thereon, and of capacity of six (6) or more passengers inside, to stand at all times in front of such hotel, and may also designate carriages, not more than two (2) of which at any time may stand at the main entrance of such hotel.

All the above public vehicle stands, except those under paragraph "E" shall be open to all public vehicles, the first occupant holding the place until he vacates it, and the next in line succeeding him, provided, that not more than one (1) vehicle belonging to one (1) person, firm or corporation or association shall occupy space at any public stand.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 2962 (New Series), approved October 26, 1914.*

Permits for Public Vehicle Stands.

Section 3. No person having charge of a hack, automobile, taxicab or other vehicle used for hire shall allow the same to stand on any public street, except in front of a public square, within twenty (20) feet of any street crossing, or with the front and rear wheels at a greater distance than one (1) foot from the outer edge of the sidewalk, on any public street without first obtaining the written permission of the Mayor, revocable without notice at the pleasure of the Mayor, and the written consent of the owner and tenant or occupant of the store or ground floor, or portion of the ground floor, of any building to use that portion of the street in front of said building or any part thereof for such purpose, provided, that the Mayor shall not grant permits to allow more than eight (8) public vehicles to stand waiting for employment in any one block; provided, that no permit shall be granted for any public vehicle to stand upon any street less than thirty-five (35) feet in width from curb to curb, on which a double line of railroad track is allowed.

On the north side of Geary street between Stockton street and Powell street and on the west side of Stockton street between Geary street and Post street, no vehicle for hire shall be allowed to stand, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), unless the owner of such vehicle for hire shall have first obtained a permit from the Chief of Police. Such permits shall be limited to thirty-five (35) at any one time, shall be revocable without notice at the pleasure of the Chief of Police, and not more than one (1) permit shall be issued to any person, firm, corporation or association, for more than one (1) vehicle at any one time. The holders of permits provided by this section shall be subject to all regulations of this Ordinance.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 2962 (New Series), approved October 26, 1914.*

Police to Regulate Public Vehicle Stands.

Section 4. All vehicles occupying public stands shall be arranged as the Chief of Police may from time to time direct for each stand, and when a public stand is occupied by the full number of vehicles authorized, no other vehicle shall loiter, or wait nearby to take the place thereat.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 3303 (New Series), approved June 25, 1915.*

Section 5. Charges for taxicabs, automobiles or hacks to or from railway depots, ferries, steamboat landings or docks and hotels or other points in the following described district:

Rates in Hotel District.

The district within the City and County of San Francisco hereinafter described shall, for the purpose of this Ordinance, be known as the Hotel District. Such district is bounded and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of The Embarcadero and Broadway, and running thence westerly along Broadway to Grant avenue; thence southerly along Grant avenue to Bush street; thence westerly along Bush street to Taylor street; thence southerly along Taylor street to Market street; thence easterly along Market street to Fifth street; thence southerly along Fifth street to Howard street; thence easterly along Howard street to Fourth street; thence southerly along Fourth street to King street; thence easterly along King street to Second street; thence northerly along Second street to Howard street; thence easterly along Howard street to The Embarcadero, and thence northerly along The Embarcadero to Broadway and point of commencement.

The maximum fare for service by taxicabs, automobiles or hacks to or from the Embarcadero, and any point thereon, or any railroad depot, steamboat landing, or steamship dock, to or from any hotel or other point located within the aforesaid Hotel District, by a continuous trip shall be the following flat rate, and it shall be unlawful to charge any rate in excess thereof.

For exclusive use of taxicab, automobile or hack, containing four (4) passengers or less, one (1) dollar.

For each additional passenger, twenty-five (25) cents.

Every passenger upon any taxicab, automobile or hack within the aforesaid Hotel District, shall be allowed, and have conveyed with him, upon such vehicle, without charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage, in any amount not to exceed seventy-five (75) pounds.

A fee of fifty (50) cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Except for limousines or seven-passenger touring cars not occupying public space, or offered for hire, but furnished only for special calls for which the charge shall be provided in Section 8 of this Ordinance.

For exclusive use of taxicab, automobile or hack, between any points within the boundaries of the aforesaid Hotel District, except between railroad and steamboat depots and hotels or other points, unless the passenger elects to pay the flat rate of one (1) dollar for four (4) or less passengers, the rate shall be by the hour or meter rates, as prescribed by Sections 7, 8 or 9 of this Ordinance.

The rates for taxicabs and automobiles to or from any ferry, railroad depot, steamboat landing or steamship dock and any hotel or other point outside of the Hotel District shall be by the hour or meter rates, as prescribed in Sections 8 and 9 of this Ordinance.

Any building or hotel located on the outer line of the street bounding said district, even though the entrance thereof is not on said boundary streets, shall be deemed within said Hotel District for the purposes of this Ordinance. —*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2615 (*New Series*), *approved February* 7, 1914.

Hours for Sight-Seeing Cars at Stands.

Section 6. Automobile sight-seeing cars shall not stand upon any public square, street or other public place, except during the hours from 9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m., and from 12:30 p. m. to 2 p. m., and 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Charges for Hacks.

Section 7. Except as provided in Section 5, every coupe, hack or carriage occupying public space and offered for hire, shall be authorized to charge a maximum rate as follows:

Two-Horse Coupe or Hack, Two Passengers or Less.

First half (½) hour or fraction thereof, seventy-five (75) cents.
Each subsequent half (½) hour, seventy-five (75) cents.

Two-Horse Carriage, Four Passengers or Less.

First half (½) hour or fraction thereof, one (1) dollar.
Each subsequent half (½) hour, one (1) dollar.
Waiting time to be at above rates.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2450 *(New Series), approved September* 24, 1913.

Charges for Automobiles.

Section 8. Except as provided in Section 5, each and every automobile occupying public space and offered for hire shall be authorized to charge a maximum rate as follows:

Automobiles of Four-Passenger Capacity, Exclusive of Driver.

First half (½) hour or fraction thereof, two (2) dollars.
Each subsequent hour, three (3) dollars and fifty (50) cents.

Automobiles of Six-Passenger Capacity, Exclusive of Driver.

First half (½) hour or fraction thereof, two (2) dollars and fifty (50) cents.
Each subsequent hour, four (4) dollars and fifty (50) cents.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2450 *(New Series), approved September* 24, 1913.

Charges for Taxicabs.

Section 9. Except as provided in Section 5, the following schedule of charges for taxicabs be and is hereby adopted as the legal taxicab rate in the City and County of San Francisco, to take immediate effect:

Taximeter Rate.

Tariff No. 1 (one or two passengers).
Each three-fifths (3/5) mile or fraction thereof, sixty (60) cents.
Each one-fifth (1/5) mile thereafter, ten (10) cents.
Each three (3) minutes of waiting, ten (10) cents.
Tariff No 2 (three or four passengers).
First one-half (½) mile or fraction thereof, sixty (60) cents.
Each one-sixth (1/6) mile thereafter, ten (10) cents.
Each three (3) minutes of waiting, ten (10) cents.
For each additional passenger over four (4) persons for the entire journey, fifty (50) cents.

Hour Rate.

First one-half (½) hour or fraction thereof, two (2) dollars.
Each subsequent hour, three (3) dollars and fifty (50) cents.
The passenger when engaging the taxicab shall elect whether he will employ it by taximeter or hour rates.
Provided, that for any call, from the district of the City west of Fillmore and Church streets and south of Sixteenth street, a minimum charge of seventy-five (75) cents may be made.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2615 *(New Series), approved February* 7, 1914.

Taximeters.

Section 10. The use of any inaccurate taximeter or other measuring instrument for the purpose of gauging or indicating distance traveled, or waiting time, or for the purpose of fixing fares to be collected from the public is hereby prohibited, and it shall be the duty of the owner or lessee in possession, including any corporation or officer or agent thereof responsible

therefor of any vehicle mentioned in this Ordinance, using any taximeter or other measuring instrument, to at all times keep said taximeter or other measuring instrument accurate.

No taximeter or other measuring instrument shall be used on any such vehicle mentioned in this Ordinance until the same shall have been inspected, sealed and approved by the Hack Inspector, or his authorized assistants, as to accuracy, whose certificate or seal of such accuracy shall be plainly posted on the face of said taximeter for the information of the public. Every instrument in use or intended for use on any vehicle shall be subject to inspection at all times by the Hack Inspector or his assistants. Any police officer of the San Francisco Police Department is further authorized and directed, upon the complaint of any person to investigate such complaint or upon discovery by him that a taximeter or other measuring instrument is inaccurate to at once notify the Hack Inspector, whose duty it shall be to cause said taximeter to be at once inspected, and it shall be unlawful for any company, person or corporation to use such taximeter, after notification through him by the said Hack Inspector, until said taximeter has been re-inspected, approved and sealed by the Hack Inspector.

For the inspection of taximeters on taxicabs a fee of one (1) dollar a year shall be charged for each taximeter, which shall be inspected at least once a year.

Each taxicab, while in use in the City and County of San Francisco, for the transportation of passengers for hire, shall be equipped with an efficient illuminating device, either flexible or fixed, so arranged as to enable the passenger or passengers to conveniently observe the state of the meter and schedule of rates therein.

It shall be unlawful for any driver or operator of any automobile, in soliciting trade from the public, to represent his vehicle as a taxicab unless it is equipped with a taximeter in working order, and duly inspected and approved, as in this section provided.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2450 (*New Series*), *approved September* 24, 1913.

Section 10a. That the provisions of Section 10 reading as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any driver or operator of any automobile, in soliciting trade from the public, to represent his vehicle as a taxicab unless it is equipped with a taximeter in working order," shall not apply in case such vehicle is used for the transportation of passengers to or from any of the ferries, steamboat landings, or railway depots within the hotel district as defined in Section 5 of this Ordinance and when such transportation is charged for at a flat rate in conformity with said section.—*New section added by Ordinance No.* 3006 (*New Series*), *in effect December* 4, 1914.

Rates for Sight-Seeing Cars.

Section 11. Sight-seeing automobiles, accommodating ten (10) or more passengers, shall not charge more than one (1) dollar per passenger per trip and each trip shall not be less than two (2) hours' duration and shall follow the route as advertised by the owner or driver of such automobile.

Section 12. In any case of disagreement between the driver and passenger of a public vehicle relative to the legal fare to be paid, the driver shall convey the passenger to the nearest Police Station, where the officer in charge shall immediately decide the case, and if the decision is in favor of the passenger, the driver shall convey the passenger from the Police Station to his original destination without additional charge; if the passenger is about to leave the City by railroad, steamboat or otherwise, the police officer on duty at the depot or wharf shall decide the case.

All drivers or operators of public vehicles, upon the demand of any passenger, shall give a printed receipt for fare paid, such receipt to be in a form satisfactory to the Chief of Police.

Such receipt shall state the State license number of the vehicle, or in the case of hacks or coupes, the Tax Collector's license number.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2450 (*New Series*), *approved September* 24, 1913.

Section 13. If any driver, proprietor or lessee of a hack, taxicab or automobile shall refuse to convey a passenger at the rates hereinabove provided, or demand or receive an amount in excess of his legal hire, he shall be liable to the penalty provided by this Ordinance, and shall return to the passenger any amount he may have received in excess of his legal fare.

Any charge, or attempt to charge any passenger a greater fare than that to which the taxicab, automobile or hack is entitled under the provisions of this Ordinance shown either by confession of the party, or competent testimony; or any failure on the part of any driver or operator of any taxicab, automobile or hack to make proper returns to the owner of such taxicab, automobile or hack, shall immediately suspend the license of such driver or operator until such time as the case is finally disposed of by the proper magistrate.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2615 (*New Series*), *approved February* 7, 1914.

Section 14. a. It shall be unlawful for any driver or operator of a taxicab while carrying passengers or under employment to display the signal or flag attached to the taximeter or other similar device in such a position as to denote that such vehicle is not employed.

b. It shall be unlawful for any driver or operator of a taxicab to throw the flag of the taximeter in a recording position when such vehicle is not actually employed.

c. It shall be unlawful for any driver or operator of any taxicab to fail to throw the flag of such taximeter to the non-recording position at the termination of each and every service and to call the attention of the passenger to the amount registered.

d. It shall me unlawful for any driver or operator of a taxicab while carrying passengers or under employment, to display the flag affixed to such taximeter in such position as to denote such taxicab is not employed, or in such position as to denote that he is employed at a rate of fare different from that to which he is entitled under the provisions of this Ordinance.

The taximeter flag shall not be changed until after the fare is paid.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2450 (*New Series*), *approved September* 24, 1913.

Section 15. Any person who shall refuse to pay the legal fare for a hack, taxicab or automobile as prescribed in this Ordinance, that he has hired, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be compelled to pay to the driver of said vehicle an amount equal to the legal fare, and in case any bail required is forfeited, the amount of the legal fare shall be paid to the driver from such amount forfeited.

Section 16. It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit patronage for public vehicles on the public streets or grounds, but the fact that such public vehicle displays a device to indicate that such vehicle is not engaged shall not of itself be considered as soliciting patronage.

Section 17. Drivers and operators of public vehicles for hire shall promptly deliver to the nearest Police Station within twenty-four (24) hours all property of value left in their vehicles by passengers.

Section 18. The driver of any public vehicle for hire shall be entitled to charge not to exceed fifty (50) cents for each trunk, and twenty (20) cents for each large valise or bag carried outside the vehicle, and each passenger shall be entitled to have conveyed without charge such valise or small package as can be conveniently carried within the vehicle. Each driver shall load and unload all baggage without charge.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1926 (*New Series*), *approved June* 20, 1912.

Section 19. When public vehicles for hire are engaged by the hour the driver at the time of hiring shall hand to the passenger a card upon which shall appear: first, the name and address of the owner; second, the name of the driver of such vehicle and the number of his license; third, the exact time of such hiring.

Section 20. Every hack, vehicle, motor vehicle, automobile, taximeter vehicle and sight-seeing automobile shall have permanently affixed to the interior thereof, in a place readily to be seen by passengers, a frame covered with glass, enclosing a card not less than six (6) inches square, upon which shall be printed in plain, legible letters the schedule of rates prescribed in this Ordinance, applicable to every such vehicle.

The said frame and enclosed card must be approved by the Chief of Police.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 2450 (*New Series*), *approved September* 24, 1913.

Section 21. In case any vehicle described in this Ordinance shall, while conveying for hire or reward any passenger or passengers, become disabled, or shall break down, the time of stoppage shall be deducted from the time charged for.

Section 22. It shall be unlawful for any person to be in any boat at night on the waters of the bay, with intent to use or to use such boat for the conveyance of persons from place to place, without having in said boat a lighted lantern at least six (6) inches square with the number of said boat painted thereon in plain Arabic figures, of such size and form as to be readily seen and read, and which, upon the demand of any person, shall be exhibited.

Section 23. It shall be unlawful for any runner, soliciting agent, or driver or motorman, of any public vehicle for the conveyance or transportation of persons, baggage or merchandise, to misrepresent in any manner whatsoever the character of the business engaged in, or being solicited for, or to impersonate or attempt to impersonate any other runner, soliciting agent, driver or motorman of any public vehicle for the conveyance or transportation of persons, baggage or merchandise, or any other person, or to convey or transport persons, baggage or merchandise to any place or destination other than the place or destination engaged for.

No person having charge of, or soliciting patronage for any vehicle or boat shall for the purpose of securing patronage, make any false representations concerning the ownership or employment of such vehicle or boat.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3303 (*New Series*), *approved June* 25, 1915.

Section 24. Every person, firm or corporation owning or using any vehicle or boat upon which a license tax is imposed by any Order or Ordinance shall have attached to said vehicle or boat a pair of metallic plates to be furnished by the Tax Collector on payment of the license Tax. Each of said pair of plates shall bear a different number and specify the year for which issued. The same design shall not be used for two (2) succeeding years. Said plates shall be attached in the manner and place designated by Order or Ordinance for the attachment of vehicle or boat number plates, or, if not so designated, in a position to be designated by the Tax Collector. When so attached, neither of said plates shall be removed from said vehicle or boat without the authorization of the owner.

Section 25. The number designated for any vehicle or boat shall be placed thereon in two (2) places, either by tacking thereupon the tins furnished by the Collector of Licenses, or by painting such number upon the vehicle or boat, in plain Arabic figures, not less than one and one-half (1½) inches in height, and of proportionate width, and of such color as to be readily seen and distinguished.

The numbers of vehicles shall be placed as follows:

On both sides of each omnibus—on the end of the driver's seat.

On both sides of each truck—midway between the forward and hind wheels.

On both sides of each dray—on the side-rail forward of the wheel, or on the shaft, between one (1) and four (4) inches forward of the platform.

On both sides of each wagon with body—over the forward wheel, and not on the seat or rack.

On both sides of each wagon without a body—on each end of the rear side of the bolsters of the hind axle, as near the wheel as practicable.

On both sides of each water or sprinkling vehicle—on the center of the cask or tank, between six (6) and ten (10) inches above the wheel.

On both sides of each cart—near the forward end, and not on the side-board.

Every vehicle which, by this Ordinance, is required to carry lamps, shall have its number in plain figures at least two (2) inches in length painted with black paint upon each of said lamps, in such a manner that the same can be distinctly seen and known when such vehicle may be standing or in motion.

The number of each boat shall be placed on both sides thereof within two (2) feet of the bow, on the outside of each boat, immediately below the gunwale.

Section 26. No person shall use or drive, or permit to be used or driven, any vehicle or boat belonging to him, or under his control, which, by any of the provisions of this Ordinance, is required to be numbered, without having the appropriate number thereof, and no other, placed thereupon in the manner and place provided in Section 25 of this Ordinance, nor with such number inverted, covered, mutilated, obliterated, or obscurely painted, or illegible.

Section 27. Any person driving or having control of any vehicle on which a number is required to be placed, shall give the number of his vehicle on the inquiry of any person.

Section 28. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business or occupation of soliciting boarders or lodgers, or custom for any hotel, boarding house or lodging house, or the transportation of persons, baggage or merchandise without having a runner's and soliciting agent's license, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 29. A licensed driver or motorman of any public passenger vehicle shall have the right to solicit patronage for the vehicle driven or operated by him without a runner's and soliciting agent's license except, as provided in Section Nos. 32 and 33, of this Ordinance, but not more than one (1) person shall be deemed to have charge of any vehicle at any place.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3303 (*New Series*), *approved June* 25, 1915.

Section 30. A person licensed to engage in the business of transporting baggage, or merchandise shall have the right to solicit patronage without a runner's and soliciting agent's license, except as provided in Sections 32 and 33, of this Ordinance, but not more than one (1) person shall have such right under such license.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3303 (*New Series*), *approved June* 25, 1915.

Section 31. Any person desiring a runner's and soliciting agent's license must first present to the Board of Police Commissioners a written application for a permit therefor, setting forth his name, age and place of residence. The Board of Police Commissioners is hereby authorized to issue to any person who, in its judgment, is a proper person to engage in the business or occupation of runner and soliciting agent, a permit for a runner's and soliciting agent's license; and said Board is hereby authorized to revoke, for cause, after a hearing upon written charges and notice, any permit so issued. When any such permit is revoked, the said Board shall give notice thereof to the Tax Collector. Said Board shall keep a record of the disposition of all applications for such permits.

Section 32. It shall be unlawful for any runner or soliciting agent, or driver or motorman, of any public passenger vehicle, to solicit patronage in front of any entrance, exit or gangway of any ferry landing, wharf, depot,

theater, circus, hall or other place where people are assembled, within twelve (12) feet thereof, or within twelve (12) feet of the lines of said entrance, exit or gangway produced twelve (12) feet from the front thereof; provided, however, that the Police Department may establish lines not to exceed twelve (12) feet as above defined when deemed necessary in cases of public necessity and convenience in front of any entrance, exit or gangway of any ferry landing, wharf or depot, and further provided that the verbal soliciting of patronage for the conveyance of persons, baggage, or merchandise is hereby prohibited while passengers are actually being discharged from any ferry boat, steamboat, or railroad train.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3303 (*New Series*), *approved June* 25, 1915.

Section 33. It shall be unlawful for any runner or soliciting agent to solicit patronage in loud, noisy or boisterous tone of voice, or manner, or to lay hands upon the person or baggage of any person without the express consent of such person, or to obstruct the movement of any person, or to follow any person for the purpose of soliciting patronage.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3303 (*New Series*), *approved June* 25, 1915.

Section 34. It shall be unlawful for any runner or soliciting agent, or driver or motorman of any public passenger-vehicle to scuffle or crowd about or interfere with any other runner, soliciting agent, driver or motorman with whom any person is negotiating or inquiring about the transportation of person or baggage.

Section 34½. No person shall solicit patronage for any hotel, vehicle or other business, upon any railroad train, steamboat or vehicle whatsoever within the corporate limits of the City and County of San Francisco without first having obtained permission in writing so to do from the owner, lessee or managing agent of such owner, charterer or lessee of such railroad, steamboat or other vehicle.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 2101 (*New Series*), *approved December* 11, 1912.

Section 35. The policeman detailed by the Chief of Police to visit the public stands and all places where hackney carriages, automobiles and taxicabs are permitted to stand, and to enforce all Orders for the government of such vehicles, their owners and drivers, shall order away from the stands, and from all other places, every such vehicle:

1. Not provided with a number as required by law; or,
2. Without lamps fixed up, lighted and numbered as required by law; or,
3. If the same, in his opinion, shall be improperly obstructing the way or streets; or,
4. If the horses attached thereto are unruly; or,
5. If the driver or person having charge of any such vehicle is intoxicated, or shall solicit patronage or employment for the same, or any other vehicle, in a loud voice or boisterous manner, or shall in any way, for the purpose of seeking or procuring employment for the same, or any other vehicle, molest any person; or,
6. If the taxicab is not provided with a properly registering taximeter.

Section 36. Any person, who shall hire a horse or vehicle with the intent of defrauding the person from whom said horse or vehicle is hired of the amount agreed to be paid for such hire, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 36½. The Police Department shall have the control, regulation and direction of all licensed runners, soliciting agents, drivers and motormen at ferry landings, wharves, steamboat landings and railroad depots, and it shall be unlawful for any licensed runner, soliciting agent, driver or motorman to fail, refuse or neglect to obey the lawful order of any Police Officer in regard to the control, regulation and direction, of soliciting patronage for the conveyance or transportation of persons, baggage, or merchandise.—*As added by Ordinance No.* 3303 (*New Series*), *approved June* 25, 1915.

Section 37. All Ordinances in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance and especially Order No. 1611, Ordinances Nos. 446 and 1033 and Ordinance No. 514 (New Series), are hereby repealed.

Section 38. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 39. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2282 (New Series).

Approved May 21, 1913.

Fixing the Rates to Be Charged for the Transportation of Personal Baggage, Regulating the Receipt and Delivery Thereof, and Providing a Penalty for the Violation of This Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall demand, collect, charge or receive a higher rate for the transportation of personal baggage than is specified in the following schedule:

To or From The Embarcadero, or Railroad Depot at Third and Townsend Streets, to or From Any Point Within the Following Described Districts of San Francisco.

District No. 1.

Trunks fifty (50) cents each, valises and suit cases twenty-five (25) cents each, comprising the following sections:

Commencing at the intersection of Lyon street and the Bay of San Francisco; thence southerly along Lyon street to Pacific avenue; thence westerly along Pacific avenue and the Presidio Wall to Presidio avenue; thence southerly along Presidio and Central avenues to Haight street; thence easterly along Haight street to Divisadero street; thence southerly along Divisadero street to Duboce avenue; thence easterly along Duboce avenue to Castro street; thence southerly along Castro street to Eighteenth street; thence easterly along Eighteenth street to Valencia street; thence southerly along Valencia street to Army street; thence easterly along Army street to San Bruno avenue; thence northerly along San Bruno avenue to Sixteenth street; thence easterly along Sixteenth street to the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly and westerly along the shore of San Francisco Bay to the place of beginning.

District No. 2.

Trunks seventy-five (75) cents each, valises and suit cases twenty-five (25) cents each, comprising the following described sections:

(a) Commencing at the intersection of Presidio and Pacific avenues; thence westerly along Pacific avenue and the Presidio Wall to Arguello Boulevard; thence southerly along Arguello Boulevard to Parnassus avenue; thence westerly along Parnassus avenue to Fourth avenue; thence southerly along Fourth avenue to Seventeenth street (extended); thence easterly along Seventeenth street to Douglass street; thence southerly along Douglass street to Thirtieth street; thence easterly along Thirtieth street to Mission street; thence southerly along Mission street to Cortland avenue; thence easterly along Cortland avenue to San Bruno avenue; thence north-

erly along San Bruno avenue to Army street; thence westerly along Army street to Valencia street; thence northerly along Valencia street to Eighteenth street; thence westerly along Eighteenth street to Castro street; thence northerly along Castro street to Duboce avenue; thence westerly along Duboce avenue to Divisadero street; thence northerly along Divisadero street to Haight street; thence westerly along Haight street to Central avenue; thence northerly along Central and Presidio avenues to Pacific avenue, the place of beginning.

(b) Commencing at the corner of Sixteenth street and the Bay of San Francisco; thence westerly along Sixteenth street to San Bruno avenue; thence southerly along San Bruno avenue to Army street; thence easterly along Army street to the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly along the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco to Sixteenth street, the place of beginning.

District No. 3.

Trunks one (1) dollar each, valises and suit cases fifty (50) cents each, comprising the following described sections:

(a) Presidio Reservation.

(b) Commencing at the intersection of Army street and the Bay of San Francisco; thence westerly along Army street to San Bruno avenue; thence southerly along San Bruno avenue to Cortland avenue; thence westerly along Cortland avenue to Mission street; thence northerly along Mission street to Thirtieth street; thence westerly along Thirtieth street to Douglass street; thence northerly along Douglass street to Seventeenth street; thence westerly along Seventeenth street to Fourth avenue; thence northerly along Fourth avenue to Parnassus avenue; thence easterly along Parnassus avenue to Arguello Boulevard; thence northerly along Arguello Boulevard to the southerly line of the Presidio Reservation; thence westerly along the southerly line of the Presidio Reservation to Fifteenth avenue; thence southerly along Fifteenth avenue to Vicente street; thence easterly along Vicente and Thirtieth streets (if extended) to Fowler avenue; thence southerly along Fowler avenue (if extended) to Joost avenue; thence easterly along Joost avenue to San Jose avenue and Bosworth street; thence easterly along Bosworth street to Mission street; thence southerly along Mission street to Silver avenue; thence easterly along Silver avenue to Revere avenue; thence southeasterly along Revere avenue to Donahue street; thence northerly along Donahue street to the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly along the Bay of San Francisco to Army street, the place of beginning.

District No. 4.

Trunks one (1) dollar and fifty (50) cents each, valises and suit cases seventy-five (75) cents each.

(a) Commencing at the intersection of the southerly line of the Presidio Reservation and Fifteenth avenue; thence southerly along Fifteenth avenue to Vicente street; thence westerly along Vicente street to Nineteenth avenue; thence northerly along Nineteenth avenue to Santiago street; thence westerly along Santiago street to Thirty-third avenue; thence northerly along Thirty-third avenue to the shore line of the Pacific Ocean; thence easterly along the Pacific Ocean and the southerly line of Presidio Reservation to Fifteenth avenue, the place of beginning.

(b) Commencing at the intersection of the Bay of San Francisco and Donahue street; thence southwesterly along Donahue street to Revere avenue; thence northwesterly along Revere avenue to Silver avenue; thence westerly along Silver avenue to Mission street; thence northerly along Mission street to Bosworth street; thence westerly along Bosworth street, San Jose avenue and Joost avenue to Fowler avenue; thence northerly along Fowler avenue to Thirtieth street; thence along Thirtieth street (if extended) to Vicente street; thence along Vicente street to Fifteenth avenue;

thence southerly along Fifteenth avenue to Junipero Serra Boulevard to Ocean avenue; thence easterly along Ocean avenue to Mission street; thence southerly along Mission street to Persia avenue; thence easterly along Persia avenue to Dwight street; thence easterly along Dwight street to Paul avenue; thence easterly along Paul avenue to Gillman avenue; thence southeasterly along Gillman avenue to Donahue street; thence northeasterly along Donahue street to Yosemite avenue; thence easterly along Yosemite avenue to the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly along the Bay of San Francisco to Donahue street, the place of beginning.

District No. 5.

Trunks two (2) dollars, valises and suit cases one (1) dollar each.

(a) Commencing at the intersection of Fulton street and Thirty-third avenue; thence running southerly along Thirty-third avenue to Santiago street; thence easterly along Santiago street to Nineteenth avenue; thence southerly along Nineteenth avenue to Vicente street; thence easterly along Vicente street to Fifteenth avenue; thence southerly along Fifteenth avenue to Sloat Boulevard; thence westerly along Sloat Boulevard to the Great Highway; thence northerly along the Great Highway to Fulton street; thence easterly along Fulton street to Thirty-third avenue, the place of beginning.

(b) Commencing at the intersection of Yosemite avenue with the Bay of San Francisco; running thence westerly along Yosemite avenue to Donahue street; thence southerly along Donahue street to Gillman avenue; thence westerly along Gillman avenue to Paul avenue; thence westerly along Paul avenue to Dwight street; thence westerly along Dwight street to Persia avenue; thence westerly along Persia avenue to Mission street; thence northerly along Mission street to Ocean avenue; thence westerly along Ocean avenue to Junipero Serra Boulevard; thence southerly along Junipero Serra Boulevard to Randolph street; thence easterly along Randolph and Faralones streets to Whipple avenue; thence southeasterly along Whipple avenue to Morse street; thence easterly along Morse street to Naples street; thence northerly along Naples street to Amazon avenue; thence easterly along Amazon and Ryland avenues to Roberts street; thence northerly along Roberts street to Leland avenue; thence easterly along Leland avenue to Delta street; thence northerly along Delta street to Wilde street; thence easterly along Wilde street (if extended through the Crocker Tract) to Pulaski avenue; thence southeasterly along Pulaski avenue to the County Line; thence easterly along the County Line to the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly along the shore of the Bay of San Francisco to Yosemite avenue, the place of beginning.

District No. 6.

Trunks two (2) dollars and twenty-five (25) cents, valises and suit cases one (1) dollar each.

(a) Commencing at the intersection of the shore of the Pacific Ocean and Fulton street (if extended); thence easterly along Fulton street to Thirty-third avenue; thence northerly along Thirty-third avenue to the Ocean Shore; thence westerly and southerly along the Ocean Shore to Fulton street, the place of beginning.

(b) All that portion of Rancho Laguna de la Merced situated in San Francisco.

(c) That portion of the City and County of San Francisco situated between the southern boundary line of said City and County and the southern boundary line of District No. 5 as herein described.

Any point on a street that is a division line between any of the above described districts, shall be entitled to the lowest rate specified in either one of the districts.

Section 2. The rate for the transportation of personal baggage between points in San Francisco, other than those mentioned in Section 1 of this

Ordinance, shall be that agreed upon between the owner of the baggage and the person, firm or corporation transporting the same.

Section 3. Upon the receipt of any baggage for delivery, the person receiving the same shall give to the owner a check or tag, upon which shall be plainly printed the name of the owner of the vehicle used, with his place of business and telephone number, and, if not an incorporated transfer company, the number of his license. The person receiving said baggage shall write upon said check or tag a short description of the baggage and its destination.

Section 4. All baggage received shall be delivered to its destination within a reasonable time of its receipt.

Section 5. Every person, firm or corporation is responsible for all acts and representations of any person using the name and acting as agent for such person, firm or corporation.

Section 6. Personal baggage within the meaning of this Ordinance shall include all trunks, suit cases and valises, telescope baskets, hampers, rolls of blankets or clothing, provided that any bundle or package weighing thirty-five (35) pounds or more, or three (3) or more feet long, shall be classed as trunks, and all other bundles or packages as valises.

Section 7. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances, except Section 18 of Ordinance No. 1898 (New Series), in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 8. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 9. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

JITNEY ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 3212 (New Series).

Approved April 29, 1915.

Regulating the Use of the Streets of the City and County of San Francisco by Self-Propelled Motor Vehicles Carrying Passengers for Hire, and Providing for the licensing of Such Vehicles and for a Penalty for the Violation of This Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. A "jitney bus" is hereby defined to be a self-propelled motor vehicle, other than a street car, traversing the public streets between certain definite points or termini and conveying passengers for a fixed charge of not more than ten (10) cents between such and intermediate points, and so held out, advertised, or announced. A "jitney bus" is hereby declared to be a common carrier and is subject to the regulations herein prescribed.

Section 2. Before operating any "jitney bus" as such, upon any public street, the owner or lessee thereof shall apply for and obtain a permit therefor from the Board of Police Commissioners as herein provided, and the operator or chauffeur thereof shall also obtain an operator's permit as herein provided.

Section 3. Application for a "jitney bus" permit shall be made in writing and filed with the Chief of Police annually on or before the 15th day of December and shall state:

(a) The type of motor vehicle and the name of the manufacturer or popular name thereof;

(b) The horsepower thereof;

(c) The factory number and state license number thereof;

(d) The seating capacity thereof according to its trade rating;

(e) The name of the owner or lessee and of the person to be in immediate charge thereof as operator or chauffeur and the number of his state license;

(f) Whether the driver has had thirty (30) days' experience in operating automobiles over the streets of the City and County of San Francisco as hereinafter provided;

(g) That the driver is physically qualified to drive a motor car safely and that said driver's hearing and eyesight are unimpaired.

The driver shall pass an oral examination as to knowledge of traffic laws and rules of the City and County.

(h) The signature of each applicant shall be acknowledged before a notary public or some other officer or magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths.

At the same time and in the same manner as herein provided application shall be made to renew the chauffeur's permit by each and every operator or chauffeur of a "jitney bus."—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3288 (*New Series*), *approved June* 11, 1915.

Section 4. In order to insure the safety of the public, it shall be unlawful for any person to drive or operate such "jitney bus" or to obtain a permit therefor unless he shall have given and there is in full force and effect at all times while such person is driving and operating such "jitney bus" on file with the Police Commission, either (a) a bond of the owner or lessee of said "jitney bus" with a responsible surety company or asso-

ciation authorized to do business under the laws of the State of California, in the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, conditioned that the owner or lessee of said "jitney bus" for which a permit has been applied (giving its manufacturer's name and number and State license number) will pay all loss or damage that may result to any person or property from the negligent operation of or defective construction of said "jitney bus," or which may arise or result from any violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or the laws of the State of California. The recovery upon said bond shall be limited to five thousand (5000) dollars for the injury or death of one (1) person and to the extent of ten thousand (10,000) dollars for the death or injury of two (2) or more persons in the same accident and to the extent of one thousand (1000) dollars for the injury or destruction of property. Such bond shall be given to the City and County of San Francisco and shall inure to the benefit of any and all persons suffering loss or damage either to person or property as herein provided, and suit may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction upon said bond by any person or persons or corporation suffering any loss or damage as herein provided. Such bond shall be approved by the Police Commission, and the permission granted by said Police Commission as herein provided shall recite that the permit is issued upon condition and in consideration of the filing of said bond. Said bond shall be a continuing liability, notwithstanding any recovery thereon, and if at any time, in the judgment of the Police Commission, said bond is not sufficient for any cause, the Commission may require the party to whom permit is issued as herein provided to replace said bond with another bond satisfactory to the Commission, and in default thereof said permit may be revoked; or (b) a policy of insurance in a company authorized to do business in the State of California, insuring said owner or lessee of said "jitney bus" against loss by reason of damage that may result to any person or persons or property from the operation of said "jitney bus," said policy of insurance to be in limits of five thousand (5000) dollars for any one (1) person injured or killed; and, subject to such limit for each person, a total liability of ten thousand (10,000) dollars in case of any one (1) accident resulting in bodily injury or death to more than one (1) person. Said policy of insurance must also provide insurance to the extent of one thousand (1000) dollars for the injury to or destruction of any property of third parties.

Said policy shall guarantee payment of any final judgment rendered against the said owner or lessee of said "jitney bus" within the limits herein provided, irrespective of the financial responsibility or any act of omission of said "jitney bus" owner or lessee.

If, at any time, said policy of insurance be canceled by the issuing company, or the authority of said issuing company to do business in the State of California be revoked, the Police Commission shall require the party to whom permit is issued, as herein provided, to replace said policy with another policy satisfactory to the Commission, and in default thereof said permit may be revoked.

Section 5. The Police Commission shall, without unnecessary delay, hear such application and shall grant the same unless it shall appear:

(a) That the bond or insurance policy herein required is insufficient to properly safeguard the public interest and safety.

(b) That the vehicle for which the permit is applied for is inadequate or unsafe for the purpose intended or insufficiently equipped with skid chains or other safety devices.

(c) That the operator is incompetent or has not had sufficient experience in driving an automobile in the City and County of San Francisco, or is not of good moral character, or has heretofore violated any of the provisions of this Ordinance or the laws of the State of California.

(d) That the driver is not physically qualified to drive a motor car safely or possesses defective eyesight or hearing.

The permit shall be numbered, and such number, not less than three (3) inches in height and one-half (½) inch wide, shall be affixed to the bus with such conspicuousness as may be required by the Chief of Police.

All metal permit tags shall be obtained from the office of the Tax Collector upon receipt of proper notification by the latter office from the Chief of Police.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3288 (*New Series*), *approved June* 11, 1915.

Section 6. Upon the granting of the permit, as hereinbefore provided, the holder thereof shall present the same to the Tax Collector, who shall furnish the applicant with the necessary metallic bus permit and chauffeur's badge, to enable applicant to lawfully operate his "jitney bus"; provided, however, that before these permits are issued by the Tax Collector, the operator of each and every "jitney bus" herein described shall pay to said Tax Collector a license fee as follows:

(a) For each "jitney bus" capable of seating five (5) or less passengers, the sum of ten (10) dollars per year, payable in advance.

(b) For each "jitney bus" capable of seating more than five (5) and less than eight (8) passengers, the sum of fifteen (15) dollars per year, payable in advance.

(c) For each "jitney bus" capable of seating more than seven (7) and less than sixteen (16) passengers, the sum of twenty-five (25) dollars per year, payable in advance.

(d) For each "jitney bus" seating more than fifteen (15) passengers, the sum of forty (40) dollars per year, payable in advance.

The foregoing license fees are fixed as being necessary for the purpose of regulation and to provide for the necessary inspection under an enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3288 (*New Series*), *approved June* 11, 1915.

Section 6a. On or before the 20th day of December in each year the Auditor shall furnish the Tax Collector with a sufficient number of metallic chauffeur's badges, "jitney bus" permits, and "jitney bus" licenses to enable the Tax Collector to meet the demands made upon him for these permits and licenses during the next calendar year. The design and quality of these badges and licenses shall meet the approval of the Tax Collector.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 3288 (*New Series*), *approved June* 11, 1915.

Section 6b. All "jitney bus" licenses issued under the provisions of Section 6 of this Ordinance shall date from the first day of January of each year and shall be issued for one (1) year from the aforesaid date. Before issuing a license for any public passenger vehicle the Tax Collector must collect from the owner thereof, if he has failed to obtain such license in the month of January, a penalty of fifty (50) cents per month for each month that such owner is delinquent in the payment of the license, provided that where the Tax Collector has good and sufficient evidence that the applicant has not used the passenger vehicle prior to the date when application is made for a license, no penalty shall be imposed in such instance.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 3288 (*New Series*), *approved June* 11, 1915.

Section 7. No person except one holding a certificate issued by the authority of the State of California, and a permit granted by the Board of Police Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco shall be permitted to operate any "jitney bus" within the City and County of San Francisco. After being granted a permit by the Board of Police Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco, said applicant shall obtain from the office of the Tax Collector upon the deposit of one (1) dollar, a metal numbered badge, said badge to be worn conspicuously by the operator or chauffeur at all times while operating a "jitney bus." In addition, he shall be supplied by the Tax Collector with an identification card giving his name and address, which will be the record of his permit granted by the Board of Police Commissioners. All licenses and permits under this Ordinance shall

expire on December 31 of each year.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3288 (*New Series*), *approved June* 11, 1915.

Section 8. It shall be unlawful:

(a) To drive or operate, or cause to be driven or operated, any "jitney bus" upon or along any street unless there is outstanding a valid license for each such bus obtained as in this Ordinance provided.

(b) To drive or operate, or cause to be driven or operated, a "jitney bus" without the City license number thereof displayed in a conspicuous place and in figures not less than three (3) inches in height and one-half (½) inch wide upon the right hand side of the body thereof.

(c) To drive or operate, or cause to be driven or operated, any "jitney bus" while there is attached thereto any trailer or any other passenger carrying vehicle.

(d) To drive or operate any motor bus unless there is displayed upon the wind-shield, or other prominent or fixed portion of said motor bus, words, in letters at least three (3) inches in height and one-half (½) inch wide and plainly written so they may be distinctly seen and read, showing that such vehicle is a "jitney bus." Such sign shall be approved by the Board of Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police.

(e) To permit passengers to ride on the running board or fenders of any "jitney bus"; and it shall also be unlawful for any person to ride on the running board of any "jitney bus."—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3288 (*New Series*), *approved June* 11, 1915.

Section 9. Any permit shall be revoked by the Board of Police Commissioners for any violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, for the failure to pay any judgment for damages arising from the unlawful or negligent operation of the "jitney bus" for which the permit was issued, or for a violation of the Traffic Ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco or laws of the State of California now in force or hereafter adopted. The Board of Police Commissioners, in the exercise of a sound and reasonable discretion, and when the public interest and safety may require, may revoke any permit issued under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 10. Any operator or chauffeur who operates any "jitney bus" while under the influence of liquor, or who operates his vehicle in a reckless and dangerous manner, or who violates this Ordinance or the Traffic Ordinances in any manner, or any Ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco or the laws of the State of California now in force or hereafter adopted, shall forfeit his right to the badge provided in Section 7, and any owner of any "jitney bus" thereafter permitting such chauffeur or operator to operate or remain in charge of any bus shall forfeit the permit issued for the vehicle so operated.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having in charge or operating, or causing to be operated, any "jitney bus" over or upon any public street without having attached thereto a bell or horn of size and weight sufficient to insure its being distinctly heard when rung or sounded at a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet. The bell or horn must be rung or sounded when such "jitney bus" is about to cross an intersecting street.

Section 12. Every person owning or operating, or causing to be operated, any "jitney bus" in the City and County of San Francisco shall thoroughly wash each car, when so operated, at least once a week, and shall also carefully sweep and clean each of said "jitney buses" daily, and whenever required in writing by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco every person owning or operating, or causing to be operated, any "jitney bus" within the limits of said City and County shall fully disinfect each "jitney bus" so operated by spraying said "jitney bus" with an efficient disinfectant.

Section 13. No person shall operate or cause to be operated any "jitney bus" in the City and County of San Francisco except at the rates of speed fixed by the laws of the State of California.

Nothing in this section contained, however, shall be so construed as to permit any person to drive any such "jitney bus" at a greater speed than is prudent and reasonable, having regard for the existing traffic conditions or so as to endanger either person or property.

Section 14. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or operating, or causing to be operated, any "jitney bus" within the City and County of San Francisco to allow or permit any incompetent or inexperienced person to act as the driver of such "jitney bus."

It shall be unlawful for any person not having had previous experience to operate any "jitney bus" in the streets of the City and County of San Francisco unless said person shall have had at least thirty (30) days' experience in the operation of an automobile in the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any driver of a "jitney bus" in the City and County of San Francisco to smoke any cigar, pipe or cigarette, or to burn tobacco while passengers are occupying any of the seats in such vehicle.

Section 16. Every person operating or causing to be operated any "jitney bus" in the City and County of San Francisco is hereby required to permit and allow firemen and policemen in the employ of the City and County of San Francisco, while engaged in the actual discharge of their duties, to ride in any vacant seat on the "jitney bus" so owned or operated by such person without paying any sum or sums of money for fare or otherwise for riding on said "jitney bus"; and no person owning or operating any "jitney bus" in said City and County shall demand or collect a fare from any fireman or policeman as in this section provided.

Section 17. Before taking any descending grade of five (5) per cent or over, the speed of any such "jitney bus" shall be reduced so as to test the working of the brakes thereof, and the brakes on all "jitney buses" in use must be inspected and tested daily by competent inspectors employed by the person or persons owning or operating, or causing to be operated, said "jitney bus."

Whenever a "jitney bus" approaches the track of a steam railroad it must, within twenty-five (25) feet of the nearest rail of said steam railroad, come to a full stop, and the driver of said "jitney bus" must stop, look and listen, and be satisfied that no engine, car, or train is approaching in the direction of said "jitney bus"; he may then proceed, but under no circumstances shall a "jitney bus" proceed without observing the precautions required by this section.

Section 18. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or cause to be operated any "jitney bus" unless the same be equipped with adequate brakes and non-skidding devices when operated upon a slippery pavement.

Section 19. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or operating or driving, or causing to be operated or driven, any "jitney bus" to permit the same to remain standing upon the street for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers unless the side of said "jitney bus" nearest to the right hand curb of said street shall be at least within two (2) feet distant therefrom.

Section 20. All persons who, at the time of the approval of this Ordinance, shall have paid for the year 1915 the license tax provided in Ordinance 1710, approved December 28, 1905, shall be exempt from the license fee fixed in Section 6 hereof until January 1, 1916.

Section 21. The Police Department is hereby empowered in cases of fire, accidents, parades, obstruction on, breaks in, or repairs of streets, or any

emergency, or to prevent accidents, or congestion of traffic, or in case of public necessity, to divert and route "jitney buses" upon such streets as in its judgment is necessary.

Section 22. If any section, sub-section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each section, sub-section, sentence, clause and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, sub-sections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional or invalid.

Section 23. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred (100) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 24. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force ten (10) days from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 549.

Approved August 13, 1902.

Providing That Street Railroad Cars Shall Be Operated Within the City and County of San Francisco by Competent and Experienced Motormen, Gripmen and Conductors.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation owning or operating street railroad cars within the City and County of San Francisco, or any officer or agent of any such person, company or corporation to allow or permit any incompetent or inexperienced person to act as motorman, gripman or conductor in the operation of their street railroad cars within the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, not having had previous experience, to act as motorman, gripman or conductor on street railroad cars within the City and County of San Francisco unless said person shall have had at least seven (7) days' experience in such capacity in this City and County, under the instruction and guidance of a competent and experienced motorman, gripman or conductor, as the case may be; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the service of motormen, gripmen or conductors on street railroad cars operated upon tracks not in readiness for the transportation of passengers.

Section 3. The term competent and experienced motorman, gripman or conductor shall be defined to mean one who has had seven (7) days' experience as expressed in Section 2 of this Ordinance, and any person not having had such experience shall be deemed to be incompetent and inexperienced.

Section 4. Any person, company or corporation, or any officer or agent of any person, company or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 817.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Requiring Headlights to Be Used on Railroad Cars.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning or having control or charge of any locomotive, engine, tender, car or train of cars, to move the same or to cause or permit the same to be moved, between the hours of sunset and sunrise of the following day, over or along any track laid upon any public highway, without having one (1) or more lighted reflecting lamps conspicuously placed on such locomotive, engine, tender, car or train of cars, facing in the direction in which the same may be moving, so that the light of such lamp or lamps may be fully reflected upon said track.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation owning or having control of any locomotive, engine, tender, car or train of cars, and any engineer, conductor, brakeman or motorman in charge thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 221.

Approved January 29, 1901.

Establishing the Rates of Fare to Be Charged by Any Person, Association or Corporation Engaged in the Transportation of Passengers on Street Railroads, to Pupils Under the Age of Eighteen (18) Years, Attending the Public or Private Schools of the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The rates of fare to be charged by any person, association or corporation engaged in the transportation of passengers on street railroads within the City and County of San Francisco, for the transportation of pupils under the age of eighteen (18) years, who attend the public or private schools thereof between any given point from or to which it is necessary for them to ride in traveling to and from the school houses within said City and County of San Francisco, in which they attend, shall not exceed one-half (½) the regular fare, charged by such person, association or corporation engaged in the transportation of passengers on street railroads, for the transportation of other passengers between said points.

Section 2. Tickets for the transportation of pupils as aforesaid shall be sold in packages of twenty (20) tickets each, and shall be received on street railroads between the hours of 7:30 oclock a. m. and 10:00 o'clock a. m.; 12:00 o'clock m. and 1:30 o'clock p. m.; 2:30 o'clock p. m. and 4:30 o'clock p. m.; 6:30 o'clock p. m. and 9:30 o'clock p. m., during the days in which said schools are in session; and shall be available in actual passage to and from school, with such privileges of transfers as are enjoyed by other passengers conveyed by said persons, associations or corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers on street railroads, subject to all reasonable regulations which they may impose not inconsistent with the provisions of

this Ordinance.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 500, *approved June* 5, 1902. *In effect July* 5, 1902.

Section 3. Any pupil under the age of eighteen (18) years attending any public or private school in the City and County of San Francisco desiring the privileges herein provided, shall secure from the principal or head teacher of the school which said pupil attends, a certificate showing that said pupil is in actual and regular attendance therein, which certificate must be presented to said person, association or corporation engaged in the transportation of passengers on street railroads in order to entitle said pupil to the aforesaid tickets at the reduced rate of fare provided for in Sections 1 and 2 of this Ordinance.

Section 4. Any person, association or corporation engaged in the transportation of passengers on street railroads violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding fifty (50) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect sixty (60) days after its passage.

ORDER NO. 2731.

Approved January 17, 1894.

Requiring All Street Railroad Companies to Permit and Allow Mail Carriers in the Employ of the United States Government to Ride Free While Engaged in the Actual Discharge of Their Duties.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Under and pursuant to the various Orders passed by this Board granting street-railroad franchises to various persons and corporations, and under and pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved February 27, 1893, being Chapter XXVII of the Statutes of California of the year 1893, all street railroad corporations operating street railroads in this City and County, on and after the passage of this Order, are hereby required to permit and allow mail carriers in the employ of the United States Government at all times while engaged in the actual discharge of duty to ride on the cars of such railroad without paying any sum of money for fare or otherwise.

Section 2. Any agent or employe of any street railroad corporation demanding and collecting fare in violation of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall for each violation be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars or be imprisoned in the County Jail for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 279.

Approved April 22, 1901.

For the Prevention and Punishment of Frauds Upon Street Railroads.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Any person not entitled to receive the benefits of the reduced rates of fare upon street railroads provided for by that certain Ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco, entitled "Ordinance No. 221, estab-

lishing the rates of fare to be charged by any person, association or corporation engaged in the transportation of passengers on street railroads to pupils under the age of eighteen (18) years attending the public or private schools of the City and County of San Francisco," approved January 29, 1901, who shall secure or attempt to secure the benefits of said Ordinance by falsely representing himself or herself to be thereunto entitled, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding fifty (50) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDER NO. 2992.

Approved June 9, 1896.

Providing Regulations in the Operation of Street Railroads and Prohibiting the Issuance or Delivery of Transfers to Passengers, Except Upon or Within the Car From Which the Passenger is Transferred.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm and corporation operating street cars within the City and County of San Francisco that issue transfers to passengers to enable them to transfer to other cars operated by the same or different owner shall issue and deliver said transfers upon or within the car from which the passenger is transferred and not elsewhere.

Section 2. Every person, firm and corporation operating street cars within the City and County of San Francisco that receives transfers as fare from passengers shall take said transfers from the passengers who received the same within or upon the car to which the passengers are transferred, and not elsewhere.

Section 3. No person except a duly authorized conductor or agent of a person, firm or corporation operating a line of street railroad within the City and County of San Francisco, shall within said City and County issue, deliver, give or sell, or offer to issue, deliver, give or sell to any other person whatsoever, any transfer, transfer check or ticket issued or purporting to be issued by such person, firm or corporation so operating such line of street railroad for passage on any street railroad car or line.

Section 4. Every person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 1674.

Approved November 29, 1905.

Regulating the Operation of Street Railway Cars by Limiting Their Speed and Providing for the Character of Their Brakes and Fixing Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to operate street railway cars at a greater speed than ten (10) miles per hour within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, bounded as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the northerly terminus of Larkin street where it enters the waters of San Francisco Bay, and running thence southerly along the easterly line of Larkin street to its junction with Market street; thence across Market street and along the easterly line of Ninth street to Division street; thence along the northeasterly line of Division street to Townsend street; thence along the northerly line of Townsend street to the waters of San Francisco Bay; thence following the outer boundaries of the water front of San Francisco to the point of commencement.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to operate street railway cars at a greater speed than twelve (12) miles per hour in that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the northerly terminus of Devisadero street where it enters the waters of San Francisco Bay, and running thence southerly along the westerly line of Devisadero street to Duboce avenue; thence easterly along the southerly line of Duboce avenue to Castro street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Castro street to Eighteenth street; thence easterly along the southerly and westerly lines of Eighteenth street to the waters of San Francisco Bay; thence following the outer boundaries of the water front of San Francisco to the point of commencement; excepting herefrom, however, that portion of the City and County of San Francisco in the last paragraph described, and which excepted portion covers the so-called "ten-mile" district.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to operate street railway cars at a greater speed than fifteen miles per hour in that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the northerly terminus of Devisadero street, where the same enters the waters of San Francisco Bay, and running thence southerly along the westerly line of Devisadero street to Duboce avenue; thence easterly along the southerly line of Duboce avenue to Castro street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Castro street to Eighteenth street; thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth street to Stanyan street; thence northerly along the westerly line of Stanyan street to Fulton street; thence westerly along the southerly line of Fulton street to Fifteenth avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of Fifteenth avenue to the Presidio wall; thence easterly along the Presidio wall to Pacific avenue; thence easterly along the northerly line of Pacific avenue to Lyon street; thence northerly along the westerly line of Lyon street to the waters of San Francisco Bay; thence along the outer boundaries of the water front of San Francisco to the point of commencement.

Also, commencing at the easterly terminus of Eighteenth street, where the same enters the waters of San Francisco Bay, and running thence westerly along the southerly and westerly line of Eighteenth street to Castro street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Castro street to Thirtieth street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Thirtieth street to Mission street; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line of Mission street to Army street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Army street to the waters of San Francisco Bay; thence along the outer boundaries of the water front of San Francisco to the point of commencement.—*As amended by Ordinance No. 876 (New Series), approved September 23, 1909.*

Section 4. In addition to the requirements of Section 501 of the Civil Code of California, it shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to operate any car within the City and County of San Francisco weighing more than eighteen (18) tons, unless such car shall be equipped with both air and hand brakes.

Section 5. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be so construed as to limit, impair or repeal the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State

of California, entitled "An Act to Promote the safety of employes and passengers upon street railroads by compelling equipment of cars and dummies with fenders and brakes, and to prescribe penalties."—*Approved March 22, 1899.*

Section 6. Any person, company or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances, in so far as they regulate or attempt to regulate the speed of street railway cars within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDER NO. 3043.

Approved December 8, 1896.

Regulating the Speed of Trains Upon the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be lawful to run trains and locomotive engines over the Southern Pacific Railroad within the corporate limits of the City and County of San Francisco, between the southern boundary thereof and the crossing of said railroad upon Valencia street, at a rate of speed not exceeding thirty (30) miles per hour, and between the said crossing of Valencia street and the depot of said railroad upon Townsend street between Third and Fourth streets, at a rate of speed not exceeding fifteen (15) miles per hour. Provided, that as a precaution against accidents the following conditions are strictly complied with:

That flagmen be stationed at the following crossings: At the crossings of Fourth, Sixth and Seventh streets.

That bells be erected and maintained at the following crossings: At the crossings of Potrero avenue, Sixteenth street, Seventeenth street, Valencia street, San Jose avenue, Twenty-sixth street, Army street, Sunnyside and at Ocean road.

That gates be erected and maintained at the following crossings: At the crossings of Harrison and Twenty-second, Folsom and Twenty-third, Howard street, Capp and Twenty-fourth, Mission street, Guerrero street and at Randall street.

Section 2. Any corporation, persons or person operating said railroad, or any employes or employe thereof operating any train or locomotive engine thereon, who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding section by running or causing to be run any such train or locomotive engine, at a speed exceeding the limitations prescribed in the first section of this Order, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Orders and parts of Orders inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

ORDINANCE NO. 581 (New Series).

Approved October 23, 1908.

Regulating Street Railroads and Cars in the City and County of San Francisco, and Prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Protection of the Public From Danger and Inconvenience in the Operation of Such Railroads.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of operating street cars propelled by electric power in the City and County of San Francisco, for the transportation of passengers, shall, between the hours of 5:00 oclock a. m. and 1:30 o'clock a. m., daily, provide a sufficient number of cars to transport with safety, comfort and convenience all passengers boarding the same.

Section 2. All persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of operating street cars in the City and County of San Francisco, for the transportation of passengers, now maintaining an "Owl" or all-night service, shall continue to maintain such service, and may extend the same, but they shall not discontinue or curtail such service without the consent of the Board of Supervisors of said City and County.

Section 3. The cars on all lines in said City and County of San Francisco must be run on a headway which will, at all times, insure the transportation of passengers with safety, comfort and convenience.

Section 4. In turning corners, the speed of all cars, except those propelled by wire cable, shall be reduced to four (4) miles per hour.

Section 5. Every electric passenger car shall be equipped with a printed sign or symbol large enough to be discerned in the day time by persons with ordinary sight three hundred (300) feet distant from the car so equipped.

The provisions of this section shall go into effect sixty (60) days from and after the date of the passage of this Ordinance.

Section 6. Between sunset and sunrise every electric car shall be equipped with a lighted transparency, upon which shall be printed a numbered sign or symbol large enough to be discerned in clear weather and at night time by persons with ordinary sight three hundred (300) feet distant.

The provisions of this section shall go into effect sixty (60) days from and after the date of the passage of this Ordinance.

Section 7. The symbols required by the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of this Ordinance shall be so numbered that the cars operated on different lines can be readily distinguished:

A notice shall be posted conspicuously in each electric car in operation showing the numbers designating the various lines as follows, to wit:

Sutter street, No. 1; Sutter and Sacramento streets, No. 2; Sutter and Jackson streets, No. 3; Eddy street and Ocean, No. 4; McAllister street, No. 5; Masonic avenue, No. 6; Haight street, No. 7; Market street, No. 8; Valencia street, No. 9; Guerrero street, Glen Park, No. 10; Mission and Twenty-fourth streets, No. 11; Ingleside, No. 12; Cemeteries, No. 14; Third and Kearny streets, No. 15; Kentucky street, No. 16; Ninth and Polk streets, No. 17; Mission and Polk streets, No. 18; Bryant and Polk streets, No. 19; Ellis and O'Farrell streets, No. 20; Hayes and Eddy streets, No. 21; Fillmore street, No. 22; Fillmore and Mission streets, No. 23; Mission street and Chutes, No. 24.

Section 8. Every car shall be provided with two (2) sand-boxes, one (1) on each end of the car, and which shall at all times contain a sufficient quantity of dry sand to last at least one (1) round trip. Such sand-boxes shall be placed near the motorman, or gripman, or other person operating the car, so

that the sand therein can, whenever necessary, be by him released and caused to flow upon the rails.

Section 9. Every car shall be provided with headlights, between sunset and sunrise. The lights shall be sufficiently bright to enable persons with ordinary sight to readily discern the light in clear weather two (2) blocks away.

Section 10. Before taking any descending grade of five (5) per cent or over, the speed of the car must be reduced, so as to test the working of the brakes.

Section 11. The air brakes and hand brakes on all cars in use must be inspected and tested daily by competent inspectors employed by the persons, firm or corporation operating the car.

Section 12. Whenever a car approaches the track of a steam railroad it must, within twenty-five (25) feet of the nearest rail of such steam railroad, come to a full stop. The conductor must leave the car, approach close to the steam railroad track, and stop and look and listen; and if satisfied that no engine, car or train is approaching in the direction of the street railroad track, he must signal the motorman, gripman, or other person in charge of the car to go ahead. Under no circumstances shall the car proceed without such signal.

In lieu of compliance with the provisions of this section, all persons, firms and corporations operating street railroads in said City and County may employ a watchman or flagman at the point of intersection of the street railroad tracks and the steam railroad tracks, and such watchman or flagman shall give the necessary warning of the approach of any engine, train or car on such steam railroad track.

Section 13. The system of transfers in vogue on the 1st day of September, 1908, on all and each of the street car lines in said City and County of San Francisco is hereby established as the transfer system for the future. Such system shall not be changed by curtailing any of the rights or privileges of passengers, but such transfer system may be extended for the benefit of passengers.

Whenever in the opinion of the Board of Supervisors the safety, comfort or convenience of the public requires it, said Board may change said system, and adopt rules and regulations in relation to transfers and the rights and privileges of passengers thereunder.

Passengers on the following street railroad lines as the same were operated by the United Railroads of San Francisco on the 1st day of September, 1908, shall be entitled to transfers from the following lines, at the following points and in the following directions, to wit:

UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Bosworth Street Line.

Eastbound to Diamond street, north or south; Mission street, north or south.

Westbound to Diamond street, south.

Bryant Street Line.

Inbound to Howard street, north; Folsom street, north or south; Twenty-fourth street, east; Sixteenth street, east or west; Tenth street, north; Bryant street, east, at Tenth street; Ninth street, north; Eighth street, north; Fifth street, north; Fourth street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Brannan street, east, at Second street; Bryant street, east, at Second street; Folsom street, east, at Second street; Howard street, east, at Second street; Mission street, east, at Second street; Market street, east; Market street, west (not good on Valencia cars); Montgomery street, north; Post street, east.

Outbound to Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Harrison street, west; Brannan street, east; Third street, south; Fourth street, north or south; Fifth street, north; Sixth street, north; Eighth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-fourth street, east or west; Folsom street, south; Mission street, south at Twenty-sixth street.

Bryant and Polk Streets Line.

Northbound to Howard street, north; Folsom street, north or south; Twenty-fourth street, east or west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Bryant street, east, at Tenth street; Harrison street, east or west; Folsom street, east; Howard street, east; Mission street, east; Market street, east; Market street, west (not good on Valencia cars); Hayes street, east or west; McAllister street, east or west; Turk street, east; Eddy street, west; Ellis street, east; O'Farrell street, west; Sutter street, east or west; Sacramento street, east or west; Washington street, east; Jackson street, west; Union street, east or west.

Southbound to Union street, east or west; Jackson street, west; Washington street, east; Sacramento street, east or west; Sutter street, east or west; O'Farrell street, west; Ellis street, east; Eddy street, west; Turk street, east; McAllister street, east or west; Hayes street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Harrison street, east or west; Bryant street, east, at Tenth; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-fourth street, east; Folsom street, south; Mission street south.

Castro Street Extension Line.

Southbound to Twenty-fourth street, west; Twenty-fourth street, east (good only for passengers paying cash fare or presenting transfers from eastbound Eighteenth street cars).

Northbound to Twenty-fourth street, east or west; Eighteenth street, east or west; Castro street, north.

Cemeteries Line.

Inbound to San Jose avenue, north; Onondaga street, west; Bosworth street, west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Valencia street, north; Twenty-sixth street, east; Twenty-second street, east or west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Fourteenth street, east or west, to Eighteenth street line; Tenth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Sixth street, north or south; Fifth street, north or south; Fourth street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Second street, north.

Outbound to Second street, south; Third street, south; Third street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Fourth street, north or south; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, south; Eighth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Fourteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-second street, east or west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Bosworth street, west; Onondaga street, west.

Clement Street Line.

Eastbound to Eighth avenue, south; Sixth avenue, north or south; Sacramento street, east at Walnut street; California street, west to Sutter street line.

Westbound to Sixth avenue, south; Eighth avenue, south.

Devisadero Street Line.

Northbound to Jackson street, east or west (not good on outbound cars).

Southbound to Devisadero street, south; Sacramento street, east or west (not good on inbound cars).

Eighth and Eighteenth Streets Line.

Inbound to Kentucky street, north; Bryant street, south; Sixteenth street, west at Bryant street; Tenth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Bryant street, east at Eighth street; Harrison street, west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Bryant street, north or south, at Sixteenth street; Folsom street, north or south, at Sixteenth street; Howard street, north or south, at Sixteenth street; Mission street, north or south, at Sixteenth street; Sixteenth street, west.

Outbound to Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Harrison street, west; Bryant street, east; Tenth street, south; Bryant street, south at Sixteenth street; Sixteenth street, west; Kentucky street, north, at Eighteenth street; Railroad avenue, south; Folsom street, north or south, at Sixteenth street; Bryant street, north or south, at Sixteenth street.

Eighteenth Street Line.

Inbound to Clayton street, south; Frederick street, east; Castro street, north or south; Guerrero street, south; Sixteenth street, east or west; Valencia street, north or south; Mission street, north; Mission street, south (not good on Twenty-fourth street cars); Howard street, north or south; Folsom street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south.

Outbound to Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Folsom street, south; Howard street, south; Mission street, south; Valencia street, south; Sixteenth street, east or west; Guerrero street, south; Castro street, south; Frederick street, east; Clayton street, south; Stanyan street, south.

Ellis and Ocean Line.

Inbound to Stanyan street, south; Carl street, east; Waller street, east; Haight street, east; Stanyan street, north; Page street, east; Hayes street, west; McAllister street, east or west; Turk street, east; Devisadero street, north; Fillmore street, north or south; Larkin street, north or south; Leavenworth street, north or south; Taylor street, north or south; Powell street, north; Market street, east; Market street, west, to Valencia and Castro streets lines; Fourth street, south; Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Bryant street, east or west; Brannan street, east; Third street, south.

Outbound to Brannan street, east or west; Bryant street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or West; Market street, east or west; Powell street, north; Taylor street, north or south; Leavenworth street, north or south; Larkin street, north or south; Fillmore street, north or south; Devisadero street, north; McAllister street, west; Hayes street, west; Devisadero street, south; Masonic avenue, south; Waller street, east; Stanyan street, south; H street, west.

Fillmore Street Line.

Northbound to Folsom street, north or south; Howard street, north or south; Mission street, north or south; Valencia street, north or south; Guerrero street, north or south; Market street, east or west; Haight street, east or west; Oak street, west; Hayes street, east; McAllister street, east or west; Turk street, east; Eddy street, west; Ellis street, east; O'Farrell street, west; Sutter street, east or west; Sacramento street, west; Washington street, east; Jackson street, west; Fillmore street, north, at Broadway.

Southbound to Jackson street, west; Washington street, east; Sacramento street, west; Sutter street, east or west; O'Farrell street, west; Ellis street, east; Eddy street, west; Turk street, east; McAllister street, east or west; Hayes street, east; Oak street, west (not good on Richmond cars); Haight

street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Guerrero street, north or south; Valencia street, north or south; Mission street, north or south; Howard street, north or south; Folsom street, north or south; Bryant street, north or south; Sixteenth street, east, at Bryant street.

Fillmore Hill Line.

Northbound to Union street, west.

Southbound to Fillmore street, south; Pacific avenue, east or west.

Fillmore and Mission Line.

Northbound to Twenty-sixth street, east; Mission street, north, at Sixteenth street; Sixteenth street, east; Valencia street, north; Guerrero street, north; Market street, east or west; Haight street, east or west; Oak street, west; Hayes street, east; McAllister street, east or west; Turk street, east; Eddy street, west; Ellis street, east; O'Farrell street, west; Sutter street, east or west; Sacramento street, west; Washington street, east; Jackson street, west; Fillmore street, north, at Broadway.

Southbound to Jackson street, west; Washington street, east; Sacramento street, west; Sutter street, east or west; O'Farrell street, west; Ellis street, east; Eddy street, west; Turk street, east; McAllister street, east or west; Hayes street, east; Oak street, west; Haight street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Guerrero street, north or south; Valencia street, north or south; Mission street, north; Sixteenth street, east; Twenty-ninth street, west; Mission street, south.

Folsom Street Line.

Inbound to Twenty-sixth street, east or west; Twenty-fourth street, east or west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Fourteenth street, east or west; Tenth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north; Sixth street, north or south; Fifth street, north or south; Fourth street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Second street, north.

Outbound to Second street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Fourth street, north or south; Fifth street, north or south; Sixth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Fourteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-fourth street, east; Twenty-sixth street, west; Precita avenue, east.

Glen Park Line.

Inbound to San Jose avenue, south; Bosworth street, west; Twenty-ninth street, east or west; Twenty-second street, east or west; Eighteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Valencia street, north; Fourteenth street, east; Tenth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Sixth street, north or south; Fifth street, south; Fourth street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Mission street, east; Market street, east; Montgomery street, north.

Outbound to Third street, north or south; Fourth street, north or south; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, south; Eighth street, south; Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Fourteenth street, east; Mission street, south; Valencia street, south; Sixteenth street, east or west; Eighteenth street, west; Twenty-second street, west; Twenty-ninth street, west; San Jose avenue, south.

Guerrero Street Line.

Inbound to Ocean avenue, east or west; Bosworth street, west; Twenty-ninth street, east or west; Twenty-second street, east or west; Eighteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Valencia street, north; Fourteenth street, east; Tenth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Sixth street, north or south; Fifth street, south;

Fourth street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Second street, north.

Outbound to Second street, north; Third street, south; Third street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Fourth street, north or south; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Fourteenth street, east; Mission street, south; Valencia street, south; Sixteenth street, east or west; Eighteenth street, west; Twenty-second street, west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Bosworth street, west; Ocean avenue, west.

Haight Street Line.

Inbound to Masonic avenue, north or south; Fillmore street, north or south; Market street, west; Valencia street, south; Tenth street, south: Polk street, north; Ninth street, south; Larkin street, north; Eighth street, south; Sixth street, south; Taylor street, north; Fifth street, south; Powell street, north; Fourth street, south; Third street, south; Kearny street, north; Montgomery street, north; Second street, south; Sansome street, north.

Outbound to Sutter street, west; Sansome street, north; Second street, south; Montgomery street, north; Post street, west; Third street, south; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Ellis street, west; Fourth street, south; Fifth street, south; Powell street, north; Sixth street, south; Eighth street, south; Ninth street, south; Larkin street, north; Tenth street, south; Polk street, north; Fillmore street, north or south; Masonic avenue, west; Stanyan street, south.

Hayes Street Line.

Inbound to Devisadero street, south; McAllister street, east; Turk street, east; Devisadero street, north, at Ellis street; Fillmore street, north or south; Larkin street, north or south; Leavenworth street, north or south; Taylor street, north or south; Powell street, north; Market street, east; Market street, west to Valencia street or Castro street lines; Fourth street, south.

Outbound to Powell street, north; Taylor street, south; Leavenworth street, north or south; Larkin street, north or south; Fillmore street, north or south; Devisadero street, north, at O'Farrell street; McAllister street, west; Devisadero street, south, at Hayes street; Sixth avenue or Eighth avenue, north (good only for cash passengers west of Devisadero street).

Howard Street Line.

Inbound to Bryant street, north or south; Folsom street, north or south; Howard street, south; Twenty-second street, west; Mission street, south; Sixteenth street, east or west; Fourteenth street, east or west; Tenth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Sixth street, north or south; Fifth street, north or south; Fourth street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Second street, north.

Outbound to Second street, south; Third street, south; Third street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Fourth street, north or south; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Fourteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Mission street, south; Howard street, south; Folsom street, south; Bryant street, south.

Ingleside Line.

Inbound to San Jose avenue, north or south; Mission street, south; Bosworth street, west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Valencia street, north; Twenty-sixth street, east; Twenty-second street, east or west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Fourteenth street, east; Fourteenth street, west to Eighteenth street line; Tenth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Sixth street, north or south; Fifth street,

north or south; Fourth street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Second street, north.

Outbound to Second street, south; Third street, south; Third street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Fourth street, north or south; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Fourteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-second street, east or west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Bosworth street, west; Mission street, south; San Jose avenue, south.

Jackson Street Line.

Inbound to Fillmore street, north or south; Polk street, north or south; Powell street, north; Clay street, east; Sutter street, east; Post street, east or west; Ellis street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Fifth street, south. To Ferry—Kearny street, north or south; Montgomery street, north or south; Sansome street, north or south.

Outbound to Post street, east or west; Sutter street, east or west; Sacramento street, west; Clay street, east; Polk street, north or south; Fillmore street, north or south; Jackson street, west. From Ferry—Sansome street, north or south; Montgomery street, north or south; Kearny street, south; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars).

Kentucky Street Line.

Northbound to Eighteenth street, west; Townsend street, west; Brannan street, east or west; Bryant street, east or west; Harrison street, west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Third street, north; Kearny street, north.

Southbound to Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Harrison street, west; Bryant street, east or west; Brannan street, east; Eighteenth street, west; Kentucky street, south.

Market Street Line.

Inbound to Church street, north or south; Valencia street, south; Haight street, west; Tenth street, south; Polk street, north; Ninth street, south; Larkin street, north; Hayes street, west; Eighth street, south; McAllister street, west; Sixth street, south; Taylor street, north; Eddy street, west; Fifth street, south (to Mail Dock only); Powell street, north; Ellis street, west; Fourth street, south; Third street, south; Kearny street, north; Montgomery street, north; Second street, south; Sansome street, north; Sutter street, west.

Outbound to Sutter street, west; Second street, south; Montgomery street, north; Post street, west; Third street, south; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Ellis street, west; Fourth street, south; Powell street, north; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, south; Eighth street, south; Ninth street, south; Larkin street, north; Tenth street, south; Polk street, north; Church street, north or south; Eighteenth street, west; Castro street, south.

Masonic Avenue Line.

Inbound to Frederick street, west at Stanyan street; Clayton street, north; Ashbury street, south; Haight street, east; Devisadero street, north; Fillmore street, south, at Page street; Fillmore street, north, at Hayes street; Polk street, north or south; Larkin street, north; Ninth street, south; Market street, west to Valencia street or Castro street; Eighth street, south; Taylor street, north; Sixth street, south; Fifth street, south; Powell street, north; Fourth street, south; Third street, south; Kearny street, north; Montgomery street, north.

Outbound to Sutter street, west; Second street, south; Post street, west; Montgomery street, north; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Third street, south; Fourth street, south; Ellis street, west; Powell street, north; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, south; Eighth street, south; Ninth street, south; Larkin street, north; Polk street, north or south; Fillmore street, north, at Hayes street; Fillmore street, south, at Oak street; Oak street, west, at Masonic avenue; Haight street, west; Ashbury street, south; Clayton street, north; Frederick street, west, at Stanyan street.

Mail Dock Line.

Eastbound to Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Bryant street, east or west; Fourth street, south; Third street, south.

Westbound to Third street, north or south; Fourth street, north or south; Bryant street, west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Powell street, north; Eddy street, west.

McAllister Street Line.

Inbound to Devisadero street, north; Devisadero street, south (not good on Hayes street cars); Fillmore street, north or south; Larkin street, north or south; Leavenworth street, north; City Hall avenue, west; Market street, west (to Valencia street or Castro street lines); Sixth street, south; Taylor street, north; Fifth street, south; Powell street, north (good on North Beach cars only); Fourth street, south; Third street, south; Kearny street, north; Montgomery street, north; Sansome street, north; Battery street, north.

Outbound to Battery street, north; Montgomery street, north; Second street, south; Sutter street, west; Post street, west; Third street, south; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Fourth street, south; Ellis street, west; Powell street, north; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, south; City Hall avenue, west; Larkin street, north or south; Fillmore street, north or south; Devisadero street, south; Devisadero street, north (good on Richmond cars only); Fulton street, west; Sixth avenue or Eighth avenue, north (good only for cash passengers boarding car west of Devisadero street).

Mission and Chutes Line.

Southbound to Clement street, east or west; California street, east or west; Devisadero street, north; Sacramento street, east; Sutter street, east; Ellis street, east; Turk street, east; McAllister street, east or west; Hayes street, west (good only for cash passengers boarding car east of Presidio avenue); Oak street, west; Haight street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Guerrero street, north or south; Valencia street, north or south; Sixteenth street, east; Mission street, north; Twenty-second street, east or west; Mission street, west, at Twenty-ninth street; Twenty-ninth street, west.

Northbound to Twenty-sixth street, east; Twenty-second street, east or west; Sixteenth street, east; Mission street, north; Valencia street, north; Guerrero street, north; Market street, east or west; Haight street, east or west; Fillmore street, north; Oak street, west; Hayes street, west; McAllister street, east or west; Turk street, east; Ellis street, east; Sutter street, east or west; Sacramento street, east; Devisadero street, north; California street, west; Clement street, west; Fulton street, east (good only for cash passengers boarding car west of Devisadero street).

Mission and Polk Streets Line.

Northbound to Bosworth street, west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Valencia street, north; Twenty-sixth street, east; Twenty-second street, west; Eighteenth street, east or west; Fourteenth street, east; Fourteenth street, west (to Eighteenth street line); Tenth street, north; Mission street, east; Market street, east; Market street, west (to Haight street line); Hayes

street, west; McAllister street, east or west; Turk street, east; Eddy street, west; Ellis street, east; O'Farrell street, west; Sutter street, east or west; Sacramento street, east or west; Washington street, east; Jackson street, west; Pacific avenue, west.

Southbound to Pacific avenue, west; Jackson street, west; Washington street, east; Sacramento street, east or west; Sutter street, east or west; O'Farrell street, west; Ellis street, east; Eddy street, west; Turk street, east; McAllister street, east or west; Hayes street, west; Market street, east or west; Mission street, east; Tenth street, south; Fourteenth street, west or east; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-second street, east or west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Bosworth street, west; Mission street, south; Onondaga avenue, west.

Mission and Twenty-fourth Streets Line.

Inbound to Castro street, north or south; Guerrero street, north or south; Valencia street, north or south; Mission street, north or south; Twenty-second street, east, at Mission street; Sixteenth street, east or west; Fourteenth street, east; Tenth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Sixth street, north or south; Fifth street north or south; Fourth street, north or south; Third street, north or south; Second street, north.

Outbound to Second street, south; Third street, south; Third street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Fourth street, north or south; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Fourteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-second street, east; Mission street, south; Valencia street, south; Guerrero street, south; Castro street, south; Castro street, north (good only for cash passengers boarding car west of Mission street).

Ninth and Polk Streets Line.

Northbound to Bryant street, east or west; Harrison street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Hayes street, west; McAllister street, east or west; Turk street, east; Eddy street, west; Ellis street, east; O'Farrell street, west; Sutter street, east or west; Sacramento street, east or west; Washington street, east; Jackson street, west; Pacific avenue, west.

Southbound to Pacific avenue, west; Jackson street, west; Washington street, east; Sacramento street, east or west; Sutter street, east or west; O'Farrell street, west; Ellis street, east; Eddy street, west; Turk street, east; McAllister street, east or west; Hayes street, west; Market street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Harrison street, east or west; Bryant street, east or west.

Powell Street Line.

Northbound to Post street, east or west; Sutter street, east or west; Sacramento street, west; Clay street, east.

Southbound to Jackson street, west; Washington street, east; Clay street, east; Sacramento street, west; Sutter street, east or west; Post street, east or west; Ellis street, east or west; Eddy street, west; Market street, east or west; Fifth street, south.

Railroad Avenue Line.

Inbound to Railroad avenue, north, at Sixteenth avenue.

Sacramento Street Line.

Inbound to Polk street, north or south; Powell street, south; Powell street, north (not good on Jackson street cars); Kearny street, north or

south; Montgomery street, north or south; Sansome street, north or south.

Outbound to Sansome street, north or south; Montgomery street, north or south; Kearny street, south; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Powell street, north or south; Polk street, north or south; Fillmore street, north or south; Sacramento street, west.

San Bruno Avenue Line.

Inbound to Folsom street, north; Twenty-sixth street, east, at Folsom street; Twenty-sixth street, west, at Howard street; Twenty-fourth street, east; Twenty-second street, west, at Mission street; Mission street, east or west.

Outbound to Howard street, north; Twenty-fourth street, east; Twenty-sixth street, west, at Howard street; Kentucky street, south.

San Mateo Suburban Line.

Inbound to San Jose avenue, north; Onondaga avenue, west; Bosworth street, west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Valencia street, north; Twenty-sixth street, east; Twenty-second street, east or west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Fourteenth street, east; Tenth street, north; Ninth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Sixth street, north or south; Mission street, east, or Fifth street, south; Market street, east; Eddy street, west; Powell street, north.

Outbound to Fifth street, south; Sixth street, north or south; Eighth street, north or south; Ninth street, north or south; Tenth street, north or south; Fourteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-second street, east or west; Twenty-ninth street, west; Bosworth street, west; Onondaga avenue, west.

Sixth and Sansome Streets Line.

Northbound to Bryant street, east or west; Harrison street, west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Market street, east or west, at Sixth street; Eddy street, west; Ellis street, east or west; Post street, west; Kearny street, south; Sutter street, east; Kearny street, north; Montgomery street, north; California street, east; Broadway, east.

Southbound to Broadway, east or west; California street, east; Kearny street, north (to North Beach cars only); Sutter street, east or west; Kearny street, south; Post street, west; Ellis street, east or west; Eddy street, west; Market street, west; Mission street, west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Harrison street, west; Bryant street, east or west; Brannan street, east.

Sutter Street Line.

Inbound to Sixth avenue, north or south; Devisadero street, south; Fillmore street, north or south; Polk street, north or south; Powell street, north (to North Beach cars only); Kearny street, north or south; Montgomery street, north; Sansome street, north; Market street, east; Market street, west (to Valencia street and Castro street lines only); Battery street, north.

Outbound to Battery street, north; Sansome street, north; Montgomery street, north or south; Kearny street, south; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Powell street, north or south; Polk street, north or south; Fillmore street, north or south; Devisadero street, north; Sixth avenue, south.

Sutter and Jackson Streets Line.

Inbound to Devisadero street, south; Fillmore street, north; Washington street east; Fillmore street south, at Sutter street; Sutter street, west; Polk street, north or south; Powell street, north (to North Beach cars only);

Kearny street, north or south; Montgomery street, north; Sansome street, north; Market street, east; Battery street, north.

Outbound to Battery street, north; Sansome street, north; Montgomery street, north or south; Kearny street, south; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Powell street, north or south; Polk street, north or south; Sutter street, west, at Fillmore street; Fillmore street, south, at Sutter street; Sacramento street, west; Fillmore street, north, at Jackson; Devisadero street, south.

Sutter and Sacramento Streets Line.

Inbound to Devisadero street, north or south; Fillmore street, north, at Sacramento street; Fillmore street, south, at Sutter street; Polk street, north or south; Powell street, north (to North Beach cars only); Kearny street, north or south; Montgomery street, north; Sansome street, north; Market street, east; Battery street, north; Market street, west (good only on Valencia street and Castro street cars).

Outbound to Battery street, north; Sansome street, north; Montgomery street, north or south; Kearny street, south; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Powell street, north or south; Polk street, north or south; Sutter street, west; Fillmore street, south, at Sutter street; Fillmore street, north, at Sacramento street; Devisadero street, north; Sixth avenue, south; California street, west.

Tenth and Montgomery Streets Line.

Northbound to Harrison street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Hayes street, east or west; Larkin street, north; McAllister street, east or west; Turk street, east; Eddy street, west; Ellis street, east or west; Powell street, north or south; Kearny street, north or south; Market street, east, at Montgomery street; Sutter street, east or west; Bush street, east; Sacramento street, east; Clay street, west; Kearny street, north.

Southbound to Clay street, east; Sacramento street, west; Sutter street east or west; Kearny street, south; Market street, east or west; Powell street, north or south; Ellis street, west; Eddy street, west; McAllister street, west; Larkin street, north or south; Hayes street, west; Market street, west; Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Harrison street, east or west; Bryant street, east or west.

Third and Kearny Streets Line.
(To Ferries) Line.

Northbound to Brannan street, east or west; Bryant street, east or west; Harrison street, west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Post street, east or west; Sutter street, east or west; Bush street, east; Sacramento street, west; Clay street, east; Sansome street, north.

Southbound to Broadway, west; Sansome street, north or south; Clay street, east; Sacramento street, west; Sutter street, west; Post street, west; Market street, west; Mission street, west; Howard street, west; Folsom street, west; Harrison street, west; Bryant street, west; Brannan street, east (Mail Dock only); Third street, at Townsend street; Kentucky street, south, at Twenty-third street.

Third and Kearny Streets Line.
(To North Beach) Line.

Northbound to Brannan street, east or west; Bryant street, east or west, Harrison street, west; Folsom street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Market street, east or west; Post street,

east or west; Sutter street, east or west; Bush street, east; Sacramento street, west; Clay street, east.

Southbound to Broadway, east; Clay street, east; Sacramento street, west; Sutter street, east or west; Post street, west; Market street, east or west; Mission street, east or west; Howard street, east or west; Folsom street, east or west; Harrison street, west; Bryant street, west; Brannan street, east (Mail Dock only); Third street, at Townsend street; Kentucky street, south at Twenty-third street.

Turk and Eddy Streets Line.

Inbound to Clement street, east or west; California street, east or west; Devisadero street, north; Sacramento street, east; Sutter street, east; Ellis street, east; Devisadero street, south at Turk street; Fillmore street, south; Larkin street, north or south; Leavenworth street, north or south; Taylor street, north or south; Market street, west, to Valencia street or Castro street; Fifth street, south; Powell street, north (not good on Jackson street cars); Fourth street, south; Third street, south; Kearny street, north; Second street, south; Montgomery street, north; Sansome street, north.

Outbound to Second street, south; Post street, west; Montgomery street, north; Third street, south; Kearny street north (not good on cars to Ferry); Ellis street, west; Fourth street, south; Fifth street, south; Powell street, north; Leavenworth street, south; Larkin street, north or south; Fillmore street, north or south; Devisadero street, south; Sutter street, west; Devisadero street, north; California street, west; Clement street, west; Sixth avenue, south; Fulton street, west; Fulton street, east (good when punched here for cash passengers boarding car west of Devisadero street).

Valencia Street Line.

Inbound to San Jose avenue, north or south; Mission street, south, at Twenty-ninth street; Twenty-second street, east or west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Fourteenth street, east; Market street, west; Haight street, west; Polk street, north; Larkin street, north; Hayes street, west; Eighth street, south; McAllister street, west; Sixth street, south; Taylor street, north; Fifth street, south (to Mail Dock only); Powell street, north; Eddy street, west; Ellis street, west; Fourth street, south; Third street, south; Kearny street, north; Sutter street, west; Montgomery street, north; Sansome street, north.

Outbound to Sutter street, west; Second street, south; Montgomery street, north; Post street, west; Kearny street, north (not good on Ferry cars); Third street, south; Fourth street, south; Ellis street, west; Powell street, north; Fifth street, south; Sixth street, south; Eighth street, south; Ninth street, south; Larkin street, north; Tenth street, south; Polk street, north; Fourteenth street, west; Sixteenth street, east or west; Twenty-second street, west; Mission street, south, at Twenty-ninth street; San Jose avenue, south.

Lines of Other Companies.

Passengers on lines of the United Railroads of San Francisco shall be entitled to transfers to the following lines of other companies, at the following points and in the following directions, as said lines of other companies were operated on the 1st day of September, 1908, to wit:

To the Parkside Transit Company Line.

At Twentieth avenue and H street or at Ingleside (Corbett and Ocean avenues).

Parkside Transit Company's Line.

Passengers on the street railroad line as the same was operated by the Parkside Transit Company on the first day of September, 1908, shall be

entitled to transfers to the following lines at the following points and in the following directions, to wit:

To the cars of the United Railroads, at Twentieth avenue and H street, or at Ingleside (Corbett and Ocean avenues).

Presidio and Ferries Railroad.

Passengers on the following street railroad lines as the same were operated by the Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company on the first day of September, 1908, shall be entitled to transfers from the following lines, at the following points and in the following directions, to wit:

Union Street Line.

East- and westbound to Mason street, north; Hyde street, north or south; Polk street, north or south at Vallejo street; Fillmore street, north or south.

California Street Cable Railroad.

Passengers on the following street railroad lines as the same were operated by the California Street Cable Railroad Company on the first day of September, 1908, shall be entitled to transfers from the following lines, at the following points and in the following directions, to wit:

California Street Line.

East- and westbound to Hyde street, north or south.

Westbound to Park and Cliff House cars, west, at Presidio avenue; Sacramento street line, west, at Presidio avenue.

Hyde Street Line.

North- and southbound to California street, east or west; Union street, east or west; Jones Street Short Line, south, at O'Farrell street.

Jones Street Short Line To

Jones street, north, at O'Farrell street; O'Farrell street, east.

Regulating Transfers.

In every instance the transfer given to a passenger may designate the point or place of transfer, and the same must be used at such point or place, within a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen (15) minutes after such point or place is reached by the car from which the passenger is transferred, provided, that within said fifteen (15) minutes a car shall pass such point or place of transfer in the direction and upon the route indicated by said transfer; but if no car shall pass such point within said time the passenger shall have the right to take the first available car passing such point in the direction indicated upon the passenger's transfer. A passenger upon any car delayed through the fault, negligence or inability of any person, company or corporation operating the same shall be entitled to receive a transfer to a car upon the nearest line of such person, company, or corporation going in the same general direction as the car delayed.

Section 14. There shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each car a printed notice, containing information as to transfer points along the line upon which the car is run, and containing rules and regulations relating to transfers and the rights and privileges of passengers thereunder. A copy of such notice and rules and regulations shall, by every person, firm or corporation operating street car lines in said City and County, for the transportation of passengers, be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors within ten (10) days after the passage of this Ordinance.

Section 15. All persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of operating street cars in said City and County for the transportation of passengers shall, within ten (10) days from the date of the passage of this

Ordinance, file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a sheet containing the time schedule in force on each of their respective lines, which said time schedule shall show the number of cars in daily operation on each line and the headway on which the cars on each of said lines are run. Said time schedule shall be certified to be correct by the superintendent of each line operating such street railroad cars. Whenever such time schedule shall be changed, the schedule so changed, duly certified by the superintendent, shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, within ten (10) days after such change is made.

Section 16. Whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Supervisors, the safety, comfort or convenience of the public requires a change in such time schedule, in force on any street car line, said Board shall by resolution direct such change, and such time schedule must be adopted by the persons, firms or corporations operating such line, and all cars thereon must be operated in accordance with said time schedule as so changed.

Section 17. On the first day of April, July, October and January of each year, all persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of operating street cars in said City and County for the transportation of passengers shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a statement, duly verified by the superintendent of each railroad, showing the number and names of all passengers and other persons killed and injured in the operation of such railroad during the quarter next preceding the last preceding quarter, and the nature and cause of all accidents during such preceding quarter, resulting in the death or injury of such persons. Such statement shall also contain the name of the conductor and motorman, gripman or other person in charge of each car on or by which such accident was caused, and the period of employment of such employes by such person, firm or corporation.

Section 18. Passengers shall be allowed ample time to board and alight from cars.

Section 19. It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully obstruct or cause to be obstructed without any right or authority the passage of any street car, or to place or cause to be placed upon the rail or track of any street railroad any object or thing preventing or tending to prevent the safe and proper control, management and operation of any car.

The motorman, gripman or other person in charge of a car in motion must always, by ringing the bell or striking the gong on such car, give timely warning of the approach of such car to pedestrians, drivers of vehicles and others who may happen to be on or about to cross the track in front of such car.

Section 20. It shall be unlawful for any passenger or other person on board of any car, without any right or authority, to refuse to pay his fare, or to ring the bell on such car, interfere with the fare register, meddle with the trolley pole or rope attached thereto, or in any manner obstruct the persons in charge of such car in the performance of their usual duties.

Section 21. The provisions of this Ordinance, and of every section thereof, are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

Section 22. It is hereby declared unlawful to violate the provisions, or any provision, of this Ordinance, and any person, firm or corporation, or the agent, servant or employe of any such person, firm or corporation violating the provisions, or any provision, of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 23. This Ordinance, except as hereinabove otherwise provided, shall go into effect from and after the date of its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1109 (New Series).

Approved March 16, 1909.

Requiring Cars Operated Over Street Railway Tracks to Be Equipped With Fenders Herein Described, and Regulating the Operation of Cars on Street Railway Tracks in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. That from and after April 30, 1910, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to run or operate, or cause to be run or operated, any car upon or over any street railway track in the City and County of San Francisco, without such car being equipped with a fender as herein provided.

Said fender shall be placed upon and attached to the front end of each such car and not attached to the frame of the wheels or truck thereof; and shall be so placed and maintained that the space between the bottom of the front part of the fender and the roadbed or rails shall not exceed three (3) inches. Each such fender shall extend across the front end of such car and shall be of a width of not less than sixty-eight (68) inches. The front edge of the fender shall extend ahead of and beyond the front of the car and the farthest projection thereof. Such fender shall be of such height that it shall extend upwards from the rails or roadbed to at least the floor level of the car. Such fender shall form a scoop not less than three (3) feet from front to back, which, upon striking a person, will tilt back and thereby form a cradle or receptacle capable of receiving and securely retaining such person; and its upper portion shall form a shield extending across the entire front of the car to protect persons falling into or upon it from injuries from contact with the rigid projecting portions of the car, such as the bumpers, bumper-beams or drawbars, and such fender shall be constructed of material that will afford ample strength for the purpose for which it is intended, and of yielding or a resilient character so as to cushion or break the impact of a person falling into or struck by it. It shall be protected along the front edge by substantial buffers of rubber or similar yielding or elastic material. No fender attached to a car need be lowered so as to be "in use" upon a street the grade of which exceeds ten (10) per cent.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined, for each and every offense, not less than one hundred (100) dollars, nor more than three hundred (300) dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six (6) months in the County Jail of the City of San Francisco, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 3373 (New Series).

Approved July 27, 1915.

Requiring That Seats Be Provided for Platform Men Operating Cars on Street Railways, and Providing That Such Platform Men Shall Be Permitted to Be Seated Upon Certain Portions of the Street Railway Lines in the City and County of San Francisco, and Repealing Ordinance No. 3289 (New Series).

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All persons and corporations operating street railroads within the City and County of San Francisco shall provide a seat for each of the platform men operating street railroad passenger cars and shall permit each

of such employes to occupy such seat upon such portions of the several lines as herein set forth, to wit:

Municipal Lines.

Geary Street and Ocean—Motormen to be seated between the westerly terminus and Buchanan street; conductors between the westerly terminus and Broderick street.

Geary Street and Tenth Avenue—Motormen to be seated between Fulton and Buchanan streets; conductors between Fulton and Broderick streets.

California Street—Motormen to be seated between westerly terminus and Buchanan street; conductors between the westerly terminus and Broderick street.

Van Ness Avenue—Motormen to be seated between Geary street and Twenty-fifth and Potrero avenue, with the exception of the crossing at Van Ness avenue and Market street and the steam crossing at Potrero avenue and Division street; conductors to be seated from south side of Market street on Eleventh street to Twenty-fifth street and Potrero avenue.

Columbus Avenue—Motormen and conductors to be seated between Columbus avenue and Taylor street and Van Ness avenue and Bay street.

Chestnut Street—At such time and places as may be designated by the superintendent.

Union Street—Eastbound between Presidio terminus and Divisadero street and between Franklin and Union streets and Hyde street, except at crossing of Van Ness avenue; westbound between Powell and Leavenworth streets, between Steiner and Divisadero streets and from Greenwich street to Presidio terminus.

United Railroad Lines.

Turk and Eddy—Between Sacramento and Divisadero streets and the westerly end of the line.

Fillmore and Sixteenth—Between Fillmore and Bush streets and Broadway and between Church and Market streets and Bryant and Sixteenth streets.

Fillmore and Valencia—Between Bush street and Broadway and between Market and Valencia streets and terminus at Richland avenue and Andover street.

Valencia—Between Market and Valencia streets and westerly terminus.

Mission and Twenty-fourth—Between Mission and Sixteenth streets and westerly terminus.

Market—Between Market and Valencia streets to westerly terminus.

Mission—Between Mission and Sixteenth streets to westerly terminus.

Mission and Richmond—Between Eighth avenue and Fulton street and Sacramento and Divisadero streets; also between Market and Church streets and westerly terminus.

Sutter and Clement and Sutter and California—Between Sutter and Fillmore streets and westerly terminus.

Sutter and Jackson—Between California street and Presidio avenue and Bush and Fillmore streets.

Ellis and Ocean, Ellis and Ingleside, Ellis and Hayes—Between Fillmore and Ellis (or O'Farrell) and westerly termini.

Hayes—Between Fillmore and Page (or Oak) streets and westerly terminus.

McAllister Street—Between Fillmore and McAllister streets and westerly terminus.

Haight Street—Between Haight and Buchanan streets and westerly terminus.

San Mateo, Cemeteries and Ingleside—Between Sixteenth and Mission streets and southerly termini.

Guerrero and Sunnyside—Between Sixteenth and Guerrero streets and southerly termini.

Folsom—Between Fourteenth and Folsom streets and westerly terminus.

Ninth and Polk—Between Sutter and Polk streets and Polk and North Point streets.

San Bruno—Between Alameda and Bryant streets and westerly terminus.

Howard—Between Fourteenth and Howard streets and westerly terminus.

Bryant—Between Bryant and Alameda streets and Twenty-sixth and Mission streets.

Mission and Ocean—Between Sixteenth and Mission streets and westerly terminus.

Third and Kearny—Between Sutter and Kearny streets and North Beach.

Eighth and Eighteenth—Between Bryant and Alameda streets and westerly terminus.

Kentucky—Between Third and Townsend streets and southerly terminus; also between Sutter and Kearny streets and Clay and East streets.

Tenth-Montgomery—Between Post and Leavenworth streets and southerly terminus except when crossing Market and Mission streets.

Sixth and Sansome—Between Brannan and Mission streets; also between Bush and Sansome streets and northerly terminus.

Harrison and Eighteenth—Between Sixteenth and Guerrero streets and westerly terminus.

Ferry-Depot—Between Howard and Third streets.

First to Fifth—Between Mission and Third streets and between Fourth and Brannan and Mission and Fifth streets.

Depot-Exposition—Same as Ninth and Polk streets.

It is provided, however, that the provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to cars operated between the hours of 7:30 o'clock and 9:00 o'clock in the morning and between 4:30 and 6:00 o'clock in the afternoon; nor shall this Ordinance apply while cars are descending on grades exceeding six (6) per cent; nor shall it apply to any railroad crossing, including the Ocean Shore Railway; nor shall it apply to street cars operated by cable.

Section 2. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not to exceed six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 3289 (New Series), approved June 2, 1915, is hereby repealed.

ORDINANCE NO. 1697 (New Series).

Approved October 25, 1911.

Providing for the Transportation of Dogs on Street Railways.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Any person, upon the payment of the proper fare for passage on any street railway in this City and County shall have the right to transport upon the platform of such street railway cars within the City and County one (1) dog without any extra charge therefor, provided such dog is in the care and custody of the person paying for such transportation.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five (25) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding twenty-five (25) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LICENSE ORDINANCES

INCLUDING

GENERAL LICENSE ORDINANCE, RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS, BILLBOARDS, DOGS, NICKEL-IN-THE SLOT-MACHINES AND PROVISIONS REGULATING THE CARRYING OF THE BUSINESS LICENSED.

Published by Order of the Board of Supervisors

SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 1, 1915

LICENSE ORDINANCES

ORDINANCE NO. 3361. (New Series.)

Approved July 21, 1915.

Imposing License Taxes on Certain Businesses, Callings, Trades or Employments Within the City and County of San Francisco and Repealing Ordinances Hereinafter Specified.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

General Provisions.

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation now or hereafter liable to pay any license, license tax, fee or money, under any Ordinance or Ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco heretofore, now or hereafter existing, shall be liable in a civil action, in the name of the City and County of San Francisco, for the amount of such license, license tax, fee or money.

The amount of any license, license tax, fee, or money heretofore, now or hereafter required to be paid by any Ordinance or Ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco and now or hereafter remaining unpaid by the person, firm or corporation liable to pay the same, shall be deemed a debt due the City and County of San Francisco; and the Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby authorized and empowered to direct suit to be brought, by the City Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, and upon such direction or request the City Attorney is hereby authorized and required to bring suit, in the name of the City and County of San Francisco, for the recovery of the amount of such license, license tax, fee or money, against any person, firm or corporation so liable to pay the same.

The City Attorney or the Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco, on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any undertaking or bond given on behalf of the plaintiff; and in case of recovery by the plaintiff twenty-five (25) dollars damages must be added to the judgment as costs to be collected from the defendant or defendants.

Nothing herein contained shall bar or prevent a criminal prosecution for each and every violation of any Ordinance. No judgment in a civil suit or payment of the same, or payment of the license, shall bar or prevent such criminal prosecution.

All persons, firms or corporations must pay the license, license tax, fee or money to the proper officer and take out a license without any tender of such license, or demand for the license tax or fee or money.

License Required in Advance.

Secction 2. License taxes shall be due and payable quarterly in advance, unless by Ordinance specifically provided otherwise. Wherever a license tax is imposed by Ordinance it shall be unlawful to do or perform the act, or to carry on the business, trade, profession or calling for which a license is required, or to own, keep or use the article or thing, for the owning, keeping or using of which a license is required, unless such license be first procured.

Transfers of License.

Section 3. No license granted or issued under any of the provisions of any Ordinance shall be in any manner assignable or transferable, or author-

ize any person other than is therein mentioned or named to do business or authorize any other business than is therein mentioned or named to be done or transacted, at any place other than is therein mentioned or named, without permission from the Tax Collector endorsed thereon.

The Tax Collector shall at the time of granting such permission, immediately record such change or transfer upon the proper register.

Evidence of Liability.

Section 4. In any action brought under or arising out of any of the provisions of any Ordinance imposing a license tax, the fact that a party thereto represented himself or herself as engaged in any business or calling for the transaction of which a license is required, or that such party exhibited a sign indicating such business or calling, shall be conclusive evidence of the liability of such party to pay for a license.

License to Be Exhibited.

Section 5. Every person having a municipal license shall exhibit the same at all times, while in force, in some conspicuous part of the place of business for which it is issued.

Applicant to Be Examined.

Section 6. In all cases where the rate of license tax is graduated according to the amount of business done, or according to any other matter peculiarly within the knowledge of the person liable for license, such person may be examined at the Tax Collector's office or upon the premises in regard to such matters, and may be required to subscribe to a sworn statement or affidavit that he has, to the best of his knowledge and belief, truly answered all questions touching the amount of license or kind of license for which he applies or is liable.

It is within the discretion of the Tax Collector to refuse to accept anything but an advanced rate of license tax until he has determined, by an inspection of account books or other evidence, that a lower rate is justifiable.

In all cases where the rate of license tax is graduated according to the amount of business done periodically, as monthly, quarterly or annually, the amount of license tax to be charged in advance shall be determined by the business done in the next month, quarter or year prior to the period for which the license tax is due, unless by Ordinance it be specifically provided otherwise. In case there have been no receipts for the previous month, quarter or year, the lowest rate of license tax shall be paid. This same rule as to determining the amount of license tax shall apply wherever the amount of license tax is to be determined in accordance with the amount of profits made or the amount of commissions received, or the amount of sales made or the amount of receipts, or by any other contingency or circumstance.

Advertising Sign Painters.

Section 7. Every person, firm or corporation, engaged in the business of advertising sign painter or street car advertiser, shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Animals and Birds.

Section 8. Every person, firm or corporation (except theaters and circuses) maintaining and conducting any place where animals or birds are exhibited, and an admission fee is charged, shall pay a license of six (6) dollars per quarer.

Express Agents.

Section 9. Any person, firm or corporation engaged as common carriers in expressing, transmitting or conveying gold dust, bars, bullion, coin or general merchandise from or to any place without the City and County shall be deemed an express agent.

Every person, firm or corporation engaged in business as express agent shall pay a license as follows:

Those whose commissions or gross profits are not less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars per quarter, one hundred (100) dollars per quarter.

Those whose commissions or gross profits are less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars and not less than seven thousand five hundred (7,500) dollars per quarter, seventy-five (75) dollars per quarter.

Those whose commissions or gross profits are less than seven thousand five hundred (7,500) dollars and not less than five thousand (5,000) dollars per quarter, fifty (50) dollars per quarter.

Those whose commissions or gross profits are less than five thousand (5,000) dollars and not less than two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars per quarter, twenty-five (25) dollars per quarter.

Those whose commissions or gross profits are less than two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars and not less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) dollars per quarter, fifteen (15) dollars per quarter.

Those whose commissions or gross profits are less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) dollars and not less than seven hundred and fifty (750) dollars per quarter, ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Those whose profits are less than seven hundred and fifty (750) dollars per quarter, five (5) dollars per quarter.

Mercantile Agencies.

Section 10. Every person, firm or corporation maintaining or conducting any mercantile or collection agency or commercial bureau, and all collection agents, shall pay a license as follows:

Those whose gross receipts do not exceed three thousand (3000) dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of seven and 50/100 (7.50) dollars per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts exceed three thousand (3000) dollars but are less than seventy-five hundred (7500) dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of fifteen (15) dollars per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts exceed seventy-five hundred (7500) dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of thirty (30) dollars per quarter.

Real Estate Agents.

Section 11. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling real estate or houses or collecting rents, shall be deemed a real estate agent or house broker.

Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling real estate or houses, or collecting rents, shall pay a license as follows:

First—Those whose commissions or fees are not less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars per quarter, twenty-five (25.00) dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose commissions or fees are less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars and not less than five thousand (5,000) dollars per quarter, fifteen (15) dollars per quarter.

Third—Those whose commissions or fees are less than five thousand (5,000) dollars per quarter, five (5.00) dollars per quarter.

Apartment Houses and Hotels.

Section 12. Owners, agents, managers or keepers of hotels or boarding houses or lodging houses, or tenement houses, or apartment houses, or restaurants, or places of refreshment, or persons engaged as caterers, shall pay a license as follows:

For gross receipts not exceeding five thousand dollars per quarter, three dollars per quarter, and for every additional three thousand dollars or fraction thereof, gross receipts per quarter, two dollars per quarter.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be issued for a period of three months to date from the expiration of the last license, or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business for which a license shall be required.

An apartment or tenement house within the meaning of this section is a building divided into apartments (of two or more contiguous rooms), each having a separate entrance from a common hallway and as defined by Section 2 of the "Tenement House Law" (Statutes 1911, page 861).

Assayers.

Section 13. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of assaying, smelting or refining ores or precious metals shall pay a license as follows:

Those whose gross commissions and percentage amount to more than two thousand (2,000) dollars per month, shall pay fifty (50) dollars per quarter.

Those whose gross commissions and percentages amount to less than two thousand (2,000) dollars per month shall pay five (5) dollars per quarter.

Auctioneers.

Section 14. For the purposes of this section every person, firm or corporation who sells, offers for sale, or exposes for sale by public auction any property, real or personal, or who maintains, conducts or carries on any public auction-room or rooms shall be deemed to be an "Auctioneer" and shall pay a license as follows:

Those whose sales amount to two million (2,000,000) dollars or more per year, shall pay an annual license of four hundred (400) dollars.

Those whose sales amount to one million (1,000,000) dollars or more and less than two million (2,000,000) dollars per year, shall pay an annual license of three hundred (300) dollars.

Those whose sales amount to five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars or more, and less than one million (1,000,000) dollars per year, shall pay an annual license of two hundred (200) dollars.

Those whose sales amount to less than five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars per year shall pay an annual license of one hundred (100) dollars.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be paid annually in advance from the date of the issuance of any such license.

No license is required for the sale of any goods at public sale belonging to the United States or to this State, or for the sale of property by virtue of any process issued by any State or Federal court.

Every original application for a license under this section must be accompanied with a verified statement of the amount of sales proposed to be made monthly, and the license charge must be for the first year classified thereby; and every auctioneer applying to the Tax Collector for a renewal of his license must accompany his application with a statement under oath, setting forth that his average receipts per month on account of sales during the preceding year did not exceed the amount specified in the class of license for which he applies. The Tax Collector must provide blank forms of affidavit for that purpose and administer the oath required to such applicants without charge. No auctioneer must exceed the amount of sales of the class in which his license is fixed.

No auctioneer is permitted to transfer his license to any other person for any part of the time for which his license is issued.

Ball or Ring Throwing Games.

Section 15. Every keeper of a ball or ring-throwing game, or cane rack, shall pay a license of five (5) dollars per quarter.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three months, to date from the expiration of the last license or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business.

Baseball.

Section 16. Every proprietor, lessee, or manager of any uncovered enclosure wherein baseball games are held, where an admission fee is charged,

shall pay a license of seventy-five dollars per quarter; provided that this section shall not apply to baseball grounds under the control of any religious, benevolent or educational institution.

Bath Houses.

Section 17. Every owner, manager or lessee of a public swimming tank, Hammam or Turkish bathing establishment, or of a public bathing tub, or tubs, shall pay a license as follows:

Those whose gross receipts are over two thousand (2000) dollars a quarter, twenty (20) dollars a quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over five hundred (500) dollars and less than two thousand (2,000) dollars a quarter, ten (10) dollars a quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are less than five hundred (500) dollars per quarter, three (3) dollars per quarter.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three months, to date from the expiration of the last license, or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business, for which the license is required.

Billiard Tables.

Section 18. Every person, firm or corporation owning, leasing or maintaining any billiard table, pool table or combination table for the use of patrons of any place of business, shall pay a license of four (4) dollars per quarter for each table leased or owned.

The license issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three (3) months and shall date from the expiration of the last license or from the date upon which the applicant shall have commenced business.

No person, firm or corporation shall engage in business under the provisions of this section without first obtaining from the Board of Police Commissioners a permit to maintain and charge for the use of such billiard or pool or combination tables; such permits shall be issued quarterly, and may be revoked for cause at any time by the Board of Police Commissioners, and upon the revocation of such permit, such license issued thereon shall immediately terminate and expire, and the Tax Collector shall not issue any license under the provisions of this section unless the applicant therefor shall have first obtained from the Board of Police Commissioners a permit as hereinabove specified.

Bowling Alleys.

Section 19. Every person, firm or corporation owning, leasing, maintaining or conducting any bowling alley shall pay a license of five (5) dollars per quarter per alley therefor.

The license issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three (3) months, and shall date from the expiration of the last license or from the date upon which the applicant shall have commenced business.

Brokers, Custom House.

Section 20. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business known as custom house or internal revenue broker, shall pay a license as follows:

Those whose receipts are less than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars per month, shall pay a license of five (5) dollars per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are not more than five hundred (500) dollars and not less than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars per month, shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts are over five hundred (500) dollars per month, shall pay a license of twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

Brokers, Merchandise.

Section 21. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling meats, provisions, produce, goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares or precious metals, on commission as broker for the owner or consignee thereof, shall pay a license as follows:

First. Those doing business to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars or more per quarter, shall pay a license of one hundred (100) dollars per quarter.

Second—Those doing business to the amount of two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars or more, and less than two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of eighty (80) dollars per quarter.

Third. Those doing business to the amount of one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars or more, and less than two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of forty (40) dollars per quarter.

Fourth. Those doing business to the amount of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars or more, and less than one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of twenty-five (25) dollars per quarter.

Fifth. Those doing business to the amount of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars or more, and less than fifty thousand (50,000) dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of fifteen (15) dollars per quarter.

Sixth. Those doing business in any amount under twenty thousand (20,000) dollars per quarter, shall a license of five (5) dollars per quarter.

Brokers, Stock.

Section 22. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling mining stocks, bonds, State, County or Municipal stocks or bonds, or stocks of incorporated companies or evidences of indebtedness of private persons or of incorporated companies, as a broker on commission, shall pay a license as follows:

Those whose commission or gross profits are less than five hundred (500) dollars per quarter shall pay a license of six (6) dollars per quarter.

Those whose commissions or gross profits are less than twelve hundred and fifty (1250) dollars and not less than five hundred (500) dollars per quarter shall pay a license of eleven (11) dollars per quarter.

Those whose commissions or gross profits are less than twenty-five hundred (2500) dollars and not less than twelve hundred and fifty (1250) dollars per quarter, shall pay a license of sixteen (16) dollars per quarter.

Those whose commissions or gross profits are twenty-five hundred (2500) dollars or more per quarter shall pay a license of twenty-six (26) dollars per quarter.

Carpets, Beating.

Section 23. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of beating, cleaning or renovating carpets shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per quarter.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three months, to date from the expiration of the last license, or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business.

Cars, Dirt and Freight.

Section 24. Every person, firm or corporation owning or operating any railroad freight or dirt cars shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per annum for each car.

Cars, Passenger.

Section 25. Every person, company or corporation owning or operating street railroad passenger cars (whether the cars are actually in use or not) shall pay a license fee as follows:

For street railroad passenger cars, for each car drawn or propelled by steam, or by means of wire rope or cable attached to stationary steam engines, or by means of electricity or other motive power, fifteen (15) dollars per annum.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three months, to date from the expiration of the last license or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business for which the license is required.

Circus.

Section 26. Every owner or lessee of a circus shall pay a license for each and every day any exhibition or performance is given therein the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and for each side show in connection with or belonging to a circus, for which an admission fee is charged, a license of five dollars shall be paid for each and every day on which an exhibition or performance is given.

The term "Circus" (except as hereinafter provided) shall be held to include any public exhibition or show for which an admission price is charged, held in a space, tent, area or building where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited or historic events portrayed, but shall not be held to include pictorial representations or theatrical performances.

Every owner or lessee of a company or troupe giving open air exhibitions, including wild animals or menagerie shows with a seating capacity of not more than 3500 persons, shall pay a license for the first day of such exhibition the sum of fifty (50.00) dollars and for each subsequent day the sum of thirty-five (35.00) dollars, and for each side show in connection with said exhibition for which an admission fee is charged, a license of five (5.00) dollars shall be paid for each and every day on which an exhibition or performance is given.

The Tax Collector shall not issue a license under the provisions of this section unless the owner or lessee of said circus or exhibition has first obtained a permit to conduct the same from the Board of Supervisors.

Concealed Weapons.

Section 27. Every person who carries concealed a deadly weapon shall pay a license tax of three (3) dollars per annum; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to those persons who are not required by law to obtain permits from the Board of Police Commissioners.

Cycloramas and Other Amusements.

Section 28. Every person, firm or corporation maintaining or conducting any public roller skating rink shall pay therefor a license of five (5) dollars per day or twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

Every person, firm or corporation maintaining or conducting any revolving wheel, chute, toboggan slide or other mechanical contrivances where a fee or sum of money is charged to carry any person thereon, whose total receipts amount to fifteen hundred (1500) dollars or more per quarter shall pay a license of fifty (50) dollars per quarter. If such total receipts are less than fifteen hundred (1500) dollars per quarter such person, firm or corporation shall pay a license of twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

Every person, firm or corporation maintaining or conducting any merry-go-round or swing where a fee or sum of money is charged to carry any person thereon shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Every person, firm or corporation maintaining or conducting any museum, panorama or cyclorama where an admission fee is charged, or any kinetoscope or phonograph parlor, or any collection of machines operated for the entertainment or amusement of the public shall pay a license of twenty-five (25) dollars per quarter.

The Tax Collector shall not issue a license to any person, firm or corporation to conduct a public roller skating rink, revolving wheel, chutes, toboggan slide, museum, kinetoscope and phonograph parlor, panorama, cyclorama or other mechanical contrivance used to carry passengers, under the provisions of this section unless the applicant therefor shall have first obtained from the Board of Police Commissioners a permit to conduct such public roller skating rink, revolving wheel, chutes, toboggan slide, museum, kinetoscope and phonograph parlor, panorama, cyclorama or mechanical contrivance; such permits shall be issued annually, and may be revoked at any time by the Board of Police Commissioners, and upon the revocation of such permit such license issued thereon shall immediately terminate and expire.

The Board of Police Commissioners shall not issue any permit and the Tax Collector shall not issue any license to any person, firm or corporation to conduct a public roller skating rink, revolving wheel, chutes, toboggan slide, museum, kinetoscope and phonograph parlor, panorama or cyclorama, within a distance of two hundred (200) feet from the front line of any church or school, or within one hundred (100) feet of the property line on the sides or rear of any church, school lot, or children's playground; provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to buildings already erected or in course of erection, and especially designed to be used for any of the above purposes; provided further, that no other restrictions as to the location of such places shall be considered by the Board of Police Commissioners or the Tax Collector.

Section 29 repealed by Ordinance No. 3485 (New Series), approved October 27, 1915.

Electrical Fixture Men.

Section 30. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of installing or constructing electrical fixtures in, on or about buildings, or other structures, in the City and County of San Francisco shall pay a license fee of one hundred (100) dollars per annum.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued to the applicant for a period of one year, to date from the expiration of the last license of such applicant, or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business for which the license is required.

Employment Office.

Section 31. Every person, firm or corporation maintaining or conducting an intelligence office shall pay a license of sixteen (16) dollars per quarter.

Exhibitions.

Section 32. Every owner or lessee of any show, exhibition or performance, for which a license is not otherwise specially provided, shall pay a license of five (5) dollars per day for each and every day on which any show, exhibition or performance is given.

Guides.

Section 33. No person shall, for hire, guide or escort people through or about the City and County of San Francisco, or any part thereof, unless he shall have paid a license tax of ten (10) dollars per quarter in advance; provided, however, that no license shall be issued hereunder unless the applicant therefor shall first have obtained a written permit from the Board of Police Commissioners authorizing him to act as such guide.

Every licensed guide, while soliciting employment or acting as a guide, shall wear conspicuously exposed on the outside lapel of his coat a badge, showing thereon his number and the words LICENSED GUIDE. The design, size and arrangement of numbering and lettering thereof shall be fixed by the Tax Collector, but shall be uniform. The badges shall be fur-

nished by the Tax Collector at a cost hereby fixed at two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50), and shall be issued at the date of the issuance of the license herein provided for. Only one badge shall be issued to each licensed guide.

Gunpowder Magazine.

Section 34. Every person, firm or corporation owning, maintaining or conducting any gunpowder magazine shall pay a license of thirty (30) dollars per quarter.

House Raising or Moving.

Section 35. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of house-raising or house-moving or shoring or holding up buildings shall pay a license of twenty-five (25) dollars every three months.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, except the holder of a license provided by this section, to move or raise from its foundation, or to support or carry upon screws, cribs or rollers, or by any other means, any building, or any part thereof, used or intended for human occupation, and having a ground area of more than one hundred (100) square feet.

Whenever the owner of any building intended for human occupation shall desire to move the same along any public street, he must make a written application to the Board of Public Works for permission so to do.

The Board of Public Works is empowered to grant such permission, and to fix the amount of money that the applicant shall deposit with the said Board as security for the proper restoration of any portion of a street that may be disturbed or torn up in consequence of the moving of any building; provided, that such amount to be deposited shall not be less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars.

A further sum not exceeding twenty-five (25) dollars shall be deposited with the Chief of the Department of Electricity to defray all expenses of said Chief of the Department of Electricity in taking charge of taking down, removing, fixing and repairing the wires or system, or any portion thereof, or any damage thereto, connected with said Department of Electricity, in consequence of the moving of any building.

The Permittee shall be required to properly restore any portion of a street that may be disturbed or torn up, and to remove all timbers, appliances or debris placed, or accumulated thereon, and leave such portion of a street broom clean within twenty-four (24) hours after the building has been moved over the same.

Should the permittee fail to properly restore such portion of a street within the time set forth herein, to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works, said Board is empowered, without notice, to contract with any suitable person to restore and clean such street, and to pay to such person out of the deposit money the reasonable cost of such work. The determination of the Board of Public Works as to the amount of money that shall be deemed a reasonable cost shall be final and conclusive.

Junk Dealers.

Section 36. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying, selling or exchanging junk shall (after securing a permit quarterly from the Board of Police Commissioners to carry on the business) pay a license as follows:

First—Those whose aggregate sales amount to ten thousand (10,000) dollars or over per quarter, six (6) dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose aggregate sales amount to five thousand (5000) dollars per quarter, and less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars per quarter, three (3) dollars per quarter.

Third—Those whose aggregate sales amount to less than five thousand (5000) dollars per quarter, one (1) dollar per quarter.

Laundries.

Section 37. Keepers or owners of laundries or dyeing and cleaning works shall pay a license according to the number of persons employed in carrying on or conducting the same as follows:

Subdivision 1. Those who employ less than twelve (12) persons six (6) dollars per quarter.

Subdivision 2. Those who employ twelve (12) or more persons ten (10) dollars per quarter.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three (3) months, to date from the expiration of the last license or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business.

Laundry Offices.

Section 38. Every person, firm or corporation maintaining or conducting any place or office for the collection or distribution of garments, fabrics, blankets or clothing, washed or cleansed outside of this City and County, shall pay for each such place or office a license of twenty-five (25) dollars per quarter.

Livery Stables.

Section 39. All keepers or owners of stables or barns who rent or let horses, vehicles or stalls, or who board horses, shall pay a municipal license of four (4) dollars per quarter.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three months, to date from the expiration of the last license, or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business.

Masked Balls.

Section 40. Every person, firm or corporation giving, holding or conducting any exhibition or entertainment known as a bal masque or masked ball, or by any other name, where the persons attending thereat appear in fancy dress, or represent any character or personage with masks or dominoes, whether or not an admission fee be charged, shall pay a license of fifteen (15) dollars for each entertainment or exhibition; provided, however, that no license is hereby imposed on private theatricals or private dancing parties, given or conducted by any person in his own dwelling house, nor to theatrical performances.

The Tax Collector shall issue the license provided for in this section only upon the filing in his office of a written permit therefor from the Board of Supervisors. Permits for such licenses shall be granted only by the Board of Supervisors, and all applications for such permits must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; all such applications must contain the name or names of the person or persons, company, association or corporation which proposes to give such exhibition or entertainment, the place at which the same shall be held or given, and the date upon which the same is proposed to be held.

The Tax Collector shall, upon the issuance of any license under the provisions of this section, notify the Chief of Police of the same, in writing, stating therein the name of the person or persons, firm, company, association or corporation named in such license, the place where and the date upon which the exhibition or entertainment is to take place, and the character of the license issued.

Master Electricians.

Section 41. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of master electrician, or of contracting to install or construct electrical wires, appliances or apparatus, in, on or about buildings or other structures, in the City and County of San Francisco shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per annum.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued to the applicant for a period of one year, to date from the expiration of the last license of such applicant, or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business for which the license is required.

Itinerant Vendors.

Section 42. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business or trade of an itinerant vendor shall pay a license to the City and County of San Francisco in the sum of fifty (50) dollars per day, which license shall be issued daily.

The words "itinerant vendor" shall be construed to mean and include all persons, both principal and agent, who engage in a temporary and transient business in the City and County of San Francisco, selling goods, wares, merchandise, and who, for the purpose of carrying on such business, hires, leases or occupies any room, building or structure for the exhibition or sale of such goods, wares or merchandise, and the person or firm so engaged shall not be relieved from the provisions of this Ordinance by reason of association temporarily with any local dealer, trader, merchant or auctioneer, or by conducting such temporary or transient business in connection with, or as a part of, or in the name of any local dealer, trader, merchant or auctioneer.

The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to commercial travelers or selling agents selling their goods to dealers, whether selling for present or future delivery, by sample or otherwise, nor to hawkers on the streets, nor peddlers from vehicles, nor to persons selling fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs or other farm or ranch products.

Outdoor Park.

Section 43. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of conducting an outdoor park shall pay as a license therefor the sum of two hundred (200) dollars per annum.

An outdoor park is a place wherein there is situated, or connected therewith, and conducted a theater, regardless of seating capacity, and divers concessions and places of amusement regardless of their kind and number.

Pawnbrokers.

Section 44. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of pawnbroker shall pay a license of thirty-one (31) dollars per quarter.

Public Passenger Vehicles.

Section 45. Every person, firm or corporation owning any hackney carriage or other public passenger vehicle, whether drawn by horses or propelled by any motive power, except railroad cars, shall pay a license tax therefor, as follows:

For each coupe, brougham, victoria, automobile, motor car, or other vehicle, having seating capacity for not more than three passengers, one and 50/100 (1.50) dollars per annum.

For each hack, landau, automobile, motor car or other vehicle, having seating capacity for not more than five (5) passengers, two and 50/100 (2.50) dollars per annum.

For each tally-ho, wagonette, bus, hotel coach, automobile, motor car, or other vehicle, having seating capacity for six or more passengers, used for carrying passengers, five (5) dollars per annum.

Every person, firm or corporation owning or using any passenger vehicle, upon which a license tax is imposed by this section, shall have attached to said vehicle a pair of metallic plates to be furnished by the Tax Collector, without any charge except the license fee. Each of said pairs of plates shall bear a different number and specify the year for which issued. The same design shall not be used for two succeeding years. The said metallic number plates shall be affixed to each side of the seat of the driver or motorman of

such vehicle, or to the leather fall on each side of said seat, if there be such leather fall attached thereto; provided vehicles which do not stand for hire upon a public street may have said plates affixed one on each side of the forward supports of the front seat. When so affixed neither of said plates shall be removed except upon the authorization of the owner; provided the police and license deputies may remove said plates if found upon vehicles after the expiration of time for which issued. Number plates shall not be affixed to the harness.

Every public passenger vehicle must be provided with suitable lamps, which shall be affixed to each side of the seat of the driver or motorman thereof, and on and across the center of the side glass of each lamp there must be painted with black paint in solid figures at least one and one-half (1½) inches in height and of proportionate width a permanent number to be assigned by the Tax Collector, and upon the renewal of any license provided for by this section the lamp number shall not be changed except upon the application of the licensee and the approval of the Tax Collector. Said number need not be identical with the number on the annual license plate otherwise provided for. No two vehicles of the same class shall bear the same lamp number.

It shall be unlawful for the owner or person having charge or control of any public passenger vehicle to use paint or affix thereon, or cause or permit to be used or painted or affixed thereon, any number or number plate except the one assigned and issued by the Tax Collector, as provided in this section, and no painted number shall ever be used as a substitute for the metallic plate numbers.

Every person engaged in the business or occupation of driver or motorman of any public passenger vehicle specified in this section shall pay one (1) dollar for a driver's badge to be issued by the Tax Collector, and to be of such design and lettering as he shall determine. Upon the presentation of a driver's annual permit, granted by the Police Commission, the Tax Collector shall issue, free of cost, to the person named in said permit, a driver's annual identification card, provided said person is the owner of a driver's badge and exhibits such badge at the time of making his application.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall date from the first day of January of each year and shall be issued for one year from the aforesaid date. Before issuing a license for any public passenger vehicle the Tax Collector must collect from the owner thereof, if he has failed to obtain such license in the month of January, a penalty of fifty (50) cents per month for each month that such owner is delinquent in the payment of the license.

Patent Chimney Contractors.

Section 46. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of erecting or installing patent chimneys in, on or about buildings or other structures in the City and County of San Francisco, shall pay a municipal license of one hundred and twenty-five (125) dollars per annum; or as an option and in lieu of the payment of said license as herein recited, there may be paid to the Board of Public Works an inspection fee in the sum of fifty (50) cents for each and every flue to be erected or installed in any building or structure. The said inspection fee is to be payable to the Board of Public Works at the time of obtaining a permit for the erection or installing of such patent chimney.

Peddlers, Free.

Section 47. The Tax Collector shall issue to no person or persons a free or gratuitous license to peddle, unless it be fully demonstrated by good and sufficient evidence presented to the Police Committee of the Board of Supervisors that the party applying for said license is an honorably discharged veteran of the Civil, Mexican or Spanish war; that he or she is

physically and absolutely unfitted to earn a livelihood by any other means, or that said party is a widow having a family depending upon her for support, or that the party so applying is a minor upon whom devolves the care and maintenance of a mother, sister or brother. The Tax Collector shall in no instance, however, issue a free or gratuitous license unless the applicant presents a recommendation from the Police Committee of the Board of Supervisors and also (other than a cripple) a certificate from the Department of Public Health that the applicant is physically disabled as above required.

Peddlers, General.

Section 48. Every person who peddles flowers, fish, vegetables, fruit, game, poultry, groceries, candy, confectionery, produce, dairy products, or goods or wares, or merchandise, or wood, or any other article, from vehicles, baskets, or in any other manner, shall pay a license of six (6) dollars per quarter.

All persons peddling shall have a metallic plate or tag, which shall specify the quarter for which said license was issued, provided that the Tax Collector shall designate the style or pattern of said tag or plate.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three (3) months, and shall date from the first day of January, April, July or October of each year; provided, an application for the first time, and said application being made after the first day of the last month of the aforesaid quarters, and having been granted, then the Tax Collector may issue a temporary permit, which shall expire on the last day of the current quarter.

Regulator, Gas.

Section 49. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling or hiring or leasing or renting gas regulators shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Riding Academies.

Section 50. Every person, firm, association or corporation owning, maintaining or conducting any riding academy or riding school shall pay a license as follows:

Those whose gross receipts do not exceed five hundred (500) dollars per month shall pay a license of two (2) dollars per quarter.

Those whose gross receipts exceed five hundred (500) dollars per month shall pay a license of four (4) dollars per quarter.

Runners and Soliciting Agents.

Section 51. Every person engaged in business as a "runner" or "soliciting agent" shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per quarter. Said license fee shall be payable in the months of January, April, July and October of each year, and said license shall be dated from the first day of the first month of each quarter, as hereinabove specified. Every applicant for a license under the provisions of this section must, at the time the same is issued to him, deposit with the Tax Collector the sum of five (5) dollars and he shall receive therefor from the Tax Collector a "runner" or "soliciting agent" metal badge, having imprinted thereon a number, the year and the months of the quarter for which the same is issued. The design of said badge shall be determined by the Tax Collector, but such design must be distinctively different for each quarter. The person to whom the badge was issued shall be entitled to have the deposit made therefor refunded to him upon his returning to the Tax Collector the badge issued to him. Upon the return of a badge, prescribed by this section, by the person to whom it was issued, the Tax Collector shall certify such return to the Auditor, and upon receiving such certification, the Auditor is authorized to draw a warrant

upon the treasury of the City and County for the sum deposited for such badge.

Every person engaged in business as a "runner" or "soliciting agent" must wear conspicuously exposed on the outside lapel of his coat the metal badge prescribed in this section.

Scavenger Wagons.

Section 52. Every person, firm or corporation owning any carts or vehicles used for the purpose of removing or collecting any garbage, house refuse, butchers' offal, putrid animal or vegetable matter, ashes or refuse of any character shall pay a license as follows:

For each cart or vehicle drawn by one horse, one and 50/100 (1.50) dollars per annum.

For each cart or vehicle drawn by more than one horse, two and 50/100 (2.50) dollars per annum.

It shall be unlawful for the owner of any cart or vehicle to use or allow the same to be used for the uses and purposes hereinabove specified, without first obtaining an annual permit so to do from the Board of Health, and the Tax Collector shall issue a license under the provisions of this section, only upon the presentation of a permit from the Board of Health.

The owner of each cart or vehicle used or intended to be used for the purposes hereinabove specified shall within a period of thirty (30) days from and after the passage of this Ordinance obtain a permit as required from the Board of Health, and shall, within such period, have the words "Scavenger Wagon" painted on both sides of such vehicle in letters not less than four inches in height.

When any person, having a license under the provisions of this section, shall be convicted of any violation of any sanitary law or ordinance relative to the collection, removal or disposition of the materials or substances hereinabove enumerated, the permit and license so issued shall be revoked; and all licenses issued under this section shall so state.

Second-Hand Goods.

Section 53. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying, selling or exchanging second-hand goods, such as provisions, goods, wares, merchandise (other than furniture), medicines, drugs, jewelry, precious metals or wares, shall (after securing a quarterly permit from the Board of Police Commissioners to carry on the business), pay a license as follows:

First—Those whose aggregate sales amount to ten thousand (10,000) dollars or over per quarter, four (4) dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose aggregate sales amount to five thousand (5000) dollars and less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars per quarter, two (2) dollars per quarter.

Third—Those whose aggregate sales amount to less than five thousand (5000) dollars per quarter one (1) dollar per quarter.

Shooting Galleries.

Section 54. Every person, firm or corporation, club or association engaged in business of maintaining or conducting a shooting gallery or range for profit, shall pay a license of seven and 50/100 dollars per quarter for each gallery so maintained or conducted and for each shooting gallery or range maintained or conducted otherwise than for profit, a license of ten (10) dollars per year shall be paid.

The licenses herein provided are exclusive of any powder license which now is or hereafter may be required by law.

Slaughterers of Live Stock.

Section 55. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of slaughtering cattle, calves, sheep, hogs or other live stock, shall pay a license as follows:

Those who slaughter less than five hundred (500) large stock per quarter shall pay five (5) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter more than five hundred (500) and less than twelve hundred (1200) large stock per quarter shall pay ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter more than twelve hundred (1200) large stock and less than twenty-five hundred (2500) per quarter shall pay twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter more than twenty-five hundred (2500) and less than four thousand (4000) large stock per quarter shall pay thirty (30) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter four thousand (4000) or more large stock per quarter shall pay fifty (50) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter less than fifteen hundred (1500) small stock per quarter shall pay three (3) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter fifteen hundred (1500) and not more than four thousand (4000) small stock per quarter shall pay seven and 50/100 (7.50) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter more than four thousand (4000) and less than ten thousand (10,000) small stock per quarter shall pay fifteen (15) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter ten thousand (10,000) or more small stock per quarter shall pay twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

The term "large stock" shall include all horned cattle over eighteen (18) months of age; and the term "small stock" shall include all horned cattle under eighteen (18) months of age, and calves, sheep, hogs and lambs.

Every person, firm or corporation engaged in slaughtering both classes of live stock shall pay the licenses herein provided for both classes.

Storage of Petroleum.

Section 56. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of storing petroleum, or any product of petroleum shall, subject to the regulations of the Board of Supervisors relative thereto, pay a license of ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Theaters.

Section 57. Every proprietor or lessee of any theater, concert hall or any place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition, except a circus or a show exhibition, or performance given under a canvas or cloth covering or inclosure, shall pay a license according to the seating capacity of such theater, concert hall or other place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition, as follows:

First—Those seating nine hundred and seventy-five persons or more shall pay a license, if issued for one year, of three hundred and one (301) dollars per annum; if for three months, one hundred and one (101) dollars per quarter; if for one month, fifty-one (51) dollars per month; if for one day, five (5) dollars per day.

Second—Those seating less than nine hundred and seventy-five persons, and free theaters, without reference to their seating capacity, shall pay a license for one year of two hundred and one (201) dollars; for three months, seventy-six (76) dollars; for one month, forty-one (41) dollars; for one day, five (5) dollars.

Third—All theaters with a seating capacity of less than five hundred (500) persons shall procure a license quarterly.

One seat is twenty-two inches.

No license shall be required for exhibitions or entertainments given for the benefit of churches, schools or other charitable entertainments by an amateur dramatic association or literary society.

Ticket Peddler.

Section 58. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell in the City and County of San Francisco any theater ticket or opera ticket, or ticket of admission to a place of amusement or entertainment at any place other than the office of the management of said theater, place of amusement or entertainment, without first having taken out and obtained a license to be known as a Ticket Peddler's License.

Said license shall be issued by the Tax Collector at the rate of three hundred (300) dollars per month for each license.

Every person having a Ticket Peddler's License, and every person engaged in the business of peddling theater, opera or amusement tickets, shall, on the demand of any officer of the Tax Collector's Department, or peace officer, produce and exhibit the same.

Towel Companies.

Section 59. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of collecting and distributing towels or napkins to business houses, offices or other places, shall pay a license of six (6) dollars per quarter.

Transfer and Draying Companies.

Section 60. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transporting baggage or merchandise from place to place within the city and county shall pay a license of five (5) dollars per quarter.

Trucks and Wagons.

Section 61. Every person, firm or corporation owning any truck, box wagon, tank wagon, hay wagon or lumber wagon, or other vehicle, whether drawn by horses or propelled by motors, shall pay a license therefor as follows:

For each truck, box wagon, tank wagon, hay wagon or lumber truck, drawn by two horses, or auto-truck or wagon capable of transporting one ton and not more than two tons, five dollars per annum.

For each truck, box wagon, tank wagon or lumber truck drawn by more than two horses, or auto-truck or wagon capable of transporting more than two tons, ten (10) dollars per annum.

For all other kinds of vehicles, except private carriages, hearses and dead wagons, drawn by more than one horse, or auto-vehicle, except private passenger automobiles, capable of transporting less than one ton, not otherwise licensed, two and 50/100 (2.50) dollars per annum.

For each vehicle drawn by one horse, one and 50/100 (1.50) dollars per annum.

The license required by this section shall become due and payable on the first day of January of each year, and shall be issued for one year from the aforesaid date; and for each month or fraction of a month that a license shall remain delinquent there shall be added to the whole amount of such license the sum of twenty-five (25) cents as a penalty for such delinquency. The Tax Collector shall collect such penalty in addition to the license fee before issuing any license.

Warehouses.

Section 62. Every person, firm or corporation conducting a warehouse business, or engaged in the business of storing goods, wares or merchandise on any premises, shall pay a license fee as follows:

For those whose gross receipts for storage are not less than two thousand (2000) dollars per month, thirty (30) dollars per quarter.

For those whose gross receipts for storage are less than two thousand (2000) dollars and not less than fifteen hundred (1500) dollars per month, twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

For those whose gross receipts for storage are less than fifteen hundred (1500) dollars and not less than seven hundred and fifty (750) dollars per month, fifteen (15) dollars per quarter.

For those whose gross receipts for storage are less than seven hundred and fifty (750) dollars per month, ten (10) dollars per quarter.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall be issued for a period of three months, to date from the expiration of the last license or from the date that the applicant shall have commenced business for which a license shall be required.

Water Filter Companies.

Section 63. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling or hiring or leasing or renting water filters shall pay a license of twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

Water Companies.

Section 64. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of supplying water to or for the inhabitants of this City and County shall pay a license as follows:

First—Those whose gross receipts amount to five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars or more per quarter shall constitute the first class and shall pay a license of two hundred and fifty-one (251) dollars per quarter.

Second—Those whose gross receipts amount to less than five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars per quarter shall constitute the second class, and shall pay a license of two (2) dollars per quarter.

Stage Line Agencies.

Section 65. Every person, firm or corporation maintaining or conducting any stage line agency for horse or motor vehicles, shall pay a license of ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Section 73. Any person, firm or corporation or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 74. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses or phrases is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason.

Section 75. Ordinances Numbers 31, 32, 55, 56, 57, 69, 71, 72, 77, 110, 168, 364, 374, 453, 581, 620, 676, 700, 744, 746, 751, 752, 756, 758, 759, 761, 764, 766, 768, 771, 775, 777, 778, 779, 782, 783, 785, 786, 918, 939, 942, 1026, 1091, 1094, 1247, 1330, 1494, 1619, 1677, 1710, 1764, 36 (New Series), 37 (New Series), 45 (New Series), 277 (New Series), 453 (New Series), 526 (New Series), 714 (New Series), 1381 (New Series), 1446 (New Series), 1750 (New Series), 1828 (New Series), 1850 (New Series), 1931 (New Series), 1946 (New Series), 2100 (New Series), 2126 (New Series), 2127 (New Series), 2329 (New Series), 2346 (New Series), 2438 (New Series), 2636 (New Series), 2637 (New Series), 2798 (New Series), 2913 (New Series), and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in so far as they conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed; provided however, that this repeal shall in no wise affect pending actions or proceedings instituted or commenced under any of the Ordinances or parts of Ordinances hereby repealed, but every such action or proceeding may be prosecuted to final judgment, such repeal notwithstanding.

Section 76. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1038 (New Series).

In Effect, November 22, 1909.

Fixing the Amount of Licenses Issued to Persons, Firms, Corporations and Owners of Any Place of Business Where Spirituous, Malt or Fermented Liquors or Wines Are Furnished, or Sold in Less Quantity Than One Quart, and Providing for the Issuance and Revocation of Such Licenses.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling spiritous, malt, or fermented liquors, or wines, in less quantity than one quart, shall be designated as a retail liquor dealer, and shall pay a license of five hundred (500) dollars per annum, payable in quarterly installments of one hundred and twenty-five (125) dollars each, said installments to date from the time that the license shall be issued, or in case of a renewed license from the time of expiration of the previous license.

Section 2. The Tax Collector shall not issue any license under the provisions of this Ordinance, unless the applicant therefor shall have first obtained a permit from the Board of Police Commissioners in the manner herein provided.

Section 3. Application for a permit to engage in business as a retail liquor dealer must be made by the filing of a written application with the Board of Police Commissioners, describing the location of the place where the business is to be carried on and the name and address of the applicant. If such application be accompanied by the written consent of a majority of the property owners, owning frontage on the same side of the street and in the same block in which the applicant desires to engage in business, the Board of Police Commissioners shall then inquire into the moral character of the applicant and also if he has ever been convicted of a felony, or of any violation of the liquor laws of the State, or City and County; and if the moral character of the applicant be found good and he has not been so convicted of a felony or any violation of such laws, he shall be entitled to a permit to engage in business as a retail liquor dealer. If the application be not accompanied by the written consent of a majority of the property owners, as above provided, then the Board of Police Commissioners shall cause a notice to be posted for a period of not less than ten (10) days upon the premises described in the application; which notice shall contain the name of the applicant, the place and purpose for which the application is made and the date upon which the application will be heard.

The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to any retail liquor dealer already established in business, at the time this Ordinance shall go into effect; except, in the event that the Board of Police Commissioners shall refuse to grant a renewal of a license held by an established retail liquor dealer, in which case the same provision shall apply as upon the making of a new application for a permit. All new applications must conform to the provisions of this section.

Section 4. All licenses issued by the Tax Collector under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be known and designated as "Retail Liquor Dealer's License." The issuance of such "Retail Liquor Dealer's License" to any person, firm or corporation shall entitle such person, firm or corporation to keep open the place of business for which such license was issued and to sell liquors therein, without restrictions as to hours during the entire calendar day.

Section 5. No permit shall be issued for combination groceries and bars or saloons or other similar places where liquor is sold to be consumed upon the premises.

Section 6. No permit shall be granted to conduct any newly established place or saloon where liquor is sold to be consumed upon the premises when the same is located within 150 feet of any church or school.

Section 7. No permit shall be issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States. It is further provided, that if any holder of an existing liquor license is not a citizen he must immediately declare his intention to become one and prosecute his application diligently to naturalization, otherwise his permit shall be revoked.

Section 8. No license shall be required by physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation of medicines or which may be dispensed by them in quantities less than one-half pint when specified in a prescription by a duly licensed medical practitioner for medical purposes only; and, provided, also, that the same shall not be sold by the glass or be consumed upon the premises of the vendor.

Section 9. Such permits shall be revoked only upon written charges, verified by the complainant, and filed with the Board of Police Commissioners, complaining that any holder of a permit as a retail liquor dealer has conducted his business in a disorderly or improper manner and in violation of any ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco or of any Statute of the State of California. A copy of such charges shall be served upon said retail liquor dealer at least five days prior to the date set for the hearing of such charges, and upon the hearing the respondent shall be entitled to be represented by counsel and to a fair and impartial trial upon the matters embraced in such charges, and if the charges shall be found to be untrue, the complaint shall be dismissed.

Section 10. Ordinance No. 625 (New Series), approved December 10, 1908, is hereby repealed.

Section 11. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, or not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 12. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco.

I, J. H. Zemansky, Registrar of Voters of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners in and for said City and County, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of "An Ordinance fixing the amount of Licenses issued to persons, firms, corporations and owners of any place of business where spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wines, are furnished, or sold, in less quantity than one quart, and providing for the issuance and revocation of such licenses," submitted to the voters at a Municipal Election held November 2, 1909, in the City and County of San Francisco.

That the vote thereon was 23,055 for the Ordinance and 15,415 against the Ordinance.

That the Board of Election Commissioners, on November 22, 1909, in accordance with Article II, Chapter I, Section 20, of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, proclaimed that the Ordinance received a majority of the votes, cast in favor of the adoption thereof, and it was so declared.

Attest my hand and seal, this 30th day of November, 1909.

(Seal.) J. H. ZEMANSKY,

Registrar of Voters and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners.

ORDINANCE NO. 626 (New Series).

Approved December 10, 1908.

Imposing a License on Persons, Firms or Corporations Conducting Any Exhibition, Ball or Masked Ball Where Spirituous, Malt or Fermented Liquors or Wines Are Sold or Furnished to Be Drunk on the Premises.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation giving, holding or conducting any exhibition, entertainment, ball or masked ball on any day and night for one continuous exhibition, entertainment, ball or masked ball not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours, whether or not an admission fee be charged, who sells or furnishes spirituous, malt or fermented liquors or wines to be drunk on the premises during such exhibition, entertainment, ball or masked ball, shall pay a license fee of ten (10) dollars per day for the sale of such spirituous, malt or fermented liquors or wines on the said premises in addition to any other license imposed under the Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 2. The Tax Collector shall not issue any license under the provisions of this Ordinance unless the applicant shall have first obtained a permit therefor issued under the directions of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Section 3. All licenses issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be known and designated as "One Day Retail Liquor Dealer's License."

Section 4. This Ordinance shall not apply to any premises for which a license has been issued under the provisions of any other existing Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 5. Any person, firm or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2227 (New Series).

Approved March 18, 1913.

Imposing a Regulating License Fee on Persons, Firms and Corporations Engaging in the Business or Occupation of Maintaining Bill-boards and Bulletin-Boards, or of Bill-Posting, Bulletin-Sign Painting and Out-door Advertising.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in or carry on the business or occupation of bill posting or bulletin sign painting or out-door advertising or maintaining bill-boards or bulletin-boards without paying the license fee provided in this Ordinance.

Section 2. The term bill-board, sign-board or bulletin-board, as used in this Ordinance is hereby defined to be any board, fence, sign or structure erected for advertising purposes or upon which any advertisement is shown, painted or displayed. But this definition shall not be held to include any board, sign or surface used to display official notices, issued by any court or public office, or posted by any public officers in the performance of a public

duty, or used to display announcement of meetings to be held upon premises whereon such bill-boards or bulletin-boards are displayed, or used to advertise any business conducted on the premises where such bill-board or bulletin-board is located, nor shall it be held to include a real estate sign, advertising for sale or rent the property upon which it stands.

Section 3. The license fee imposed by this Ordinance shall be payable every quarter year and the amount thereof shall be determined by the amount of business done, as measured by the gross earnings from the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, of the person, firm or corporation paying the license fee and of whom the license fee is required. The term "quarter year" as used in this Ordinance shall be the three months following the first days of January, April, July and October.

Section 4. Within ten days after the first day of each quarter year, every person, firm or corporation of whom the license fee, provided in this Ordinance, is required, shall file a written application with the Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco for the issuance to the applicant of a "Bill Poster License" and shall accompany said application with a written statement truthfully showing the amount of business done for the three months preceding the first day of the quarter year, as measured by the gross earnings for such period from the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance of the applicant.

Section 5. Within twenty (20) days after the first day of every quarter year every person, firm or corporation specified in Section 1 of this Ordinance shall pay to the Tax Collector a license fee as follows:

Classification A.

When the amount of business done, as measured by the gross earnings for the three months preceding the first day of the quarter year from the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, of the person, firm or corporation paying the license fee and of whom the license fee is required, shall be less than one thousand (1000) dollars, the amount of the license fee per quarter shall be fifty (50) dollars.

Classification B.

When the amount of business done, as measured by the gross earnings for the three months preceding the first day of the quarter year from the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, of the person, firm or corporation paying the license fee and of whom the license fee is required, shall be more than one thousand (1000) dollars but less than two thousand (2000) dollars, the amount of the license fee per quarter shall be seventy-five (75) dollars.

Classification C.

When the amount of business done, as measured by the gross earnings for the three months preceding the first day of the quarter year from the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance of the person, firm or corporation paying the license fee and of whom the license fee is required, shall be more than two thousand (2000) dollars, but less than five thousand (5000) dollars, the amount of the license fee per quarter shall be one hundred (100) dollars.

Classification D.

When the amount of business done, as measured by the gross earnings for the three months preceding the first day of the quarter year from the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance of the person, firm or corporation paying the license fee and of whom the license fee is required, shall be more than five thousand (5000) dollars, but less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars, the amount of the license fee per quarter shall be two hundred (200) dollars.

Classification E.

When the amount of business done, as measured by the gross earnings for the three months preceding the first day of the quarter year from the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance of the person, firm or corporation paying the license fee and of whom the license fee is required, shall be more than ten thousand (10,000) dollars, but less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars, the amount of the license fee per quarter shall be three hundred (300) dollars.

Classification F.

When the amount of business done, as measured by the gross earnings for the three months preceding the first day of the quarter year from the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance of the person, firm or corporation paying the license fee and of whom the license fee is required, shall be more than twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars, the amount of the license fee per quarter shall be six hundred (600) dollars.

If, however, prior to the first day of the quarter year for which the "Bill Poster License" is applied for the applicant therefor has not engaged in the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance, the amount of the license fee shall be fifty (50) dollars for the first quarter or fraction thereof that such applicant shall engage in such business or occupation, payable upon his engaging in such business or occupation. Thereafter such person, firm or corporation shall pay a license fee in accordance with the classification hereinabove set out; but in case there remain, at the time of the issuance of such license, less than two months of the quarter year in and during which such license is paid, then said license fee shall cover the period of the remainder of said quarter year and of the quarter year next succeeding.

Section 6. Upon the payment of the license fee in Section 4 of this Ordinance provided, the Tax Collector shall issue to the person, firm or corporation paying the license fee a license to be known as the "Bill Poster License" and such payment shall entitle the holder to engage in and carry on the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance for the period for which such payment was made.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty (250) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. It is hereby declared that the foregoing license fee is imposed for the purpose of regulating the business or occupation described in Section 1 of this Ordinance and to defray the cost and expense of the City and County of San Francisco of enforcing the Ordinances and Laws of said City and County relating to said business or occupation and the erection and maintenance of bill-boards, sign-boards and bulletin-boards.

Section 9. The Tax Collector shall collect the license fee provided in this Ordinance and shall institute and conduct all necessary actions to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 10. Ordinance No. 476 (New Series) of the City and County of San Francisco and entitled "Regulating the erection, construction and maintenance of bill-boards and the business of bill-posting and bulletin-sign painting and all out-door advertising; and imposing a license fee upon such business," in effect June 27, 1908, and all other Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 11. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1st, 1913.

ORDINANCE NO. 3277 (New Series).

In Effect, July 1, 1915.

Imposing a License on Dogs.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person owning, keeping or having control of any dog within the City and County of San Francisco shall pay an annual license of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) for each dog so owned, kept or controlled. Such annual license shall be for the fiscal year or any part thereof during which any such dog is so owned, kept or controlled and shall be payable in advance.

Section 2. Upon the payment of such license the Tax Collector shall issue a certificate stating the fiscal year for which such license is paid, the date of payment, the name and residence address of the person to whom such license is issued, the name, breed and sex of the dog licensed and the number of the license tag hereinafter provided for. Such certificate shall be delivered to the person paying such license and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the keeper of the public pound. All such duplicates shall be kept in the office of the public pound as a part of the records thereof during the fiscal year for which the same are issued. The Tax Collector shall at the same time issue and deliver to the person paying such license a metal tag of such form and design as the Auditor and Pound-keeper shall designate with the words "San Francisco Dog License" and a serial number and the fiscal year for which issued plainly inscribed thereon. The owner or person having control or possession of the dog for which such license has been paid and such tag issued shall attach such license tag to a collar around the dog's neck or to a strap around its leg.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove any such tag from any dog not owned by him or not lawfully in his possession or under his control, or to place on any dog any such license tag not issued as above provided for that particular dog for the then current fiscal year.

Section 4. If any such license tag shall be lost or stolen, the person owning, possessing or having control of the dog for which the same was issued shall be entitled to receive from the Tax Collector a duplicate of such tag upon filing with the Tax Collector an affidavit sufficiently showing that such tag was lost or stolen and paying to the Tax Collector the sum of fifty (50) cents.

Section 5. The provisions of this Ordinance requiring the licensing of dogs shall not apply to dogs under the age of six (6) months, if kept within a sufficient enclosure, nor to dogs owned by or in the custody or under the control of persons not residing in said City and County of San Francisco who are traveling through said City and County or are temporarily sojourning therein for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days, nor to dogs brought to said City and County of San Francisco exclusively for the purpose of entering the same in any dog show or exhibition and which are actually entered in and kept at such show or exhibition, nor to dogs owned, kept or controlled by any person, firm or corporation having a permit to keep and maintain a dog kennel, as hereinafter provided, and which dogs are kept enclosed within such dog kennel, and provided, further, that no such unlicensed dogs shall be allowed to run at large.

Section 6. The Board of Supervisors may grant to any person, firm or corporation, upon application therefor, a permit, authorizing such applicant to keep and maintain a dog kennel within the City and County of San Francisco. Such permit shall be for the fiscal year only or for the portion thereof unexpired at the time of issuing such permit. The applicant for such a

permit shall pay a fee of five (5) dollars at the time of filing such application, which sum shall be refunded in case the application is not granted.

Section 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five (5) dollars or more than twenty-five (25) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than twenty-four (24) hours nor more than five (5) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. Ordinance No. 755, approved May 28, 1903, and all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1915.

ORDINANCE NO. 3389 (New Series).

In Effect January 1, 1916.

Imposing a License Tax on Persons, Firms, Associations and Corporations Maintaining or Conducting Certain Mechanical Merchandise Devices and Other Apparatus Commonly Known as "Slot Machines" and Regulating the Use of Such Devices, Machines and Apparatus.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Except as provided in Sections 2, 3 and 6 of this Ordinance, every person, firm, association or corporation maintaining or conducting any mechanical device or so-called "Slot Machine," or any other apparatus from which is ejected, by mechanical operation, any goods, wares or merchandise, as a result of depositing within or upon the said device, machine or apparatus, any coin, slug or other representative of value, shall pay a license fee of two (2) dollars per annum for each device, machine or apparatus so maintained or conducted.

Section 2. Every person, firm, association or corporation maintaining or conducting any mechanical merchandise device, or so-called "Slot Machine," or any other apparatus, from which is ejected, by mechanical operation, any goods, wares or merchandise, as a result of depositing within or upon the said device, machine or apparatus, any coin, slug or other representative of value, and which said device, machine or apparatus is emptied of its contents by each operation and cannot be operated again without being refilled, shall pay a license fee of one (1) dollar per annum for each device, machine or apparatus so maintained or conducted.

Section 3. Every person, firm, association or corporation maintaining or conducting any mechanical merchandise device, or so-called "Slot Machine," or any other apparatus, from which is ejected, by mechanical operation, any goods, wares or merchandise, as a result of depositing within or upon the said device, machine or apparatus, any coin, slug, or other representative of value, and which said device, machine or apparatus is so maintained or conducted that the same may be operated by any person standing in or upon any public street or highway, shall pay a license fee of three (3) dollars per annum for each device, machine or apparatus so maintained or conducted.

Section 4. Every person, firm, association or corporation maintaining or conducting any weighing machine, music machine, picture machine, phonograph machine, fortune-telling machine, punching machine, machine administering electrical current, or any other device, or apparatus, by depositing within or upon which of any coin, slug or other representative of value, a person is weighed, or music is played, or pictures are shown, or except

as provided in Section 6 of this Ordinance, any other service is rendered as a result of depositing within or upon the said device, machine or apparatus, any coin, slug or other representative of value, shall pay a license fee of two (2) dollars per annum for each device, machine or apparatus so maintained or conducted.

Section 5. If any device, machine or apparatus described in Section 4 of this Ordinance is so maintained or conducted that the same may be operated by any person standing in or upon any public street or highway, the person, firm, association or corporation so maintaining or conducting the same shall pay a license fee of three (3) dollars per annum for each device, machine or apparatus so maintained or conducted.

Section 6. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall apply to any person who, or to any firm, association or corporation which, at any fixed place of business, sells any goods, wares or merchandise, and at the said fixed place of business and in connection with and as part of the business therein carried on, maintains or conducts any mechanical merchandise device, or so-called "Slot Machine," or any other apparatus, from which is ejected, by mechanical operation, any goods, wares, or merchandise as a result of depositing within or upon the said device, machine or apparatus any coin, slug or other representative of value, unless the said device, machine or apparatus is so maintained or conducted that the same may be operated by any person standing in or upon any public street, or highway, in which case, the person, firm, association or corporation so maintaining or conducting the same shall pay a license fee of three (3) dollars per annum for each device, machine or apparatus so maintained or conducted.

Section 7. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall apply to any person, firm, association or corporation maintaining or conducting any device, machine, or apparatus, as a result of depositing within or upon which any coin, slug or other representative of value, any telephonic communication or transportation service is given or rendered.

Section 8. Every license issued under the provisions of Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be designated as "Slot Machine License, Class I"; every license issued under the provisions of Section 2 of this Ordinance shall be designated as "Slot Machine License, Class 2"; every license issued under the provisions of Section 4 of this Ordinance, shall be designated as "Slot Machine License, Class 3"; and every license issued for any device, machine or apparatus which is so maintained or conducted that the same may be operated by any person standing in or upon any public street or highway shall be designated as "Slot Machine License, Class 4."

Section 9. On or before the 1st day of January of each year, the Auditor shall furnish to the Tax Collector a set of metallic license tags, of sufficient number, for each class of license, according to the classification provided for in this Ordinance, and of a design to be approved by the Tax Collector. There shall be stamped upon the face of each tag the amount of the license, the class of the license and the year for which the license is issued. All licenses issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall expire on the 31st day of December of each year.

Section 10. Every license issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall entitle the licensee to maintain or conduct the device, machine or apparatus for which the same is issued only at a particular place of business or location, and shall not be valid at any other place of business or location, except by transfer of the said license, upon the written authorization of the Tax Collector.

Section 11. No person, firm, association or corporation shall maintain or conduct, or have on public display for use or operation, any device, machine or apparatus for which a license fee is required by the provisions of this Ordinance, unless there shall be conspicuously attached to such

device, machine or apparatus the metallic tag described in Section 8 of this Ordinance of the particular class to which the said device, machine or apparatus belongs under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 12. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 13. Ordinances No. 765, 1471 (New Series), 1537 (New Series) and all orders or Ordinances that conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 14. This Ordinance shall take effect January 1, 1916.

HEALTH ORDINANCES

INCLUDING

ORDINANCES RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH, REGULATION OF HOSPITALS, PREVENTION OF DISEASE, PREPARATION OF FOOD, AND REGULATION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

Published by Order of the Board of Supervisors

SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 1, 1915

HEALTH ORDINANCES

ORDINANCE NO. 25.

Approved March 30, 1900.

Prohibiting the Burial of the Dead Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Whereas, the burial of the dead within the City and County of San Francisco is dangerous to life and detrimental to the public health; therefore,

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation, from and after the 1st day of August, A. D. 1901, to bury or inter, or cause to be interred or buried, the dead body of any person in any cemetery, graveyard or other place within the City and County of San Francisco, exclusive of those portions thereof which belong to the United States, or are within its exclusive jurisdiction.

Section 2. Any person, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Order No. 1961 and all Orders or parts of Orders in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

ORDER NO. 2709.

Approved November 1, 1893.

Regulating the Disposition of Bodies of Persons Dying from Criminal Causes.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Autopsies in Cases of Sudden Death Prohibited Except Upon Permit from Coroner.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to perform, or assist in performing, any autopsy or other post-mortem examination upon the body of any person who has died suddenly or whose death has resulted from injury or upon the bodies of persons found under such circumstances as to lead to a suspicion of crime having been committed, or in cases of accidental deaths or suicides, except a permit to perform such autopsy or post-mortem examination has been issued by the Coroner.

Removal of Body of Any Person Dying Suddenly Prohibited, Except on Permit from Coroner or Health Officer.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, or aid in removing, the body of any deceased person from the place where the death of such person has occurred, except permission to remove said body has been granted by the Coroner or Health Officer, or a regularly licensed physician, who has been in attendance upon the deceased for not less than twenty-four hours prior to death, shall have certified that the death was not directly or indirectly the result of criminal causes.

Disposal in Any Manner of Body of Deceased Person Without Permit from Coroner or Health Officer Prohibited.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, except upon authorization by the Coroner, or Health Officer, to dispose of or in any manner to aid in the disposal of, whether by burial, dissection or otherwise, the body or parts thereof of any person whose death has resulted from the performance or an effort to perform a criminal abortion.

Permits to Inter or Remove Any Remains of Deceased Persons—How Obtained.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain, or induce, or assist others in obtaining, or attempt to secure from the proper authorities any permit to inter, remove or otherwise dispose of the remains of any deceased person, except that the party desiring such permit shall present to the Health Officer a certificate of death, which shall clearly and truthfully show the name and age of decedent, the precise location where the death occurred, and, if the same has been caused by criminal abortion, either as a direct or indirect consequence, the certificate shall so state.

Penalty.

Section 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.—*As amended by Order No.* 261 (*Second Series*), *approved December* 8, 1899.

ORDER NO. 2457.

Approved October 6, 1891.

Providing for the Interment or Placing in a Vault of All Decedents Within a Period of Five Days After Death, or Within a Like Period After the Arrival of Any Dead Body for Interment in this City and County.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Interment of Decedents.

Section 1. The bodies of all deceased persons dying within the City and County of San Francisco, also the bodies of all deceased persons brought to the City and County for interment, must be interred or placed in a vault in some cemetery within a period of five days from the occurrence of the death of such person dying in this City and County, and in the case of bodies transported to this City and County for burial, within a like period of five days from and after the date of arrival of such body.

Penalty.

Section 2. Any person or persons having charge of the disposal of any deceased person's remains, whether such decedent shall have died in the City and County of San Francisco or have been transported to said City and County for burial, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

ORDER NO. 2748.

Approved March 21, 1894.

Providing Regulations Relating to Crematories.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person shall erect, maintain or use any furnace or other contrivance for reducing to cinders or ashes bodies of human beings, within three hundred feet of any street or highway or park of the City. Nor shall any such contrivance be maintained or used unless it be constructed and used so as not to be detrimental to the public health and decency. Any person violating this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDER NO. 241 (Second Series).

Approved December 8, 1899.

Regulating the Cremation of Human Remains.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. When a person dies in the City and County of San Francisco, and it is the intention of the person whose duty it is to dispose of the body to cremate it, there must be filed on a form prescribed by the Board of Health an application for a permit to cremate said body, signed by him or his agent.

Section 2. The person applying must file with the proper officer a certificate, signed by a physician, or a Coroner, or two reputable citizens, setting forth as near as possible the name, age, color, place of birth, occupation, date, locality and cause of death of the deceased.

Section 3. After the application and certificate are filed, the Inspector of Disinterments (or such other person as may be designated in writing by the Board of Health or Health Officer) shall immediately inquire into the circumstances relating to the death, and, within twelve hours after such application is filed, report, in writing, to the Health Officer as to whether, in his opinion, death resulted from natural causes, and whether there are reasons why said body should not be cremated.

Section 4. When said report it filed and sufficient reasons are not given why cremation should not take place, the Board of Health or Health Officer shall issue a written permit for the cremation.

Section 5. A permit shall not be given to cremate a body upon which a Coroner's inquest is pending until the cause of death has been attested by the proper authority—except any part of a body, or the contents of a body proposed to be cremated may be removed and preserved as evidence, the same as in case of interment, and when such parts or contents are removed the body may be cremated.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful, without a permit, to remove from said City and County for the purpose of cremation, the remains of any human being who died within its limits; nor shall any such remains be removed and cremated without a permit from said Board of Health or Health Officer to so remove and cremate, as provided for in this Order, and any person who, as undertaker, or agent, or otherwise, obtains a permit to remove a body from said City and County for the purpose of interment, who cremates said body or is privy thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. When death resulted from contagious disease a special permit to remove and cremate may be issued by the Board of Health or Health Officer.

Provided, that in case of death from any cause whatever, a special permit may be issued by the Board of Health or Health Officer, to remove and cremate or to cremate without removal, a body at any time.

Section 7. When death results from contagious disease (within the meaning of the words "contagious disease"), as defined by said Board of Health or by law the body shall not be publicly exposed, and said remains shall be cremated without being taken from the case enclosing them, and said Board of Health may adopt regulations prescribing the manner and shape in which the remains referred to in this section shall be prepared for cremation.

Section 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 1382 (New Series).

Approved November 22, 1910.

Prohibiting the Cremation of Dead Human Bodies Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation, from and after the first day of July, 1911, to cremate, or cause to be cremated, the dead body of any human being within the City and County of San Francisco, exclusive of those portions of said City and County belonging to or under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 2. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not to exceed six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and are hereby repealed.

ORDINANCE NO. 907 (New Series).

In Effect October 25, 1909.

Requiring Physicians and Surgeons and Persons In Charge of Hospitals to Report to the Chief of Police Cases of Accident or Other Injury Through Criminal Means.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of every physician or surgeon, superintendent, proprietor or other person in charge of any public or private hospital or sanitarium within the City and County of San Francisco whenever any person has become an inmate or patient of or has been brought into such hospital or sanitarium suffering from any wound or other injury by his own act or by the act of another to report immediately to the Chief of Police of said City and County of San Francisco, the name of such inmate or patient, and all facts appertaining to such case within the knowledge of such physician or surgeon, superintendent, proprietor or other person in charge of said hospital or sanitarium.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every physician or surgeon practicing within the City and County of San Francisco who is not the owner, proprietor, superintendent or other person in charge of any hospital or sanitarium who has under his charge or care any patient or other person suffering from any wound or injury by his own act or by the act of another to report immediately to the Chief of Police of said City and County of San Francisco, the name of such patient or other person and all facts appertaining to such case within the knowledge of such physician or surgeon.

Section 3. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any case wherein the person wounded or injured has been brought to the hospital or sanitarium or to the physician or surgeon by any member of the Police Department of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 4. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDER NO. 2126.

Approved October 31, 1889.

Relating to the Embalming of Bodies of Deceased Persons.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Embalming Without Certificate of Death or Permit from Coroner Prohibited.

Section 1. No person shall use any embalming or preservative material in or upon the body of any deceased person, either by what is known as "cavity injection" or "temporary embalming," or by injection into the blood vessels, or by any other means, or at all, without first obtaining a certificate of death from the attending physician, if there had been one, or in his absence, or in the event there had been no attending physician, then a certificate of death or a permit to embalm from the Coroner. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to forbid the use of ice in and upon such body, for the preservation thereof.

Record of the Use of Any Embalming Fluid Must be Kept.

Section 2. Every person using any of the material mentioned in Section 1 (excepting ice), after having obtained the certificate or permit therein required, shall make and keep a record of the use of such material, showing the time and place of its use and the means employed and the material used. Said record shall be exhibited by the person keeping the same to the Coroner or any peace officer whenever an exhibition thereof is demanded by him.

Certificate of Death to Be Issued by Attending Physician Within Two Hours After Demand, Except when Postmortem Examination is Held.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of every attending physician to give the certificate of death required by law within two hours after demand made therefor, except in such cases where a postmortem examination is necessary to determine the cause of death.

Penalty.

Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 87.

Approved June 6, 1900.

Empowering the Board of Health to Quarantine Persons, Houses, Places and Districts, when in Its Judgment it is Deemed Necessary to Prevent the Spreading of Contagious or Infectious Diseases.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Health of this City and County is hereby authorized and empowered to quarantine persons, houses, places and districts within this City and County, when in its judgment it is deemed necessary to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases.

Section 2. All Orders and Ordinances and parts of Orders and Ordinances in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1034.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulations to Prevent the Spread of Disease.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The term "contagious disease" shall include every disease of an infectious, contagious or pestilential nature, particularly cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, varicella, pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, measles, pneumonia and every other disease publicly declared by the Board of Health to be dangerous to the public health.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1786, *March* 26, 1906.

Section 2. Every physician must report in writing to the Board of Health within 24 hours after he has been called to attend any person affected with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, the name and place of residence of such person and the name and state of the disease. In the event of the death of any person afflicted with any such disease, the attending physician must report in writing to the Board of Health within twenty-four hours thereafter, the name and place of residence of the deceased and the specific name and type of such disease.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1786, *March* 26, 1906.

Section 3. Every physician, and every person having the control or management of any public or private institution or dispensary, shall report in writing to the Board of Health the name, age, sex, occupation and place of residence of every person afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis who shall have come under his care, within one week thereafter.

Section 4. Every person afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, and every person in attendance upon any person so afflicted, and every person in charge of any private or public hospital or dispensary, shall observe and enforce all sanitary rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Health to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with or obstruct the officers or inspectors of the Board of Health in the examination of any building or premises wherein a person is reported to be afflicted with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease.

Section 6. The Board of Health is hereby authorized and empowered to post in a conspicuous place upon any building or premises wherein any person is afflicted with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, a notice specifying the name of such disease. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with the posting of such notice or to tear down or mutilate any notice so posted by the Board of Health in or upon any building or premises.

Section 7. The master or chief officer of every vessel within one-fourth of a mile of any wharf, dock, pier or any building in this City and County, and not in quarantine or within the quarantine limits, shall report daily, in writing, to the Board of Health the name of any person on such vessel afflicted with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, the name and particulars of such disease and the condition of the person afflicted therewith.

Section 8. The master or chief officer of any vessel which shall arrive in this port, and every physician who practiced on such vessel, shall, immediately upon arrival, report in writing to the Board of Health, all facts concerning any person who may have been afflicted with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease during the voyage to this port, and also all the facts concerning any person or thing carried on such vessel during such voyage which, in his opinion, may endanger the public health of this City and County.

Section 9. Whenever the Board of Health shall have reason to suspect the presence of an infectious, contagious or pestilential disease within any building or premises, and the physician in attendance or the head of the family refuses to permit the representative of the Board of Health to examine the person suspected of being afflicted with such disease, the Board of Health shall quarantine the premises and prevent egress and ingress from and to the same until such examination is permitted or until said Board has practiced disinfection and detention to its satisfaction.

Section 10. Whenever any person residing in a hotel, boarding house, lodging house or tenement house is afflicted with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, the owner, lessee, keeper or manager of such place must immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health. Immediately upon the receipt of such notice the Board of Health must cause an examination of the person so afflicted, and, if in its judgment it be necessary, it shall cause such hotel, boarding house, lodging house or tenement house, or any part thereof, to be immediately cleansed and disinfected in an effective manner; and the Board of Health may cause the walls thereof to be whitewashed, or any wall paper thereon to be removed or replaced; and it may cause the bedding and bedclothes used by the person so afflicted to be thoroughly cleansed, scoured and fumigated, or, if necessary, to be destroyed.

Section 11. Every undertaker employed to manage the interment of any person who has died of any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease must give immediate notice thereof to the Board of Health. It shall be unlawful for any undertaker to retain, or expose or assist in the detention or exposure of the dead body of any such person unless the same be in a coffin or casket, properly sealed, or to allow any such body to be placed in a coffin or casket unless such body has been thoroughly disinfected and wrapped in a sheet saturated with a 1/500 solution of bi-chloride of mercury, and unless the coffin or casket is of metallic substance and hermetically sealed immediately after the body has been placed therein.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove the body of any person who has died from an infectious, contagious or pestilential disease from the room in which the death occurred, except for burial or cremation; and the body of any person so dying must be interred or cremated within twenty-four (24) hours after the time of death; provided, however, that the Board of Health may by special permit, good cause appearing therefor, extend such time; but in no case shall such extension be for more than thirty-six (36) hours from the time of death.

Section 13. It shall be unlawful for any person having the possession or charge of the remains of any person who shall have died of any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease to permit such remains to be viewed by any person except the attending physician, the representatives of the Board of Health, the undertaker, and his assistants, and the immediate members of the family of the decedent, or to permit formal services to be held over such remains within the premises where the death of such person occurred, or to remove or cause to be removed the body of such deceased person from said premises to any place other than a cemetery or crematory.

Section 14. It shall be unlawful for any undertaker to assist in a public or church funeral of the body of any person who has died of an infectious, contagious or pestilential disease.

Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, without a written permit from the Board of Health to remove, or cause to be removed, any person afflicted with an infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, from any building to any other building, or from any vessel to any other vessel, or to the shore, or to any public vehicle.

Section 15½. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, or cause to be removed, any person afflicted with an infectious, contagious or pestilential disease from any building to any other building, or hospital, as provided in Section 15, unless said patient is wrapped in a sterile sheet. All clothing, including bed clothes and mattresses, used by the patient shall be thoroughly fumigated after patient has been removed. The interior of all ambulances or other vehicles used for the purpose of removing such patients shall be thoroughly washed with a disinfecting solution immediately following such use.—*As added by Ordinance No.* 1987 (*New Series*), *approved August* 29, 1912.

Section 16. It shall be unlawful for any person having charge or control of any person afflicted with an infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, or having control of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease, to cause or contribute to the spread of any such disease by any negligent act in the care of such sick person or such dead body, or by the needless exposure of himself in the community.

Section 17. It shall be unlawful for any principal or superintendent of any public or private school, or any parent, guardian or custodian of any minor child afflicted with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, or in whose household any person is so afflicted, to permit such minor to attend any public or private school until the Board of Health shall have given its written permission therefor.

Section 18. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 19. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 515.

Approved June 30, 1902.

Requiring the Reporting of Varicella to the Health Officer.

Whereas, experience demonstrates that varioloid is frequently mistaken for varicella and many lives thereby imperiled, therefore,

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every physician practicing in this City and County shall report in writing to the Health Officer every case of varicella or chicken-pox of which he may have professional knowledge, within twenty-four (24) hours after he shall be satisfied of the nature of the disease.

Section 2. Any person violating the above provision shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 713 (New Series).

Approved March 30, 1909.

Providing Methods for Prevention of Spread of Communicable Diseases.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Health shall send to the superintendents, principals and teachers of all public, parochial and private schools, at least once in each school year, circulars prepared under the direction of the Health Officer, giving a description of the symptoms of the communicable diseases of children, and of the parasitic diseases of the skin, including pediculosis, scabies and favus.

Section 2. The Board of Health, upon obtaining information as to the existence of a case of tuberculosis or pneumonia, shall send to the physician, surgeon, nurse or other person attending the case, printed circulars, giving, in clear and simple language, information concerning the communicability, dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis or pneumonia as the case may be, together with a request that the circulars be given to the patient or to a responsible member of his family.

Section 3. The Board of Health, upon the request of a physician, surgeon, nurse or other person attending a case of tuberculosis, shall send a representative to the house of the patient to give information concerning the communicability, dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis.

Section 4. The Board of Health, upon obtaining information as to the occurrence of a case of tuberculosis, in any tenement house, hotel, lodging house, boarding house, hospital, prison or asylum, shall send a representative to leave circulars as provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance, and to give information as provided in Section 3 of the Ordinance.

Section 5. The Board of Health, upon obtaining information as to the occurrence of a case of tuberculosis of any person unable to pay for medical assistance, shall send a Sanitary Inspector or City Physician to take charge of the case, and to report the same to the Health Office.

Section 6. The Board of Health shall preserve all reports upon cases of tuberculosis, and the records of the same.

Section 7. The Board of Health shall once each year, or oftener, if necessary, send to every physician, surgeon and nurse, printed circulars giving a description of the most approved methods of destruction or disinfection of the discharges of persons having actinomycosis, bronchitis, cholera,

cholera infantum, diphtheria, dysentery, influenza, measles, pneumonia, rubella, scarlet fever, laryngeal and pulmonary tuberculosis and typhoid fever and all contagious diseases.

Section 8. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to obstruct or interfere with the said Board of Health, or any officer, agent or employe of said Board, in the performance of any of the duties required by this Ordinance, and any person, persons, firm or corporation so obstructing or interfering with the said Board of Health or any officer, agent or employe of said Board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 9. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1896 (New Series).

Approved May 28, 1912.

Prohibiting the Use of a Common Towel, Such as Is Known as the "Roller-Towel," or Any Towel for Common Use in Certain Places.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. That no person, firm or corporation owning, in charge of, or in control of any lavatory or washroom in any hotel, restaurant, factory, store, office building, school, public hall, railway station or public place or building shall maintain in or about such lavatory or washroom any towel for common use, nor shall they expose for use or allow to be exposed for use any towel to be used by more than one person, such as that now known as the roller-towel.

The term "common use" as used in this Ordinance shall be construed to mean for use by more than one person.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than five (5) days nor more than twenty-five (25) days.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect August 1, 1912.

ORDINANCE NO. 2246 (New Series).

In Effect April 18, 1913.

Prohibiting the Use of the Common Drinking Cup or Common Receptacle for Drinking Water in Any Public Place, Park or Square, or in Any Public Institution, Hotel, Theater, Factory, Department or Other Store, Public Hall or Public School, or in Any Railway Station in this City and County or the Furnishing of Such Common Drinking Cup or Common Receptacle for Use of Any Such Place and Providing a Penalty for a Violation Thereof.

Whereas, the use of the common drinking cup is conceded by all authorities to be a menace to the health of the residents of any community, and a source of dissemination of disease, particularly diphtheria, influenza and other contagious diseases; therefore

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The use of the common drinking cup or common receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park or square, or in any public

institution, hotel, theater, factory, department or other store, public hall or public school, or in any railway station in this City and County, or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or common receptacle for use of any such place, as herein mentioned is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 975 (New Series).

In Effect December 18, 1909.

Providing Methods for the Prevention of the Spread of Tuberculosis.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Reports by Physicians and Others.

Section 1. Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health.

It shall be the duty of every physician practicing in the City and County of San Francisco, and of every person in charge of any hospital, dispensary or other private or public institution in said City and County, to report in writing to the Board of Health the name, age, sex, color, occupation, address and place where last employed, of every person having tuberculosis which comes under his care or observation. Said report shall be made in writing on a form furnished as hereinafter provided, and shall be forwarded to said Department of Public Health, within twenty-four (24) hours after knowledge of the case comes to said physician or person.

Examination of Sputum.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer when so requested by any physician or by authorities of any hospital or dispensary to make or cause to be made a microscopical examination of the sputum sent him as that of a person having symptoms of tuberculosis, accompanied by a blank giving name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address of the person whose sputum it is. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to promptly make a report of the results of such examinations free of charge to the physician or person upon whose application the same is made.

Protection of Records.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to cause all reports and all results of examinations showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis made in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 respectively of this Ordinance to be recorded in a register of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the State and of the said City and County, and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

Disinfection of Premises.

Section 4. In case of vacation of any apartment or premises by the death or removal therefrom of a person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, occupant or other person

having charge of said apartment or premises, to notify the Department of Public Health of said death or removal within twenty-four (24) hours thereafter; and such apartment or premises so vacated shall not be occupied until duly disinfected, cleaned, or renovated, as hereinafter provided. Further, it shall be unlawful for any person suffering from tuberculosis to change his or her residence or to be removed therefrom until the Department of Public Health has been notified so that the vacated apartment or premises may be disinfected, cleaned, or renovated.

Health Officer to Direct Disinfection, Cleaning or Renovating.

Section 5. When notified of the vacation of any apartment or premises as provided in Section 4 thereof, the Health Officer or one of his deputies shall thereafter visit said apartment or premises and shall order and direct that except for purposes of cleaning or disinfection no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and said Health Officer or deputy shall determine the manner in which said apartment or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. After the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, said apartment or premises, together with all infected articles therein, shall be immediately disinfected by the Department of Public Health; or if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Should the Health Officer determine that such apartment or premises are in need of thorough cleaning or renovating, a notice to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said premises, and said owner or agent shall proceed to the cleansing or renovating of said apartment or premises in accordance with the instructions of the Health Officer, and such cleansing and renovating shall be done at the expense of said owner or agent. Such articles that cannot be disinfected or renovated to the satisfaction of the Health Officer shall be destroyed.

Prohibiting Occupancy Until Order of Health Officer is Complied With.

Section 6. In case the orders or directions of the Health Officer requiring the disinfecting, cleansing or renovating of any apartment or premises or any article therein as hereinbefore provided shall not be complied with within forty-eight (48) hours after said orders or directions shall be given, the Health Officer may cause a placard in words and form substantially as follows, to be placed on the door of the infected apartment or premises:

"Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been ocupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the Health Officer directing the disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice must not be removed under the penalty of the law except by the Health Officer or other duly authorized official."

Prohibiting Carelessness of a Person Having Tuberculosis.

Section 7. Any person having tuberculosis who shall dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons occupying the same room or apartment, house or part of house, shall on complaint of any person subject to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of a nuisance; and any person subject to such a nuisance may make complaint in writing to the Health Officer, and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer receiving such complaint to investigate, and if it appears that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger to any person occupying the same room, apartment, house or part of a house, he shall serve a notice on the person so complained of, reciting the alleged cause of offense or danger and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger.

Protection of Patient's Family.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of a physician attending a patient for tuberculosis to take all proper precautions and to give proper instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartment.

Forcible Removal.

Section 9. Whenever a person having tuberculosis is unable for financial reasons, or from any other cause, to comply with the rules of the Board of Health providing the precautions to be observed to prevent the spread of infection, or when such person wilfully refuses to comply with said rules and in all cases where children are unavoidably exposed to infection, the Board of Health may, on presentation to it of proof that such person is a sufferer from tuberculosis, order his immediate removal to a hospital or other institution for the care of sufferers from tuberculosis. Such person shall not be permitted to leave such hospital or other institution until the danger of infection has been removed or he is able and willing to comply with the precautions and rules herein referred to.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1040 (*New Series*), *approved January* 6, 1910.

Printed Precautions to be Furnished by Health Officer.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to transmit to a physician reporting a case of tuberculosis as provided in Section 1 of this Ordinance a printed statement and report naming such procedure and precautions as are necessary or desirable to be taken on the premises of a tubercular patient. Upon receipt of such statement or report the physician shall either carry into effect all such procedures and precautions as are therein prescribed, and shall thereupon sign and date the same, and return to the Health Officer without delay; or if such attending physician be unwilling or unable to carry into effect the procedure and precautions so specified, he shall so state on this report, and immediately return the same to the Health Officer and the duties therein prescribed shall thereupon devolve upon said Health Officer. Upon the receipt of this statement and report, the Health Officer shall examine the same and satisfy himself that the attending physician has taken all necessary and desirable precautions to insure the safety of all persons living in the apartment or premises occupied by the person having tuberculosis. If the precautions taken or instructions given by the attending physician are, in the opinion of the Health Officer, not such as will remove all reasonable danger or probability of danger to the persons occupying the same house or apartment or premises, the Health Officer shall return to the attending physician the report with a letter specifying the additional precautions or instructions which the Health Officer shall require him to make or give; and the said attending physician shall immediately take the additional precautions and give the additional instructions specified and shall record and return the same on the original report to the Health Officer. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to transmit to every person reporting any case of tuberculosis, or if there be no attending physician, to the person reported as suffering from this disease, a circular of information which shall inform the consumptive of the precautions necessary to avoid transmitting the disease to others.

Penalty for False Statement.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any physician or person practicing as a physician to report knowingly as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not so affected or wilfully make any false statement concerning the name, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, or address of any person reported as affected with tuberculosis, or certify falsely as to any precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection.

School Attendance.

Section 12. No instructor, teacher, pupil or child affected with pulmonary tuberculosis shall be permitted to attend school by any superintendent, principal or teacher of any public, private or parochial school except by written permission of the Health Officer.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1147 (*New Series*), *approved April* 20, 1910.

Report of Recovery.

Section 13. Upon the recovery of any person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to make a report of this fact to the Health Officer, who shall record the same in the records of his office and shall relieve said person of further liability to any requirements imposed by this act.

Section 14. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 15. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 369 (New Series).

Approved March 3, 1908.

Providing Sanitary Regulations for the Protection of the Public Health in the City and County of San Francisco, and Particularly to Prevent the Propagation and Spread of the Bubonic Plague Through the Medium of Rats.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. This Ordinance is designed to be and is enacted as a police and sanitary regulation for the protection of the public health, and particularly to prevent the propagation and spread of bubonic plague through the medium of rats.

Section 2. The Health Officer of the City and County of San Francisco, or any agent or inspector appointed by him or by the Board of Health, for the purpose, shall have authority, after announcing the purpose of his visit, and shall be permitted to enter any building or premises, or any part thereof, in the City and County, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of any day, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and to ascertain whether the provisions of this Ordinance have been complied with by the owner and occupant thereof.

Section 3. All building and basement walls of all storerooms, warehouses, residences or other buildings within the City and County, all chicken yards or pens, chicken coops or houses, and all barns and stables, shall be so constructed or repaired as to prevent rats from being harbored underneath the same or within the walls thereof, and all food products or other products, goods, wares and merchandise liable to attract or to become infested or infected with rats, whether kept for sale or for any other purpose, shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. All storerooms, warehouses, residences or other buildings in said City and County shall be provided by the householder or his agent with one or more traps of a pattern approved by the Health Officer, which traps shall be freshly baited at least twice each week by the householder or his agent, and shall be inspected daily by the householder or his agent, and any rat or rats caught therein shall be killed and delivered to the Health Department, or its duly authorized deputy, or killed

and then destroyed by burning, and such trap or traps thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited by said householder or his agent.

Section 4. All public and private docks and wharves in the City and County, wherever located, shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining entrance to such docks or wharves, at either high or low tide, from vessels anchored or moored alongside of such docks or wharves, or from other sources, and all food products stored in docks or wharves shall be so kept and stored as to prevent rats from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. All docks and wharves shall be provided with two or more traps of a pattern approved by the Health Officer; traps shall be freshly baited at least twice each week, and shall be inspected daily, and all rats caught therein shall be killed and delivered to the Health Department, or its duly authorized deputy, or killed and then destroyed by burning, and such trap or traps shall be thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited.

Section 5. All slaughterhouses of every kind and nature and wherever located in the City and County shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining access to the building or buildings thereof, and all holes and openings in the building or basement walls shall be thoroughly stopped with cement or other material approved by the Board of Health, and all food products stored in slaughterhouses shall be so kept as to prevent rats from coming in contact therewith.

All slaughterhouses shall have at least two traps, or as many more traps as may be required by the Board of Health of pattern approved by said Board, which traps shall be baited with fresh bait at least twice a week, and such traps shall be inspected daily by the owners, lessees or agents thereof, and all rats caught therein shall be killed and delivered to the Health Department, or its duly authorized deputy, or killed and then destroyed by burning, and the trap or traps thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited by said owners, lessees or their agents.

Section 6. All buildings, places and premises whatsoever in the City and County shall at once be placed, and shall continuously be kept, by the owner or the occupant thereof in a clean and sanitary condition, and free from rats.

Section 7. No person, firm or corporation shall have or permit upon any premises owned, occupied or controlled by him or it, any nuisance detrimental to health, or any accumulation of filth, garbage, decaying animal or vegetable matter, or any animal or human excrement; and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer of the City and County to cause any such person, firm or corporation to be notified to abolish, abate and remove such nuisance, and in case such person, firm or corporation shall fail, neglect or refuse to remove the same within one (1) day after receiving such notice, such nuisance may be removed and abated under and by order of the Health Officer, and the person, firm or corporation whose duty it was to abate or remove such nuisance, in addition to incurring penalties in this Ordinance provided, shall become indebted to the City and County for the costs and charges incurred by the City and County by reason of the existence and removal of such nuisance.

Section 8. No person, firm or corporation shall dump or place upon any land, or in any water or waterway, within the City and County, any dead animal, butchers' offal, fish or parts of fish, or any waste vegetable or animal matter whatever.

Section 9. No person, firm or corporation whether the owner, lessee, ocupant or agent of any premises, shall keep or permit to be kept in any building, area way, or upon any premises, or in any alley, street or public place adjacent to any premises, any waste animal or vegetable matter, dead animals, butchers' offal, fish or parts of fish, swill or any refuse matter from any restaurant, eating place, residence, place of business or other building,

unless the same be collected and kept in a tightly covered or closed metal can or vessel.

Section 10. No rubbish, waste or manure shall be placed, left, dumped or permitted to accumulate or remain in any building, place or premises in the City and County so that the same shall or may afford food or a harboring or breeding place for rats.

Section 11. Any person, firm or corporation violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be construed as a separate and distinct offense.

Section 12. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 3141 (New Series).

Approved March 11, 1915.

Authorizing and Empowering the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco to Remove Persons Afflicted with Certain Contagious or Infectious Diseases.

Whereas, the removal and isolation of persons, afflicted with smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, Bubonic plague, typhus fever, poliomyelitis, diphtheria and scarlet fever, may become necessary for the protection of the public health and public safety and for the prevention of the spread of said diseases,

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in its judgment it may be necessary for the protection of the public health and public safety, and for the prevention of the spread of smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, Bubonic plague, typhus fever, poliomyelitis, diphtheria and scarlet fever, to remove or cause to be removed, any person or persons afflicted with any of said diseases who may be found residing in any hotel, lodging house, boarding house, tenement house, or any other place or places, or districts within the City and County of San Francisco, to such hospitals within the City and County of San Francisco as said Board of Health may designate.

Section 2. All Orders and Ordinances, or parts of Orders and Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

ORDER NO. 1738.

Approved September 26, 1883.

Prohibiting the Landing from Any Vessel of Persons Afflicted with Leprosy or Elephantiasis Within the Bay of San Francisco, and Providing for the Removal of Persons so Afflicted to the Lazaretto.

Preamble.

Whereas, the public welfare demands that some action be taken to prevent the landing of persons within this City and County afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis, which diseases are, in the judgment of this Board, contagious under certain circumstances and conditions; and

Whereas, in view of the dreadful results of said diseases, every means justifiable for the protection and preservation of life should be taken by this Board to prevent the free and unrestricted coming of persons from foreign ports who are so afflicted; therefore

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

No Leper or Person Afflicted with Elephantiasis to Land from Any Ship or Boat.

Section 1. No person afflicted with the disease known as leprosy or elephantiasis shall, upon any pretext whatsoever, be permitted to land from any vessel or boat upon the shore or within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

Captains, Officers, Owners, Consignees or Agents of Vessels Arriving to Prevent the Landing of Lepers from Such Vessels.

Section 2. No captain or other officer in command of any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco, nor any owner, consignee, agent, or other person having charge of such vessel, shall land or permit to leave said vessel, in this port, any person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

Captains or Other Persons Having Control of Vessels Arriving, or in the Harbor, Having Leprosy, etc., on Board, to Report the Same to Quarantine Officer Within Twenty-four Hours of the Arrival.

Section 3. All captains and other officers bringing vessels into the harbor of San Francisco, and all masters, owners or consignees having vessels in the harbor which have on board any cases of leprosy or elephantiasis, shall within twenty-four (24) hours after the arrival of said vessels, report the same in writing to the Quarantine Officer, or as soon thereafter as they or either of them become aware of the existence of said disease on board of their vessels; the said report to state the name, place of birth, last residence, age and occupation of all such persons so afflicted.

All Persons Prohibited from Assisting in the Landing of Lepers, etc.

Section 4. No person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, assist or be a party to the removal from any vessel in this harbor to the shore, or transfer from one vessel to another vessel lying in this port, any person or persons afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

Captains or Officers of Vessels Arriving Who Have Knowingly Permitted the Embarkation of Lepers on Their Vessels, Guilty of Misdemeanor.

Section 5. Any captain or other officer in command of any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco who shall have knowingly received on board said vessel at the port of embarkation, for transportation to this City and County, any person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

All Persons Prohibited from Harboring Lepers.

Section 6. No person shall keep, aid, or assist in keeping in any house, tenement, or in any place in this City and County (except in the lazaretto or lepers' quarters designated by this Board), any person afflicted with or having the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

Penalty.

Section 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.—*As amended by Order No.* 248 (*Second Series*), *approved December* 8, 1899.

ORDINANCE NO. 823.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Regulating the Establishment and Maintenance of Hospitals.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association to erect, establish or maintain any hospital without permission from the Board of Supervisors.

Section 2. Any person, corporation or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1045.

Approved November 5, 1903.

Regulating the Establishment, Maintenance and Inspection of Maternity Hospitals and Lying-in Asylums.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Any person who, without having first obtained a written permit so to do from the Board of Health, establishes, maintains, conducts or manages any maternity hospital or lying-in asylum where females may be received, cared for or treated during pregnancy or during or after delivery, or neglects, refuses or omits to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, or who violates the provisions of such permit, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. The Board of Health shall have power to issue permits for such places, and every such permit shall specify the name and residence of the person so undertaking to care for such females and the location of the place where the same are kept and the number of females thereby allowed to be received or kept therein, and shall be revocable for cause by the said Board of Health in any case where the provisions of this Ordinance are violated, or in any case where, in the opinion of the Board of Health, such hospital, asylum or institution or other place is being managed, conducted or maintained without regard for the health, comfort or morality of the inmates thereof, or without due regard to proper sanitation or hygiene.

Section 3. Every person holding such permit must keep a register wherein he shall enter the names and addresses of all such females and of all children born on the premises, and also the name and age of every child who is given out, adopted or taken away to or by any person, together with the name and residence of the person so adopting or taking away such child; and, within forty-eight (48) hours after such child is given out or taken away shall cause a correct copy of the register relating to such child to be sent to the Board of Health.

Section 4. It shall be lawful for the officers and representatives of the Board of Health and for all health officers, at all reasonable times, to enter and inspect the premises wherein such females are so boarded, received and kept, and to call for and inspect the permit and register, and also to see and visit such females.

Section 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1046.

Approved November 5, 1903.

Regulating the Establishment, Maintenance and Inspection of Homes for Children.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Any person who, without having first obtained a written permit so to do from the Board of Health, establishes, maintains, conducts or manages any institution, boarding house, home or other place for the reception or care of children, or who keeps at any such place any child under the age of 12 years, not his relative, apprentice or ward, without legal commitment, or neglects, refuses or omits to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, or who violates the provisions of such permit, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. The Board of Health shall have power to issue permits for such places, and every such permit shall specify the name and residence of the person so undertaking the care of such children and the location of the place where the same are kept and the number of children thereby allowed to be received, boarded or kept therein, and shall be revocable for cause by the said Board of Health in any case where the provisions of this Ordinance are violated, or in any case where, in the opinion of the Board of Health, such institution, home, boarding house or other place is being managed, conducted or maintained without regard for the health, comfort or morality of the inmates thereof, or without due regard to proper sanitation or hygiene.

Section 3. Every person holding such permit must keep a register, wherein he shall enter the names and ages of all such children and the names and residence of their parents, so far as known; the time of the reception and discharge of such children and the reasons therefor, and, also the name and age of every child who is given out, adopted, taken away or indentured from such place to or by any person, together with the name and residence of the person so adopting, taking away or indenturing such child, and within forty-eight (48) hours after such child is so given out, taken away or indentured shall cause a correct copy of the register to be sent to the Board of Health.

Section 4. It shall be lawful for the officers and representatives of the Board of Health, and for all health officers at all reasonable times to enter and inspect the premises wherein such children are so boarded, received and kept, and to call for and inspect the permit and register, and also to see and visit such children.

Section 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 824.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Regulating the Establishment and Maintenance of Medical Colleges.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association to erect, establish or maintain any medical college or building or place for the dissection of human bodies without permission from the Board of Supervisors.

Section 2. Any person, corporation or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 958 (New Series).

Approved December 3, 1909.

Regulating the Establishment and Maintenance of Dog Hospitals, Dog Kennels, and Hospitals for Sick Animals.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or association, to erect, establish or maintain any dog hospital, dog kennel, or hospital for sick animals within the City and County of San Francisco, without permission first obtained from the Board of Supervisors.

Section 2. Any person, corporation or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 501 (New Series).

Approved July 14, 1908.

Declaring Insanitary Buildings, Structures or Parts Thereof Nuisances and Providing for the Abatement Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All buildings, structures or parts thereof which are insanitary are hereby declared to be and are nuisances, and the Board of Health is hereby authorized and empowered to abate the same in the manner provided in this Ordinance.

Section 2. Whenever the Health Officer of this City and County shall make written complaint to the Board of Health that any building, structure or part thereof is in an insanitary condition, the Board of Health shall by formal resolution order a hearing of said complaint and fix the time and place therefor. The complaint shall contain general allegations setting forth the conditions complained of.

Section 3. Upon the filing of such complaint, the Board of Health shall cause a copy thereof, together with a notice of the time and place

set for the hearing thereof, to be served personally upon the owner of said structure, building or part thereof complained of, or his agent, or the lessee, or the occupant thereof, and shall cause a copy of said complaint, together with said notice of hearing, to be posted in some conspicuous place on said structure. The time fixed for the hearing of said complaint shall not be less than forty-eight (48) hours after the service and posting of the copy of said complaint and said notice. Said notice shall require all persons interested to appear at the hearing to show cause, if any they have, why said structure, building or the part thereof complained of, should not be declared insanitary.

Section 4. The Board of Health upon conclusion of said hearing shall decide upon the facts submitted whether or not said alleged condition constitutes a nuisance under the terms of this Ordinance and shall embody said decision in a formal Resolution setting forth its findings.

Section 5. The Board of Health, upon its determination and finding that the structure, building or part thereof complained of, is a nuisance, shall order the vacation of same for all purposes, and shall cause a copy of said order to be posted in a conspicuous place on the aforesaid structure, building or part thereof determined by said Board to be a nuisance, and a copy thereof to be personally served upon the owner thereof or his agent, or the lessee or the occupant thereof. The order shall specify the time within which said structure, building or part thereof determined by said Board to be a nuisance shall be vacated, which shall not be less than forty-eight (48) hours after the passage of said order and the personal service thereof as above provided.

Section 6. The Health Officer shall give written notification thereof to the Chief of Police, who shall thereupon, through the officers of the Police Department, execute and enforce the said order of vacation.

Section 7. Any owner, or the agent of such owner, or the lessee, or the occupant of any structure, building or part thereof ordered vacated hereunder who shall himself or through others forcibly resist or prevent the enforcement of such order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than ten (10) days nor more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. Unless within forty-eight (48) hours after the service of notice to vacate as above provided, the owner, or his agent, or the lessee, or the occupant of said building, structure or part thereof, shall notify the Board of Health in writing that he will make or cause to be made such alterations or repairs as in the judgment of the Board of Health shall be necessary for the purpose of making said building, structure or part thereof sanitary, the Board of Health shall proceed to abate the same. If said notice be given as aforesaid the Board of Health shall grant a reasonable time to make said alterations and repairs. If said alterations and repairs are not made and completed within said time allowed by said Board, the Board of Health shall by formal resolution, order, and in accordance with said order, cause the abatement of said nuisance and the destruction of said building, structure or part thereof, herein provided, found and determined to be a nuisance.

Section 9. The structure, building or part thereof vacated hereunder shall not be reoccupied without the written permission of the Board of Health, but such permission must be granted when within the time allowed as hereinbefore specified the alterations and repairs required to be made by the Board of Health shall have been made.

Section 10. Upon the written application therefor of the Board of Health the Board of Supervisors shall allow and order paid out of such fund as the Board of Supervisors may lawfully specify any sums the expen-

diture of which may be necessary for the enforcement of this Ordinance, and the Auditor shall audit and the Treasurer shall pay such sums so allowed and ordered paid, and the amount so expended shall become a lien upon the property upon which said nuisance was abated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. And said amount may be recovered by an action against said property or the owner thereof.

Section 11. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Section 12. Any person, firm or corporation, or their agents, violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance or failing to comply with any direction or order of the Board of Health given pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance by the Health Officer or any other agent of said Board of Health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than ten (10) days nor more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each day that the violation of this Ordinance, or the failure to comply with the direction of the Board of Health given in accordance with this Ordinance, shall continue shall constitute a new and separate offense, and be punishable accordingly, as herein provided.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 816 (*New Series*), *approved June* 22, 1909.

ORDINANCE NO. 198.

Approved December 12, 1900.

Regulating Animals Sick with Contagious Diseases, and Providing for the Disposition Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No animal affected with any infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, except by permission of the Board of Health of said City and County.

Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of all persons having any knowledge thereof to report promptly to said Board of Health all cases of animals affected with any infectious or contagious disease, and all cases which may be regarded as suspicious, or which exhibit symptoms of any contagious or infectious disease.

Section 3. The Board of Health shall, upon locating any animal sick as aforesaid, at once order a quarantine against the premises in which said animal is kept, said quarantine to operate only against the exposure of animals to contagion or infection, and shall not be a bar to any person from entering or leaving said premises, unless the disease with which the animal is affected is dangerous to mankind.

Section 4. The owner or custodian of any sick animal as aforesaid must, upon demand by the Board of Health, show to the satisfaction of said Board that he or she is competent to properly care for said animal, or that the animal is under the care of a veterinary surgeon.

Section 5. If any developed case of sickness shall be pronounced incurable by the said Board or by its designated veterinary surgeon, said Board is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to kill the animal so infected with incurable sickness, and to make such disposition of the carcass thereof as it may deem best; provided, however, that if the owner or manager of said animal at the time of such decree has employed a recognized veterinary surgeon to treat the animal and said veterinary does not agree with the

Board of Health as to the impossibility of effecting a cure, then and in that event the owner or manager of such animal shall be given the benefit of the doubt, and a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty (30) days, shall be allowed such owner or manager in which to demonstrate to the Board of Health that the animal can be cured; and, provided further, that no carcass of any animal dead of an infectious or contagious disease, or killed on account thereof, shall be buried within five hundred (500) feet of any residence.

Section 6. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect on and from its passage.

ORDER NO. 1880.

Approved October 22, 1886.

Requiring Veterinary Surgeons and Others to Report Cases of Glanders or Farcy or Other Contagious Diseases, of Horses in Their Care, to the Board of Health.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Cases of Glanders to be Reported to Board of Health.

Section 1. Every veterinary physician or surgeon, and every person practicing as such, and every person owning or having animals in his care within the City and County of San Francisco, shall present to the Board of Health of said City and County a written notice of the existence of any and every case of glanders or farcy, or other contagious or infectious disease in animals, which may have come under his observation or to his knowledge, which notice shall be given within two days thereafter, and shall contain the name and residence of the possessor of the animal so diseased so far as the same can be ascertained, a description of the animal, and where last seen by the person giving the notice, and be signed by him.

Penalty.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty (20) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than twenty (20) days nor more than six (6) months.

ORDINANCE NO. 660 (New Series).

Approved January 21, 1909.

To Provide for the Inspection of Milk and Dairies and Dairy Cows, and to Regulate the Sale of Milk in the City and County of San Francisco, and to Prohibit and Punish the Disposition of Unwholesome, Impure or Adulterated Milk.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Board of Health Authorized to Provide for the Inspection of Milk Dairies and Dairy Cows, etc.

Section 1. The Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to regulate and control the traffic of milk in said City and County, to provide for the inspection of

milk in said City and County of San Francisco, and for the inspection of dairies, dairy farms and dairy cows producing milk for sale or consumption within, or importation into said City and County.

Section 2. Any place or store devoted in whole or in part to the sale or distribution of milk or milk products is a dairy within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Section 3. No person shall maintain or carry on the business of a dairy within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco without having first obtained from the Board of Health a permit to maintain a dairy.

Section 4. Any place or premises upon which milk is produced for sale or distribution is a dairy farm within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Section 5. No person shall maintain or carry on the business of a dairy farm within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco without having first obtained from the Board of Health a permit to maintain a dairy farm.

Permits Required by Vendors of Milk.

Section 6. No person shall, after this Ordinance becomes operative, either himself or through his agents, servants or employes, ship or send into, bring into, or offer or expose for sale, or sell or deliver for sale, use or consumption within the City and County of San Francisco, any milk without first having obtained from the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco a permit so to do. One permit shall be required for each place of general sale or storage of milk.

Application for Permits to be Made to Board of Health on Blanks Provided by Said Board.

Section 7. To procure any such permits the applicant shall present to said Board of Health a written application, and shall state therein the name, and business and residence address of the applicant or applicants, the source or sources from which said applicant or applicants obtain, or will obtain supplies of milk, the number of cows in the possession of such applicant, the average quantity of milk procured and the average quantity disposed of by said applicant, and the manner and character of such disposition, and such other matters as may be required by the Board of Health, such application to be made to the said Board of Health upon printed blanks to be provided by the Board of Health for such purpose. Such application shall further state the specific brand or busines name, if any, under which said milk is to be imported, sold, exchanged or distributed.

If Board of Health is Satisfied with the Statement of the Applicant, It Shall be Its Duty to Issue, Without Cost, the Permit Applied for —All Statements of Applicants to be Registered.

Section 8. If the Board of Health, upon such application and such investigation and inspection as it may make, shall determine that the statements therein made are true, and that the applicant does not intend to bring into, sell, expose or offer for sale, exchange, deliver or distribute, within the City and County of San Francisco, any unwholesome milk as food for any human being, and that the production, transportation, storage and handling of the same is to be under sanitary conditions, it shall issue the appropriate permit therefor according to the nature of the business to be transacted or conducted by the applicant.

Section 9. No permits shall be sold or assigned or transferred. Permits shall be subject at all times to revocation by said Board of Health in its discretion upon sufficient cause therefor shown; provided, however, that no such permit shall be revoked until after a hearing given by said Board of Health in the matter of the revocation of such permit after five (5) days' no-

tice in writing has been served on the owner of such permit in the manner prescribed for the service of notice by Section 1011 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, which notice shall state the ground of complaint against such owner, and the time and place where such hearing shall take place, provided, however, that when the holder of any permit shall have been convicted in any court of any violation of this Ordinance or of any law relating to the production, transportation, storage, sale or distribution of milk, such permit may be revoked without notice.

Holders of Permits to Make Statements to Board of Health.

Section 10. As often as required by the Board of Health, and at least once in each year, every person or persons, firm or corporation holding any permit shall register with the said Board of Health his or their name and permit number, and shall make a written statement to said Board of Health, containing all the information required to be given by applicants for permits in their written application for permits as hereinbefore provided, and all applications for permits and all such written statements required as aforesaid, shall be registered in a register to be provided by the said Board of Health and kept for that purpose.

Section 11. When a permit shall have been revoked by the Board of Health no further permit shall be granted by said Board to the same person, firm or corporation until he, they or it shall file with said Board a bond in the sum of five hundred (500) dollars with two (2) sureties approved by the Board, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the regulations of the law and of said Board relating to the production, importation, sale, delivery and distribution of milk.

Section 12. No person, firm or corporation shall send into, bring into, sell, expose or offer for sale, exchange, deliver or distribute within the City and County of San Francisco any milk from any dairy or dairy farm which has not procured a permit according to this Ordinance, or whose permit shall have been revoked.

Section 13. Whenever and as often as required by the Board of Health any person maintaining a dairy in or bringing milk into the City and County of San Francisco shall furnish to the Board of Health a full and true statement under oath of the sources of supply of the milk imported, sold or distributed by him with the names of the persons from whom the same is obtained and the amount from each source.

Certification of Milk.

Section 14. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, as and for certified milk, any milk which does not conform to the regulations prescribed by and bear the certification of a Milk Commission appointed by the County Medical Society of San Francisco, organized under and chartered by the Medical Society of the State of California. All milk sold as certified milk shall be conspicuously marked with the name of the Commission certifying thereto.

"Inspected Milk."

Section 14a. (a) No person, firm or corporation shall sell or exchange as and for "inspected milk" any milk which does not conform to the following regulations prescribed by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, for the production and sale of inspected milk, and bear the legend, "Inspected, Board of Health, San Francisco."

(b) Any person, firm or corporation, agent or employe, producing, bringing into, selling or offering for sale, the product to be known as inspected milk in the City and County of San Francisco, shall make special application to the Department of Public Health of the City and County of San Francisco, for a permit to produce, bring into and sell, or offer for

sale, "inspected milk" in the City and County of San Francisco and when the premises, dairy herd, dairy appurtenances and other equipment shall comply with the additional requirements hereinafter set forth, the Department of Public Health of the City and County of San Francisco shall issue to the applicant a permit authorizing him to bring into, sell or offer for sale, the product known as "inspected milk," and said permit shall be revocable at any time by the Department of Public Health.

Any applicant receiving and holding such a permit shall make application for the renewal of the same between July 1 and July 15 of each year, and said permit shall be renewed, provided applicant complies and conforms to all of the provisions hereinafter set forth.

No applicant receiving and holding a permit to bring into, sell or offer for sale in the City and County of San Francisco "inspected milk," shall transfer the same to any other person, firm or corporation, agent or employe, without the written consent of the Department of Public Health of San Francisco.

(c) Any person, firm or corporation, agent or employe, holding a permit to produce, bring into, sell or offer for sale, in the City and County of San Francisco, the product known as "inspected milk," shall produce upon the dairy farm for which said permit has been issued, a lower grade of milk other than that known as "inspected milk," nor shall said inspected milk be shipped from said dairy farm to any consumer except in sealed tanks covered with insulating jacket, or on ice.

(d) Said milk must be cooled on the dairy farm from 50 degrees F. and must not exceed 55 degrees F. when it reaches the consumer.

(e) All seals on said tank must show permit number and legend, "Inspected, Board of Health, San Francisco."

(f) Said milk must not contain over 100,000 non-pathogenic bacteria per cubic centimeter.

(g) That said milk shall contain not less than 3.4 per cent of milk fats, nor less than 8.5 per cent of solids not fat, nor shall said milk be otherwise altered by the removal of milk fat or addition of water or any other foreign substance whatsoever. All milk containing blood, mucus, and all milk from cows forty-five (45) days before or six (6) days after calving shall be discarded, and said milk shall in addition conform to all the provisions of the Ordinance regulating the sale of milk in the City and County of San Francisco not conflicting with these amendments.

(h) Inspected milk brought into the City and County of San Francisco for sale must be delivered to all depots or consumers in original sealed package, and said inspected milk may then be recanned, or it may be distributed into small cans or bottled at any such depot holding a permit to handle the same, as provided for in Section 14a of this Ordinance, if such recanning or bottling is done in the milk depot in which no lower grade of milk is handled, unless such lower grade of milk be handled in a milk room entirely separate from and independent of the milk room used for inspected milk.

(i) After inspected milk is recanned or rebottled in a depot, as set forth in Subdivision (h), it may be delivered in a sealed package to any other depot handling other grades of milk, and there offered for sale, provided the original sealed package is delivered to the consumer.

The Dairy Herd.

(j) The dairy herd, on any farm receiving a permit to produce or ship inspected milk into the City and County of San Francisco, shall undergo an annual physical examination which shall include the testing of said herd with tuberculin, and every bovine on the farm over six (6) months of age shall be required to submit to said physical and tuberculin test, under the direction and supervision of the Department of Public Health of San Francisco; and all animals reacting to said tuberculin test shall be branded T. B., and removed from said dairy farm; and all additions made to said

dairy herd shall undergo the physical and tuberculin test under the direction or supervision of the Board of Health before said additions are admitted to the herd; further, the entire herd and every bovine on said farm over six (6) months of age, shall be annually retested prior to the reissuance of a permit. All bovines passed shall be tagged with a numbered metal tag bearing date of test and the words "Tested and Passed, Board of Health, San Francisco." Tuberculin to be furnished by dairymen.

Food for Herd.

(k) The food provided for dairy herd must be sweet and clean and of such a nature as to give no odor to the milk. Brewery grain, unless it has been kiln dried at place of production, fermented beet pulp, vegetable refuse or swill, are positively prohibited.

Care of Herd.

(l) All long hairs about udder must be clipped and tails of cows must be kept short enough to clear the ground, and all flanks, udders, tails and teats must be washed and dried before each milking.

Milkers.

(m) No person suffering from a communicable disease, or who is a contact, or who has been recently exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, shall be permitted to milk, handle milk or milk utensils, upon the dairy farm, nor shall any milk be brought into, sold or offered for sale from any dairy farm, when any contagious or infectious disease exists on said dairy farm, until such time as said premises have been inspected and declared free of contagion by an employe of the Department of Public Health of the City and County of San Francisco.

(n) All milking must be done with clean, dry hands.

(o) All milkers, and those handling milk, must wear clean outer clothing.

Utensils.

(p) All utensils must be scrubbed with clean, hot water, rinsed and scalded and kept free from dust at all times when not in use.

(q) All utensils must be smoothly soldered and of such shape as to be readily cleaned.

All pails used for milking must be covered or protected in such a manner that the top or opening is not over seven inches in diameter.

Stables.

(r) Floors must be of concrete not less than three inches in thickness, covered with a finishing layer of cement not less than one-half (½) inch in thickness, or asphaltum one (1) inch in thickness, or other material of a nature impervious to moisture. Gutter drains must be provided in the rear of the stalls of sufficient size to carry off all discharges, and said gutter drains shall connect with a common drain that will be adequate to carry off all animal discharges to a cesspool to a point to be determined by the Department of Public Health

(s) All stables having a loft must have ceiling of that portion used as milking shed ceiled with tongue and groove lumber in such a manner as to be dust-proof from loft above.

(t) Adequate light and ventilation must be provided, and in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Public Health.

(u) All stables shall be whitewashed at least twice each year, and at such other times as may be required by the Department of Public Health.

(v) All ceilings and sidewalls shall be scraped, cleaned and washed at least once each month, and all walls behind the cows to a height of five feet shall be painted not less than once each year.

(w) Enamled-iron wash basins, supplied with running water, soap and clean towels, conveniently located in each stable, shall be provided.

Corral or Barn Yard.

(x) Must be dry and kept free from accumulations of manure.

Water Supply.

(y) Must be abundant, pure, accessible, and free from the possibility of contamination of sewerage or animal refuse or discharges, and all of said water supply shall be examined by the chemist and bacteriologist of the Department of Public Health of the City and County of San Francisco before a permit shall be issued.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 956 (*New Series*), *approved December* 2, 1909.

Vendors of Milk, Whether by Wagon or Otherwise, Must Conspicuously Display the Number of Their Permit.

Section 15. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall sell or expose for sale, or exchange or deliver, or distribute within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, milk from any wagon or vehicle, unless such wagon or vehicle shall have exposed on both sides thereof the permit number of the person or persons, firm or corporation selling or offering or exposing for sale, or distributing, or delivering or exchanging such milk. Such permit number shall be painted on said wagon or vehicle in numbers not less than three inches in height, in what are known as Arabic Numerals, and shall be placed on said wagon or vehicle under the direction and according to the requirements of the said Board of Health; and in case milk is sold from cans or vessels (carried by human beings or on horseback), then the permit number of the person or persons, firm or corporation so selling or offering for sale, delivery or distribution or exchange, such milk, shall be placed in a conspicuous place on such can or vessel immediately below the opening thereof, so as to be plainly apparent on superficial inspection; or if such milk is sold or exposed or offered for sale, delivery, distribution or exchange within a store or house, or on the sidewalk of any street in this City and County, then such permit number shall also be constantly exposed in some conspicuous manner at the place wherever such milk is sold or kept, so as to be plainly apparent.

No Person Shall Sell or Offer for Sale Any Impure, Adulterated or Unwholesome Milk.

Section 16. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, by themselves or by their agents, servants or employes in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, to render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, exchange, deliver, distribute or have in his, its or their possession with intent to sell, expose or offer for sale or exchange or distribute for human consumption, any impure, adulterated, unhealthy or unwholesome milk.

No Person Shall Bring Into the City Any Impure, Adulterated or Unwholesome Milk.

Section 16a. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, by themselves or by their agents, servants or employes, to bring or cause to be brought within the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, any impure, adulterated, unhealthy or unwholesome milk.—*As added by Ordinance No.* 1340 (*New Series*), *approved October* 11, 1910.

Definition of Terms: Adulterated, Impure, Unhealthy and Unwholesome.

Section 17. The terms adulterated, impure, unhealthy and unwholesome, as used in this Ordinance, mean:

First—Milk containing less than 3.4 per cent of milk fats and less than 8.5 per cent of solids not fat.

Second—Milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before or within five days after parturition.

Third—Milk drawn from cows fed on any unhealthy or unwholesome food.

Fourth—Milk drawn from cows kept in an unhealthy or unsanitary condition, or from cows affected with any form of disease, or from cows which are supplied with water which is impure or unwholesome.

Fifth—Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.

Sixth—Milk which has been diluted with water or with any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

Seventh—Milk drawn from cows or by milkers that are themselves in a condition of filth or uncleanliness.

Eighth—Any milk which is shown by analysis to contain any substance or substances of any character whatsoever not natural or normal constituents of milk, or to have been deprived either wholly or in part of any constituent naturally or normally contained in milk.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 697 (*New Series*), *approved March* 17, 1909.

Carrying Upon Any Milk Wagon Swill, Refuse, Garbage, etc., Forbidden.

Section 18. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to have or carry on any wagon or vehicle, upon or from which milk or cream is being or is brought, carried, stored, deposited, sold, exchanged, delivered or distributed or offered or exposed for sale or distribution as food for any human being, any swill, garbage, refuse or any decaying or fermenting, putrefying, foul, unwholesome, noxious or filthy matter, or any cans or receptacles containing any material or substance with which cream or milk might be diluted, adulterated or rendered impure, unwholesome or unhealthy.

Officers, Agents and Employes of Board of Health—Powers of With Regard to Inspection of Premises of Any Vendor of Milk.

Section 19. In order to carry out the purposes and provisions of this Order, the said Board of Health and all its officers, agents and employes shall have the right at any and all times to enter upon or into the premises of any producer or vendor or distributor of milk authorized under the provisions of this Order and any refusal upon the part of such producer, vendor or distributor to allow such entry and such inspection as may be required and directed by the said Board of Health may be punished by the revocation of the permit of such producer, distributor or vendor by the said Board of Health.

Inspection of Dairies the Duty of Board of Health.

Section 20. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Health to cause the dairies, dairy farms and other establishments from which milk brought into the City and County of San Francisco is obtained, to be inspected from time to time to satisfy such Board that the provisions and requirements of this Order and of the Board of Health are constantly complied with.

Rights and Duties of Board of Health and Their Employes to Enter All Premises for the Purpose of Inspecting Milk.

Section 21. The said Board and all its officers, agents and employes shall have the right and it shall be their duty to enter and have full access, egress and ingress to all places where milk is stored or kept for sale, and to all wagons, carriages or other vehicles, railroad cars, steamboats or conveyances of every kind used for the conveyance or transportation or delivery of milk, for the purpose of consumption in the City and County of San Francisco.

Board of Health and Employes May Take Samples of Milk—Mode of Disposition of the Same.

Section 22. The Board of Health and all its officers, agents and employes shall have the right at any time to take samples of milk from any person, persons or concern selling or exposing for sale or exchanging or delivering or distributing milk in the City and County of San Francisco, not exceeding, however, one quart thereof, such sample to be taken and sealed in full view and in the presence of the person from whom said sample is taken, and shall then and there furnish to the person from whom such milk is taken one-half of such sample hermetically sealed, and shall deliver to the said Board of Health immediately the sample so taken hermetically sealed. Such sample shall have written thereon at the time of the delivery thereof to said Board of Health, the number of the dealer's permit, and the date of the obtainment of the sample, and the name of the person by whom it was taken, and a memorandum thereof shall be made by the person obtaining such sample in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the Board of Health showing the name of the owner or driver from whom, and the date when the same was taken, and the number of the dealer's permit.

Owners of Dairies to Report to Board of Health Any Knowledge They May Have as to Impurity of Milk.

Section 23. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent or manager of any dairy or dairy farm in the City and County of San Francisco, or of any dairy or dairy farm from which milk is brought into this City and County, to forthwith report to the Board of Health of said City and County in writing, anything of which he has knowledge or notice tending to render milk obtained from such dairy unwholesome, impure or unhealthy.

Interference With Officers of Board of Health in Performance of Their Duty Prohibited.

Section 24. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to obstruct or interfere with the said Board of Health or any officer, agent or employe of said Board in the performance of any of the duties required by this Ordinance.

Condensed Milk, Buttermilk and Sour Milk May be Sold if Found to be Wholesome.

Section 25. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the use, sale or manufacture of what is known as condensed milk, or what is known as buttermilk, or what is known as sour milk, provided the same are made, compounded or prepared from pure, clean, fresh, wholesome and unadulterated milk within the meaning of this Ordinance, and are in sound and wholesome condition; and provided, also, that in the case of condensed milk, it shall conform to the requirements and standards prescribed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Milk Coming from Outside the City and County to be Exposed for Inspection.

Section 26. It shall be the duty of all owners or consignees of milk brought into the City and County of San Francisco by any water craft, to have the same tendered and exposed for inspection by the said Board of Health, its officers, agents or employes according to the requirements of said Board of Health; provided, that said milk shall not be detained for inspection for a longer period than one hour. It shall be the duty of the owner or consignee of milk brought into the City and County of San Francisco by land over any road or railroad leading into the peninsula of San Francisco, to cause the same to be tendered and exposed for inspection according to the requirements of said Board of Health, provided that said milk shall not be detained for inspection a longer period than one hour.

Milk to be Tightly Covered.

Section 26a. It shall be unlawful to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale or ship into the City and County of San Francisco for human consumption, any milk or cream in any tank or container, holding more than three gallons, which is not provided with a proper and tight-fitting mushroom cover.—*New Section added by Ordinance No. 697 (New Series), approved March 17, 1909.*

Penalty for Violation of Provisions of This Ordinance.

Section 27. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25) dollars, and not more than five hundred ($500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than one hundred (100) days.

Section 28. Order No. 2944, approved January 16, 1896; Ordinance No. 1208, approved May 26, 1904; Ordinance No. 491 (New Series), approved June 23, 1908, and all Orders and Ordinances and parts of Orders and Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 29. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 229.

Approved February 8, 1901.

Establishing Regulations for the Construction and Maintenance of Dairies and Punishing Violations of Such Regulations.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall, in any dairy within said City and County, erect or cause or permit to be erected or converted by alteration, or maintain any building or structure which, or any part of which, 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 health or life.

Section 2. No builder, owner, lessee, tenant, occupant or proprietor or manager of any dairy within said City and County shall either cause or permit any matter or thing to be, or to be done, in or about such dairy, or any building or structure therein contained, which shall be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, proprietor or manager of any dairy within said City and County to lease or let or hire out any building or structure therein contained, or any part or portion thereof, to be occupied by any person or to allow or permit the same to be occupied as a place in which or for any one to dwell or lodge, or sleep, unless such building or structure, or such parts thereof, shall be sufficiently lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and shall be in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which this Ordinance provides; but in no case whatever shall it be lawful for any owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, proprietor or manager of any such dairy either to cause or to permit any person whatever to dwell, or lodge, or sleep within any building or structure whatever, or any part thereof which is occupied by cattle of any kind, or used as a place of shelter for cattle of any kind.

Section 4. The living quarters of the employes of all such dairies shall be contained within buildings or structures which shall be wholly

separate, distinct and disconnected from the buildings or structures wherein the cattle of such dairies may be housed; the beds in all such living quarters, and in every room in which beds are kept or provided for such employes, shall be separated by a passage way of not less than two feet, horizontally; and all such beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate, and there be adequate ventilation; and five hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or employe, and no more beds shall be permitted than those provided for according to the terms of this Ordinance, unless free and adequate means of ventilation exist, to be approved by the Board of Health, and a special permit in writing be granted therefor, specifying the number of beds or the cubic air space which shall under special circumstances be allowed.

Section 5. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, proprietor or manager of any such dairy 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 part thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell or work to be adequately lighted and ventilated according to the direction and to the satisfaction of the Board of Health; and proper accommodations for urinals, water closets, bath tubs and washing utensils shall be provided, according to the directions and to the satisfaction of the Board of Health; but in no case shall any open urinal, or water closet, or manure pit, or dung pit, or privy well be allowed or permitted within any building or structure, or any part thereof, in which cattle are milked.

Section 6. It is hereby made the duty of every owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, proprietor or manager of any dairy within said City and County to thoroughly and effectually cleanse at least once in every twenty-four hours the walls, floors and yards of every building or structure, or part thereof, which may be in use for the accommodation or shelter of cattle, and also to remove the contents of any manure pit on the premises once in each week.

Section 7. No milk shall be taken from any cow, goat or other milk-producing animal unless such animal shall be in a clean condition; nor shall any such milk be taken from any animal except by an employe or other person who is himself in a cleanly, wholesome and healthy condition.

Section 8. No owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, proprietor or manager of any such dairy shall feed to his cows or other cattle, or have in his possession with intent to feed to such cattle, any garbage, refuse, swill or other improper food, or shall sell or offer for sale within said City and County the milk from such cattle; nor shall any person within said City and County receive or sell, or offer for sale, or keep for sale, or have in possession, any such milk; nor shall the milk of any cattle which may be kept in any place where the water, ventilation, food and surroundings are not wholesome, or are not conducive to the health, safe condition and wholesomeness of such cattle, or of their milk, be sold, offered for sale, kept for sale, had in possession or brought within said City and County.

Section 9. No person shall bring within said City and County or at any place therein sell, or deliver, or offer, or have for sale or retain in possession, any unwholesome, watered or otherwise adulterated milk, butter or cheese, 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 cattle, or any butter or cheese made from any such milk, or any milk, butter or cheese produced by or from any such cattle which may have been exposed to emanation from or infections by any communicable disease.

Pure skimmed milk shall be permitted for sale or delivery, provided that the cans or vessels containing such skimmed milk shall be distinctly labeled "skimmed milk"; and further provided, that such "skimmed milk" shall not be carried in wagons or vehicles in which "whole milk" is carried,

sold or delivered, or pretended to be carried or sold.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 340, *approved August* 8, 1901.

Section 10. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 11. This Ordinance shall take effect on and from its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1273.

Approved August 11, 1904.

Regulating Dairies, Milk Depots and the Delivery of Milk.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Sheds and barns in which cows are milked shall be so constructed and of such size as to insure efficient ventilation.

Section 2. The walls of milking sheds and milking barns shall be provided with an average door and window space of not less than ten (10) square feet in every ten (10) linear feet. Sheds and barns must be properly and adequately ventilated.

Section 3. The floor section of sheds and barns where cows are stabled or milked shall be so constructed as to absolutely prevent all seepage to the ground beneath. In said floor there shall be provided a gutter drain, so constructed as to prevent seepage and connect with a common drain or sewer pipe communicating with the street sewer, where one exists. Where there is no street sewer the discharge must be carried so far from the barn and so handled as to effectually prevent contamination of the milk or the atmosphere of the dairy or barn therefrom. Cows must not be permitted to stand in, or on, or to have access to, accumulations of manure and urine or either.

Section 4. The floor space between the stable sections shall be so constructed that unnecessary recesses and angles are avoided. Food boxes shall be so constructed that they can be thoroughly cleaned and all the recesses between the troughs wherein dirt or refuse may lodge be so constructed that they may be thoroughly cleaned. And they shall be properly cleaned at the time of the general cleaning of the barn.

Section 5. Where the floor of a stable, barn or shed in which cows are kept or milked is not more than one foot above the ground and said floor is to be reconstructed, it shall be made of artificial stone, bitumen, asphalt or cement; provided, that in case only two sides of such stable, shed or barn rest directly upon the ground, the floor may be of wood.

Section 6. Food troughs and food cars must be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day. The accumulation of waste in or about food troughs, runways and food boxes must be prevented. The walls of stables and milking barns shall be whitewashed or lime washed at least once every six (6) months.

Section 7. The houses or sheds in which milk is strained or stored shall be so constructed as to prevent any direct communication by means of doors, windows or other apertures with the said barns or stables in which cows are kept or milked; provided, that a pipe with a funnel receptacle for receiving the milk may be inserted through the wall connecting said barns or stables with the house or shed in which said milk is strained or cooled. Said pipe and funnel to be kept clean, and when not in actual use the funnel shall be securely covered.

Section 8. The floor of the dairy house, shed or barn in which milk is strained or stored shall be water tight; where such floor is to be renewed or reconstructed it shall be made of cement, artificial stone, asphalt or bitumen. Such flooring must have a surface drain connected with a sewer, or with a common drain in case there is no sewer outlet.

Section 9. The walls of dairy houses, depots, sheds and barns where milk is strained or stored shall be so constructed as to be tight and allow of easy and thorough cleaning.

Section 10. All windows, doors and ventilators of dairy houses or sheds in which milk is strained or stored shall be provided with a screen of wire mesh. The screen of the windows and ventilators must be securely and permanently fastened.

Section 11. Immediately after the main receptacle bucket has been filled with milk it shall be taken covered to the milk house and emptied into the strainer from a platform outside of the milkhouse. The receptacle buckets shall be hung upon hooks or rest on a platform at least three (3) feet above the floor, and must be so covered as to be protected at all times from exposure to dirt or discharges and must not be allowed to rest upon the floor of the milk shed.

Section 12. Milkers and other helpers not directly concerned in the straining, separating and filling of containers, shall not be allowed within the milkhouse while milk is being strained or handled; nor shall any domestic animal be allowed therein.

Section 13. Vats or troughs used to cool milk, if of wood, shall be painted white and shall be of such a depth that the water contained therein shall not rise above the shoulder of the milk can. They shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once each day and at all times shall be free from scum, slime, stagnant or impure water.

Section 14. The milkhouse shall be washed and hosed down daily with fresh water; and at least once each week the floors and drains within all milkhouses and sheds shall be sprinkled with lime or gypsum.

Section 15. Persons handling milk within the milkhouses shall be personally clean.

Section 16. Milk awaiting delivery shall not be kept in a room used for domestic purposes.

Section 17. No milk container or milk vessel that is rusty or rust eaten or otherwise unfit shall be used.

Section 18. No person shall drink from any vessel or utensil, or the cover thereof, which is used for the delivery of milk nor shall any can, bottle or utensil used for the purpose of delivering milk be used for any other purpose; nor shall such can or utensil be placed in, on or about a stove or other heating apparatus.

Section 19. In houses where contagious disease is known to exist, no bottles, cans or other utensils in which milk is delivered, shall be collected until the houses have been fumigated, and said bottles, cans and other utensils sterilized.

Section 20. No person suffering from any contagious disease, or in whose place of dwelling any contagious disease is known to exist, shall be allowed upon the premises of any dairy, or to deliver milk from any dairy or milk depot.

Section 21. Where contagious disease occurs in any dairy, the person or persons suffering therefrom shall be strictly isolated and kept in quarantine, and any person who may be in contact shall not be permitted to work in the dairy until such time as may be designated by the Board of Health.

Section 22. All persons acting as milkers shall be personally clean and free from contagious disease.

Section 23. No cow shall be milked unless the sides, bellies, haunches, udders, teats and tail of the cow shall be clean.

Section 24. Before handling or milking the cows, milkers shall thoroughly wash and scrub their hands and otherwise be thoroughly clean.

Section 25. Milkers shall reject the first three (3) sprays of foremilk from each teat before milking into the bucket.

Section 26. Colostrum milk shall be rejected, and also milk into which manure or discharges have entered while milking or which is bloody, stringy, thick or unnatural in appearance. Milking pails shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used.

Section 27. All milking stools must be kept clean.

Section 28. No sick cow or cows showing signs of tuberculosis, contagious abortion, mammites, mammary, abscess, disease of the udder or teat, or actinomycosis (lumpjaw), shall be allowed in the herd from which milk is drawn, and the milk of cows within thirty days of calving or five days after calving shall not be mixed with that of the herd or marketed.

Section 29. Cows showing signs of ill health or disease, or that are off feed, shall be isolated and quarantined, as provided in Ordinance 198, approved December 12, 1900.

Section 30. In dairies and milk depots, all cans, bottles and other utensils, after being used shall be thoroughly washed in a water containing lye or sodium carbonate (sal soda), or some substance containing a mixture of these with or without soap.

Section 31. Not more than twenty (20) cans or fifty (50) bottles shall be washed in a tank or tub containing less than ten (10) gallons of water, unless said tank or tub is filled with a fresh solution as provided in Section 30 of this Ordinance.

Section 32. All cans, bottles and other utensils shall be thoroughly rinsed, after being washed, as provided in Section 30 of this Ordinance, in a tank or tub of clean fresh water. The rinsing tank or tub, while in use, must have a constant inflow and outflow of pure, clean, fresh water. After being rinsed all cans, bottles and other milking utensils shall be subjected to the action of boiling water in a closed vat or to the action of steam. After being so subjected to boiling water or steam, said cans, bottles or other milk utensils shall not be allowed to stand in any place where they are exposed to dirt, dust, flies or other contamination; but shall be placed upon racks without pegs, said racks being at least three (3) feet from the floor, and wash tanks and rinsing tanks used for the cleaning of cans, bottles and other milking utensils shall not be used for any other purpose.

Section 33. The floors of wash houses of dairies and milk depots shall be water tight, and where such floor is to be renewed or reconstructed it shall be made of cement, artificial stone, asphaltum or bitumen, and shall have a surface drain connected with a sewer, and where there is no sewer, connected with the common drain.

Section 34. Wash tanks and tubs for cleaning and rinsing milking utensils, if of wood, must be metal lined. Wash tanks and tubs and the floors of the washroom must be cleaned daily.

Section 35. All brushes, scrapers and other appliances used in cleaning cans, bottles and other utensils must be sterilized daily, and at all times must be free from incrustations and accumulated dirt.

Section 36. Every dairy shall be supplied with pure water, the source whereof shall not be contaminated by any barnyard, privy, sewer or other possible source of contamination. Cows shall not be allowed to drink from stagnant pools and shall have full access at all times to a supply of pure water.

Section 37. Milk cans containing milk or empty, delivered to or received from grocery stores, bakeries, delicatessen stores, restaurants, depots or other similar places shall not be left upon the sidewalk or street.

Section 38. In the transportation of milk, no milk shall be transferred on the public streets from one can to another, except from a wagon can to a delivery or serving can, nor shall milk cans be allowed to stand on the street.

Section 39. The portion of wagons in which milk cans are carried shall have a canvass covering.

Section 40. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 41. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2098. (New Series.)

Approved December 11, 1912.

Regulating the Pasteurizing of Milk, Defining Same and Regulating the Method Under which the Same Shall Be Produced.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Pasteurizing milk is hereby defined as follows: To be the heating of every portion of the milk to not less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, maintaining same at that temperature for at least 20 minutes and immediately cooling the same to at least 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

The use of this term shall be limited to milk produced and sold under the following conditions:

A. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to produce pasteurized milk for sale in the City and County of San Francisco shall make application to the Department of Public Health on blanks provided for that purpose.

B. A permit shall be granted by the Department of Public Health if it appears upon investigation that the pasteurizing equipment installed is such that 99 per cent of all bacteria and all pathogenic bacteria are killed in the milk treated therein at a temperature of not less than 140 degrees F. maintained at that temperature for twenty minutes. Further, that the pasteurizing apparatus is equipped with a recording thermometer of such a type that the same may be kept locked by the Department of Public Health.

C. The thermometric record of all pasteurization of milk shall become the property of the Department of Public Health and shall be collected by its authorized representatives.

D. Milk intended for pasteurization shall conform to the following requirements:

It shall be the product of a dairy rating not less than 60 per cent on the score card Department of Public Health.

E. All pasteurized milk shall be plainly marked on each bottle or other container in which such milk is delivered to consumers with a label bearing the inscription "Pasteurized Milk" together with a serial number.

F. All utensils used in the production and handling of pasteurized milk must be properly cleaned and sterilized each time before using, and shall be so constructed that all parts are absolutely free from places where milk can accumulate or soak in so that it cannot be removed by simple washing, and the surface coming in contact with the milk or cream must be smooth and free from rust.

G. Pasteurized milk shall be delivered to the consumer not later than twenty-four hours after pasteurization.

H. Milk once pasteurized must not be re-pasteurized.

I. Any violation of the regulations for the production of pasteurized milk shall result in a revocation of the permit to produce pasteurized milk for sale in the City and County of San Francisco.

ORDINANCE NO. 2099. (New Series.)

Approved December 11, 1912.

Regulating the Sale of Milk or Cream in Quantities of One Quart or Less.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or keep with the intention of selling, any milk or cream in quantities of one quart or less, in stores or in other places where merchandise or commodities other than milk or cream is sold, offered for sale or exposed for sale, or kept with the intention of selling (except where the milk or cream is to be consumed upon the premises) unless the milk or cream is kept, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or sold in tightly closed bottles or receptacles of a similar character, upon the cap or covers of which is printed or inscribed in a conspicuous and legible manner the name of the person, firm or corporation bottling said milk or cream in such bottles or receptacles. It shall be unlawful for any such bottle or receptacle to have blown into it, or otherwise indicated thereon, the name of any person, firm or corporation other than or different from that which is indicated on said cover or cap.

Section 2. No person shall transfer any milk from one can, bottle or receptacle on any street, alley or thoroughfare, or upon a delivery wagon, or other vehicle, or in any place in the City and County of San Francisco, except in a milkhouse or creamery, the sanitary condition of which has been approved by the Department of Public Health.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than twenty-four hours, and not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect January 1, 1913.

ORDINANCE NO. 1265. (New Series.)

Approved August 2, 1910.

Providing for the Inspection of Meat and Meat Food Products Offered for Sale Within the City and County of San Francisco; Authorizing the Board of Health to Adopt Regulations Governing Such Inspection, and Penalties for the Violation of This Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall expose or offer for sale, or sell or otherwise dispose of, or have in his possession within the City and County of San Francisco, any meat of any cattle, calf, sheep, lamb, goat or swine, which does not have upon it the meat inspection brand or other mark of identification of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, or the meat inspection brand or other official mark of identification of Boards of Health of the State of California whose meat inspection stand-

ard is equal to and recognized by the San Francisco Board of Health, or the meat inspection brand or other mark of identification of the United States Department of Agriculture. If any carcass of any animal hereinbefore named, or part thereof is found, offered for sale or exposed within the City and County of San Francisco, which does not bear any of the meat inspection brands or marks recognized by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, said Board of Health shall take possession of and destroy such meat.

Section 2. No person, firm or corporation shall ship, send, bring or cause to be brought into the City and County of San Francisco, the meat of any cattle, sheep, lamb, goat or swine, which does not bear the meat inspection brand or other mark of identification recognized by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 3. The carcasses of calves in good healthy condition and over four weeks of age may be brought into the City and County of San Francisco, and each of said carcasses of such calves must be inspected and stamped or marked by the San Francisco Board of Health at the point of arrival of said carcasses of such calves in the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 4. An ante-mortem examination shall be made under the direction of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco of all cattle, sheep, swine or goats about to be slaughtered before they shall be allowed to enter the slaughtering pen. All animals showing symptoms of or suspected of being affected with any disease or condition which under the regulations of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco would probably cause their condemnation in whole or in part when slaughtered, shall be marked by affixing to the animal a metal tag bearing the words "San Francisco Board of Health Suspect." All such animals shall be slaughtered separately.

Section 5. A careful post-mortem inspection under the direction of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco must be made of all animals herein named at the time when slaughtered in the City and County of San Francisco. The head, tongue, tail, thymus gland and all viscera of each animal shall be retained in such a manner as to preserve their identity, until after the post-mortem examination has been completed, in order that the parts so retained may be identified in cases of condemned carcasses. Suitable racks or metal receptacles shall be provided in and by each slaughtering establishment for retaining said parts.

Section 6. All carcasses, meats or meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for food, shall be stamped or otherwise marked by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco "San Francisco Board of Health Inspected and Condemned," and shall be destroyed.

Section 7. All meats or meat food products offered for sale in the City and County of San Francisco shall be subject to reinspection and condemnation at any and all times by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 8. The Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby authorized and directed to adopt rules and regulations governing the sanitation of slaughter houses and establishments where meat food products are sold or manufactured, the inspection of meats and the ultimate disposal of condemned meats in addition to the provisions of this Ordinance, as will enable the said Board of Health to enforce and carry out the meaning and intent of this Ordinance. The standard of meat inspection shall be that adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Section 9. It shall be unlawful and a violation of this Ordinance for any person, firm or corporation, or officer or agent, or employe thereof, to forge, counterfeit, simulate or falsely represent, or without proper authority to use or detatch, or knowingly or wrongfully alter, deface or destroy any of the

stamps or marks or brands or tags recognized by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco on any cattle, calf, sheep, lamp, goat or swine, or any carcasses, or on any part or parts of any carcass or carcasses of any animal named in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this Ordinance.

Section 10. Any person, firm or corporation, or their agents, violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or failing to comply with any direction or order of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco given pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance by the Health Officer, or any other agent of said Board of Health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty ($50.00) dollars, nor more than five hundred ($500.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than ten (10) days nor more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 11. Each day that the violation of this Ordinance or the failure to comply with the directions of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco given in accordance with this Ordinance, shall continue, shall constitute a new and separate offense, and be punishable accordingly, as herein provided.

Section 12. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 13. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 655. (New Series.)

Approved January 13, 1909.

Prohibiting the Use of Dyes, Chemicals and Preservatives in Meat or Meat Food Products.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, prepare for sale, offer for sale or have on hand for sale any meat or meat-food product which shall contain any substance which lessens its wholesomeness, or any drug, chemical, dye or preservative, other than common salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices or salt-peter.

Section 2. Whenever any conviction is sought under Section 1 of this Ordinance upon any alleged sample of meat or meat food product, it must clearly appear that the sample was taken in duplicate and one of said samples left with the accused or with his agent, servant or employe.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine not less than $25 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 721 (New Series.)

Approved April 7, 1909.

Regulating the Transportation, Preparation and Sale of Crabs, Crawfish or Other Shell Fish.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful to send, bring or cause to be sent or brought into the City and County of San Francisco any live crabs, crawfish or other shell fish unless the same be in good healthy condition.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful to prepare for food for human consumption any crabs, crawfish or other shell fish which are not at the time of preparation alive or in good wholesome condition, or to sell, expose or offer for sale or have possession of the same.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful to send, bring or cause to be brought into the City and County of San Francisco any cooked crabs, crawfish or other shell fish, unless the same shall have been cooked for a period of not less than forty minutes in boiling water at the time of preparation, and properly packed in ice while in transit to this city.

Section 4. Any person, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDER NO. 46. (Second Series.)

Approved January 21, 1898.

Regulating the Establishment and Maintenance of Cigar Factories Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Preamble.

Whereas, The indiscriminate establishment of cigar factories, where cigars are manufactured and prepared for use, is injurious and dangerous to public health and public safety, and prejudicial to the well being and comfort of the community; now, therefore,

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. On and after the passage of this Order it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to establish, maintain or carry on the business of a cigar factory, where cigars or other articles of tobacco are made, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without having first complied with the conditions hereinafter specified.

Persons Conducting Cigar Factories Must Obtain Certificates From Health Officer as to Sanitary Condition of Premises.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to conduct or maintain a cigar factory within the City and County of San Francisco without having first obtained a certificate signed by the Health Officer of said City and County that the premises are properly and sufficiently ventilated, and that all proper arrangements for carrying on the business without injury to the sanitary condition of the neighborhood have been complied with and particularly that all provisions of all Orders of this Board have been complied with.

Certificates of Health Officer—No Charge to Be Made Therefor.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, upon application from any person or persons proposing to open or conduct the business of a cigar factory within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, to inspect the premises on which it is proposed to carry on such business, or in which said business is being carried on, with a view of ascertaining whether the said premises are provided with proper drainage and sanitary appliances; also, whether the provisions of all Orders of this Board relating thereto have been complied with, and, if found in all respects satisfactory, then to issue to said applicants the certificate provided for in Section 2 of this Order.

No charge whatsoever shall be made or compensation or fee collected or received, for the performance of any of the services required by the pro-

visions of this Order in the inspection of premises or the issuance of a certificate; but all services shall be performed free of charge.

No Person Suffering From Contagious or Infectious Diseases to Be Permitted to Work, Sleep, Lodge or Remain in Any Cigar Factory.

Section 4. No person or persons engaged in the cigar business within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco shall permit any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease to work, sleep, lodge or remain within or upon the premises used by him, her or them, for the purpose of a cigar factory.

Prohibiting the Smoking of Opium in Places Wherein Cigars Are Manufactured.

Section 5. No person or persons engaged in the cigar business within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco shall permit the introduction of or the smoking of opium within or upon the premises used by him, her or them, for the purpose of a cigar factory.

Prohibiting Persons From Sleeping or Cooking in Rooms Wherein Cigars Are Manufactured.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or employed in any cigar factory in the City and County of San Francisco to sleep or cook in the rooms wherein cigars are manufactured or prepared for use.

Prohibiting the Placing of Cigars Between the Lips or in the Mouth for the Purpose of Biting or Moistening the Ends Thereof.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or employed in any cigar factory in the City and County of San Francisco to place between the lips or in the mouth the ends of cigars or other parts thereof for the purpose of moistening or biting same, or for the purpose of otherwise improving their appearance.

Prohibiting the Spraying of Tobacco By Means of Water Emitted From the Mouth or by Means of Receptacles Whereby Water Is Emitted by Means of Air Expelled From the Mouth.

Section 8. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or employed in any cigar factory in the City and County of San Francisco to spray tobacco or otherwise moisten it by means of water emitted from the mouth or by appliances whereby the water is expelled by means of the mouth.

Prohibiting Expectoration Upon the Floors of Rooms Wherein Cigars Are Manufactured or Prepared for Use.

Section 9. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or employed in any cigar factory in the City and County of San Francisco to expectorate upon the floors of such rooms wherein cigars are manufactured or prepared for use.

Prohibiting the Drying of Tobacco Upon Floors and Providing for the Use of Racks.

Section 10. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or employed in the cigar manufacturing business within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco to dry tobacco, previously moistened upon floors or upon stands possessing a tendency to contaminate or injuriously affect the condition thereof, but upon clean cloths provided for the purpose and stretched over wooden frames, or upon such other contrivances previously approved by the Health Officer.

Penalty.

Section 11. Any person or persons establishing, maintaining or carrying on the business of a cigar manufactory wherein cigars are manufactured or prepared for use, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without having complied with the provisions of this Order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Certificates of Health Officer to Be Exhibited in a Conspicuous Place.

Section 12. The certificate from the Health Officer, as required by Section 2 of this Order, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place on the premises, and same shall be produced on the demand of any officer of the City and County of San Francisco.

Health Officer to Enforce Provisions of Order.

Section 13. The Health Officer is hereby directed to have the provisions of this Order strictly enforced.

ORDINANCE NO. 1027.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating the Maintenance of Works for the Manufacture of Gas From Crude Petroleum.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or cause to be erected, or maintain or operate any works or apparatus for the manufacture of gas from crude petroleum, without first obtaining from the Board of Supervisors a permit so to do.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred (100) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than one hundred (100) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for each day that any violation of this Ordinance shall be continued, the person, firm or corporation, so violating the same, shall be guilty of a separate offense, and shall be punished therefor as in this Ordinance provided.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1028.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating the Operation of Gas Works.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing illuminating gas, to cause or permit any gas, tar, or refuse to be deposited in any public waters or sewer, or public street or place; or to permit any gas, dangerous or prejudicial to health, to escape from any gas works or pipes; or to manufacture illuminating gas or such ingredients or quality that in the process of burning, such gas or anything escaping therefrom shall be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

Section 2. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of illuminating gas must use the most approved methods to prevent the escape of odors.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 869.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Prohibiting the Discharge of Coal Tar or Similar Refuse Into Public Sewers, or the Waters of the Bay.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning or operating any gas manufacturing plant, to permit any coal tar or other refuse substance, created by, or consequent upon, the manufacture, of gas from coal or petroleum, to flow or be discharged or emptied in any manner whatever, from such plant, or otherwise, into any public sewer in any public street, or to connect or maintain any side sewer, or drain connection with a public sewer, in any public street, for the purpose of conveying coal tar or other refuse substance, as aforesaid, from any building, plant, manufactory or other place, into any public sewer.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning or operating any gas manufacturing plant, to permit any coal tar or other refuse substance, created by, or consequent upon, the manufacture of gas from coal or petroleum, to flow or be discharged or emptied in any manner whatever, from such plant, or otherwise, into the waters of the bay, within a distance of two thousand (2000) yards from the shore within the limits of this City and County.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 731. (New Series.)

Approved April 17, 1909.

Regulating the Keeping of Cattle.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or cause to be kept any cows within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, except as herein provided.

Any person, firm or corporation may keep one cow upon any lot within the City and County, subject to provisions of all Ordinances regulating the erection and maintenance of stables.

Any person, firm or corporation may keep two or more cows if the person, firm or corporation so keeping the same shall set apart for the use

of each two cows so kept at least one acre of land, and such cows shall have full access thereto.

The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to cattle temporarily confined for slaughtering purposes. nor to cattle in transit.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 1409, entitled, "Regulating the Keeping of Cattle," approved February 7, 1905, and all Orders and Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after August 1, 1910.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1167 (*New Series*), *approved May* 10, 1910.

ORDINANCE NO. 1410.

Approved February 7, 1905.

Regulating the Keeping of Swine.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or cause to be kept, any swine within the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco, excepting as hereinafter provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance.

Section 2. For the sole purpose of loading, unloading and the slaughtering of swine, the provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to that part of the City and County bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the southerly line of Islais street with the southwesterly line of First avenue south and running thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of First avenue south to the northeasterly line of I street south; thence southwesterly along the northeasterly line of I street south to the southwesterly line of Seventh avenue south; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Seventh avenue south to the southeasterly line of Railroad avenue; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly line of Railroad avenue to the northeasterly line of Tenth avenue south; thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of Tenth avenue south to the northwesterly line of S street south; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of S street south to the southerly line of Islais street; thence eatserly along the southerly line of Islais street to the point of commencement.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Ordinance No. 1199, entitled, "Regulating the Keeping of Swine and Cattle," approved May 26, 1904, and all Orders and Ordinances in so far as they conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1905.

ORDINANCE No. 821.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Regulating the Maintenance of Slaughter Houses and the Slaughtering of Cattle.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to establish or maintain any slaughter house or to slaughter cattle, hogs, calves, sheep or other animals within the City and County, except within that tract of land bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the easterly line of Kentucky street with the southwesterly line of First avenue south, and running thence southeasterly along said southwesterly line of First avenue south to the northwesterly line of I street south; thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of I street south to the southwesterly line of Seventh avenue south; thence northwesterly along said southwesterly line of Seventh avenue south to the southeasterly line of Railroad avenue; thence northeasterly along said southeasterly line of Railroad avenue to the said easterly line of Kentucky street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Kentucky street to said southwesterly line of First avenue south and to the point of commencement.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1231.

Approved June 15, 1904.

Regulating the Slaughter and Sale of Calves for Human Food.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall slaughter, expose for sale, or sell in, or bring within the City for sale for human food, any calf unless it is in good healthy condition, and four weeks of age.

Section 2. Any article or animal that shall be offered or exhibited for sale in any market, or elsewhere, as though it was intended for sale, shall be deemed offered or exposed for sale within the intent and meaning of this Ordinance.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 822.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Regulating Establishments for the Rendering or Reducing of Animal or Vegetable Substances.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain or operate any establishment for the rendering or reducing of

tallow or other animal or vegetable substance or to carry on or conduct the business of rendering or reducing the same within the City and County, except within that certain tract of land bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the easterly line of Kentucky street with the southwesterly line of First avenue south, and running thence southeasterly along said southwesterly line of First avenue south to the northwesterly line of I street; thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of I street south to the bay shore; thence westerly along the line of the bay shore to the southeasterly line of Railroad avenue; thence northeasterly along said southeasterly line of Railroad avenue to the easterly line of Kentucky street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Kentucky street to said southwesterly line of First avenue south and to the point of commencement.

Section 2. The rendering, reducing, heating or steaming of any animal or vegetable substance generating noisome or unwholesome odors as gaseous vapors must be conducted in steam-tight kettles, tanks or boilers and in such manner as shall entirely condense, decompose, deodorize or destroy the odors, vapors or gaseous products.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1029.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating the Use of Manure Wagons.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to transport or carry manure or stable refuse in any vehicle without a permit from the Board of Health certifying its approval of the construction of such vehicle, and specifying the manner in which such vehicle may be used.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to load manure or stable refuse upon any vehicle elsewhere than within the premises from which the same is to be removed, or to transport manure or stable refuse through the public streets in such manner as to permit the same to fall upon any street; or to unload or deposit manure or stable refuse from any vehicle, anywhere within the City and County, without a permit from the Board of Health.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 65.

Approved May 9, 1900.

Regulating the Character of Vehicles to Be Used for the Transportation of Garbage, Ashes or Refuse of Any Description, and Swill.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. That all vehicles used for the transportation of garbage, ashes or refuse of any description shall be lined with zinc, sheet iron or other

metallic substance, and shall be water tight, so that no leakage can escape from such vehicle. Such vehicles shall also be provided with water tight oiled canvas covers, which covers shall at all times, when said vehicles are passing along or standing upon any street or alley of this city (except when garbage is actually being placed in said vehicles), be kept on said vehicles in such a manner that the covers shall extend well down the sides and ends of the vehicles, and be securely fastened at the corners, sides and ends of the vehicles; and said vehicles shall in said manner be kept covered, whether loaded or empty.

Section 2. That vehicles used for the transportation of swill shall be so constructed that the same shall be water tight, and that no leakage can escape from such vehicles, and such vehicles shall be provided with a hinged cover which can be tightly closed. All vehicles for the transportation of swill or garbage of any character shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Health before licenses for their operation are issued.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 370 (*New Series*), *approved March* 3, 1908.

Section 3. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect on and from its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1858. (New Series.)

Approved April 3, 1912.

Regulating the Character of Vehicles to Be Used for the Transportation of Garbage, Ashes or Refuse of Any Description.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. That all vehicles used for the transportation of garbage, ashes or refuse of any description shall be lined with zinc, sheet iron or other metallic substance, and shall be water tight, so that no leakage can escape from such vehicles. Such vehicles shall also be provided with water-tight canvas covers, which covers shall at all times, when said vehicles are passing along or standing upon any street or alley of this City (except when owner or person having such vehicle in charge is in the act of securing a load to be emptied into said wagon, a space sufficiently large to permit the contents of the garbage can to be emptied into the vehicle may be kept open during time necessary to secure said load; provided, however, said space may not remain open or uncovered longer than ten minutes at any one time), be kept on such vehicles in such a manner that the covers shall extend well down the sides and ends of the vehicles, and be securely fastened at the corners, sides and ends of the vehicles; and said vehicles shall in said manner be kept covered (except as hereinabove provided), at all times when driven on the public streets and crossings; provided however, that if, immediately upon said vehicle being emptied of its contents at the garbage crematory, the interior sides and floors of said vehicle shall be well scraped out, cleansed with water and thereupon swept so as to be reasonably clean and so as to give forth no noisome odors, said vehicle may be driven from said garbage crematory to the stable of its owner, without being covered during said time; and if not so cleansed, swept and scraped, said vehicle must be kept covered, when empty.

ORDINANCE NO. 357 (New Series).

Approved February 5, 1908.

Regulating the Collection of Garbage, by Requiring Covered Metal Receptacles Therefor, and the Prompt Conveyance Thereof to the Reduction Works, and Providing for the Revocation of Permits for Scavenger Wagons.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this Ordinance all garbage, as hereinafter defined, shall be placed by the person, firm or corporation occupying the premises upon which such garbage is created, in a water-tight metal receptacle, which receptacle shall be continuously closed by a close-fitting metal cover. The contents of such receptacle shall be delivered at least once a week to some person holding a legal permit from the Board of Health, issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 775 entitled "Imposing a License on Scavenger Wagons."

Section 1a. Every contractor or builder engaged in the erection or repair of a building is hereby required to provide a water-tight metal receptacle at or near such building being so erected or repaired, within which receptacle shall be deposited any refuse, food or garbage cast aside by the employes or workmen engaged on such building. Said receptacle shall be kept continuously closed by a close-fitting metal cover except at such times when opened for the deposit of such refuse, food or garbage.

Every employe or workman engaged in work upon said building or on the premises surrounding said building who consumes food on said premises is hereby required to deposit in such water-tight metal receptacle in the manner aforesaid all leavings of such food as may be unconsumed or rejected by him, and the casting aside on said premises or throwing about of unconsumed food or of any garbage is hereby expressly forbidden.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 379 (*New Series*), *approved March* 10, 1908.

Section 1b. The water-tight metal garbage receptacle herein required shall be made of galvanized iron, or of material equally satisfactory to the Board of Health and shall be inspected and approved and so stamped or marked by the Board of Health. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of any such receptacle to be used as a garbage can which does not have upon it the inspection stamp or mark of the Board of Health.—*New Section added by Ordinance No.* 2281 (*New Series*), *approved May* 21, 1913.

Section 2. The person collecting such garbage under the terms of Section 1 shall deposit the contents of all such receptacles from such receptacle directly into the wagon provided therefor, and shall deliver the contents of such wagon at the Sanitary Reduction Works on the same day that such garbage was placed therein. Any failure on the part of the person so collecting such garbage to observe the requirements of this section will be sufficient to justify the revocation by the Board of Health of the permit issued in accordance with the provisions of said Ordinance No. 775.

Section 3. The term "garbage" as herein used is hereby defined to be all kitchen refuse of residences, restaurants, hotels and places where food is prepared for human consumption, all waste and offal from fish, meat and vegetable markets, and all organic substances of whatever kind or nature unfit for food that are subject to immediate decay.

Section 4. In addition to the revocation of the permit for the cause set forth in Section 2 hereof, the Board of Health shall have authority to hear complaints against any person holding such permit and to revoke the same for insolent or threatening conduct, for the failure to collect garbage under the terms of any contract, or for the violation of any sanitary regulations

made by such Board; and no increase of charge for the collection of such garbage shall be made without the permission of the Board of Health.

Section 5. All members of the Police Department and employes of the Board of Health are hereby specifically required to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance, and shall have the right to enter any and all premises for the purpose of ascertaining as to the sanitary condition thereof, and any person denying or obstructing such entry shall be subject to the penalty herein provided.

Section 6. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

Approved April 10, 1900.

Fixing the Hours of Removal of Garbage and Waste From Fish Markets.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The garbage and waste from all wholesale fish markets, or places from which fish is distributed to markets and stalls, must be removed daily between the hours of five (5) oclock p. m. and eight (8) o'clock a. m.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five (25) dollars or imprisonment not exceeding twenty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Orders or parts of Orders in so far as they conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall go into force and effect from and after its passage.

ORDER NO. 12. (Second Series.)

Approved November 4, 1897.

Prohibiting the Dumping of Dirt, Garbage, Butchers' Offal or Putrid Matter, etc., Upon Any Lands in the City and County of San Francisco, or on the Water Front or From Any Wharf or Bulkhead in Said City and County, and Providing for the Cremation and Destruction of the Same, and the Duties of Officers in Relation Thereto.

Whereas, From time to time during the last twenty years, the dumping of garbage, dirt, offal, house refuse, stinking animal or vegetable matter, ashes, cinders, sludge, acids or like matter, to fill in lots and property, and particularly in filling in water lots, became so objectionable and deleterious to the public health that various plans have been adopted to mitigate such nuisance, and

Whereas, While steps have been heretofore taken to abate such nuisance by covering the same over with sand, it has become apparent that the lots so filled in have thrown off noxious gases, deleterious to the public health, and in case of the prevalence of any epidemic disease would become a fruitful source of danger to the sanitary well-being of our citizens; and

Whereas, The Board of Health from time to time has called attention to and condemned the disposition of such garbage and refuse matter in the

filling of lots, and has repeatedly urged the cremation of such substances to protect the public health; and

Whereas, In order to provide satisfactory means by which all such deleterious matter should be disposed of, an exclusive franchise was, by Order No. 2965 of this Board passed February 17, 1896, sold by the City and County authorizing the cremation and destruction of such substances; and

Whereas, The Sanitary Reduction Works, the assignee and successor in interest of the grantee of such franchise, has notified this Board of the completion of their works and of their readiness to receive, cremate and destroy all of such substances in accordance with the terms and under the conditions of said franchise; now, therefore,

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person, company or corporation shall on and after the 8th day of November, 1897, deposit, dump or cause to be dumped or deposited upon any street, lot or lands within said City and County or in any water or waterways within said City and County, or from any wharf or bulkhead on the water front of said City and County, except as hereinafter provided, any house refuse, butchers' offal, garbage, refuse, dirt, ashes, cinders, sludge, broken glass, crockery, tins, bones, rubbish or other like matter or any dead animals (not otherwise provided for by contract or franchise heretofore granted by the City and County), or putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter or fish, flesh and food condemned by the Board of Health as unfit for human food.

All such refuse, butchers' offal, garbage, ashes, cinders, sludge, acids or other like substances or matter hereinbefore enumerated shall be delivered at and to the crematory of the Sanitary Reduction Works on the block bounded by Rhode Island, Alameda, De Haro and Fifteenth streets, in said City and County, and there at the expense of the person, company or corporation so conveying the same, be cremated and destroyed or subjected to such disposition and treatment as will secure and effect a complete combustion of all gases and odors arising therefrom, as provided in the franchise aforesaid.

Penalty—Duty of Chief of Police.

Section 2. Any person, company or corporation violating the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to take such steps and to issue such orders to the members of the force under his control as shall insure the arrest and punishment of any and all persons violating the provisions of this Order.

Board of Health to Aid in Enforcement of Order.

Section 3. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Board of Health to aid by all means in its power the enforcement of the provisions of this Order.

Section 4. Order No. 2300 and all Orders or parts of Orders conflicting with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed.

ORDINANCE NO. 1874 (New Series).

Approved April 16, 1912.

Requiring the Cleaning of Vacant Lots by the Removal of Rubbish and Debris.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. Owners of all vacant lots in the City and County of San Francisco are hereby required to remove all rubbish and debris thereon

within thirty (30) days after the receipt of notice to remove the same. Notice to remove such rubbish and debris shall be given by the Police Department and served by delivering a copy thereof to the owner or his agent personally, or if such owner or agent be not known, then by posting the same in a conspicuous place on the lot to be described in this notice.

Section 2. The presence of such rubbish or debris is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

Section 3. The Police Department is hereby charged with the proper enforcement of this Ordinance.

Section 4. Any person neglecting or refusing to remove any rubbish or debris within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than one (1) month or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 3300 (New Series).

Approved June 25, 1915.

Regulating the Establishment and Maintenance of Public Laundries and Public Wash-Houses Within the City and County of San Francisco, and Repealing All Ordinances in Conflict With This Ordinance.

Whereas, the indiscriminate establishment of public laundries and public wash-houses, where clothes and other articles are cleansed for hire, is injurious and dangerous to public health and public safety, and prejudicial to the well-being and comfort of the community; now, therefore,

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association of persons to establish, maintain, operate, or carry on the business of a public laundry or a public wash-house, where clothes or other articles are cleansed for hire, in any building or premises within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without having first obtained a permit therefor from the Board of Supervisors, which said permit shall specify the name of the permittee and the location of the premises used or to be used as such laundry or wash-house.

Section 2. No permit shall be granted except upon report from the Health Officer of said City and County, or other satisfactory evidence that the premises are properly and sufficiently drained, and that all proper arrangements for carrying on the business without injury to the sanitary condition of the neighborhood have been complied with, and particularly that the provisions of all Orders and Ordinances pertaining thereto have been complied with and a report from the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco, or other satisfactory evidence that the stoves, chimneys, machinery, equipment, washing and drying apparatus and the appliances for heating smoothing-irons are in good condition, and that their use is not dangerous to the surrounding property from fire, and that all proper precautions have been taken to comply with the provisions of the Ordinances defining the Fire Limits of the City and County of San Francisco and regulating the erection and use of buildings in said City and County, and of the General Orders and Ordinances.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer and of the Fire Marshal, respectively, upon request of the Board of Supervisors or of any committee thereof or of any applicant for a permit hereunder to inspect the premises on which it is proposed to establish, maintain, operate or carry

on said business, or in which said business is being maintained, operated or carried on, with a view to ascertaining the existence or non-existence of the conditions and matters set forth in Section 2 of this Ordinance and to make report thereon to the Board of Supervisors or to such Committee of the Board of Supervisors as may have pending before it an application for such permit for such premises.

No charge whatever shall be made or compensation or fee collected or received for the performance of any of the services required by the provisions of this Ordinance, in the inspection of premises or the making of such report, but all such services shall be performed free of charge.

Section 4. The Board of Supervisors shall not grant, refuse or revoke any permit hereunder except after a full hearing, publicly had, at which the applicant or permittee may appear in person and by counsel and introduce evidence; and in the granting, refusal or revocation of permits said Board of Supervisors shall exercise a sound and reasonable discretion.

Section 5. Permits for the establishment, maintenance, operation or carrying on of a public laundry or wash-house issued hereunder are not transferable.

Section 6. Any permit granted hereunder shall be revocable by the Board of Supervisors for any violation of the provisions of any Ordinance or General Order of the City and County of San Francisco in the conduct of such laundry or wash-house.

Section 7. No person, firm, corporation or association of persons maintaining, operating or carrying on the business of a public laundry or wash-house within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco shall permit any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease to lodge, sleep or remain within or upon the premises used by him, her, it or them, for the purpose of such laundry or wash-house.

Section 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association of persons to establish, maintain, operate or carry on a public laundry or wash-house within the City and County of San Francisco in any building or any portion thereof, or in any annex or outhouse thereto or other premises that shall be occupied or used either directly or indirectly as a public hall or store or that is frequented by persons likely to spread infectious, contagious or loathsome diseases or that is occupied or used or frequented directly or indirectly for any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Section 9. No person or persons owning or employed in the public laundries or public wash-houses, provided for in Section 1 of this Ordinance, shall wash, mangle, starch, iron, or do any other work on clothes between the hours of 6 oclock p. m. and 7 oclock a. m. nor upon any portion of that day known as Sunday.

Section 10. The windows in any public laundry or public wash-house that open on any public thoroughfare shall be constructed and arranged to permit of an unobstructed view of the interior of said building during the hours in which work is prohibited by Section 9 of this Ordinance. The use of shutters, blinds, shades or other coverings that fill the entire window space is strictly prohibited.

Section 11. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses or phrases is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee, occupant, or person in charge or control of any building or premises within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco or for the president, manager, superintendent or other managing officer of any firm, corporation or association, to cause or to permit the business of public laundry or public wash-house to be established, maintained, operated or carried on in any building or

premises within the City and County of San Francisco, in violation or in disregard of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 13. Any person, firm, corporation or association of persons violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 14. Ordinances Nos. 144, 314 (New Series), 2298 (New Series), 2668 (New Series) and Section 196 of Ordinance No. 1008 (New Series), and all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in so far as they conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed; provided, however, that this repeal shall in no wise affect pending actions or proceedings instituted or commenced under any of the Ordinances or parts of Ordinances hereby repealed, but every such action or proceeding may be prosecuted to final judgment, such repeal notwithstanding.

Section 15. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 138.

Approved September 8, 1900.

Defining the Term "Cellar," and Prohibiting the Leasing, Letting, Hiring Out, Renting or Allowing Lower Portions or Apartments of Any Building, or Apartments Whose Floors Are Damp or Impregnated or Penetrated by Any Offensive Gas, Smell or Exhalation Prejudicial to Health, or Cellars, or Bathrooms, or Rooms Containing a Water Closet, or Other Places 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 Substance, or Otherwise, as or for a Place of Sleeping or Residence.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. The term "Cellar" is hereby defined and shall be taken to mean and include every basement and 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.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee, occupant or other person in charge or control of any building, or any part thereof, to lease or let or hire out the same, or any portion thereof, to be occupied by any person, or to allow the same to be occupied as a place in which, or for any one, to dwell or lodge, unless such building, or such parts thereof, shall be sufficiently lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and shall be in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which any law of this State or any Ordinance of this Board provides, or in which any of such laws or Ordinances shall 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 as or for a place of sleeping or residence, unless such apartment or portion shall have 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 any portion or apartment of any building 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.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee, occupant or person in charge or control of any building or any part thereof, or any other person having the right and power to prevent the same, to 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 substance, or otherwise.

Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 162.

Approved October 16, 1900.

Prohibiting the Gathering, Selling, Offering for Sale, Keeping for Sale, Giving, Distributing, or Otherwise Disposing of Water Cress or Other Edible Herbs or Vegetables Which Have Been, Are, or May Be Growing Within 1000 Feet of Sewer Outlets, Cesspools or Other Places Where Stagnant Water, Seepage or Other Drainage, or Any Offensive Matter, or Any Matter Dangerous to Health, Has or May Be Accumulated.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. No person shall gather, or sell, or offer for sale, or keep, or keep for sale, or give, or distribute, or otherwise dispose of any water cress, or any other edible herb or vegetable which has been, or is, or may be, growing within 1000 feet of any sewer outlet, or any cesspool or any other place where stagnant water, or seepage, or other drainage, or any offensive matter, or any matter dangerous to health has, or may be accumulated.

Section 2. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect on and from its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 354.

Approved September 13, 1901.

Making It Unlawful Hereafter to Erect or Establish Carpet Beating Establishments, Tanneries or Shoddy Mills Within Certain Limits of the City and County and Describing Such Limits.

Whereas, the establishment of carpet beating works, tanneries and shoddy mills in residential parts of the city is dangerous to the public health and prejudicial to the well-being and comfort of the community, as well as ruinous to the market value of property in the neighborhood of such establishments, therefore,

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or establish any carpet beating works, tannery or shoddy mill within the following described limits of this City and County, to wit:

Commencing at a point where Channel street intersects the water front line at the northern extremity of China Basin; thence running northerly, northwesterly and westerly along the established water front line to the eastern line of the Presidio reservation; thence southerly along the easterly line of the Presidio reservation to the southerly line of the Presidio reservation; thence westerly along said southerly line of the Presidio reservation to the shore line of the Pacific Ocean; thence westerly and southerly along the shore line of the Pacific Ocean to the western extremity of Ocean avenue; thence easterly along Ocean avenue to Mission street, thence northeasterly and northerly along Mission street to Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly along Twenty-sixth street if produced to a point where said street would intersect Potrero avenue if produced in a southerly direction. Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of Army street with San Bruno avenue; thence northerly along San Bruno avenue to Twenty-fifth street; thence easterly along Twenty-fifth street to Wisconsin street; thence northerly along Wisconsin street to Eighteenth street; thence westerly along Eighteenth street to Potrero avenue; thence northerly along Potrero avenue to Division street; thence easterly along Division street to Channel street; thence northeasterly along Channel street to the waters of the bay and the point of commencement.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall not apply to, or affect, or disturb such places of business established, or being conducted in this City and County, at the time of the passage of this Ordinance.

Section 3. Every person, firm or corporation that violates the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 574.

Approved October 11, 1902.

Regulating the Disinfection of Shoddy and the Raw Material Used in the Manufacture Thereof.

Whereas, the use of shoddy and the materials used in the manufacture thereof without proper disinfection of the same, is a menace to the public health; therefore,

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use any material in the manufacture of shoddy or cause the same to be used unless such material shall first be disinfected by formaldehyde gas under pressure of at least 50 pounds or steam of at least 320 degrees Fahrenheit, in an air-tight room or chamber.

Section 2. All machinery used in the manufacturing of shoddy and all factories, warehouses, stores or other buildings or enclosures wherein shoddy is manufactured, produced or stored, or sold or exposed for sale, and every factory, warehouse, store or other building or enclosure wherein the raw materials used in the manufacture of shoddy is collected, stored, sold or exposed for sale, shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the Board of Health or the officers thereof.

Section 3. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, sale, or storing of shoddy shall within thirty (30) days after the final passage of this Ordinance register at the office of the Board of Health

his or their individual or corporate name and business address, and no person, firm or corporation shall hereafter establish or maintain any factory, store or warehouse for the manufacture, sale or storing of shoddy without first applying to and obtaining from the Health Officer a permit to establish and maintain the same.

Section 4. All shoddy manufactured without the City and County of San Francisco and brought within the said City and County shall, before being sold or exposed for sale or stored in any factory, warehouse, storeroom or enclosure in this City and County, be disinfected by formaldehyde gas, under pressure of at least 50 pounds, or steam of at least 320 degrees Fahrenheit, in an air-tight room or chamber.

Section 5. Every person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Ordinance or neglecting or refusing to comply with the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, and not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than five (5) days nor more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 384 (New Series).

Approved March 18, 1908.

Regulating the Keeping and Feeding of Live Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Doves, Pigeons and Other Fowl.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or feed, or cause to be kept or fed, or permit to be kept or fed, on premises over which any such person, firm or corporation may have control, any live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons or other fowl within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco herein below designated, unless the same are kept or fed in coops or enclosures complying with the following requirements, to wit:

(1) The floor of said coop or enclosure shall be of concrete not less than two (2) inches thick and covered either with a layer of cement not less than one-half (½) inch thick or asphalt not less than one (1) inch thick.

(2) The said coop or enclosure shall be entirely surrounded by a brick or concrete wall at least five (5) inches in thickness and one (1) foot high.

(3) The said coop or enclosure shall be entirely surrounded by a galvanized iron wire mesh fence, walls or sides extending at least six (6) feet above the ground, which mesh shall not be greater than one-half (½) inch in size.

Provided, however, that said live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons or other fowl shall be permitted between the hours of sunrise and sunset to run at large within the limits of the premises in which said coops or inclosures are maintained, and provided, further, that said coops or inclosures shall be kept closed during the time that said live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, doves, pigeons and other fowl are so running at large.

The portion of the city and county subject to the provisions of this Ordinance is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point where Lyon street meets the waters of the bay; thence southerly along Lyon street to the southerly boundary line of Presidio reservation; thence westerly along said boundary line to Sixteenth avenue;

thence southerly on Sixteenth avenue to Fulton street (formerly D and Fulton streets); thence easterly on Fulton street to Stanyan street; thence southerly on Stanyan street to Frederick street; thence westerly on Frederick street to First avenue; thence southerly on First avenue to Parnassus avenue; thence in an easterly direction on Parnassus avenue to Stanyan street; thence along Stanyan street southerly to Thirtieth street; thence easterly along Thirtieth street to Castro street; thence southerly along Castro street to a point where, if extended southerly, it would intersect the corner of Mission street and Silver avenue; thence southerly along Mission street to Tingley street; thence along Tingley street to Alemany avenue; thence along Alemany avenue to Bauer street; thence along Bauer street to Mission street; thence southwesterly along Mission street to France avenue; thence along France avenue to Paris street; thence northeasterly along Paris street to Russia avenue; thence southeasterly along Russia avenue to Munich street; thence northeasterly along Munich street to Felton street; thence easterly along Felton street to Madison street; thence northwesterly along Madison street to Silver avenue; thence along Silver avenue in a westerly direction to Mission street; thence northeasterly along Mission street to Canal street; thence along Canal street to the southerly boundary of St. Mary's College tract; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said tract to Crescent avenue; thence along Crescent avenue to Andover avenue; thence northerly along Andover avenue to Cortland avenue; thence along Cortland avenue in an easterly direction to San Bruno avenue; thence following the line of San Bruno avenue to Islais creek, and the waters of the bay from Islais creek to Lyon street.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or feed live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons or other fowl in movable or portable coops in permises which are not rat proof unless the said coops are constructed with a metal bottom and metal sides to a height of at least one (1) foot, surmounted by a metal cage of one-half (½) inch wire mesh.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 857 (New Series).

Approved August 2, 1909.

Prohibiting the Importation and Sale or Giving Away or Having the Possession of Ground Squirrels in the City and County of San Francisco.

Whereas, The United States Health Service Officials in charge of plague suppression measures in the City and County of San Francisco have advised that it has recently been demonstrated that ground squirrels in Contra Costa, Alameda and Los Angeles Counties are infected with plague, and has further recommended that the importation and sale of ground squirrels be prohibited in the City and County of San Francisco, which recommendation has been concurred in by the Board of Health of said City and County in communication duly filed with this Board; now, therefore,

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall import into the City and County of San Francisco, or shall sell, expose for

sale or exchange or deliver or distribute or have in their possession any ground squirrel or squirrels within the limits of the said City and County.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars and not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than ten (10) days and not more than one hundred (100) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 574 (New Series), entitled "Prohibiting the importation and sale or giving away of ground squirrels in the City and County of San Francisco," approved October 15, 1908, is hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 578.

Approved October 14, 1902.

To Prevent the Manufacture, Sale, Exposure for Sale, Giving Away, Distribution or Delivery of Baneful or Injurious Food Adulterants Within the Limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, distribute or deliver or have in their possession, with intent to sell, expose for sale, give away, distribute or deliver, or cause to sell, expose for sale, give away, distribute or deliver any baneful or injurious substance intended to be used in the preservation of any article of food or drink for human consumption.

Section 2. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, nor less than twenty-five (25) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding one hundred (100) days, nor less than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 579.

Approved October 14, 1902.

Providing That Samples of Mixtures, Compounds or Other Substances Intended to Be Used in the Preservation of Any Article of Food or Drink for Human Consumption Shall Be Furnished to the Board of Health Upon Demand.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, distribute, deliver or have in their possession with intent to sell or expose for sale, give away, distribute or deliver any mixture, compound or other substance intended to be used in the preservation of any article of food or drink for human consumption is hereby required to furnish to the Board of Health on its demand a sample of said mixture, compound or other substance intended to be used in the preservation of any article of food or drink for human consumption.

Section 2. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and,

upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars nor less than twenty-five (25) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding one hundred (100) days nor less than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1426 (New Series).

Approved December 20, 1910.

Regulating the Manufacture, Production, Compounding, Packing, Selling, Offering or Keeping for Sale Articles of Food or Liquor, and Prohibiting the Adulteration, Mislabeling or Misbranding of the Same.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as Follows:

Section 1. The manufacture, production, preparation, compounding, packing, selling, offering for sale or keeping for sale within the City and County of San Francisco, or the introduction into this City from any other County, State, Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, of any article of food or liquor which is adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this act, is hereby prohibited. Any person, firm, company or corporation who shall import or receive from any other County, State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or who having so received shall deliver for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any article of food or liquor adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or any person who shall manufacture or produce, prepare or compound, or pack or sell, or offer for sale, or keep for sale in the City of San Francisco, any such adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded food, or liquor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that no article of food shall be deemed adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded within the provisions of this act, when prepared for export beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser, when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if such food shall be in fact sold, or kept or offered for sale for domestic uses and consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any provision of this act.

Section 2. The term food as used in this act shall include all articles used for food, drink, liquor, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Section 3. The standard of purity of food and liquor shall be that proclaimed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, where standards are not fixed by Ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 4. Food shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this act in any of the following cases:

First—if any substance has been mixed or packed, or mixed and packed with the food so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, purity, strength or food value.

Second—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article of food.

Third—If any essential or any valuable constituent or ingredient of the article of food has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth—If the package containing it or its label shall bear in any manner any statement, design or device whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth—If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient.

Sixth—If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal or vegetable unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter; provided that an article of liquor shall not be deemed adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded if it be blended or mixed with like substance so as not to injuriously lower or injuriously reduce or injuriously affect its quality, purity or strength.

Seventh—In the case of confectionery: If 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.

Eighth—In the case of vinegar: If it be artificially colored.

Ninth—If it does not conform to the standard of purity therefor as proclaimed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, when not fixed by Ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 5. That the term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food product which is falsely branded as to the county, city and county, city, town, State, Territory, District of Columbia or foreign country in which it is manufactured or produced.

Section 6. Food and liquor shall be deemed mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this act in any of the following cases:

First—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article of food.

Second—If it be labeled or branded or colored so as to deceive or mislead, or tend to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or if it be falsely labeled in any respect, or if it purport to be a foreign product tending to 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.

Third—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.

Fourth—If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substance contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

Fifth—When any package bears the name of the manufacturer, jobber or seller, or the grade or class of the product, it must bear the name of the real manufacturer, jobber or seller, and the true grade or class of the product, the same to be expressed in clear and distinct English words in legible type; provided that an article of food shall not be deemed misbranded if it be a well known product of a nature, quality and appearance and so exposed to public inspection as not to deceive or mislead nor tend to deceive or mislead a purchaser, and not misbranded and not of the character included within the definitions 1 to 4 of this section.

Sixth—If, having no label, it is an imitation or adulteration, or is sold or offered for sale under the name, designation, description or representation which is false or misleading in any particular whatever; and in case of eggs and poultry, if they have been kept or packed in cold storage, or otherwise preserved, they must be so indicated by written or printed label or placard plainly designating such fact when offered or exposed for sale.

Section 7. The term "package" as used in this act shall be construed to include any phial, bottle, jar, demijohn, carton, bag, case, can, box or barrel, or any receptacle, vessel or container of whatsoever material or nature which may be used by a manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer or dealer for enclosing any article of food.

Section 8. The possession of any adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded article of food or liquor by any manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer or dealer in food, or broker, commission merchant, agent, employe or servant of any such manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer or dealer, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this act.

Section 9. The Board of Health and all its officers, agents and employes shall have the right at any time to obtain by purchase a sample of food from any person, persons or concern selling or exposing for sale or exchanging in the City and County of San Francisco, such sample to be taken and sealed in full view and in the presence of the person from whom said sample is taken, and shall then and there furnish to the person from whom such sample is taken approximately one-half (½) such sample sealed, and shall deliver to the said Board of Health immediately the sample so taken properly sealed.

Section 10. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Ordinance when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States from whom he purchased such article to the effect that the same is not adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this Ordinance, designating it. Said guaranty to afford protection, must contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sales of such article to said dealer, and an itemized statement showing the articles purchased; or a general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture by the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other party in the United States and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty, with the words, "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906." In case the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party making such guaranty to said dealer resides within this State, and it appears from the report of the City Chemist that such article or articles were adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this Ordinance, or the National Pure Food Act, approved June 30th, 1906, the District Attorney must fortwith notify the Attorney General of the United States of such violation.

Section 11. Any person, firm, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Food found to be adulterated, mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this Ordinance may be seized and destroyed.

Section 12. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 637.

Approved January 28, 1903.

Prohibiting the Delivery or Depositing of Drugs, Medicines, Antiseptics, Disinfectants and Cosmetics, Either for Internal or External Use, Upon the Door Step or Premises of Another.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation, by him or themselves, his or their servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any person, firm or

corporation, shall leave, throw or deposit upon the doorstep or premises owned or occupied by another, or deliver to any child under fourteen years of age any patent or proprietary medicine, or any preparation, pill, tablet, powder, cosmetic, disinfectant or antiseptic, or any drug or medicine that contains poison, or any ingredient that is deleterious to health, as a sample, or in any quantity whatever for the purpose of advertising.

Section 2. The term drug, medicine, patent or proprietary medicine, pill, tablet, powder, cosmetic, disinfectant or antiseptic used in this Ordinance shall include all remedies for internal or external use, either in package or bulk, simple, mixed or compounded.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars nor less than twenty-five (25) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding one hundred (100) days nor less than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 642.

Approved February 3, 1903.

Regulating the Gas Supply in Hotels, Lodging Houses, Apartment Houses and in Houses and Buildings Wherein Rooms Are Rented or Used for Sleeping Purposes, or in Any Private Residence, and Repealing Order No. 57 (Second Series), Approved February 25, 1898.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any proprietor, owner, lessee or person to turn off the gas supply, at the meter, or any other point on the supply pipe, except at the stop cock on the gas fixtures, in any hotel, lodging house, apartment house, or in any house or building wherein rooms are rented or used for sleeping purposes, or in any private residence, except said gas supply is turned off for repairs or by reason of accident, or in cases where the building is vacated.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any proprietor, owner, lessee or person to maintain or use in any hotel, lodging house, apartment house, or in any house or building wherein rooms are rented or used for sleeping purposes, or in any private residence, any gas fixture having a defective key or stop cock, or any key or stop cock which has not a pin or other device to prevent a reopening of the gas way by further continuous movement of the key or stop cock in the same direction after the gas way has been closed.

Section 3. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars nor less than fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months nor less than fifty (50) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Order No. 57 (second series), entitled "Requiring certain regulations to be observed in the use of gas in hotels, boarding and lodging houses," approved February 25th, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 797.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Transportation on Public Streets of Uncovered Carcasses of Animals to Be Used for Food.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport any beef, mutton, veal, pork, or the carcass of any animal used for food, along any public street, unless it be so covered, or unless the vehicle in which it is transported be so constructed, as to entirely protect the meat from dust and dirt, and so that the same may not be exposed to view.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon the conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1020.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Prohibiting the Use of Oil, Paraffine or Any Similar Substance in the Preparation of Rice for Market.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, or cause to be used, any oil, paraffine or other similar substances in the process of cleaning or preparing rice for market.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1031.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating the Use of Receptacles for Beverages.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, engaged in the business of selling any fluid for human consumption to keep the same in any tank, fountain, vessel, tap, faucet, pipe or conduit, made of brass, lead, copper or other metallic substance, with which such fluid may form chemical compounds which will render such fluid unwholesome and dangerous to health.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1022.

Approved October 27 1903.

Prohibiting the Pollution of Water in Public Water Works.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to put or place in or on or to allow to run into or on any public reservoir, or the bank, border or margin thereof, or into any water pipe, aqueduct, canal, stream or excavation therewith connected, any animal, vegetable or mineral substance; or to do, perform or commit any act or thing which will pollute the purity and wholesomeness of any water intended for human consumption.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1036.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating the Use of Water Wells.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain or use any well for the purpose of drawing therefrom water intended for drinking purposes without first obtaining from the Board of Health a permit so to do; or to use any well after notice from the Board of Health to close or fill it.

Section 2. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Health that any well, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, has become polluted, or in anywise rendered unsafe for domestic or drinking purposes, or has become otherwise prejudicial to health or dangerous to life, said Board of Health shall give to the owner or his agent, lessee, tenant or other person in charge of such well, written notice to close and to fill it within a time to be specified in such notice. If such notice be not complied with, the Board of Health shall cause such well to be closed and filled up at the cost and expense of the owner thereof.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1378.

Approved December 29, 1904.

Regulating the Cleaning and Disinfecting of Street Railway Passenger Cars.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, company or corporation operating street railway passenger cars within the limits of the City and County of San Fran-

cisco in which passengers are carried shall thoroughly wash each car, when so operated, at least once a week, and shall also carefully sweep and clean each of said cars daily.

Section 2. Whenever required in writing by the Board of Health, all persons, companies or corporations operating street railway passenger cars within the limits of said City and County shall thoroughly disinfect each street railway passenger car so operated by spraying said cars with an efficient disinfectant.

Section 3. Any person, company or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 3065.

Approved March 15, 1897.

Prohibiting the Spraying of Clothes in Laundries by Means of Water Emitted From the Mouth.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, owning or employed in any laundry in the City and County of San Francisco, to spray the clothing of any person or persons with water emitted from the mouth of said owner or employe.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than one (1) month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 1031 (New Series).

Approved January 5, 1910.

Prohibiting the Use of Polluted or Sewage Waters for Irrigating or Sprinkling Vegetables for Human Consumption and Requiring a License and Certificate to Be Obtained From the Board of Health to Produce, Sell or Offer for Sale Vegetables for Human Consumption.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use human discharges or excrement, or any water containing any human discharges or excrement, or the waters of any well, spring, pond or creek, which receives the discharges of any sewer or drain, or which by any means whatever has become polluted with sewage discharges, for the purpose of irrigating or sprinkling vegetables used for human consumption.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to bring into the City and County of San Francisco, or to produce, sell, offer for sale or have in his or their possession for sale for human consumption in the City and County of San Francisco, without first obtaining a license from the Board of Health to produce, sell or offer for sale, vegetables for human consumption; and further, they shall also be required to have a certificate signed by the Health Officer that said vegetables are produced in a manner that does not violate any of the provisions of Section 1 of this

Ordinance, and that the same are being handled and transported in wagons and containers satisfactory to the Board of Health, and said wagons and containers shall bear the legend, "Inspected by the Department of Public Health, San Francisco, California," before licenses for their operation are issued.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars and not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDER NO. 3063.

Approved March 15, 1897.

Prohibiting Expectoration on the Floors of Public Buildings or on Any Sidewalk in This City and County and Providing a Penalty Therefor.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person shall expectorate on the floor of any public building or on any sidewalk in this City and County.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Buildings to furnish a sufficient number of suitable receptacles for the reception of sputum, and cause the distribution and maintenance of the same in public buildings at such locations as may be deemed advisable to afford necessary convenience and accommodation.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five (25) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. The Committee on Public Buildings shall have prepared and caused to be posted and kept posted a sufficient number of notices prohibiting the expectoration upon the floors of said buildings, and the janitors of and officers in such buildings shall cause the arrest and prosecution of any and all persons violating any of the provisions of this Order.

Section 5. It shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause the provisions of this Order to be enforced.

ORDER NO. 3064.

Approved March 15, 1897.

Prohibiting Expectoration in Street Railway Cars in the City and County of San Francisco.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person shall expectorate on the floor of any street railway car in the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. All street railway companies shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in their cars a sufficient number of notices calling attention to the provisions of this Order.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty-five (25) dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten (10) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 1377.

Approved December 29, 1904.

Prohibiting the Conveyance of Bread, Cakes or Pastry Through the Public Streets in Open Baskets or Exposed Containers.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to carry, transport or convey, or to cause to be carried, transported or conveyed through the public streets in open baskets or exposed containers, on vehicles or otherwise, any bread, cakes or pastry intended for human consumption.

Section 2. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 13 (New Series).

Approved June 7, 1906.

Relating to and Regulating the Manner of Maintaining, Conducting, Carrying on or Managing Restaurant Places, Kitchens, Meat Markets, Fruit Stores, Vegetable Stores, Poultry Stores, Delicatessen Stores, Bakery Stores, Street Vendor's Stores Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Whereas, since the calamity which has recently befallen the City and County of San Francisco, restaurant places, kitchens, meat markets, fruit stores, vegetable stores, bakery stores and street vendor's stores are maintained, conducted and carried on in a manner which is injurious and dangerous to the public health and public safety and prejudicial to the well-being and comfort of the community; now, therefore,

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, engaged in maintaining, conducting, carrying on or managing a restaurant place, kitchen, meat market, fruit store, vegetable store, delicatessen store, bakery store, street vendor's store, or any other place in which or where food is prepared, sold or disposed of for human consumption, to maintain, conduct, carry on or manage said place or store, except in the manner provided for in this Ordinance.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to maintain, conduct, carry on or manage a restaurant place or kitchen where foodstuffs are cooked, prepared, sold or disposed of for human consumption, unless the doors, windows, apertures or other openings to the premises or place where said restaurant or kitchen is conducted, maintained, carried on or managed are effectively enclosed with finely woven wire mesh screens.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m., to maintain, conduct, carry on or manage a meat market, fruit store, vegetable store, poultry store, delicatessen store or bakery store where food is offered for sale or disposed of for human consumption, unless all doors, windows, apertures and

other openings to the premises or place where the business above mentioned is conducted, carried on, maintained or managed are tightly enclosed with finely woven wire mesh screens; and, furthermore unless the food which is offered for sale or disposed of is kept within the doors of the store or place where said business is maintained, conducted, carried on or managed.

Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to those who sell or offer for sale fruit solely in original, covered or unbroken packages.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 681 (*New Series*), *approved February* 24, 1909.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, to maintain, conduct, carry on or manage a street stand, whether stationary or movable, where is exposed for sale any food, candy or other edibles for human consumption, whether consumed at said stand or elsewhere, unless the said stand is furnished with tight glass cases, so as to protect said food, candy or other edibles from exposure to dirt, dust, flies or other insects.

Provided, that this section shall not apply to fruit or vegetables exposed for sale in street stands, stationary or movable.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 416 (*New Series*), *approved April* 28, 1908.

Section 4a. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to maintain, conduct, carry on or manage a street stand, whether stationary or movable, where is exposed for sale any fruit or vegetables, whether consumed at the said stand or elsewhere, unless the said stand is furnished, so as to protect said fruit and vegetables, with tight glass cases or finely woven wire mesh screens, mosquito netting, or other dirt, dust and fly proof covering, so placed over and about said fruit or vegetables as not to touch the same at any point.

Section 4b. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall require those selling or offering for sale bananas, pineapples, oranges, limes, lemons, or other citrus fruits, or fruits or vegetables whose rind or skin must be removed before eating, to enclose said fruits or vegetables with any covering or to keep the same within the doors of the store or place where the same may be sold or offered for sale.—*Sections* 4a, 4b *added by Ordinance No.* 416 (*New Series*), *approved April* 28, 1908.

Section 5. Any person, firm, association or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1550 (New Series).

Approved May 11, 1911.

To Provide Against the Receiving or Delivering of Bread or Other Bakery Products at Any Bakery, Store, Shop or Stand When the Same Is Closed, Except That for the Reception and Delivering of Such Bread or Bakery Products a Proper Receptacle Be Provided, Prescribing the Character of Such Receptacle, and the Penalties for the Violation of This Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to conduct and maintain, or carry on, or cause to be conducted, maintained or carried on, any bakery, store, shop or stand where there is to be received or delivered bread or other bakery products, unless the said bakery, store, shop

or stand be provided with proper receptacles for bread, or other bakery products, as herein provided.

Section 2. Every bakery, store, shop or stand where bread or other bakery products of any kind are received or delivered shall be provided with a wooden receptacle for the reception and protection of bread or other bakery products, and into which all bread or other bakery products shall be placed when delivered as herein provided.

Section 3. (a) The said receptacle for the reception of bread or other bakery products as aforesaid, shall be constructed of clear pine board, dressed on both sides, and shall have not less than two (2) coats of paint on the outside. The outside must present a smooth surface, with no bottom or side mouldings thereon. The receptacle shall be furnished with four (4) bent iron legs, each two (2) inches in height, fastened to two (2) cleats which shall extend across the bottom of the receptacle, one (1) inch from the ends of the receptacle, and the ends of said cleats shall extend to within one (1) inch from the side thereof. The inside corners shall be filled and reinforced with right angle pine uprights with smooth surfaces to exclude dust accumulating in corners of receptacle.

(b) There shall be no aperture, nor openings in the said receptacle, and the top thereof shall be placed in a position slanting toward the front and shall extend one (1) inch over the sides and front of said receptacle, and shall be used as a cover therefor, and shall be attached thereto with two (2) hinges at the top and back, and be furnished with appliances for locking the cover on receptacle at the front.

(c) The minimum size of such receptacle shall be twenty (20) inches in length, fifteen (15) inches in width, and eighteen (18) inches in height, exclusive of legs, and of whatever size said receptacle shall be built, it shall, in the main, adhere to the proportions in the minimum size as hereinbefore set forth.

Section 4. Such a receptacle as aforesaid shall be placed and kept in a convenient place for the reception and delivering of bread or other bakery products outside any bakery, store, shop or stand as aforesaid at any time, and at all times, when the said bakery, store, shop or stand is closed between the hours of six (6) o'clock in the afternoon of any day and eight (8) o'clock in the forenoon of the following day, and the said receptacle shall be taken into and kept inside said bakery store, shop or stand at and during all times when bread or other bakery products may be delivered to and into said bakery, store, shop or stand.

Section 5. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 21 (New Series).

Approved June 11, 1906.

Defining What Is a Nuisance and Empowering the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco to Abate and Summarily Destroy Said Nuisance.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Any article of food or drink in the possession or under the control of any person, firm, association or corporation which is tainted,

decayed, spoiled or otherwise unwholesome or unfit to be eaten or drunk is hereby declared to be and is a public nuisance.

Section 2. The Board of Health of the City and County is hereby authorized and directed to abate said nuisance, and to seize, confiscate, condemn and destroy any article of food or drink in the possession of, or under the control of any person, firm, association or corporation which has become tainted, decayed, spoiled or otherwise unwholesome or unfit to be eaten or drunk.

Section 3. The term "food," as used herein, includes all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Section 4. All Orders and Ordinances, or parts of Orders and Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 76 (New Series).

Approved October 10, 1906.

To Prohibit the Sale of Adulterated Drugs and Medicines; Defining "Adulteration," "Drug"; Prohibiting the Sale of Methyl Alcohol in Drugs and Medicines; Providing for the Enforcement Thereof, and Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, deliver or cause to be delivered, any drug or medicine which is adulterated within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Section 2. *Drugs defined*—The term "drugs" as used in this Ordinance, includes medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal use; also any substance intended to be used by internal application for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Section 3. *Adulteration defined*—For the purpose of this Ordinance any drug shall be deemed to be adulterated: First, if when sold under or by a name specified in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary it differs from standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary officially at the time of the 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, package, carton or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. Second, If its strength, quality or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold. Third, if it is offered for sale under the name of another article. Fourth, if the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device as to its constituent ingredients or the substances contained therein or the preparation as a whole, which statement shall be false, or if the contents of the original bottle, box, package or carton shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such bottle, box, package or carton.

Section 4. *Methyl alcohol prohibited*—It shall be unlawful to sell, offer for sale, deliver or cause to be delivered any drug or medicine labeled with the recommendation that the same is for the internal or external use of man which contains methyl alcohol.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, deliver or cause to be delivered any drug, medicine or proprietary product not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary which contains more than ten (10) per cent by volume of methyl alcohol, or which contains cocaine, codiene, alpha or beta-eucaine, formaldehyde, morphine, heroin, acetanilid, cannabis indica, chloroform, arsenic, or any of their salts or compounds unless such bottle, box, package, carton or other container shall be conspicuously labeled in letters not less than one-twentieth (1/20) of the size of the largest dimension of said bottle, box, package, carton or other container, stating the exact amount or proportion of the ingredient or ingredients above mentioned which are used in the compounding of the contents of the bottle, box, package, carton or other container.

Section 6. The Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to make analyses of drugs and medicines and to investigate through its chemists any suspected cases of violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 7. *Penalties for violation*—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for not less than ten (10) days or more than two hundred and fifty (250) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. Ordinance No. 25 (New Series), approved June 20, 1906, and Ordinance No. 38 (New Series), approved July 27, 1906, are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2639 (New Series).

Approved February 26, 1914.

Providing for the Issuance of Revocable Permits by the Board of Supervisors for the Construction and Maintenance of Stables in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful to construct and maintain a stable, or to maintain an existing stable for one or more horses, donkeys, mules, cows, goats or livestock, without a permit therefor from the Board of Supervisors.

Section 2. Anyone now conducting a stable of the kind herein designated must secure such permit within a reasonable time, not to exceed six (6) months after the passage of this Ordinance.

Section 3. No permit shall be granted for a stable hereafter to be constructed and maintained, or for the future maintenance as a stable of a building not used as such, except on the report of the Board of Health, or other satisfactory evidence, that the proposed place of construction or maintenance of such stable is unobjectionable from the point of view of sanitation and of the health and physical welfare of the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood of its location.

Section 4. The Board of Supervisors shall not refuse a permit for the maintenance of a stable in a building now constructed and maintained as a stable except upon satisfactory evidence that such stable is conducted in an insanitary manner and the failure to remove the objection to the manner of its maintenance within a time to be prescribed by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 5. A permit granted hereunder is subject to revocation by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 6. No permit shall be refused or revoked by the Board of Supervisors except after a full hearing, and then only in the exercise of a sound and reasonable discretion by said Board.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. All Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances, in so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 334 (New Series).

Approved January 9, 1908.

Prohibiting Hereafter the Erection and Maintenance of Any Stable for More Than Four Horses Within Fifty Feet of Any Residence, Schoolhouse or Church Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hereafter construct and maintain, within the City and County of San Francisco, within fifty (50) feet of any residence, dwelling place, schoolhouse or church, any stable for more than four (4) horses, or to maintain as a stable for more than four (4) horses within fifty (50) feet of any residence, dwelling place, schoolhouse or church any existing structure not used at the date of the passage of this Ordinance for stable purposes.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 189 (New Series), and all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall be in force and take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2917 (New Series).

Approved September 22, 1914.

Regulating the Manufacture, Handling, Care and Sale of Foodstuffs Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. On and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in the handling, manufacture or sale of foodstuffs intended for human consumption, or after six (6) months from the date of passage of this Ordinance to continue in said business, or businesses, except in compliance with the conditions hereinafter specified.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or their servants or employes, to maintain or operate within any building, room,

apartment, dwelling, basement, or cellar, a bakery, confectionery, cannery, packing house, candy factory, ice cream factory, restaurant, hotel, coffee and chop house, grocery, meat market, sausage factory, delicatessen store, or other place in which food is prepared for sale, produced, manufactured, packed, stored, or otherwise disposed of, or to vend or peddle from any wagon or other vehicle, or from any basket, hand steamer, street stand, any food product whether simple or compound, or a mixture, which is sold, or otherwise disposed of for human consumption within the City and County of San Francisco, without having first obtained a certificate, issued by the Board of Health and signed by the Health Officer, of said City and County, that first, the premises are in a sanitary condition, and that all proper arrangements for carrying on the business without injury to the public health have been complied with, and second, that the provisions of all Ordinances, or regulations made in accordance with Ordinances, for the conduct of such establishments have been complied with. Said certificate when issued shall be kept displayed in a prominent place on the premises of the establishment, stand, vehicle, wagon or peddler for which or whom it is issued and is not transferable without the consent of the Board of Health.

Section 3. For the purpose of this Ordinance the term "Food" shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment, whether simple or compound, and all substances and ingredients used in the preparation thereof.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health upon application from any person, firm or corporation desiring to open, conduct or continue any place of business connected with the manufacture, handling, vending or peddling or sale of foodstuffs, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, before issuing the certificate specified in Section 2, to cause the premises on which it is proposed to carry on such business, or in which said business is being carried on, to be inspected with a view of ascertaining whether said premises are in a proper sanitary and rat proof condition for the conduct of such business, also whether the provisions of all Ordinances or regulations made in accordance with Ordinances relating thereto have been complied with.

Section 5. The certificate provided for in Section 2, of this Ordinance, shall be valid for one (1) year from date of issue. After said period of one (1) year has elapsed a new certificate shall be applied for and issued in the same manner and under the same conditions as the original certificate.

A certificate may at any time be revoked for cause after a hearing by the Board of Health.

No charge whatsoever shall be made or compensation or fee collected or accepted for the performance of any of the services required by this Ordinance in the inspection of premises or the issuance of certificates.

Section 6. No person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of foodstuffs shall require, permit or allow any person suffering from any communicable disease to work, lodge, sleep or remain within or upon the premises.

It shall be unlawful for any person to bring into, or for any person, firm or corporation to allow, any dog or dogs to enter any place of business designated in this Ordinance unless said dog or dogs are held in leash.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to display on the street, or in the open air, food products liable to be injured, infected or polluted, without adequate protection from dirt, flies, animals or insects.

Section 7. The floors, sidewalks, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, utensils, implements and machinery of every establishment or place where food is manufactured, packed, stored, sold or distributed, shall at all times be kept in a clean, healthful and sanitary condition; and for the purposes of this Ordinance, unclean, unhealthful and insanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing,

sale or distribution is not securely protected from dust, dirt, rats, flies and other vermin, and, so far as may be possible, protected by any reasonable means from all other foreign or injurious contamination; and all refuse, dirt, and waste products subject to putrefaction and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling and distribution of food shall be removed once in each day; and all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets and buckets, and other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves and all knives, saws, cleavers and other implements and machinery used in the moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning and all other processes used in the preparation of food, shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once in each day, and all operatives, employes, clerks and other persons therein employed or engaged shall maintain their persons and clothing in a clean and sanitary condition at all times and shall not store or keep unclean or soiled clothing or articles for personal use in or about said premises.

Section 8. Every building, room, basement, or cellar, occupied or used as a place for the preparation, manufacture, packing, canning, sale or distribution of foodstuffs shall have adequate toilet facilities in a room separate and apart from the room or rooms where the process of production, manufacture, packing, canning, selling or distributing is conducted. The floors of such toilets shall be of cement, tile or other non-absorbent material and shall be washed and scoured daily. Such toilets shall comply with the plumbing laws of the City and County of San Francisco regarding their installation and ventilation and shall be maintained in a clean condition. Lavatories and wash rooms shall be adjacent to toilet rooms and shall be supplied with soap, running water and towels for the cleaning of hands and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner. Operatives, employes, clerks, and all persons who handle the foodstuffs, either raw or prepared, before beginning work, and immediately after visiting a toilet shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water and dry them on a clean towel not previously used by any other person. The provision of soap and towels for common use is prohibited.

Section 9. Cuspidors for the use of operatives, employes, clerks and other persons shall be provided, and each cuspidor shall be emptied and washed out daily with an efficient disinfecting solution approved by the Board of Health and not less than five (5) ounces of said solution shall be kept in each cuspidor while in use. No operative, employe, clerk or other person shall expectorate or discharge any substance from his nose or mouth, nor shall he commit any other nuisance on the floor or interior sidewalls of any building, room, basement, or cellar where the manufacture, production, packing, storing, preparation or sale of any food or food product is conducted.

Section 10. The carrying on of any occupation in the place or room set apart for the preparation, storage or sale of foodstuffs, whether cooked, or raw, or any allied operations that will generate or cause to arise a dust, smoke, or offensive odor, is prohibited.

The plucking of chickens and other fowl, and the skinning or cleaning of animals shall be carried on in a separate room, and all dust, smoke or offensive odors arising therefrom must be disposed of by air shafts, fans, forced air, or such other means as may be approved by the Board of Health.

Section 11. No person shall be allowed to, nor shall he reside or sleep in any room of a bake shop, public dining room, hotel, restaurant, kitchen, confectionery or other place where food or foodstuffs are prepared, produced, manufactured, served or sold.

Section 12. It shall be the duty of every occupant, whether owner or lessee, of any bakery, candy factory, delicatessen, restaurant or other place where foodstuffs are manufactured, prepared, stored, or served to provide full protection for his cooked food and other wares from dust, dirt, flies and

vermin by the use of suitable glass cases, wire screens or other methods approved by the Board of Health, and shall cause the abatement and destruction of vermin and flies wherever found.

Section 13. The Board of Health shall from time to time adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary and proper to give effect to this Ordinance and in accordance therewith.

Section 14. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine not less than ten (10) dollars, for the second offense by a fine not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, and thereafter by a fine not to exceed one hundred (100) dollars or one hundred (100) days in the County Jail, or both.

Section 15. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1681 (New Series).

Approved September 28, 1911.

Regulating the Cleansing, Sterilizing, Sale and Use of Wiping Rags Made From Soiled, Disused and Cast-Off Underclothing, Garments, Bedclothes, Cloths and Rags.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to sell or offer for sale, soiled cloths or rags, or soiled or disused or cast-off underclothing, garments, bedding, bedclothes or parts thereof for use as wiping rags unless the same have been cleansed and sterilized by a process of boiling continuously for a period of forty (40) minutes in a solution containing at least five (5) per cent of caustic soda.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation employing mechanics, workmen or laborers to furnish or supply such employes for use as wiping rags, soiled cloths or rags, or soiled or disused or cast-off underclothing, garments, bedclothes, bedding or parts thereof unless the same have been cleansed and sterilized in the manner herein prescribed.

Section 3. Wiping rags within the meaning of this Ordinance are cloths and rags used for wiping and cleaning the surfaces of machinery, machines, tools, locomotives, engines, motor cars, automobiles, cars, carriages, windows, furniture and surfaces of articles, in factories, shops, steamships and steamboats, and generally in industrial employments; and also used by mechanics and workmen for wiping from their hands and bodies soil incident to their employment.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to establish or maintain a laundry for cleaning or sterilizing wiping rags or soiled cloths or rags or soiled and disused or cast-off clothing, garments, underclothing, bedclothes, bedding or parts thereof, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without having first complied with the Ordinances of the said City and County regulating the conducting of public laundries and obtain a permit therefor as required by Section 12 of this Ordinance.

Section 5. No charge whatever shall be made, or compensation or fee collected or received for the performance of any services required by the provisions of this Ordinance, or the issuance of certificates or permits, but all such services shall be performed free of charge.

Section 6. All soiled cloths and rags and soiled and disused and cast-off underclothing, garments, bedclothes, bedding and parts thereof, before being

offered for sale, or sold or furnished for use as wiping rags must be subjected to a process of sterilizing approved by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, including the process of boiling for a period of forty (40) minutes in a solution of caustic soda mentioned in Section 1. Before washing all sleeves, legs and bodies of garments must be ripped and opened and all garments made into flat pieces.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to wash, cleanse, sterilize, or dry, disused or cast-off clothing, garments, underclothing, bedclothes, bedding or parts thereof, or soiled cloths or rags in the same building or by the same machines or appliances by which clothing, bedding, or other articles for personal or household use are laundried.

Section 8. Each package or parcel of wiping rags must before being sold be plainly marked "Sterilized Wiping Rags," with the number and date of the certificate given by the Health Officer of the said City and County for the conducting of a laundry in which the rags contained in such package or parcel were cleansed and sterilized or with the name and location of the laundry in which said rags were cleansed and sterilized.

Section 9. Wiping rags imported into this City and County from other cities, counties or states, shall not be used, sold or offered for sale, unless they have been cleansed and sterilized as required by this Ordinance, or unless such imported rags are inspected by the Health Officer and a certificate given by him that such rags have been inspected and cleansed and sterilized as required by this Ordinance.

Section 10. The Health Officer shall inspect all wiping rags and give a certificate to that effect when the rags inspected have been cleansed and sterilized as required by this Ordinance. Such certificate shall also state the date of inspection, the quantity and number of parcels inspected, the name of the owner and the place where the wiping rags were cleansed and sterilized.

Section 11. All persons having wiping rags in their possession for sale or for use shall, upon demand of any officer of the Department of Public Health or any Police Officer, exhibit such wiping rags for inspection and give all information as to where and from whom said wiping rags were obtained.

Section 12. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of laundering, cleaning or sterilizing cloths or material for wiping rags, or selling wiping rags without a permit therefor from the Board of Health. Such permit shall be granted as of course on the first application, and may be revoked by the Board of Health for violation by the holder of any of the provisions of this Ordinance. Subsequent permits to a person, firm or corporation in place of a permit revoked may be granted or refused at the discretion of the Board. The Board of Health shall keep a register of all persons engaged in laundering, cleaning, sterilizing or selling wiping rags, and shall enter therein the place of business, the date of issue and the revocation of permit.

Section 13. Any person, firm or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 14. The police authorities are hereby directed to have the provisions of this Ordinance enforced.

Section 15. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force ten (10) days after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2503 (New Series).

Approved November 13 1913.

Requiring the Acquisition, Maintenance and Use of Safety Devices Preventing the Loss of Human Lives From Asphyxiation by Poisonous Gases in Confined Underground Spaces and Providing a Penalty for the Violation of Any of the Provisions Hereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm, company or corporation owning, possessing, occupying, having the control of, or being engaged in the construction, alteration, repair or cleaning of, any sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or other confined underground space accessible to poisonous gases, shall install, maintain, use or cause to be used, whenever such sewer, drain, manhole, culvert or other confined underground space is entered, such safety devices for the prevention of loss of human lives from asphyxiation by such poisonous gases, as may be approved by the Board of Health.

Section 2. Every person, firm, company or corporation referred to in the preceding section of this Ordinance violating any of the provisions thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 3248 (New Series).

Approved May 4, 1915.

Regulating and Fixing the Hours for the Removal of Rubbish, Garbage and Waste From Wholesale Vegetable Markets and Regulating the Dealing in, Selling and Bartering of Vegetables and Storing of Vegetables on Sidewalks and Standing Vehicles.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The rubbish, garbage and waste from all wholesale vegetable markets and from the sidewalks and streets in front of said wholesale vegetable markets must be removed daily between the hours of 5 p. m. and 9 a. m.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the sale or barter of vegetables to use any sidewalk in the City and County of San Francisco for the purpose of selling, storing, dealing in or bartering said vegetables, and it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm or corporation to keep or permit any vehicle standing alongside of said sidewalk, for the purpose of selling, storing, bartering or dealing in vegetables, nor for the purpose of carrying on the business of selling, bartering or dealing in vegetables, and it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm or corporation to deal in, sell or barter any vegetables from any standing vehicle while in said street.

Nothing in this Ordinance, however, shall be interpreted to prevent a person owning or renting a store or stall for the purpose of dealing in, selling or bartering vegetables, from using the sidewalk in front of the said store

or stall for the purpose of transporting said vegetables from the said store or stall to any vehicle or from any vehicle to the said store or stall, or from storing the same on the sidewalk for the purpose of such transportation or from keeping any vehicle standing in front of the said store or stall for the purpose of said transportation.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of the City and County of San Francisco for a period not to exceed six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. All Orders and Ordinances, or parts of Orders or Ordinances in so far as they conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 3472 (New Series).

Approved October 14, 1915.

Requiring Department of Public Health to Furnish Certified Copies of Birth and Death Certificates.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Department of Public Health shall furnish certified copies of birth records and certified copies of death records and shall charge a fee of seventy-five (75) cents for each. Certified copies of death records shall be furnished free where same are necessary for the procuring of a pension for relatives of a decedent who has served in the Army or Navy of the United States during time of war, to consuls of foreign nations where same are to be used for consular purposes and also to the Department of Police of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

POLICE ORDINANCES

INCLUDING

ORDINANCES RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC PEACE AND ALL ORDINANCES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN CLASSIFIED UNDER OTHER DIVISIONS. ALSO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE, ROCK CRUSHING MACHINES, AND THE EXPLOSION OF BLASTS.

Published by Order of the Board of Supervisors

SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 1, 1915

POLICE ORDINANCES

ORDER NO. 2697.

Approved October 3, 1893.

Prohibiting the Distribution or Circulation of Hand-bills, etc., Upon Any Street or Sidewalk in the City and County of San Francisco.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person, upon any street or sidewalk of the City and County of San Francisco, shall circulate or distribute any book, pamphlet, bill, hand-bill, picture, card, print, paper, writing, mold, device or emblem, tending or purporting to be used as an advertisement, or publication of any trade, profession, business or place of business, office, store or occupation.

Section 2. Any person violating any provision of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 1057.

Approved November 28, 1903.

Regulating the Posting or Affixing of Advertising Signs or Posters Upon Private Premises.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful to post or affix, or to cause to be posted or affixed, to or upon any private premises, any advertising sign, poster, bill or notice without the written consent of the owner, agent or occupant of the premises.

Section 2. Any advertising sign, poster, bill or notice, posted or affixed to or upon any private premises with such consent must be removed therefrom by the person, firm or corporation receiving such consent within five (5) days after notice from the owner, agent or occupant of the premises.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2660 (New Series).

Approved March 11, 1914.

Prohibiting the Placing of Advertising Signs on Telegraph, Telephone or Electric Light Poles, Lamp Posts or Upon Any Public Sidewalk or Roadway, Excepting Street and Hospital Signs.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to paste, paint, affix or fasten, or cause to be pasted, painted, affixed or fastened on any telegraph, telephone or electric light pole or lamp post, or on the sidewalk or roadway of any public street, any advertisement, bill, notice,

card, sign, or advertising device, excepting street or hospital signs for which permission must first be obtained from the person, firm or corporation owning or controlling such poles, and from the Board of Supervisors.

Section 2. Every person, firm or corporation, or business representative thereof, named in, or authorizing the publication of any advertisement, bill, notice, card, sign, or advertising device, which now is pasted, painted, affixed or fastened on any telegraph, telephone or electric light pole or lamp post, or on the sidewalk or roadway of any public street, except as provided in this Ordinance, must immediately remove the same therefrom.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred (100) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than ten (10) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Ordinance No. 839 (approved June 11, 1903) is hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 80.

Approved May 24, 1900.

Regulating and Restricting Advertising in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation to propel, or cause to be propelled, any street cars on the streets of the City and County of San Francisco, with advertisements printed, pasted or painted on or attached to the outside of said cars.

Section 2. To appear on the streets of the City and County of San Francisco, carrying banners or boards, or placards with advertisements; provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to notices or advertisements by labor, fraternal or charitable organizations of their meetings, acts or other affairs.

Section 3. To appear on the streets of the City and County in extraordinary or unusual costume or dress, or playing on musical instruments, or making unusual noise, for the purpose of advertising or attracting attention to advertisements; provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the playing of music on the streets by bands or drum corps employed by labor, political, fraternal or charitable organizations.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 515 (*New Series*), *approved July* 21, 1908.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation to stencil, paint or paste any kind of advertising matter on the streets, gutterways or sidewalks, or on any obstruction placed upon the streets or the sidewalks of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation to distribute or cause to be distributed, any hand-bills or dodgers upon the streets or sidewalks of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 6. Any person, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. All Orders and Ordinances and parts of Orders and Ordinances in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 819.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Wearing of Apparel of Opposite Sex.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to appear, upon any public highway, in the dress, clothing or apparel not belonging to or usually worn by persons of his or her sex.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 3051.

Approved December 30, 1896.

Providing That All Persons, etc., Conducting or Purporting to Conduct Auction Sales Shall Suspend and Display a Flag Outside the Premises Where Such Sale Is to Be conducted or Purported to Be Conducted.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Any person, firm, company or corporation conducting or purporting to conduct an auction sale of real or personal property in this City and County shall in front of said premises display a flag upon which shall be inscribed the words, "Auction Sale," and the name of the person, firm, company or corporation conducting the same; and any person, firm, company or corporation so purporting to conduct an auction sale of real or personal property shall be liable and shall be required to pay the license provided by the Orders of this Board.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five (5) dollars nor more than twenty (20) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than two (2) days nor more than ten (10) days.

ORDINANCE NO. 805.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting Ball Playing on Public Highways.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to play at or participate in any game of ball on any public street or highway.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 836.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting Begging in Public Streets or Public Places.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to beg or practice begging in or on any public street or in any public place.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 832.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Entrapping, Killing or Destroying of Birds.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to entrap, kill or destroy any bird in or on any public street or in any public park or square.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1058.

Approved November 28, 1903.

Prohibiting the Bribery of Police Officers.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to give or offer or promise to give to any police officer, or for any police officer to solicit or accept from any person any bribe or reward as a consideration for permitting the violation of any Ordinance of this City and County, or as a consideration for not arresting any person who has violated any such Ordinance.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 812.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Discharge of Cannon, Firearms and Fireworks.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged any cannon, without special permission in writing from the

Mayor, which shall designate the time and place of the firing and the number of discharges which are authorized. A copy of the permit shall be filed by the person obtaining the same in the office of the Chief of Police at least two (2) hours before the time of such firing, and the person or persons engaged in the discharge of any cannon shall, on demand by any citizen or peace-officer, exhibit the permit by which such firing is authorized.

Section 2. No person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association shall fire or discharge any firearms or fireworks of any kind or description within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

Provided, however, that public displays of fireworks may be given with the joint written consent of the Fire Marshal and the Chief of Police.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 270, (*New Series*), *September* 24, 1907.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 826.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Regulating the Playing of Music in Dance Houses and Drinking Places.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, between the hours of 1 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock a. m., to keep open, maintain, carry on or conduct any saloon, dance house or any drinking place, where liquor is sold and music is furnished or played between 1 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock a. m., or for any person to furnish or play music in any saloon, dance house or drinking place, between the hours of 1 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock a. m.; provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to any entertainment given in hotels or public gardens, or to any charitable exhibition or entertainment given by any amateur dramatic association, or literary society, or to any ball or entertainment, given by any beneficial association; and further provided, that if any entertainment or ball is given for the purpose of evading the provisions of this Ordinance, then this section shall be construed to apply thereto.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 811.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting Drunkenness in Public Places.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to be drunk or intoxicated on any public highway or in any public place or in any place open to public view, or to be in any private premises or in any private house in a drunken or intoxicated condition to the annoyance of any other person.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 1894.

Approved February 2, 1887.

Prohibiting the Sale of Firearms or Explosive Cartridges, etc., to Minors Under the Age of 17 Years.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco to expose for sale, sell or offer for sale, barter or exchange, or offer to barter or exchange to or with any minor under the age of seventeen (17) years any pistol or other firearm or any toy pistol or imitation of any pistol or firearm, or instrument capable of receiving or discharging any charge of powder, cartridge or other explosive, or any cartridge or cap, whether loaded or not with ball.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of seventeen (17) years to have in his possession, expose, use or discharge any pistol or other firearm, or toy pistol, or imitation of any pistol or other firearm, or any instrument capable of receiving or discharging any charge of powder, cartridge or other explosive; or any cartridge or cap whether loaded with ball or not, capable of being discharged or exploded by any pistol, toy pistol, or other firearm or imitation firearm.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.—*As amended by Order No.* 251 (*Second Series*), *approved December* 8, 1899.

ORDINANCE NO. 648 (New Series).

In Effect January 16, 1909.

Prohibiting the Advertisement or Carrying On of the Business of Fortune Telling or Business Similar Thereto.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to advertise by sign, circular, hand-bill or in any newspaper, periodical or magazine, or other publication or publications, or by any other means to tell fortunes, to find or restore lost or stolen property, to locate oil wells, gold or silver, or other ore or metal or natural product; to restore lost love or friendship or affection; to unite or procure lovers, husbands, wives, lost relatives or friends, for or without pay, by means of occult or psychic powers, faculties or forces, clairvoyance, psychology, psychometry, spirits, mediumship, seership, prophecy, astrology, palmistry, necromancy, or other crafty science, cards, talismans, charms, potions, magnetism or magnetized articles or substances, Oriental mysteries, or magic of any kind or nature, or to engage in or carry on any business the advertisement of which is prohibited by this Ordinance; provided that nothing in this Bill or Ordinance shall apply to any ordained or duly accredited minister of any form of religious belief, or to the faith, practice or teaching of any religious body.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars and not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the City and County Jail for a term of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 504 (New Series).

Approved July 14, 1908.

Making It Unlawful for Any Person, With Intent to Injure or Defraud, to Possess Any Contrivance for Preventing the Correct Registration of Any Gas or Electric Meter, and Prescribing a Penalty Therefor.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person who, with intent to injure or defraud, shall, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, have in his possession a machine, appliance, contrivance or device of any character used or intended to be used to prevent a gas or electric meter from correctly registering the gas or electricity passing through it, or to divert gas or electricity that should pass through it, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 2. In all prosecutions for violation of this Ordinance proof that any of the acts herein made unlawful was done upon the premises used or occupied by defendant charged with any violation of this Ordinance, and that he received or would have the benefit of any such gas or electricity without having to pay therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of the guilt of such defendant.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 937.

Approved July 29, 1903.

Prohibiting the Exposure of Gambling Tables or Implements in a Room Barred or Barricaded or Protected in Any Manner to Make It Difficult of Access or Ingress to Police Officers, When Three or More Persons Are Present; or the Visiting of a Room Barred and Barricaded or Protected in any Manner to Make It Difficult of Access or Ingress to Police, in Which Gambling Tables or Implements Are Exhibited or Exposed When Three or More Persons Are Present.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco to exhibit or expose to view in any barred or barricaded house or room, or in any place built or protected in a manner to make it difficult of access or ingress to police officers, when three or more persons are present any cards, dice, dominoes, fan-tan table or layout, or any part of such layout, or any gambling implements whatsoever.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco to visit or resort to any such barred or barricaded house or room or other place built or protected in a manner to make it difficult of access or ingress to police officers, where any cards, dice,

dominoes, fan-tan table or layout, or any part of such layout, or any gambling implements whatsoever are exhibited or exposed to view when three or more persons are present.

Section 3. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 846 (New Series).

Approved July 28, 1909.

Prohibiting Games of Chance and the Throwing of Dice Except in Certain Cases.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall draw numbers, figures, letters or cards in the nature of a game of chance, or throw or count dice or engage or take part in any way therein, or in any game of chance of any kind whatever for money, thing in action, property or valuables of any kind whatever in a public place, or place open to public view, or where the same may be seen by persons being or passing upon the street or in the presence or view of two or more persons, including those engaged therein; and no person shall permit or suffer the same upon his or her premises or place, or upon any premises or place under his or her control; provided, that cube or poker dice may be thrown for merchandise within a place of business where such merchandise is ordinarily sold, by persons other than the proprietor of such business and the employes of such proprietor.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 828.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Unlawful Possession of Gambling Implements.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession, unless it be shown that such possession is innocent or for a lawful purpose, any faro box, faro table, faro layout, faro cases, faro checks, or other implement or implements for playing any banking game.

Section 2. Any person found in any room or apartment where such gambling implement or implements are discovered shall, unless the contrary appear, be deemed to have possession of the same; provided, that the possession of such implements by the manufacturer of the same shall be deemed innocent or for a lawful purpose.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 3302 (New Series).

Approved June 17, 1915.

Prohibiting Persons From Becoming Inmates of or Visitors to "Poolrooms," or Rooms, Apartments or Places Where Pools Are Made, Bought or Sold, or Where Bets or Wagers Are Made, Staked, Pledged, Recorded, or Registered on Horse Racing, or on Contests of Speed Between Horses, or on Dog Racing, or on Contests of Speed Between Dogs, or Boxing Matches, or on Contests Between Men, Prohibiting Making Bets or Wagers or Selling Pools Upon Races or Contests Between Horses, Dogs or Men and Repealing Ordinances Nos. 66, 86, 142, 577, 651 and 1337.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in the City and County of San Francisco to become an inmate of or visit any house, premises, room, apartment or place carried on, conducted or used as a "Poolroom," or house, premises, room or apartment carried on, conducted or used as a place for, or for the purpose of making, buying or selling pools, or for making "books," or pools, or for making bets or wagers or for making out, issuing or delivering "pool tickets," cards, prints, papers or memoranda showing or indicating, or purporting or understood to show or indicate the character or nature of a pool, or bet, or wager, or amount of money, or thing, or article staked, pledged or wagered, or for recording or registering "books," pools, bets or wagers, or for the receipt, payment, distribution of money or other articles or things as representatives of value paid, offered, staked, pledged, bet, wagered, lost or won on a horse race, or on horse racing, on a contest or on contests of speed between horses, or on a dog race, or on dog racing, or on a contest or on contests of speed between dogs, or on a contest or on contests between men.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or buy pools or make books or make or receive as principal or agent or otherwise, any bet or wager whereby money or other representative of value is staked or pledged on a race or races understood to be run, or purporting to be run between horses.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation in the City and County of San Francisco to sell or buy or make books or make any bet or wager in any system of registering bets or wagers wherein money or any other representative of value is staked or pledged on races between dogs.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person in the City and County of San Francisco to sell or buy pools or make books, or make any bet or wager in any system of registering bets or wagers wherein money or other representative of value, or other articles of value are staked or pledged on contests between men.

Section 5. No person, otherwise competent as a witness, is disqualified from testifying as such concerning the offenses in this Ordinance defined, on the ground that such testimony may criminate such witness under the provisions of this Ordinance, but no prosecution can afterward be had against such witness for any offense defined in this Ordinance concerning which he testified.

Section 6. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. Ordinances No. 66, 86, 142, 577, 651 and 1337 are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 827.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Maintenance of Gambling Houses.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain, or visit, or to contribute to the support of any house or place where gambling is carried on or conducted, or to knowingly let or underlet or transfer the possession of, any house or premises for use by any person for said purpose.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 1979.

Approved April 30, 1888.

Prohibiting Any Person From Conducting, Dealing or Playing, etc., Any "Automatic Quotation Exhibitor," or Any Similar Contrivance, etc.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to open, conduct, deal. play or carry on in any public or private place whatever, in the City and County of San Francisco, any automatic quotation exhibitor or any similar contrivance, or any imitation thereof, whether operated by means of a clock or by any other device, or any system whereby goods in name only and that do not exist are bought and sold on commission, or whereby the rise and fall in prices of goods are dependent upon any automatic apparatus, the results of which are by chance or otherwise, or whether called "An Automatic Quotation Exhibitor," or any "Grain and Stock Exchange," or a "Clock Game," or any other name whatever, for money, checks, chips, credit or any representative of value.—*As amended by Order No.* 2454, *approved September* 29, 1891.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having the control of any room, place or premises in said City and County to suffer or permit any such contrivance to be operated or conducted or carried on therein; or for any person whatever to visit or frequent or play against or bet upon any such prohibited contrivance, or for any person whatever to sell or purchase or produce chips, checks or cards for use at any such contrivance.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than six (6) months in the County Jail or by both such fine and imprisonment.—*As amended by Order No.* 254 (*Second Series*), *approved December* 8, 1899.

ORDER NO. 2087.

Approved July 26, 1889.

Prohibiting the Playing of "Zecchinetta," or Any Similar Game of Cards.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to open, conduct, deal, play or carry on in any drinking saloon, bar-room, club-room, or other

public or private place in the City and County of San Francisco, any game of "Zecchinetta," or any similar game, or any imitation thereof, whether played with one or more cards or with any other device, or whether called "Zecchinetta" or any other name, for money, checks, chips, credit or any representative of value.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having the control of any room, place or premises in said City and County to suffer or permit any such game or games to be played, or conducted, or carried on therein; or for any person whatever to play against or bet upon or become a visitor to any such prohibited game; or for any person whatever to sell or purchase or produce chips or checks for use at any such game.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months in the County Jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment.—*As amended by Order No.* 255 (*Second Series*), *approved December* 8, 1899.

ORDINANCE NO. 833.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Regulating the Conduct of Persons Upon Public Highways.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Whenever the free passage of any street or sidewalk shall be obstructed by a crowd, except on occasion of public meeting, the persons composing such crowd shall disperse or move on when directed so to do by any police officer.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO 901.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Prohibiting False Impersonation.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to falsely impersonate or represent himself to be a police officer, deputy sheriff, deputy coroner, or member of the Fire Department; or to wear the badge of a police officer, deputy sheriff, deputy coroner, or of a member of the Fire Department, or to use any signs, badges or devices used by the Police Department, sheriff's or coroner's offices, or by the Fire Department, unless he is authorized so to do, and is a member of either of said departments or offices.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 804.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting Kite Flying.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to raise or fly any kite within that portion of the City and County bounded by Divisadero, Castro and Army streets, thence easterly along Army street to the waters of the bay, and thence northerly and westerly along the shore of the bay to the intersection of Divisadero street with the waters of the bay, without obtaining in the first instance a permit so to do from the Chief of Police.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 921 (*New Series*), *in effect November* 8, 1909.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 108 (Second Series).

Approved August 10, 1898.

Prohibiting Keepers of Junk Shops and Dealers in Second-Hand Wares or Merchandise, etc., From Buying Any Lead Pipe, Faucets, Boilers or Other Plumbing Material, Gas or Electrical Fixtures, Etc.—Proviso.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No keeper of a junk shop or dealer in second-hand wares or merchandise shall purchase from any one except from plumbers holding license as such from the City and County of San Francisco, licensed peddlers or the owners from which the material is taken, any lead pipe, faucets, boilers or other plumbing material, gas or electrical fixtures, electric batteries or other electrical material.

Section 2. Every keeper of a junk shop and dealer in second-hand wares or merchandise shall provide and keep a book in which shall be fairly written in the English language at the time of every purchase a description of the articles so purchased, the name and residence of the person from whom such purchase was made, and the day and hour of such purchase.

Section 3. Every such book shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the regular police force.

Section 4. Every such keeper of a junk shop and dealer in second-hand wares or merchandise who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with the foregoing provisions of this Order, or either of them, shall for every offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty (20) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Order shall take effect immediately upon passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2365 (New Series).

Approved July 17, 1913.

Requiring Dealers in Second-Hand Goods, Wares, Merchandise, or Articles of Any Description Other Than Furniture and Household Goods, Either as Pawnbrokers, or Otherwise, to Keep a Record of All Purchases and Sales of Said Articles, and to Make a Report of the Same and Deliver to the Chief of Police Such Report Daily; Also Regulating the Manner of Conducting Said Business.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation dealing in second-hand goods, wares, merchandise, or articles of any description, other than furniture and household goods, either as pawnbroker or otherwise, shall keep a record of all such articles sold or purchased, which shall at all times during business hours be open to the inspection of the Chief of Police, or of any police officer. Such person, firm or corporation shall at least once a day make and deliver to the Chief of Police on a form to be furnished by said Chief of Police for that purpose, a full, true and complete report of all dealings in second-hand goods, wares, merchandise, or articles of any description, by such person, firm or corporation within the City and County of San Francisco, during the twenty-four (24) hours preceding said report, together with the time (meaning the hour of the day), when purchased, or sold or otherwise dealt in or with, and a description of the person or persons from whom bought or to whom sold, or with whom dealt, and also the true name as nearly as the same is known to the person making such report. Said report shall be written in the English language, in a clear, legible manner.

Section 2. The Chief of Police shall immediately upon adoption and publication of this Ordinance, cause such a number of blanks to be printed as may be necessary for that purpose, and shall thereafter, from time to time, cause such additional blanks to be printed as may be required, which said blanks shall be so printed and subdivided that they shall have space for writing in the following matter, to wit:

Description of the article purchased, description of the article sold, description of article otherwise dealt with, name and residence of person, firm or corporation from whom purchased, name and place of residence of person, firm or corporation to whom sold, name and place of residence of person, firm or corporation with whom otherwise dealt, showing true name as nearly as known, age, sex, complexion, color of mustache or beard, or where both are worn, style of dress, height, also the time when the articles were purchased, sold or otherwise dealt with.

Said blanks shall also bear a caption providing blank spaces in which to fill in dates of said report, the name and place of residence of the person making the sale, and the hour of day when made.

Section 3. The Chief of Police shall deliver said blanks to the person from whom said reports are required from time to time, free of charge, and shall upon receipt of said report file the same in some secure place in his office, and the same shall be open to inspection only to the Police Department of said City and County, or upon the order of some Court, duly made for that purpose.

Section 4. Before any person shall engage in the business of dealing in any second-hand goods, wares, merchandise, or articles of any description, other than furniture and household goods, either exclusively, or in conjunction with some other business, he must make application to the Board of Police Commissioners for a permit therefor, which said Board may, by resolution, grant permisison to said applicant to receive a license from the Tax Collector upon payment of the license fee required; provided, however,

that said Board shall have the power to revoke said permission upon good cause being shown.

Section 5. Any person, buying or receiving in pledge, or otherwise, any second-hand goods, wares, merchandise, or articles of any description, other than furniture and household goods, shall not in any way dispose of the same, but keep it on the premises for thirty (30) days, for inspection by the Chief of Police, or any other police officer except in cases of conditional transactions when the true owner shall have redeemed, repurchased or recovered the article.

Any person, firm or corporation, buying, receiving in pledge, or otherwise, any second-hand goods, wares or merchandise, or articles of any description, other than furniture or household goods, shall affix to said article a tag, upon which tag shall be inscribed a number in legible characters, which number shall correspond to the number in the book required to be kept as herein provided.

Section 6. The terms "furniture and household goods" as used in this Ordinance, shall mean and include beds, bedding, tables, desks, chairs, stoves, floor coverings, crockery, glass ware, kitchen and cooking utensils.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. Ordinance No. 2229 (New Series), approved March 25th, 1913, is hereby repealed.

Section 9. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1059.

Approved November 25, 1903.

Prohibiting Lewd, Indecent or Obscene Acts.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in or be a party to or to solicit or invite any other person to engage in or be a party to any lewd, indecent or obscene act or conduct.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 920 (New Series).

Approved October 28, 1909.

Prohibiting the Exhibition or Display of Figures or Casts, Pictures, Prints, Etchings or Any Pictorial Representation of the Sexual Organs of a Human Being, or Any Representation by Such Means of the Nature or Effects of Any Venereal Disease, for the Purpose of Advertising.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, association or corporation to exhibit or display or cause to be exhibited or displayed, at any point or place within the City and County of San Francisco, for the purpose of advertising any profession, business, trade or thing, any figure or

model or cast of wax or of any other composition, or for such purpose to exhibit or display, or cause to be exhibited or displayed, any picture, etching, print, cut or other pictorial representation of or purporting to be a representation or fac-simile of the sexual organs of a human being.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, association, company or corporation to exhibit or display or cause to be exhibited or displayed, within the City and County of San Francisco, for the purpose of advertising the cure or treatment of venereal diseases any of the objects mentioned in Section 1 of this Ordinance.

Section 3. Any person, company, association or corporation who, or which, shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDER NO. 2696.

Approved October 3, 1893.

Regulating the Sale of Liquors in Bar Rooms or Saloons.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person engaged in selling spirituous, malt or fermented liquors or wines in quantities less than one (1) quart in any bar room or saloon, shall sell any liquor to be delivered or used, or that shall be delivered or used in any side room, back room, upper room, or other apartment in the same or any adjoining building connected by use with such bar room or saloon, excepting only open alcoves or booths open at top and without doors and not over six (6) feet in height, forming a part of such bar room or saloon; or shall have or maintain any private or separate entrance for any particular class of customers; or any words or signs upon any entrance signifying that such entrance is for ladies, or families, or for any particular class of persons; or is a private entrance to such bar room or saloon, or to any other apartment used in connection therewith; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the serving of such liquors to guests in a hotel or restaurant having a valid license to sell the same.

Section 2. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, and for every second violation of this Order the penalties shall be doubled.

Section 3. All Orders and parts of Orders in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

ORDINANCE NO. 1749 (New Series).

Approved December 20, 1911.

Regulating the Sale, Service and Dispensing of Spirituous, Malt and Fermented and Vinous Liquors, or Any Admixture Thereof to Be Drunk Upon the Premises Where Sold, Served or Dispensed, and Prohibiting the Sale, Furnishing, Service or Dispensing of Any Such Liquors, Upon or in Any Fixed Places of Business Where the Same Are So Sold, Furnished, Served or Dispensed to Be Drunk Upon Any Such Premises Unless and Until a "Retail Liquor Dealer's License" Shall Have Been Issued for Such Place of Business, and Prescribing the Penalty for a Violation Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, either as principal, agent, servant or employe to set up, conduct or maintain

any premises or fixed place of business wherein or whereon spirituous, malt, fermented or vinous liquors, or any admixture thereof, are sold, furnished, served or dispensed to be drunk upon the premises where so sold, served, furnished or dispensed, or to aid, assist or abet in any manner in any such act unless and until a "Retail Liquor Dealer's License" shall have first been issued by the Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco to the proprietor of any such place of business or premises, and it is hereby made the duty of any and all such persons, firms and corporations to ascertain that such license has actually been issued and is still in force and effect.

Section 2. The keeping, setting up, conducting or maintaining of any such fixed place of business or premises with intent to sell, serve, furnish or dispense any such liquors in violation of the terms of this Ordinance is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police, officers of the Police Department and the District Attorney to abate any such nuisance; and all rights of search and seizure given under the law are hereby delegated to such officers for said purpose.

Section 3. It shall be lawful for the Chief of Police, officers of the Police Department and the District Attorney to seize and to hold as evidence, and upon conviction of the accused, to destroy all spirituous, malt, fermented and vinous liquors, and any admixture thereof, and all bottles and vessels containing the same, where the same is kept with the intent to serve, sell, furnish or dispense the same in violation of the terms of this, or any other Ordinance; and conviction of a violation of any such Ordinance shall be deemed conclusive evidence of such intent.

Section 4. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any person, firm or corporation, or to the agent, servant or employe of any such person, firm or corporation, to whom has actually been issued by the Tax Collector a license to engage in the business as a "Retail Liquor Dealer" if such license continues to be in full force and effect, and the business of such "Retail Liquor Dealer" is conducted or carried on only upon the premises described in any such license; nor shall it apply to the serving, furnishing or dispensing of any such liquors by any person at his home; or as an act of hospitality, so long as the same is not done in evasion, or attempted evasion, of the provisions of this Ordinance; nor shall it apply to physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists, who use or dispense any such liquors for medicinal purposes, when specified or prescribed by a duly licensed medical practitioner.

Section 5. This Ordinance is hereby declared to be enacted in the exercise of the police power of the Board of Supervisors of said City and County and for the purpose of regulating and prohibiting the sale, serving, furnishing or dispensing of any spirituous, malt, fermented or vinous liquors, or any admixture thereof, in any quantity to be drunk upon the premises where sold, served, furnished or dispensed, when the same is so sold, served, furnished or dispensed by any person, firm or corporation, or the agent, servant, or employe of any such person, firm or corporation, for a profit and without the pre-payment of any license therefor.

Section 6. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, or not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than one (1) month and not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2569 (New Series).

Approved January 16, 1914

Regulating and Limiting the Places Where Liquors May Be Sold, Kept or Offered, Furnished, Distributed, Dispensed or Divided for Sale at Retail, and Providing for the Manner of Issuing a Permit Therefor and Revoking the Same; and Prescribing Penalties for a Violation Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be and it is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons, either as owner, principal, agent, servant, or employe, to establish, open, maintain, conduct or carry on, or to aid or assist in establishing, opening, maintaining, conducting, or carrying on, within the City and County of San Francisco, either separately or in connection with any other business, any tippling house, dram-shop, saloon, bar, bar room, retail liquor store or shop, sample room, cellar or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold or kept, exhibited, offered, furnished, distributed, dispensed or divided for sale in quantities of one (1) quart or more, or where the same is not to be drunk upon the premises; or to keep, exhibit or offer, furnish, distribute, dispense or divide for sale in quantities of one (1) quart or more, or where the same is not to be drunk upon the premises, any such spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors, or any admixtures thereof, without first having obtained a permit therefor from the Board of Police Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. Such permit must be granted to all persons who are engaged, or who are about to engage in, the sale of liquor under the terms of this Ordinance upon the making of written application therefor to the said Board of Police Commissioners, stating the name of the applicant, and the description of the premises for which the permit is given, and no such permit shall be used by any other person or persons than named therein, or at any other place or places than described therein, and must be posted conspicuously on the premises described therein. Such permit shall not be granted for more than one year at one time and may be revoked by the said Board of Police Commissioners only in the event that the person named in the permit, his agent, servant, or employe, shall make a sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors to be drunk on the premises described in the permit, or in quantities of less than one (1) commercial quart. Upon the revocation of such permit by the said Board of Police Commissioners, the holder thereof shall not be entitled as a matter of right to a similar permit during the period of five (5) years from the date of revocation, excepting in the discretion of the said Board of Police Commissioners. Complaints to revoke permits granted by the Board must be in writing, signed by the person making the same and filed with the Secretary of the Board; and a copy thereof certified by the Secretary must be served upon the party complained against, or upon the person in charge of the said place of business at least five (5) days before the time set for the hearing of the complaint.

Section 3. Every firm, corporation, or person, who pays a Special Tax Stamp (commonly called Internal Revenue License) to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and every person, firm, or corporation, who shall place and keep, conspicuously posted in his establishment or place of business such Special Tax Stamp or Internal Revenue License, shall be deemed thereby to be engaged in such business and proof of the possession and posting of any such Special Tax Stamp or Internal Revenue License shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this Ordinance, unless such person shall have procured the permit required by this Ordinance.

Section 4. No permit shall be required by physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation of medicines or which may be dispensed by them in quantities less than one-half (½) pint when specified in a prescription by a duly licensed medical practitioner for medical purposes only; and, provided, also, that the same shall not be sold by the glass or be consumed upon the premises of the vendor; except for medicinal purposes.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purchase, receive, accept or otherwise obtain any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors or any admixtures thereof, from any person, firm, or corporation maintaining a place in violation of the terms of this Ordinance, or to in any way or manner encourage, aid, abet, or assist in the violation of this Ordinance.

Section 6. All spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors, and any admixtures thereof, and the vessels containing the same, that are kept, exhibited or offered for sale, with the intent to establish or keep a place in violation of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the owner or possessor thereof, on demand of the Chief of Police or any police officer of the City and County of San Francisco shall abate the same; and refusal or neglect for the period of twenty-four (24) hours after such demand to abate the same, shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable as provided by this Ordinance; and thereupon the said Chief of Police or any police officer shall have the right, and it shall be his duty, to abate such nuisance by seizing and confiscating all such liquors so kept, exhibited or offered for sale in violation of the terms of this Ordinance; and such liquors may be destroyed by the order of any judge of the Police Court of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 7. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to those engaged in the sale of liquor in less quantity than one (1) quart, or to those engaged in the business of selling liquors to be drunk on the premises.

Section 8. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors by wholesale liquor establishments or to sales of liquor in wholesale quantities, by any person, firm or corporation. All such wholesale liquor establishments and all sales of liquor in wholesale quantities by any person, firm or corporation are expressly excluded from the operation of this Ordinance. For the purpose of this Ordinance a wholesale liquor establishment is defined to be a place where spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors are sold, served, or otherwise dispensed or disposed of in quantities of not less than five (5) gallons in bulk or in bottles of not less than one (1) dozen in number; and for the purposes of this Ordinance sales at wholesale are defined to be sales of liquor in quantities of five (5) gallons or more in bulk and in bottles of one (1) dozen or more in number.

Section 9. This Ordinance is hereby declared to be enacted in the exercise of the police power of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and for the purpose of regulating and limiting the places where, and the conditions under which, spirituous, malt, fermented and vinous liquors, or admixtures thereof, may be sold, kept, offered, furnished, distributed, dispensed or divided for sale and to prevent illicit and illegal traffic in such liquors and to suppress such places commonly described as "Blind Pigs."

Section 10. Any act in violation of this Ordinance for each day of its continuance shall be construed as a separate offense.

Section 11. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars and not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 12. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 62.

Approved May 9, 1900.

Prohibiting the Possession or the Making, Delivery, Transfer, Circulation or Distribution of Lottery Scrolls or Memoranda Purporting to Be or to Represent Declarations, Statements or Memoranda of Lottery Tickets That Have Been Sold.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession, or make, or write, or print, or deliver to another, or transfer to another, or circulate, or distribute any lottery scrolls, or any print, bill, paper, device, memorandum or instrument purporting to be or to represent a statement, declaration, scroll, memorandum or list of lottery tickets that have been sold or purporting to be, or to represent a statement, declaration, scroll, memorandum or list of numbers, characters or figures chosen, selected, designated or marked as played, or as having been played at, in or against a lottery, or lottery company, or lottery drawing.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 68.

Approved May 16, 1900.

Prohibiting the Possession of Lottery Tickets, Papers, Stamps, Tools, Instruments or Devices.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession any lottery ticket, or any ticket, bill, paper, device, certificate or instrument purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share or interest in or depending upon the event of a lottery; or any tool, instrument, stamp, die, cut or device used, or intended to be used, in or for contriving, setting up, preparing, printing, stamping, writing or getting ready for sale or distribution any lottery ticket, or lottery tickets, or used or intended to be used in or for contriving, setting up, preparing, proposing, or drawing a lottery; or any tool, instrument, stamp, die, cut or device for stamping or marking lottery scrolls, or for stamping or marking any statement, declaration, memorandum, copy or list of lottery tickets that have been sold, or for marking, or for stamping any paper, statement, certificate, or instrument representing or purporting to be a statement, scroll, copy, or list of numbers, characters or figures chosen, selected, designated or marked as played, or as having been played at, or in, or against a lottery, or lottery drawing; or any tool, punch, instrument, die, cut or device used, or intended to be used, in or for contriving or preparing, or setting up, or printing or stamping or writing or getting ready for distribution or circulation lottery drawings, or papers, bills, hand-bills, cards, writings, prints, instruments or devices setting forth or containing, or purporting to set forth or contain, memoranda, statements, copies or lists of the lucky or winning numbers, characters or figures in or of a lottery or lottery drawing.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of

not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 266.

Approved April 1, 1901.

Prohibiting the Passing, Publishing, Printing, Giving, Delivery or Circulation or Distribution of Lottery Drawings, or the Publishing, Printing, Passing, Giving or Delivery, Circulation or Distribution of Newspapers, Magazines, Writings, Prints, Bills, Hand-Bills, Cards, Instruments or Devices Representing or Purporting to Be or Containing Declarations, Statements or Memoranda or Copies of the Lucky or Winning Characters, Numbers or Figures in a Lottery or Lottery Drawing.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to publish, print, pass, give or deliver to another, or circulate or distribute any newspaper, magazine, writings, prints, bills, hand-bills, cards, instruments or devices which purport to be, or represent to be, or which contain copies, statements or memoranda of a lottery drawing, or which purport to be, or represent to be, or contain statements, declarations, copies or memoranda, or lists of the lucky or winning characters, numbers or figures in or of a lottery, or in or of a lottery drawing.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1368.

Approved December 23, 1904.

Prohibiting Persons From Becoming Inmates of or Visitors to Any Office, Room, etc., for the Sale or Preparation of Lottery Tickets, or for the Drawing of Any Lottery.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco to become an inmate of or visitor to, or in any manner contribute to the support of any office, room or place where any lottery is or is about to be contrived, prepared, set up, proposed or drawn; or in any office, room or place for the sale of or for registering the number of any ticket in any lottery.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 912.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Regulating the Piling of Lumber and Timber.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to place or pile, or cause to be placed or piled, any lumber or timber to a greater height than thirty-five (35) feet measured vertically from the general level of the ground on which it is placed or piled.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 2712.

Approved November 14, 1893.

Designating the Magdalen Asylum as the Place of Confinement of All Minor Females Charged With or Convicted of Minor Offenses, and Fixing the Monthly Compensation to Be Paid for Each Female Confined Therein.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do Ordain as follows:

Section 1. The building known as the Magdalen Asylum, situate on Potrero avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, is hereby selected as an Industrial School for the confinement of all females whose detention in the Industrial School of the City and County of San Francisco is authorized by the laws of the State of California.

Section 2. All minor females charged with the commission of public offenses shall be confined in said Industrial School to await trial.

Section 3. There shall be paid by the City and County of San Francisco to the parties in charge of said building, for the use thereof, and for the care and maintenance of all persons confined therein, pursuant to the provisions of this Order, the sum of fifteen (15) dollars per month for each and every inmate during the period of her confinement.

Section 4. No charge other than said sum of fifteen (15) dollars per month shall be allowed to any officer or person for the use of said building, or for the support or maintenance of any female confined in said Industrial School.

Section 5. No inmate shall be released from said Industrial School without first obtaining from the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco an order of release directed to the parties in charge of said school.

ORDINANCE NO. 838.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting Minors on Public Streets at Night.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for three or more persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years to congregate or assemble or engage in any

sport or exercise, or to make or endeavor to make any noise or disturbance, on any public street, between the hours of 8 o'clock p. m. and daylight of the following morning.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 748. (New Series.)

Approved April 26, 1909.

Providing for Regulating the Time and Manner of Conducting Business Occupations, in Public Places, by Minor Children.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No minor under sixteen years of age shall, in any street or public place of the City and County of San Francisco, work as a bootblack, or at any other business occupation of any kind whatsoever, or sell or expose for sale any books, newspapers, pamphlets, or any other merchandise, or personal property whatsoever, during the hours between 9:00 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. of those days upon which public schools of the said City and County of San Francisco are in session, unless he has a minor's permit issued to him by the Police Department of said City and County upon the certification of the Board of Education of the City and County, for so working, or for so selling said articles, and unless he complies with the terms of said permit.

Section 2. The Police Department of the City and County of San Francisco shall receive the application of the parent or guardian of a minor (or in the event that such minor has no such parent or guardian), of any responsible citizen of the City and County of San Francisco, for a permit for such minor to work as bootblack, or at any other business or occupation or labor of any kind whatsoever, or to sell any or all articles enumerated in the preceding section, and shall upon the certification of the Board of Education of said City and County issue a minor's permit, to such minor, to go about from place to place in the City and County of San Francisco, and on the sidewalks of the said City and County, to sell newspapers, or work as a bootblack, or at any other business, occupation or labor of any kind whatsoever, or in the streets or other public places of said City and County to sell any or all of the articles enumerated in the preceding section. Such permit shall be in the form of a badge, which shall be issued annually on or after the first day of January of any year, and which shall be of effect during the current year, such permit expiring annually on the first day of January. Such badge shall be carried and shall be exhibited on demand by the minor to whom such permit is issued. Every such permit shall be issued and be accepted on the condition that the minor shall comply with the terms of the following section:

Section 3. The minor shall not transfer or lend his badge, nor furnish any minor not holding such permit issued by said Police Department of the said City and County with newspapers or other articles to sell; he shall not at any time allow any minor not holding such permit issued by the Police Department of said City and County to assist him in performance of said occupation, nor at any time while so working or selling fail to carry on his person the badge furnished to him by the said Police Department of the said City and County. Any minor who violates any said terms of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction

thereof, shall be deprived of his badge and be subject to a fine of not more than ten (10) dollars.

Section 4. In the event of a minor losing his badge he shall make immediate application for its renewal, the duplicate badge to be issued to said minor on the payment of twenty-five cents.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 274. (New Series.)

Approved September 24, 1907.

Prohibiting Minors Under the Age of 18 Years From Frequenting Bar Rooms, or Billiard Rooms, or Engaging in Games of Billiards, Pool or Cards.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful within the City and County of San Francisco for any proprietor, keeper, bartender, clerk or any other person having the charge or control of any saloon, bar room, billiard room or pool room, or of any other public place, or place open to public view, to permit any person under the age of 18 years to play or engage in or be present at any game of billiards, pool or of cards; and it shall likewise be unlawful for any person under the age of 18 years to play or engage in, or be present at any game of billiards, pool, or of cards in any public place or place open to public view within the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 371. (New Series.)

Approved March 3, 1908.

Prohibiting Minors Under the Age or Sixteen Years, After Certain Hours in the Night Time, From Loitering, Wandering, Strolling or Playing in, On or About Public Places, Streets, Avenues, Alleys, Squares or Parks of This City and County, Unless Accompanied by Parent, Guardian or Other Person Having the Care or Custody of the Minors; and Prohibiting Parents, Guardians and Other Persons Having the Care or Custody of Minors From Allowing Minors Under the Age of Sixteen Years From Loitering, Wandering, Strolling or Playing In, On or About Public Places, Streets, Avenues, Alleys or Parks of This City and County.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any minor under the age of sixteen years to loiter, wander, stroll or play in, on or about any public places, streets, avenues, alleys, squares or parks in this City and County in the night time after the hour of nine o'clock p. m. from the first day of April of any year to the first day of October of the same year, and after the hour of eight o'clock p. m. from the first day of October of any year to the first day of April of the following year, unless accompanied by parent, guardian or other person having the care and custody of such minor.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any parent, guardian or other person having the care and custody of any minor under the age of sixteen years to allow or permit such minor to loiter, wander, stroll or play in, on or about any public places, streets, avenues, alleys, squares or parks in this

City and County in the night time after the hour of nine o'clock p. m. from the first day of April of any year to the first day of October of the same year, and after the hour of eight o'clock p. m. from the first day of October of any year to the first day of April of the following year, unless such minor is accompanied by such parent, guardian or other person having the care and custody of such minor.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any minor going to and from any night school, from being on public streets, avenues and alleys in this City and County, in the night time, unaccompanied by a parent, guardian or other persons having his care and custody, provided such minor shall have on his person, while on such street, avenue or alley, a certificate from the principal of the night school which he attends certifying that such minor is a regular attendant and pupil at such night school.

Section 4. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of time not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 723 (New Series).

Approved April 7, 1909.

Prohibiting Minors Under the Age of Eighteen Years From Visiting Public Dance Halls.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful, within the City and County of San Francisco, for any proprietor, keeper, clerk or any other person having the charge or control of any public dance hall, to permit any person under the age of eighteen years to visit such public dance hall, unless such person is accompanied by parent, guardian or other person having the care and custody of such minor; and it shall likewise be unlawful for any person under the age of 18 years to visit any public dance hall within the City and County of San Francisco unless such person is accompanied by parent, guardian or other person having the care and custody of such minor.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, and not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the City and County for a term of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 729. (New Series.)

Approved April 15. 1909.

Prohibiting the Operation, Maintenance, Use or Conducting of Slot Machines, Card Machines, Tape Machines and Other Mechanical Devices, in the City and County of San Francisco, for Money, or Goods, Wares or Merchandise, When the Result of the Operation or Action of Which Is Dependent Upon Chance or Hazard.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, lessee, agent, employe, mortgagee or otherwise to operate, keep, maintain, rent, use

or conduct, within the City and County of San Francisco, any clock, tape, slot or card machine, or any other machine, contrivance or device upon which money is staked or hazarded upon chance or into which money is paid, deposited, or played, upon chance or upon result of the action of which money or any other article or thing of value is staked, bet, hazarded, won or lost upon chance.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, lessee, agent, employe, mortgagee or otherwise to operate keep, maintain, rent, use or conduct, within the City and County of San Francisco, any machine, contrivance, appliance or mechanical device upon the result of the action of which money or other valuable things are staked, or hazarded, and which is operated, or played by placing or depositing therein, any coins, checks, slugs, balls or other articles or device, or in any other manner, and by means of the action thereof, or as a result of the operation of which, any merchandise, money, representative or article of value, check or token, redeemable in, or exchangeable for money, or any other thing of value is won or lost, or taken from or obtained from such machine when the result of the action or operation of such machine, contrivance, appliance, or mechanical device, is dependent upon hazard or chance.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on the first day of July, 1909.

ORDINANCE NO. 798.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Maintenance of Places for the Smoking of Opium.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep, conduct or maintain, or to become an inmate of, or to visit, or in any way to contribute to the support of any place, house or room where opium is smoked, or where persons assemble for the purpose of smoking opium, or inhaling the fumes of opium.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 767.

Approved May 28, 1903.

Regulating the Employment of Persons for the Purpose of Peddling.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hire or employ, or cause to be hired or employed, any person or persons to

engage in or carry on the business or occupation or practice of peddling any goods, wares, or merchandise or any material or article of whatsoever kind, for which a license is required, unless such person or persons so hired or employed shall have first taken out or procured such license as may be required therefor.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1030.

Approved October 27, 1903.

Regulating Peddlers.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to peddle goods, wares or merchandise, or any article, material or substance, of whatsoever kind on the public streets, unless duly licensed so to do.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any peddler, or any person pretending to be a peddler, for the purpose of selling or pretending to sell any goods, wares or merchandise, or any article, material or substance, to ring the bell or knock at the door of any residence, dwelling or building, whereon a sign bearing the words "No Peddlers" is painted or affixed or exposed to public view.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 400. (New Series.)

Approved April 1, 1908.

Regulating Peddlers, Hucksters and Vendors of Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, Game, Poultry, Groceries, Produce, Dairy Products, Wood, Candy and Confectionery, Racing Tips and Handicaps, Tickets to Entertainments, Excursions to Picnics, Goods, Wares and Merchandise.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any peddler, huckster or vendor of fish, vegetables, fruit, game, poultry, groceries, produce, dairy products, wood, candy, confectionery, racing tips and handicaps, tickets to entertainments, excursions to picnics, goods, wares and merchandise, to solicit patronage or to sell his wares in front of any entrance, exit or gangway of any ferry, landing, wharf, depot, theater, circus, hall or any place where people are assembled, within 12 feet thereof.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1160.

In effect March 26, 1904.

Providing for and Regulating the Use of Free Public Flower Markets in the City and County of San Francisco, and Designating the Location Thereof and Providing a Penalty for a Violation Hereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The following locations are hereby designated and set aside as free public flower markets for the use of the general public between the hours of 6 a. m. and midnight, under the rules and regulations hereinafter specified:

Sub. 1. The outer three (3) feet next to and including the curb of the sidewalk adjacent to and surrounding Union Square, except such portions as are opposite corners and regularly established crosswalks, and to be officially known as "The Union Square Free Flower Market."

Sub. 2. The outer three (3) feet next to and including the curb of the sidewalk surrounding the Donohue fountain at the intersection of Bush, Battery and Market streets, except opposite corners and regularly established crosswalks and to be officially known as "The Donahue Fountain Free Flower Market."

Sub. 3. The triangular space formed and bounded by California, Drumm and Market streets, and to be officially known as "The California Street Free Flower Market."

Sub. 4. The outer three (3) feet next to and including the curb of the sidewalk adjacent to and surrounding Portsmouth Square, except opposite corners and regularly established crosswalks, and to be officially known as "The Portsmouth Square Free Flower Market."

Sub. 5. The outer three (3) feet next to and including the curb of the sidewalk adjacent to and surrounding Washington Square, except opposite corners and regularly established crosswalks, and to be officially known as "The Washington Square Free Flower Market."

Sub. 6. The outer three (3) feet next to and including the curbs of the sidewalks at the intersection of the following streets and extending fifty (50) feet along each of said streets from their respective intersections, and to be officially known as "The Central Free Flower Market": Market and Kearny streets, Kearny and Geary streets, Geary and Market streets, Market and Third streets.

Sub. 7. The outer three (3) feet next to and including the curbs of the sidewalks at the intersections of the following streets, and extending fifty (50) feet along each side of said streets from their respective intersections, and to be officially known as the "Powell Street Free Flower Market": Market and Powell streets, Powell and Eddy streets, Eddy and Market streets.

Sub. 8. The use of the spaces mentioned in subdivisions Nos. 6 and 7 of this section shall be subject to the written consent, filed with the Board of Public Works, of the owners and tenants or occupants of the stores, shops or offices in the ground floors or basements of the respective buildings facing on such spaces, and no space in said last-named subdivision shall form part of the Central Flower Market or the Powell Street Free Flower Market except the use thereof is consented to by the owners and tenants or occupants of such stores, shops or offices immediately abutting thereon, and such spaces not consented to shall be excepted herefrom. Said use, however, is to be revocable by writing, signed by either such owner, tenant or occupant and filed with the Board of Public Works.

Section 2. Provided that no privilege be granted to any flower vendor to stand within ten feet of the property line of the corners known as gore corners, viz: Geary and Market streets, Eddy and Market streets.

Section 3. Any person holding a flower peddler's license shall have the right, upon obtaining a permit from the Board of Public Works, to sell cut flowers or evergreens at any or all of said free public flower markets, and on Saturdays and holidays any persons, upon obtaining such permit, may sell cut flowers or evergreens thereat without any such license, providing the following rules and any additional regulations by the Board of Public Works are strictly complied with:

Sub. 1. No permanent stands or obstructions of any kind shall be erected on the sidewalks included in said flower markets.

Sub. 2. All cut flowers, evergreen, baskets or any other receptacles or appliances used by said flower vendors shall be removed every night when the owners thereof depart, and under any circumstances not later than twelve (12) o'clock midnight, so that the sidewalks shall be entirely free from obstruction and rubbish of any kind between midnight and six (6) o'clock a. m.

Section 4. The Board of Public Works shall have charge of said free public flower markets and shall make any additional rules or regulations necessary to the proper conduct of said markets, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to see that all rules and regulations governing the same are strictly complied with, and to issue the required permits.

Section 5. Any person selling flowers in said free flower markets and failing to comply with any or all of the rules or regulations governing the same shall forfeit all privileges to sell flowers in any of said free flower markets for a period of ninety (90) days.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 801.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Playing of Poker in Bar Rooms or Public Places.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to play the game of poker, for money or other representative value, in any bar room or public place, or for any person having the possession or charge or control of any bar room or public place to permit the game of poker to be played therein for money or other representative of value.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 2825.

Approved November 21, 1894.

Prohibiting the Use of Mechanical Contrivances or Devices for the Reproduction of Obscene Language or Other Representations.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, by the means of any device, or composition of matter, or machine, or mechanical contrivance, to reproduce, utter, or repeat, or cause to be reproduced, or re-uttered or repeated, obscene, or indecent, or vulgar language, or words or sounds.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, by the means of any picture or pictures, representation, machine, or mechanical contrivance or

device of any kind to exhibit, expose, or cause to be exhibited or exposed, to the view of any person any figure, picture or object that is obscene, indecent, vulgar or lewd.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, have in his possession, under his control, operate, manufacture or to assist in the manufacture of, or barter, or exchange, or give away or sell, or offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of, any instrument, picture, representation, machine, device or mechanical device or contrivance used or designed to be used for any of the purposes prohibited in the two preceding sections or to be a witness to any such exhibition, representation, reproduction or repetition.

Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars gold coin of the United States, nor more than two hundred (200) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than fifty (50) days nor more than two hundred (200) days.

ORDINANCE NO. 1335.

Approved November 25, 1904.

Prohibiting the Distribution or Circulation of Hand-Bills for Advertising Improper Matter Upon Any Streets or Sidewalk or in Any Doorway or Entrance to Buildings or Premises, and Providing Punishment for So Doing.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, association or corporation to distribute or circulate or cause to be distributed or circulated upon any street or sidewalk, or in any doorway or in any entrance to any building or premises any obscene, lewd or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, writing, letter, print or other matter of indecent character, or any article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, or any written or printed book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, circular, advertisement or notice of any kind giving information directly or indirectly where, how or of whom or by what means any of the hereinbefore mentioned articles, matters or things may be obtained or made, or referring in any manner to venereal diseases or the treatment thereof.

Section 2. Any person, company, association or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1363.

Approved December 15, 1904.

Prohibiting Exposing to Public View or Distributing Circulars, Papers, etc., Representing Any Indecent or Immoral Act, and Indecent Advertising on Fences.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall expose to public view, or distribute any circular, bill, paper, certificate, card, notice or advertisement purporting to treat or cure diseases of the sexual organs, or representing the sexual organs of any animals, or indicating any lewd or indecent or immoral act, or representation of any kind, character or description, or purporting to, or suggesting the performance or practice of abortion, and proof of the fact that such

circulars, bills, papers, cards, certificates or advertisement have been issued or distributed, or caused to be issued or distributed, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this Ordinance by the person, firm or corporation whose name appears thereon.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 847 (*New Series*), *approved July 27,* 1909.

Section 2. No person shall post, place, stick, stamp, paint or otherwise affix any bill, poster, notice or advertisement purporting to treat or cure diseases of the sexual organs, or representing the sexual organs of any animal, or indicating any lewd or indecent or immoral act or representation of any kind, character or description, to or upon, or maintain or suffer to remain on or upon, any house or part thereof, wall, fence, gatepost, sidewalk, trees or boxes around trees, or upon any lot or premises.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1360.

Approved December 23, 1904.

Prohibiting the Disturbance of the Public Peace and the Use of Obscene and Profane Language.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall make in any place, or suffer to be made upon his premises, or premises within his control, any noise, disorder or tumult, to the disturbance of the public peace.

Utter within the hearing of two or more persons, any bawdy, lewd, obscene or profane language, words or epithets.

Address to another, or utter in the presence of another any words, language or expression having a tendency to create a breach of the peace.

Utter, in any public place, or utter in the presence or hearing of ten or more persons, any slanderous or vile or indecent words or epithets of or concerning any person, present or absent, unless (the burden of proving which shall devolve on the defendant) such slanderous, vile or indecent words or epithets were true and were uttered with good motives and for justifiable ends.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1552 (New Series).

Approved May 11, 1911.

Prohibiting the Posting or Displaying of Indecent Bills, Pictures or Other Print on Any Bill-Board, Fence, Building or Other Structure Exposed to the Public View.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall post, print, paste, nail, maintain or display upon any bill-board, 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 a 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 minds to acts of immorality or crime, or to familiarize and accustom the minds of young persons with the same.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation offending against any of the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) 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.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 835.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Use of Profane or Obscene Language.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to utter, within the hearing of two or more persons, any bawdy, lewd, obscene or profane language, words or epithets, in a public place or highway.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1054.

Approved November 25, 1903.

Prohibiting the Soliciting of Prostitution.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person on any public street or highway or elsewhere, to solicit, by word, act, gesture, knock, sign or otherwise, any person for the purpose of prostitution.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than fifty (50) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1159.

In Effect March 14, 1904.

Making It Unlawful to Carry On Any Business or to Pursue Any Trade or Vocation in Any House, Room or Building Connected With Any House, Room or Building Which Is Used or Resorted to for Purposes of Prostitution, and Providing a Penalty Therefor.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, club or association to carry on any business or to pursue any trade or vocation

within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco in any house, room, or building connected by any door, window, stairs, steps, hall, passage way, court or alley (not a public street), or by any door and court or alley (not a public street) with any house, room or building which is used or resorted to for purposes of prostitution.

Section 2. Any person, firm, corporation, club or association, who shall violate the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1179.

In effect April 11, 1904.

Prohibiting the Use of Buildings for Purposes of Prostitution.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation owning or acting as agent for the owner of any building to suffer or permit said building or any portion thereof to be rented, leased, occupied or used for the purposes of prostitution.

Section 2. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1366.

Approved December 15, 1904.

Prohibiting Any Person From Becoming an Inmate of, or a Visitor to, or in Any Manner Contribute to the Support of Any Disorderly House, or House of Ill-Fame.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to become an inmate of or a visitor to, or in any manner contribute to the support of, any disorderly house or house of ill-fame.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1362.

Approved December 15, 1904.

Regulating Bathing in the Bay of the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall bathe in the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without

wearing a suitable bathing dress—*As amended by Ordinance No. 2391 (New Series), approved July 28, 1913.*

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 829.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Taking of Intoxicating Liquors Into Public Institutions.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, without permission from the officer in charge, to take or carry any malt, vinous or intoxicating liquor into any prison, jail, the County Hospital, the Almshouse, or any public institution.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 908.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Prohibiting the Taking of Opium Into Public Institutions.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, without the permission of the physician in charge to take or carry opium in any form into, or to have opium in any form in any jail, prison, station house, hospital, almshouse or any public institution.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 854.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Prohibiting the Throwing of Banana or Orange Peels or Rubbish on Any Sidewalk or on the Floor of Any Public Building or Public Conveyance.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw any banana peel or orange peel or other rubbish on any sidewalk, or on the floor of any public building, street railway car or other public conveyance.

Section 2. Officials in charge and control of public buildings, street railway cars and other public conveyances shall keep posted a sufficient number of notices prohibiting the throwing of banana or orange peel or other rubbish upon the floor thereof, and the janitors of such buildings and the conductors of cars and other public conveyances, shall call the attention of violators of this Ordinance to such notices, and if any person shall thereafter persist in such violation, said janitors and conductors are hereby directed to take the name of the offender, in order that legal proceedings may be instituted against him.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five (5) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1361.

Approved December 23, 1904.

Prohibiting the Playing of Music in Vehicles on the Public Streets.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall on any dray, wagon or other vehicle upon the public streets, participate in any exhibition or performance or beat upon a gong or gongs, or toll or ring any bell or bells, or make any loud or unusual noise having a tendency to frighten horses upon the public street.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 516 (*New Series*), *approved July* 22, 1908.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five (5) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1230.

Approved June 15, 1904.

Regulating the Beating of Carpets and Rugs Upon the Public Streets.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to beat, sweep or clean any carpet or rug upon any sidewalk or street except between the hours of twelve (12) o'clock midnight, and eight (8) o'clock a. m.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1093.

Regulating Shooting Galleries.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, club or association to establish, maintain or conduct any shooting gallery or range without a permit from the Board of Police Commissioners; provided, however, that said Board of Police Commissioners shall not grant a permit for the establishment or maintenance of any shooting gallery or range within that portion of the City and County bounded as follows: On the north by the southerly line of Broadway; on the east by a line parallel with and thirty (30) feet west of the westerly line of Kearny street; on the south by the northerly line of California street, and on the west by the easterly line of Larkin street.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, club, or association, mantaining or conducting any shooting gallery or range to use or permit to be used or discharged therein any firearms of greater than twenty-two (22) caliber, unless the cartridges used in such firearms be loaded with reduced charges.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, club or association, maintaining or conducting any shooting gallery or range to keep the same open, or to discharge or permit to be discharged therein any firearms, cartridge or other explosive between the hours of midnight and seven o'clock of the following morning.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, club or association maintaining or conducting any shooting gallery or range to permit any betting or wagering upon the result of any shooting contest conducted or engaged in within such gallery or range; and it shall be unlawful for any person to bet or wager upon the result of any shooting contest conducted or engaged in within any shooting gallery or range.

Section 5. Every shooting gallery or range must be bullet-proof and entirely enclosed.

Section 6. The Chief of Police is hereby authorized and empowered to inspect shooting galleries and ranges and to direct any member of the Police Department to make such inspection.

Section 7. Any person, firm, corporation, club or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 820.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Possession of Sling-Shots or Air-Guns.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to buy, sell, offer or expose for sale, barter or exchange, have in his possession or use any sling-shot or air gun or other weapon or instrument by which missiles may be projected by the force of air, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of air guns in a regularly licensed shooting gallery.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1405 (*New Series*), *approved December* 6, 1910.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 810.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Possession of Slung-Shots or Metal Knuckles.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to buy, sell, offer or expose for sale, barter, exchange, use or have the possession of any slung-shot or metal knuckles.

Section 2. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 831.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Strap Game or Trick of the Loop.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to advise or solicit or challenge another person to bet or wager anything of value on the game played by means of a strap and commonly known as the "strap game." or "trick of the loop," or to win or acquire any money or thing of value from any person by means of said game. Any instrument, of whatever texture, used to play said "strap game" or "trick of the loop," shall be deemed a strap for the purposes of this Ordinance.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit the "strap game" or "trick of the loop" to be played for anything of value in or on any premises under his control.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 445.

Approved February 10, 1902.

Prohibiting the Use by Livery Stable Keepers and Others of Horses or Vehicles Entrusted to Their Care.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No livery stable keeper or bailee to whom the care, custody or control of any horse or vehicle is entrusted, shall use or permit to be used

said horse or vehicle by any one other than the person entrusting said horse or vehicle to said livery stable keeper or bailee.

Section 2. Every person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Orders and Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDER NO. 3089.

Approved June 2, 1897.

Prohibiting Any Person From Wearing Hats and Head-Covering in Theaters or Places of Amusement During the Performance—Proviso.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person shall wear any hat or bonnet or other head-covering within any licensed theater, nickelodeon, moving-picture show or any public hall in this City and County during the rendition of any program or the exhibition of any pictures on the stage or platform of said theater, nickelodeon, moving-picture show or public hall, but every such bonnet, hat or other head-covering shall be removed from the head of the person wearing the same during the time of the performance in said theater or during the rendition of the program or the exhibition of pictures on the stage or platform thereof; provided, however, that the above inhibition shall not be held to include skull caps, lace covering or other small or closely-fitting head-dress or covering which does not interfere with or obstruct the view.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 1195 (*New Series*), *approved June* 14, 1910.

Section 2. No person, firm or corporation having the lease, management or control of any licensed theater shall permit any person, during the time of performance in such theater or during the rendition of any program on the stage or platform of said theater, to wear any hat, bonnet or covering for the head contrary to the provisions of Section 1 of this Order; and every person, firm or corporation having the lease, management or control of any licensed theater shall give notice of the provisions of this Order by distributing or causing to be distributed, at or before the commencement of such performance or the rendition of such program, generally, among those present thereat, notices of said Order printed or otherwise published on cards, hand-bills or other devices, or in a conspicuous portion of the program.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate the provisions of Section 2 of this Order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail not less than two (2) days nor more than ten (10)) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Order shall take effect immediately upon passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2014. (New Series.)

Approved September 6, 1912.

Regulating the Use and Wearing of Hat Pins.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person on the public streets or highways or in any public place to wear any hatpin or similar device

for fastening head covering, the point of which protrudes beyond said hat more than one inch (1"), unless the point of said hat pin or similar device is protected by a sheath or appropriate covering in order to prevent the danger of penetration or scratch from such article.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 959. (New Series.)

Approved December 3, 1909.

Regulating Theatrical Exhibitions, Performances and Public Entertainments.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hold, conduct or carry on, or to cause or to permit to be held, conducted or carried on, any theatrical performances, exhibitions, or any entertainment of any sort, which is offensive to decency or is adapted to excite vicious or lewd thoughts or acts, or which is lewd or obscene or indecent or vulgar, or which is of an obscene, indecent or immoral nature or so suggestive as to be offensive to the moral sense.

Section 2. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating any provision or provisions of this Ordinance shall be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars or more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of not less than thirty (30) days or more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 761 (New Series).

Approved May 13, 1909.

Regulating Moving Picture Exhibitions and Entertainments at Which Moving Pictures Are Exhibited.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hold, conduct or carry on, or to cause or to permit to be held, conducted or carried on any moving picture exhibition or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, without first applying for and receiving a permit therefor in writing from the Board of Police Commissioners in the manner hereinafter provided. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to obtain a permit to hold, conduct or carry on a moving picture exhibition or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited shall file an application in writing therefor with the Board of Police Commissioners specifying by street and number the place where such exhibition or entertainment is proposed to be held, conducted, or carried on, which said application shall be signed by the applicant and shall contain the address of such applicant.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to display, or cause or permit to be displayed at any moving picture exhibition or at any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, any picture, illustration or delineation of any nude human figure or of any lewd or lascivious act, or of any other matter or thing of an obscene, indecent or immoral nature, or offensive to the moral sense, or (in such detail as to offend public morality and decency) any murder, suicide, robbery, holdup, stabbing, assaulting, clubbing or beating of any human being.

Section 3. In the event that any person, firm or corporation holding a permit to conduct or carry on a moving picture exhibition, or in entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, shall violate or cause or permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or shall conduct such moving picture exhibition or such entertainment, or the place wherein the same is conducted or carried on in an unlawful, indecent or immoral manner, or shall cause or permit the same to be conducted or carried on, the Board of Police Commissioners shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by this Ordinance, revoke the permit issued for the conducting or carrying on of such exhibition or entertainment.

No permit shall be revoked until a hearing shall have been had by the Board of Police Commissioners in the matter of the revocation of such permit, notice of which hearing shall be given in writing and served at least five days prior to the date of the hearing upon the holder of such permit, his manager or agent, which notice shall state the ground of complaint against the holder of such permit or against such exhibition or entertainment, and shall also state the time and place where such hearing will be had. Such notice shall be served upon the holder of such permit or agent by delivering the same to such person, or to his manager or agent, or to any person in charge of or employed in the place where such entertainment or exhibition is conducted, or by leaving such notice at the place of business or residence of such person with some person of suitable age and discretion. If the holder of such permit cannot be found, and service of such notice cannot be made upon him in the manner herein provided, then a copy of such notice shall be mailed, postage fully prepaid, addressed to such holder of such permit at such place of business, at least five days prior to the date of such hearing.

Section 4. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Ordinance and preventing immoral pictures being displayed and acts of violence depicted in such detail as to offend public morality and decency, an advisory committee is hereby authorized, whose duty it shall be to inspect all moving pictures being displayed or exhibited, and all moving pictures intended for exhibition, prior to their being displayed. It shall be the duty of said advisory committee to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted by proper legal proceedings, all persons, firms, associations or coporations who violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance. The public exhibition of any picture thus objected to shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of any permit theretofore granted by the Board of Police Commissioners. Said advisory committee shall be constituted and appointed as follows: One member of such committee shall be appointed respectively by the Mayor, by the Board of Education, the Board of Police Commissioners, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Moving Picture Exhibitors' Association, each member to serve during the pleasure of the officer or body making the appointment.

Said advisory committee, and the members thereof, shall have the right to freely enter any place or building wherein moving pictures are displayed or entertainments given, at any or all times, for the purpose of inspecting any pictures that may be exhibited, or in the performance of any duty required to be performed by this Ordinance.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 826 (*New Series*), *approved July* 8, 1909.

Section 4a. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation holding exhibitions at which moving pictures are displayed to advertise such exhibitions in any manner unless it shall appear from such advertisement that the exhibition is one showing moving pictures.—*As added by Ordinance No. 2968 (New Series), approved October 29, 1914.*

Section 5. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating any provision or provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 834.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Regulating Theatrical Performances.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to participate in or be present at any theatrical exhibition or performance between the hours of 1 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock a. m.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person participating in any exhibition or performance in or about any theater or place of amusement to disturb the peace or quiet of any neighborhood by beating or playing upon any gong or by making any unusual noise, or for any person to aid or abet the making of such noise or disturbance.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 887.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Regulating the Use of Vehicles for Transporting Sand, Earth or Rock.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to use any cart, wagon or other vehicle for the purpose of transporting sand, earth or rock along or over any public street, unless such vehicle be so constructed as to prevent the deposit of the contents thereof, in whole or in part, in or upon any public street along or over which such vehicle may be driven.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to use any vehicle for any of the aforesaid purposes, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Board of Public Works, which permit may be revoked at any time by said Board of Public Works for just and sufficient cause.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 914.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Prohibiting Minors Under the Age of Sixteen Years From Getting on or Off Vehicles in Motion.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any minor, under the age of sixteen (16) years, to get on, or attempt to get on, or to get off, or attempt to get off, any street car, train of street cars, wagon, truck or other vehicle, which may be moving along any public street.

Section 2. Any minor under the age of sixteen (16) years who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than one (1) month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 903.

Approved June 26, 1903.

Prohibiting the Carrying of Concealed Deadly Weapons.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, except a public officer, a traveler, or a person having a permit therefor from the Board of Police Commissioners, to wear or carry concealed, any pistol, dirk or other dangerous or deadly weapon.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1683 (New Series).

Approved October 11, 1911.

Regulating the Sale of Firearms Within the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation keeping any firearms for sale, shall keep a register wherein shall be entered each sale of firearms, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser and a description of the article purchased sufficient for identification, which register shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 1169.

In Effect March 29, 1904.

Prohibiting the Possession or the Administering, With Unlawful Intent, of "Knock-Out Drops" or Other Liquids, Drugs or Substances of Similar Properties.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall have in his possession, with intent to use for an unlawful purpose, any liquid, drug or substance called or known as "knock-out drops," or any liquid, drug or substance of similar properties or any chloral hydrate, or any solution, compound or mixture of chloral hydrate, or any liquid, drug, or substance of similar properties, which when put in, mixed or compounded with any beverage and drunk, causes or tends to cause stupefaction or insensibility or coma in the person drinking it.

Section 2. No person shall, with unlawful intent, put in, mix or compound with any beverage to be drunk by any other person, any liquid, drug or substance mentioned in Section 1 of this Ordinance.

Section 3. No person shall, with unlawful intent, give or administer to, or compel, or cause, or persuade, or induce any person to drink any beverage which contains any liquid, drug or substance mentioned in Section 1 of this Ordinance.

Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2437 (New Series).

Approved September 4, 1913.

Prohibiting the Selling, Distributing or Giving Away of "Ker Chew Powders," "Stink Balls," or Similar Substances.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give away or in any manner to distribute within the City and County of San Francisco any "Ker Chew Powders," "Stink Balls," or similar substances designed to give offense to the senses.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than ten (10) nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1245.

Approved July 6, 1904.

Regulating the Sale or Delivery of Police Badges and Stars.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or offer for sale, or cause to be sold or offered for sale, or to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to any person, any badge or star of the kind or design used by the members of the Police Department, without the written authorization of the Chief of Police.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 324 (New Series).

Approved December 17, 1907.

Requiring Prisoners Confined in the County Jail Under Judgment of Imprisonment Rendered in a Criminal Action or Proceeding, to Perform Labor on Public Works or Ways and Providing Rules and Regulations for the Performance of Said Labor.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All persons confined in the County Jail under judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, shall be and are hereby required to perform labor on the public works and ways in this City and County located within a distance of one (1) mile of the exterior boundaries of the "House of Refuge Lot," whereon is located the Present County Jail and the Branch County Jails.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 402 (*New Series*), *approved April* 1, 1908.

Section 2. The Chief of Police is hereby authorized and directed, whenever and as often as he shall deem necessary, to make requisition on the Sheriff for the services of persons who may be in the County Jail under sentence of imprisonment, to perform such labor as may from time to time be necessary in the City Prison, including cooking of the food for the prisoners therein confined and the daily cleaning of said prison, and said Sheriff shall furnish as many of said persons under sentence of imprisonment as may from time to time be required by the Chief of Police.

Section 3. The Sheriff shall furnish as many of said prisoners under sentence of imprisonment as may from time to time be required by the Board of Public Works, under a written order, to perform the labor or work designated in said order; and said Sheriff shall furnish a sufficient number of guards for the safe keeping of said prisoners, to enforce the performance of the duties and work assigned to and required of the said prisoners, and prevent them from escaping while at work and while going from and returning to their place of confinement. All prisoners employed on the public works and ways shall be kept at work at least eight (8) hours of each day; any prisoner employed outside of the City Prison and County Jail, on any public work, who escapes while so employed, or while going to or returning from said public work, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4. Any person undergoing or serving out a term of imprisonment in the County Jail of this City and County, under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, who refuses to labor, or does not labor on the public works or ways, when so required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Sheriff is hereby empowered and required to feed any refractory prisoner or prisoners on a diet of bread and water during the time that such prisoner or prisoners refuse to labor, or do not labor on said public works when required, or otherwise violate the discipline of the jail, and to inflict upon such prisoner or prisoners such other additional punishment by solitary confinement as may be deemed necessary and proper, during the time that such prisoner or prisoners remain refractory.

Section 5. Ordinance No. 1324, approved November 13, 1904, is hereby repealed.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 830.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Escape of Prisoners From the City and County Hospital.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, detained or imprisoned on any criminal charge, in any prison or jail, who, on account of sickness or injuries, shall have been removed to the City and County Hospital, to escape therefrom.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 837.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Prohibiting the Appearance of Unsightly Persons in Public Streets or Places.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, who is so diseased, maimed, mutilated or deformed as to be an unsightly or improper person to be allowed in or on public streets, highways, thoroughfares or public places, to expose himself or herself or his or her injury or deformity to public view.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2840 (New Series).

In Effect July 30, 1914.

Prohibiting the Use of Profane or Obscene Language by Persons Engaged in Telephone Conversations.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in telephonic conversation with any telephone operator, supervisor or chief operator or with any other person, to use or permit another so engaged in telephonic conversation on his premises or premises controlled by him, to use any abusive, profane, bawdy, lewd or obscene language.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2821 (New Series).

Approved June 30, 1914.

Making It Unlawful for Any Person, With Intent to Injure or Defraud, to Possess Any Contrivance for Preventing the Correct Registration of Any Telephone Call Registering Apparatus, and Prescribing a Penalty Therefor.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person who, with intent to injure or defraud, shall, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, have in his possession a machine, appliance, contrivance or device of any character used or intended to be used to prevent a telephone call registering apparatus from correctly registering, or used or intended to be used for the purpose of obtaining a telephonic connection with another telephone station without depositing a five-cent piece in the coin-collecting attachment or token in the token-collecting attachment of any telephone instrument so equipped, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 2. In all prosecutions for violation of this Ordinance proof that any of the acts herein made unlawful was done upon the premises used or occupied by defendant charged with any violation of this Ordinance, and that he or any other person on the premises would receive or would have the benefit of such telephonic connection or connections without having to pay therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of the guilt of such defendant.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 79.

Approved May 24, 1900.

Limiting the Number of Telephones Upon a Party Line to Five.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of supplying telephonic service to the City and County of San Francisco, or to the inhabitants thereof, shall connect, maintain and operate more than five (5) telephone instruments upon any one party line.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of five hundred (500) dollars, or to imprisonment for a period of one hundred (100) days, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All Orders and Ordinances and parts of Orders and Ordinances, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and from September 1, 1900.

ORDINANCE NO. 902 (New Series).

Approved October 6, 1909.

Providing for the Inspection and Regulation of Certain Mechanical Contrivances Used to Convey Human Beings.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation operating or maintaining any revolving wheel, chute, scenic railway, swing, slide or mechanical contrivance for the purpose of conveying human beings, shall make a public test of the same before a license therefor is granted, said public test to consist of a weight of four hundred and fifty (450) pounds for each person carried or to be carried, accommodated or to be accommodated, and said machine to be loaded to its full capacity for the purpose of such test, materials for such test to be supplied by applicant. Such public test of said machine must be made quarterly, prior to the issuance of the quarterly license therefor, and in the presence of the Chief of Police or one of his deputies. A certificate must be furnished to the person conducting said contrivance, and presented to the License Collector before a license therefor shall be granted.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 832 (New Series).

Approved July 21, 1909.

Prohibiting the Issuance as Payment for Wages of Any Evidence of Indebtedness Unless the Same is Negotiable and Payable Without Discount, and Providing That the Same Must Be Paid Upon Demand by the Person, Firm or Corporation Issuing the Same.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation engaged in any business or enterprise of any kind within the City and County shall issue, in payment of or as an evidence of indebtedness for wages due an employe, any order, check, memorandum or other acknowledgement of indebtedness, unless the same is negotiable, and is payable without discount in cash at some bank or other established place of business in the City and County; and every such person, firm or corporation shall, upon presentation and demand, pay any such order, check, memorandum or other acknowledgment of indebtedness in lawful money of the United States.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 866 (New Series).

Approved September 10, 1909.

Prohibiting Injury to Flags, Decorations or Other Property of the City Used for Public Display and Decorations.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to destroy, mutilate or otherwise injure or deface any flag, bunting, paraphernalia or other property of the City and County used for decorative purposes upon the streets or buildings within the City and County, or to remove the same without the permission of the department controlling such property.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 867 (New Series).

Approved September 10, 1909.

Providing for the Use of Property of the City and County for Decoration Purposes.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Any person, association or committee having in charge any festival, celebration or public affair, may obtain the use of such property belonging to the City as may be used to adorn and decorate the public streets, places, and public buildings, upon making application to the Board of Supervisors, and getting permission therefor from said Board upon such terms and conditions as such Board may impose.

The said Board shall require that the applicant shall give a bond in the sum of five hundred (500) dollars for the safe return of the property used in good condition.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 868 (New Series).

Approved September 10, 1909.

Providing for the Replacement of All Sockets Used in the Streets for the Insertion of Posts and Poles in Connection With Parades and Street Displays, When Removed for Making Improvements in and Upon the Public Streets.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Public Works is hereby directed to cause an inspection to be made of all cases where excavations are made in the public streets or other work done thereon, and to see that all sockets used for posts or poles in connection with parades or street displays have been properly replaced after removal in the making of such excavations or doing such work. In case such sockets have not been replaced to the satisfaction of said Board of Public Works, said Board shall cause such sockets to be put in, and any cost thereof shall be deducted from any deposit made to cover damage to such street by reason of such excavation or street work.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 901 (New Series).

Approved October 6, 1909.

Prohibiting Interference With Sockets, Poles, Ropes and Other Property of the City and County Used During Street Parades.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, displace or interfere with any socket, pole, wire, ropes or other property of the City and County of San Francisco used in connection with the regulation of street parades.

Section 2. Any person violating the provision of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2715 (New Series).

In Effect July 1, 1914.

Requiring Persons Owning or Operating Moving Vans, Furniture Cars, Transfer Wagons, Express Wagons, Delivery Wagons, or Any Other Vehicle Engaged in Moving for Hire, to File With the Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco Weekly Statements Giving a Record of Removals Made by Them in the City and County of San Francisco; and Making a Violation of the Ordinance a Misdemeanor; and Prescribing a Penalty Therefor and Prescribing the Duties of the Chief of Police in Connection Therewith.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person owning or operating any moving van, furniture car, transfer wagon, express wagon, delivery wagon, or any other vehicle engaged in moving or hauling for hire in the City and County of San Francisco, shall keep a record of the place from which and the place to which he moves the household goods or personal effects, or any of them, of any person who is, or persons who are, removing or vacating any dwelling, house, flat, apartment, room, rooms, or place of residence or abode, or place of business, in the City and County of San Francisco, which record shall show the name and address of the mover, the name of the person for whom the moving was done, the name of the person who was the owner or ostensible owner of the said personal property moved, the address from which in the City and County of San Francisco, and to which in the City and County of San Francisco such moving was done, with the date thereof, and the character of the articles moved.

Provided however, that this Ordinance shall not apply to the removal of any such household goods or personal effects from any place in the City and County of San Francisco to any place outside of said City and County of San Francisco or to the removal of such goods or effects from one place to another in said City and County while in transit to some point outside of said City and County.

Section 2. Every person owning or operating any of the vehicles aforesaid shall, on Monday of each week, file in the office of the Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco, or send by registered mail to said Chief of Police a full and correct statement of all of such hauling or

moving done in the previous week, containing the information as required by Section 1 hereof. Upon receipt of such statements the Chief of Police shall file the same in his office. Such statements shall not be open to the inspection of the public. The Chief of Police shall keep a register of all such transactions in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, with an alphabetical index of the names of the persons for whom such hauling has been done. Said register shall not be open to the inspection of the public, but the said Chief of Police shall furnish to any person inquiring therefor information as to any particular change or removal.

Section 3. Upon request of the person owning or in charge of the vehicle in which said household goods, or personal effects, or any of them, are to be so removed, the person for whom said moving is being done shall give to said owner, or person so in charge of said vehicle, all information necessary to enable him to make and keep such record. It shall be unlawful for any person to give to said owner or person in charge of any vehicle hauling or moving said household goods and personal effects, or any of them, a fictitious name, or to deceive him, or make any knowingly false statement concerning any of said information requested by said owner or person in charge of said vehicle, the obtaining of which is necessary to enable him to make or keep said record.

Section 4. The Chief of Police shall prepare and deliver blank statements, free of charge, for the use of every person owning or operating any of the vehicles named in Section 1 hereof, who is required by the terms hereof to file such statements with the Chief of Police.

Section 5. The statements provided for herein shall be substantially in the following form:

REPORT ON REMOVALS.

Name and address of owner of vehicle or of person operating same ————
Character of articles moved ————
(Whether household goods or personal effects.)
Name of person for whom the articles were moved ————
Place from which moved ————
Place to which moved ————
Date of moving ————

(This form to be used in conformity with Ordinance No. ————, of the City and County of San Francisco.)

Section 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 2366 (New Series).

Approved July 17, 1913.

Regulating the Calling of Auctioneers and Sale of Property by Auction and Prescribing a Penalty for a Violation Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer for sale or expose for sale by public auction, any personal property, at any place other than in a public auction room; except household furniture, vehicles, automobiles, machinery, live-stock, and such bulky articles as have usually been sold in warehouses, or in the public streets or on the wharves; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not

apply to any sale made under the direction of any Court or to any bona fide sale of a stock of merchandise where the owner thereof or the creditors of the owner are engaged in the legitimate closing out of any such stock and such sale is held upon the same premises where the business of the owner had been carried on for not less than three (3) months immediately preceding. For the purposes of this Ordinance a Public Auction Room is hereby defined to be a place designated by a licensed auctioneer in the manner hereinafter set forth, as the place for holding auction.

The Chief of Police may give special permit to any regularly licensed auctioneer to conduct sales of pictures, paintings and furniture and books or bric-a-brac at a place other than at such public auction room.

Section 2. No auctioneer must have at one time more than one place for holding auction, and every such auctioneer must file with the Chief of Police a writing signed by him designating such place, and also naming the partners, if any, engaged with him in business. Upon any change in location or in the partnership he shall immediately file a new designation.

Section 3. All sales of goods, wares or merchandise by public auction must be made between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., except books, prints, paintings and works of art; provided, however, that no such sales shall be conducted after 7 p. m. without a written permit signed by the Chief of Police.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful to ring any bell or sound any other loud or noisy instrument for the purpose of attracting attention to any auction sale.

Section 5. No person shall engage in the calling of auctioneer unless he shall first have procured a permit from the Board of Police Commissioners. Any citizen of the United States and of the State of California of good moral character may become an auctioneer for the City and County of San Francisco and be authorized to sell real and personal property at public auction, if he shall have procured such permit and filed a bond in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance for the faithful performance of his duties, and on payment of the license therefor; and no other conditions than those referred to in this section must be considered by the Board of Police Commissioners in granting such permits.

Section 6. The bond referred to in the preceding section must be conditioned to be paid to the people of the State of California, with one or more sureties, in the sum of five thousand (5000) dollars, and approved by a Judge of the Superior Court, and must be filed in the office of the County Clerk. For every violation of this Ordinance, or of his duty as an auctioneer, in addition to the criminal penalty, the auctioneer shall forfeit two hundred and fifty (250) dollars recoverable on his bond.

Section 7. Every auctioneer, in case of inability to attend any auction by reason of sickness or the performance of any duty imposed upon him by law, or during a temporary absence from the City and County, may employ a co-partner or clerk to hold such auction in his name and behalf, such partner or employe to take and file with the Chief of Police an affidavit to faithfully perform the duties of auctioneer and to be approved by the Chief of Police; but any auctioneer may employ a crier at any sale and he shall be responsible for the acts of his partner, employe or crier, upon his bond. No auctioneer shall transfer or loan his license or permit it to be used by any other person or persons except as in this section set forth.

Section 8. Each auctioneer must keep a book in which he must enter all sales, the amount paid and the date of each sale, which book must be open at all times for the inspection of the Police Department and of any person interested therein.

Section 9. Every auctioneer, must, under his own name, give previous notice in one or more daily newspapers of general circulation in the City and County of San Francisco, of every auction sale to be made by him. Such

notice must be inserted in the regular auction columns of such paper or papers and must be continued from day to day during any such sale, and in the case the auctioneer is connected with any person or firm, his name must in all cases precede, separately and individually, the name of such person or the title of the firm.

Section 10. No auctioneer must demand or receive a higher compensation for his services than a commission of ten (10) per cent on the amount of any sales (said ten (10) per cent to include all expenses of sale), public or private, made by him, unless by virtue of a previous agreement in writing between him and the owner or consignee. Every auctioneer who violates this section must refund the excess of charge and forfeit to the party aggrieved two hundred and fifty (250) dollars in addition to the criminal penalty herein provided.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation other than a licensed auctioneer, to hold, conduct, carry on or maintain any auction-room, or place for holding public auction sales, or to advertise, or hold himself out to the public as an auctioneer, or to conduct, carry on or maintain any sale of goods by public auction; and it shall be unlawful to maintain, conduct or carry on any mock auction.

Section 12. Any one aggrieved or damaged by any act of an auctioneer in violation of or contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, has an action against him and his bondsmen on his official bond therefor; and the penalties imposed by the provisions of this Ordinance, not otherwise appropriated, must be prosecuted for by the City Attorney and the moneys recovered to be paid to the Treasurer for the use of the General Fund of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 13. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any auction held for charitable or benevolent purposes or at any church-fair, festival or bazaar; but the same shall be made applicable to all sales of public and unclaimed property.

Section 14. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each day that any of the provisions of this Ordinance is violated shall constitute and be a separate offense punishable as in this Ordinance provided.

Section 15. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2513 (New Series).

Approved November 29, 1913.

Prohibiting the Gathering of Confetti and Serpentine From the Public Streets, Sidewalks, Places or From the Floors of Any Building; the Possession, Sale or Offering for Sale of Confetti or Serpentine So Gathered; and the Throwing of Confetti or Serpentine So Gathered, or Confetti in Mixed Colors, Upon the Person or Apparel of Any Individual.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to gather or pick up from any public street, sidewalk, place or from the floor of any building (except for the purpose of cleaning such public street, sidewalk, place or floor of such building) the substance known and designated as "confetti" or "serpentine," or to have in his possession, or to sell or offer for sale confetti or

serpentine that has been gathered or picked up from any public street, sidewalk, place or from the floor of any building, or to throw or cause to be thrown confetti or serpentine so gathered or picked up, or confetti in mixed colors, upon the person or apparel of any individual.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five (25) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 1141 (New Series), approved April 12, 1910, is hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2698 (New Series).

Approved April 8, 1914.

Regulating the Sale of Bread, Meat, Coal, Milk, Cream, Butter, Ice, Hay, Straw, Grain, Mill Feed and Other Commodities and Merchandise, Requiring Inspection by the Sealer of Weights and Measures and Providing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Bread.

Section 1. Every loaf of bread made, or procured for the purpose of sale, sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale in the City and County of San Francisco, shall weigh not less than twelve (12) ounces avoirdupois (except as hereinafter provided), and such loaf shall be considered to be the standard loaf in the City and County of San Francisco. Bread may also be made or procured for the purpose of sale, sold or offered or exposed for sale in double, triple, quadruple, quintuple or sextuple loaves, and in no other way.

Every maker, baker or manufacturer of bread, every proprietor of a bakery or bakeshop, and every seller of bread in the City and County of San Francisco, shall keep scales and weights, suitable for the weighing of bread, in a conspicuous place in the bakery or bakeshop or store, and shall whenever requested by the buyer and in the buyer's presence, weigh the loaf or loaves of bread sold or offered for sale .

Meat to Be Sold by Weight—Exceptions.

Section 2. All meats, sold at any place of business, except shanks, offal, heads and plucks, and wild game, shall be sold by weight, and shall be weighed in a scale, by weight or a beam properly sealed.

Coal.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling coal in the City and County of San Francisco, to be delivered in said City and County, shall provide the driver of a wagon or conveyance with a delivery ticket bearing the name of the person, firm or corporation selling such coal, showing the net weight of the coal, and the name and address of the purchaser of said coal, or person, firm or corporation to whom the same is to be delivered, which said delivery ticket shall be delivered by the driver in charge of the wagon or conveyance to the purchaser, or his agent or representative, or to the person to whom delivery is to be made, at the time of delivery of the coal. Every such person, firm or corporation shall, on demand of the Sealer of Weights and Measures, or the person to whom delivery is to be made, produce and deliver said ticket to said officer or to the person to whom the delivery is to be made, and when-

ever said officer, or the person to whom delivery is to be made, shall demand that said weight shown by said ticket be verified, it shall thereupon become the duty of the person, firm or corporation delivering such coal to convey the same forthwith to some public scale, selected by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, in the particular locality where the coal is to be delivered, or to any private scale in the locality, where the owner thereof shall consent to such use, and permit the weighing of the coal, together with conveyance and equipment, for the purpose of ascertaining the gross weight thereof, and shall, after delivery of such coal, return forthwith with the conveyance and equipment used in the delivery of such coal, to the same scale and permit the weighing of said conveyance and equipment for the purpose of verifying the net weight of the coal, as shown by the said ticket; provided, however, that if such person, firm or corporation requests the privilege of reweighing said coal, conveyance and equipment on another and different scale from that selected by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, said Sealer of Weights and Measures shall consent to such weighing on some other scale in the particular locality.

Every person, firm or corporation selling or offering for sale, coal in the City and County of San Francisco, shall sell the same by avoirdupois weight, except where otherwise provided by contract.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell and deliver, or attempt to sell or deliver, coal within the City and County of San Francisco without providing the driver, or person in charge of the wagon, or conveyance used in the carrying thereof, or the person making or attempting to make the delivery thereof, with a ticket or memorandum which does not correctly give the information required to be given by virtue of this section, or with a ticket or memorandum which does not give the result of actual weighing of such coal, or for such driver or any person making or attempting to make delivery of any coal, to produce, deliver or tender any ticket or memorandum which does not correctly give the information aforesaid, or does not give the result of the actual weighing of such coal.

Sale of Milk or Cream in Bottles.

Section 4. No person, firm or corporation shall sell, keep for sale or offer for sale within the City and County of San Francisco, any milk or cream in bottles, glass jars or in any other container, unless each of said bottles, glass jars or any other container, in which said milk or cream is sold, kept for sale or offered for sale, shall have blown into it, or otherwise indelibly and permanently indicated thereon in a legible and conspicuous manner the capacity thereof; and the Sealer of Weights and Measures shall have the right at any time to examine any bottle, glass jar or any other container in which milk or cream is sold, kept for sale or offered for sale in the City and County of San Francisco, or is used by any person or corporation for the purpose of containing milk or cream to be sold, kept for sale or offered for sale, in order to ascertain whether such bottle, glass jar or container is of a capacity not less than that which it purports to be.

The following variations on individual bottles, glass jars or containers may be allowed: six drams above and six drams below on the half gallon; five drams above and five drams below on the three pint; four drams above and four drams below on the quart; three drams above and three drams below on the pint; two drams above and two drams below on the half pint, and two drams above and two drams below on the gill.

Butter.

Section 5. Unless sold by weight, butter shall not be sold, offered for sale, or kept for sale in the City and County of San Francisco in the form of prints, rolls, tubs, or in any other form or containers which are not marked in bold face type on the outside of the wrapper or container, the net avoirdupois weight in pounds or ounces.

Ice.

Section 6. Every person, firm or corporation selling ice or offering ice for sale in the City and County of San Francisco shall at the time of delivery of any ice sold, weigh the quantity of ice delivered, and for that purpose shall be provided with a steel-yard balance or other apparatus for weighing such ice, which shall have been duly adjusted and sealed by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, and all ice sold within the City and County of San Francisco shall be sold by avoirdupois weight unless it is otherwise specifically agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

Hay, Grain, Straw, Mill-Feed.

Section 7. All hay and straw of every kind and nature whatsoever sold to be delivered in wagon-load lots or in amounts less than wagon-load lots within the City and County of San Francisco, or sold elsewhere to be delivered in wagon-load lots, or in amounts less than wagon-load lots within the City and County of San Francisco, and all grain and mill-feed sold and delivered in wagon-load lots, or in amounts less than wagon-load lots within the City and County of San Francisco, or sold elsewhere to be delivered in wagon-load lots, or in amounts less than wagon-load lots within the City and County of San Francisco, for use as feed for animals, before delivery thereof, shall be weighed on scales that have been tested and sealed by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, and in case such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed is delivered in wagon-load lots, a written or printed memorandum showing the date of the weighing, the gross weight, the tare and the net weight of such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed, the name of the seller thereof, the number of the wagon or other conveyance (if such wagon be numbered or such conveyance be numbered), the name of the teamster driving the wagon, or the person in charge of any other conveyance, shall be delivered to the purchaser by the seller, or his authorized agent at the time of delivery thereof and before such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed, or any part or portion thereof is removed from such wagon or other conveyance. In case such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed is delivered in less than wagon-load lots, but in a lot more than one bale, bag, parcel or package, said memorandum shall show the date of the weighing, the net weight of the goods so delivered, the number of such bales, bags, parcels or packages so delivered, the name of the seller thereof, and if there be goods of different kinds in such load or lot, the memorandum shall also show the net weight of each kind of goods delivered, and such memorandum shall be delivered to the purchaser by the seller or his authorized agent at the time of delivery thereof and before such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed or any part or portion thereof is actually placed in the possession of the purchaser. In case such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed is delivered in quantities of one bale, bag, parcel or package said memorandum shall show the date of the weighing, the net weight of such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed so delivered and the name of the seller thereof, and such memorandum shall be delivered to the purchaser by the seller at the time of delivery thereof, and before such bale, bag, parcel or package is actually placed in the possession of such purchaser. In case no person is present to receive such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed, then the memorandum hereinbefore provided for shall be posted conspicuously at the place of delivery. No load or lot of hay, straw, grain or mill-feed shall be delivered in the City the net weight of which is less than the amount shown by such memorandum.

Any person in charge of a wagon or other conveyance used for the delivering of any such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed within the City and County of San Francisco, shall at the request of the Sealer of Weights and Measures at any time after the weighing thereof, produce and deliver said memorandum for the inspection of such Sealer of Weights and Measures, and shall upon the request of the Sealer of Weights and Measures go to a scale which has been duly sealed and tested by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, and

which is located in the particular locality where the delivery is to be made, and which shall be designated by said Sealer of Weights and Measures and there weigh such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed about to be delivered, together with the wagon or other conveyance (in case such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed is delivered in wagon-load lots) used for the delivery of the same for the purpose of ascertaining the gross weight thereof, and shall after the delivery of such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed return forthwith with the wagon or other conveyance (in case such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed is delivered in wagon-load lots) and there weigh such wagon or other conveyance for the purpose of verifying the net weight of such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed as shown by said memorandum; provided, however, that if the seller of such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed or the driver of the wagon or the person in charge of any other conveyance or the person making the delivery requests the privilege of reweighing such hay, straw, grain or mill-feed on another and different scale from that selected by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, said Sealer of Weights and Measures shall consent to such re-weighing on some other scale in the particular locality where such delivery is to be made.

Peddlers and Hawkers.

Section 8. All itinerant peddlers and hawkers using scales, balances, weights or measures shall take the same to the office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures, before any use is made thereof, and have the same sealed and adjusted annually, and the Tax Collector shall issue a license to such peddlers only upon a certificate from the Sealer of Weights and Measures that the above provision has been complied with.

Standard Weight.

Section 9. In the sale of coal, hay, grain, straw, mill-feed, ice, or any other commodity, in the City and County of San Francisco, the hundred weight shall consist of one hundred (100) pounds avoirdupois, and twenty (20) such hundred weight shall constitute a ton.

Section 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to alter or change, or to cause or permit to be altered or changed, any weight, scale, measure or other apparatus or appliance used for weighing or measuring so as to measure or weigh more or less than the quantity or weight certified to upon such weight or measure.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use or to cause or permit to be used any weight, scale, measure or other apparatus or appliance used for weighing or measuring, unless the same has been examined, tested, marked and stamped as correct by the Sealer of Weights and Measures.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to remove or damage, or to cause or permit to be removed or damaged, any mark or stamp placed by the Sealer of Weights and Measures on any weight, scale, measure or other appliance or apparatus.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to diminish or to cause or permit to be diminished, the quantity or weight of any article, load or parcel after weighing, and before delivery of the same to the purchaser thereof.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to diminish or cause or permit to be diminished, the weight of any vehicle after the same is weighed with its contents, and before the same is weighed without such contents.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to weigh or to cause to permit to be weighed, any article with any vehicle, except the contents of such vehicle which are to be delivered to the purchaser thereof.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, either as principal or as agent or employe, to charge or collect from any person, firm or

corporation for a greater quantity of goods, wares, commodities or merchandise than has actually been furnished to such person, firm or corporation.

Section 13. Whenever in this Ordinance the term "Sealer of Weights and Measures" is used, such term shall include all Deputy Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Section 14. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 15. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2359 (New Series).

In Effect July 11, 1913.

Prohibiting the Making of any Untrue Statement in Relation to Merchandise Offered for Sale, or Services Offered, by Means of Advertisement or Proclamation, Which Statement is Intended to Commend Such Merchandise or Service to the Public.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Any person, firm or corporation, or any employe thereof, who shall in any newspaper, magazine, circular, form letter, or any open publication, published, distributed or circulated in the City and County of San Francisco, or on any bill-board, sign, card, label, or other advertising medium, or by means of any electric sign, window sign, show case display, or by any advertising device, or by public outcry or proclamation, to or with a considerable number of persons, make or disseminate, or cause to be made or disseminated, any statement or assertion of fact in relation to, modifying, explaining, or in any manner concerning any merchandise offered for sale, barter or trade, or any services or offer of employment, professional or otherwise, offered to be furnished, which statement or assertion of fact takes the form of or has the appearance of, or which is intended to commend such merchandise or services or employment, to the public or to a considerable number of persons, and which statement or assertion is untrue in any respect or calculated to mislead or misinform, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one hundred and eighty (180) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1528 (New Series).

Approved April 14, 1911.

To Prohibit Bucketing and Bucket Shopping and to Abolish Bucket Shops.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The following words and phrases used in this Ordinance shall, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, have the following meanings:

"Person" shall mean an individual, corporation, partnership or association, whether acting in his, its or their own right or as the officer, agent, servant, employe, correspondent or representative of another.

"Contract" shall mean any agreement, trade, contract or transaction.

"Securities" shall mean all evidences of debt or property and options for the purchase or sale thereof, shares in any corporation or association, bonds, coupons, scrip, rights, choses in action, and other evidences of debt or property and options for the purchase or sale thereof.

"Commodities," shall mean anything movable that is bought and sold.

"Bucket Shop" shall mean any room, office, store, building or other place where any contract prohibited by this Ordinance is made or offered to be made.

"Keeper" shall mean any person owning, keeping, managing, operating or promoting a bucket shop, or assisting to keep, manage, operate or promote a bucket shop.

"Bucketing" or "Bucket Shopping" shall mean (a) The making of or offering to make any contract respecting the purchase or sale of any securities or commodities, wherein both parties thereto intend, or such keeper intends, that such contract shall be, or may be, terminated, closed or settled according to or upon the basis of the public market quotations of prices made on any board of trade or exchange upon which said securities or commodities are dealt in and without a bona fide purchase or sale of the same; or (b) the making of or offering to make any contract respecting the purchase or sale of any securities or commodities, wherein both parties thereto intend, or such keeper intends, that such contract shall be, or may be, deemed terminated, closed or settled when such public market quotations of prices for the securities or commodities named in such contract shall reach a certain figure without a bona fide purchase or sale of the same; or (c) the making of or offering to make any contract respecting the purchase or sale of any securities or commodities, wherein both parties thereto do not intend, or such keeper does not intend, the actual or bona fide receipt or delivery of such securities or commodities, but do intend, or such keeper does intend, a settlement of such contract based upon the differences in such public market quotations of prices at which said securities or commodities are or are asserted to be bought and sold.

Section 2. Any person who shall, within the City and County of San Francisco, make or offer to make any contract defined in the preceding section, or who shall, in the City and County of San Francisco, be the keeper of any bucket shop, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months.

Section 3. Any person who shall, within the City and County of San Francisco, communicate, receive, exhibit or display in any manner any statement of quotations of prices of any securities or commodities with an intent to make, or offer to make, or to aid in making, or offering to make, any contract prohibited by this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the penalties provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance.

Section 4. Any person who shall, within the City and County of San Francisco, enter or visit or be or remain in any room or premises or place used in whole or in part as a place for conducting or carrying on a bucket shop or bucketing or bucket shopping, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the penalties provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance.

Section 5. Any person who shall, within the City and County of San Francisco, knowingly permit any house, room, apartment, premises or place owned by him or under his charge or control, to be used in whole or in part as a place for conducting or carrying on a bucket shop or bucketing or bucket shopping, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the penalties provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 3276 (New Series).

In Effect July 1, 1915.

To Provide a Public Pound and to Make Necessary Rules and Regulations in the Matter of Animals Running at Large, and for the Custody and Destruction of the Same.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. A Public Pound is hereby provided, and the same shall be located and established at such place in the City and County of San Francisco as shall be fixed from time to time by the Poundkeeper hereinafter provided for.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having control or custody of any animal to permit or allow such animal to stray or run at large or be herded, or staked, or tied, or grazed, upon any public highway, or street, or alley, or court, or place, or public square, or public grounds, or upon any unfenced lot within the City and County of San Francisco. Provided, however, that all horses, mules, asses and oxen harnessed or saddled and in the actual custody and control, at the time, of some person or persons, and licensed dogs, are excepted from the operation of this section of this Ordinance.

Section 3. The Board of Supervisors shall appoint some suitable person, firm, corporation or association, as Poundkeeper who shall have charge of the Public Pound hereby provided and established.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Poundkeeper to seize and impound, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, all animals found upon any public highway, or street, or alley, or court, or place, or public square, or public grounds, or upon any unfenced lot within the City and County of San Francisco in violation of the provisions of Section 2 of this Ordinance.

Section 5. All animals so taken into the custody of the Poundkeeper, and which, by reason of age, or disease, or other cause, are unfit for further use or dangerous to keep impounded, shall be forthwith destroyed by the Poundkeeper.

Section 6. All sheep, lambs, goats or hogs not so destroyed and not reclaimed or redeemed within forty-eight (48) hours after the same are so impounded shall be advertised for sale by the Poundkeeper by written notice conspicuously posted at the entrance of the Public Pound for five (5) days after the expiration of said forty-eight (48) hours; and all colts and calves not so destroyed and not reclaimed or redeemed within forty-eight (48) hours after the same are so impounded shall be advertised for sale by the Poundkeeper by written notice conspicuously posted at the entrance of the Public Pound for five (5) days after the expiration of said forty-eight (48) hours and shall also be advertised for sale by a notice published for one (1) day within said period of five (5) days in the official newspaper of said City and County; and all horses, mares, mules, asses, oxen, cows or bulls not so destroyed and not reclaimed or redeemed within forty-eight (48) hours after the same are so impounded shall be advertised for sale by the Poundkeeper by written notice conspicuously posted at the entrance of the Public Pound for twelve (12) days after the expiration of said period of forty-eight (48) hours and shall also be advertised as being impounded by a notice published for three (3) consecutive days within said period of twelve (12) days in a daily newspaper published in said City and County and shall also be advertised for sale by a notice published for one (1) day within said period of twelve (12) days in the official newspaper of said City and County. Immediately after due advertisement as provided in this section and at the hour of twelve (12) o'clock noon on the date stated in said notices, respectively, the Poundkeeper shall sell all animals so advertised at public auction at the Public Pound to the highest bidder for cash.

Section 7. The owner or person entitled to the custody of any animal so impounded may, at any time before the sale or other disposition thereof, reclaim or redeem the same by paying to the Poundkeeper all fines and charges imposed thereon, as provided for herein.

Section 8. The Poundkeeper shall seize and impound every dog found running at large or found upon any public highway or street, or alley, or court, or place, or public square, or public grounds, or upon any unfenced lot or not within a sufficient enclosure within the City and County of San Francisco, whether in the immediate presence of the owner or otherwise; provided, however, that, except as provided in Section 12 of this Ordinance, no such seizure or impounding shall be made of any dog, led by a string, rope or chain, or having around its neck or leg a license tag showing that such dog is duly licensed as required by any Ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 9. The Poundkeeper shall keep any dog so impounded for a period of seventy-two (72) hours, unless the same be sooner reclaimed or redeemed by the owner or person having control thereof as hereinafter provided. Such redemption shall be made by exhibiting to the Poundkeeper the license certificate or license tag issued by the Tax Collector showing that the license for such dog for the then current fiscal year has been paid and by paying to the Poundkeeper the fine and charges hereinafter provided for. Upon such redemption being made the Poundkeeper shall release such dog; provided, however, that if the license for any such dog for the then current fiscal year was actually paid prior to the date of the impounding of such dog and there shall be exhibited to the Poundkeeper as evidence of such payment, said certificate or license tag, the fine of two (2) dollars hereinafter provided for in Subdivision 3 of Section 15 of this Ordinance, shall be remitted, but in all cases the charges hereinafter provided for arresting and keeping such dog must be paid.

Section 10. At any time after the expiration of said period of seventy-two (72) hours the Poundkeeper may, without further notice and without advertising in any manner, sell at private sale or public auction to the highest bidder for cash, any dog not so reclaimed or redeemed as aforesaid. All dogs impounded and not so reclaimed, redeemed or sold shall forthwith be destroyed by the Poundkeeper. The owner of any dog at the time it is so impounded, may, at any time within thirty (30) days after such sale, redeem the same from such purchaser by paying to him the amount of the purchase price paid by him to the Poundkeeper and in addition thereto a sum equal to twenty-five (25) cents per day for the number of days from the date of sale to and including the date of such redemption.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of every person who shall take into his possession any stray dog or any dog not owned by him or not placed in his possession by the person having the lawful custody and control thereof to immediately notify the keeper of the Public Pound and to release such dog to the Poundkeeper upon demand and without charge. If there shall be attached to such dog a license tag for the then current fiscal year, said Poundkeeper shall notify the person to whom such license was issued at the address given in said license certificate, and shall upon demand made within twenty-four (24) hours thereafter, and without charge, release such dog to such person.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for the owner or person having control of any dog to suffer or permit the same under any circumstances to run at large in any public park or public square or to suffer or permit any female dog to run at large while said dog is in season and every dog found running at large in violation of the provisions of this section shall be immediately seized and impounded in the Public Pound.

Section 13. If any dog within the City and County of San Francisco shall bite any person or animal, and the person or animal so bitten was not

at the time trespassing upon the person or property of the owner or person having control of such dog, the owner or person having control of such dog shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable as hereinafter provided; and if upon the trial of any such person the Court shall determine that such dog is vicious and dangerous to persons or other animals, the Court may order that such dog be muzzled or that such dog be delivered to the Poundkeeper and by him destroyed. Upon written notice by the Board of Health the owner or person having control of any dog which has within the preceding seventy-two hours bitten any person or animal shall upon demand surrender such dog to the Poundkeeper who shall impound and keep such dog at the public pound, in a separate kennel, for a period not exceeding ten days, during which period it shall be the duty of the Health Officer, upon being notified by the Poundkeeper that such dog has been impounded, to determine whether or not such dog is suffering from any disease. If the Health Officer shall determine that such dog is diseased and, by reason of such disease, is dangerous to persons or to other animals, he shall so notify the Poundkeeper, who shall thereupon immediately destroy such dog. If the Health Officer shall determine that such dog is not so diseased and if the license required for such dog shall have been duly paid for the then current fiscal year, the Poundkeeper shall notify by mail the person to whom the license for such dog was issued and at the address from which the dog was surrendered to the Poundkeeper, and shall, upon demand, release such dog to the owner or person lawfully entitled thereto upon payment of fifteen cents per day for keeping such dog; provided, however, that if no person lawfully entitled to such dog shall within five days after the date of giving said last mentioned notice appear at the public pound and request the release of such dog and pay said charges, such dog may be sold or destroyed by the Poundkeeper in the manner hereinabove provided.

Section 14. The Poundkeeper shall provide all animals in his custody with proper food and water, and shall give them all necessary care and attention.

Section 15. The fines and charges upon animals impounded shall be as follows:

1. For every horse, mare, mule, ass, ox, cow, or bull a fine of two dollars, and a charge of one dollar per day for keeping, and of one dollar additional if advertised and of one dollar for arresting and driving, and of one dollar if received from a stable as hereinafter provided.

2. For every colt, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or hog, a fine of one dollar, and a charge of fifty cents per day for keeping, and of one dollar additional if advertised, and of fifty cents for arresting and driving.

3. For every dog, a fine of two dollars and a charge of ten cents per day for keeping, and of fifty cents for arresting.

4. For every other animal a fine of two dollars, and a charge of fifty cents per day for keeping, and of fifty cents for arresting and driving.

Section 16. No animal shall under any circumstances be released by the Poundkeeper or his deputies until all the fines and charges imposed thereon, as provided by this Ordinance, shall have been paid. Provided, however, that if it shall be made to appear to the Poundkeeper that any of the animals impounded by him mentioned in subdivision 1 of the preceding section, have broken out, or were let out, of the fenced enclosure of the owner without fault on his part, the Poundkeeper shall release the said animals without charge. If the said Poundkeeper refuses to release any such animal, and the owner pays the demanded charges, the owner may apply by petition to the Board of Supervisors to have such charges refunded, and the Board of Supervisors shall order the repayment without cost to the owner of the charges so paid, if it shall appear that the said animals broke out, or were let out, of the fenced enclosure of the owner without fault on his part.

Section 17. The Poundkeeper shall keep a record of the number, description and disposition of all animals impounded, showing in detail in the case of each animal the date of receipt, the date and manner of disposal, the manner and time of advertising for sale, the name of the person reclaiming, redeeming or purchasing, the reason for destruction and the fines and charges and proceeds of sales received on account thereof. Said record shall be kept by the Poundkeeper in a book or books provided for that purpose, which shall be the record book or books of the office of the Poundkeeper, and shall not be removed therefrom. He shall also conspicuously post daily at the entrance of the Public Pound a description of every animal, except dogs or cats, therein detained, and keep the same so posted for forty-eight hours continuously after said animal shall have been impounded.

Section 18. 1. All moneys received by the Poundkeeper as provided for herein shall be by him delivered daily to the Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of said City and County.

2. The Poundkeeper shall also make to the Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco the monthly report provided for by said Charter.

3. The Poundkeeper shall also file on the first day of each month with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a report, under oath, for the preceding month, containing an itemized statement of the number and description of all animals impounded, reclaimed, redeemed, sold and destroyed, the persons by whom any such animals were reclaimed, redeemed or purchased, and the amount of fines, charges or proceeds of sale received in each case.

Section 19. The Poundkeeper may at any time appoint at his own proper expense, as in Section 22 hereof provided, as many Deputy Poundkeepers as he may require to properly discharge the duties required of him by this Ordinance. The authority of the said Deputy Poundkeepers shall be the same as the authority of the Poundkeeper himself as to apprehending, taking up, arresting, catching, driving to and receiving into the Public Pound any of the animals named in any of the sections of this Ordinance.

Section 20. The Poundkeeper and his deputies, while engaged in the execution of their duties shall each wear a plain circular metallic badge on the left breast of the outer garment, having in the case of the Poundkeeper the word "Poundkeeper" and in the case of the Deputy Poundkeeper the words "Deputy Poundkeeper" plainly engraved thereon.

Section 21. The Poundkeeper shall not receive any stated salary as compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, but, in lieu of salary he shall be entitled to be paid out of the General Fund of this City and County, upon monthly demands to be allowed by the Board of Supervisors, the following fees for services actually rendered by him as Poundkeeper, to wit:

1. For every horse, mare, mule, ass, ox, cow, or bull impounded by him, the sum of three dollars and one dollar additional if received from a stable as hereinafter provided, and one dollar additional for every day such animal is necessarily held by him.

2. For every colt, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or hog, impounded by him, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and fifty cents additional for every day such animal is necessarily held by him.

3. For every dog impounded by him and redeemed or sold as hereinbefore provided, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, and ten cents additional for every day such dog is necessarily held by him and for every dog impounded by him, and destroyed as hereinabove provided, the sum of two dollars.

4. For every cat impounded by him and destroyed the sum of twenty-five cents.

For every other animal impounded by him the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, and fifty cents additional for every day such animal is necessarily held by him.

Section 22. Out of the fees thus received by him the Poundkeeper shall pay all necessary expenses of the said Public Pound, including rent of Public Pound, payment for the services of his deputies, subsistence for animals impounded and all other expenses connected with the equipment and maintenance of the said Public Pound, and the arresting and disposal of animals impounded.

Section 23. The Poundkeeper, within five days after his appointment, and before entering upon the discharge of his official duties, shall give and execute to the City and County of San Francisco his official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties, as such Poundkeeper, with two or more sureties to be approved by the Mayor and Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco, which official bond, when approved, shall be recorded at the expense of the Poundkeeper in the office of the Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco, in the Record of Official Bonds, and shall thereafter be filed and kept in the office of the Auditor of said City and County.

Section 24. It shall be the duty of every police officer while on duty to take up and deliver to the public pound or to place in any stable that may be designated by the Chief of Police, any horse, mare, colt, mule, ass, cow, or bull found running at large or trespassing on any private enclosure within the City and County of San Francisco and to immediately notify the Poundkeeper in case any such animal be so placed in any stable, and it shall be the duty of any person in charge of such stable to release such animal to the Poundkeeper upon his demand and the payment of one dollar at any time within twenty-four hours after such animal is so placed therein. Any person may take up and deliver to the public pound any animal which the Poundkeeper is by the provisions of this Ordinance required to impound.

Section 25. Any animal found trespassing on any private enclosure in this City and County may be taken up by any person and delivered to the Poundkeeper.

Section 26. Every person other than a police officer taking up any animal under the provisions of Sections 24 and 25 of this Ordinance shall immediately thereafter give notice thereof to the Poundkeeper, and every such person and any person in whose custody such animal may in the meantime be placed shall deliver such animal to the Poundkeeper without fee or charge; and the Poundkeeper shall thereupon hold and dispose of such animal in the same manner as though such animal had been found running at large and impounded by him.

Section 27. It shall be unlawful for any person to resist or obstruct the Poundkeeper or any of his deputies in the exercise of his duties as such Poundkeeper or Deputy Poundkeeper.

Section 28. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than twenty-four (24) hours nor more then ten (10) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 29. Ordinance No. 115, approved July 17, 1900; Ordinance No. 1829 (New Series), approved March 20, 1912, and all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with any of the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 30. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1915.

ORDINANCE No. 1204.

In effect May 16, 1904.

Regulating the Explosion of Blasts.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to explode or cause to be exploded any powder or other explosive material for the purpose of blasting; or drill a hole or make a crevice for the purpose of inserting any powder or other explosive material for the purpose of blasting, or insert in any hole or crevice any fuse or any powder or other explosive material for the purpose of blasting, without first obtaining from the Board of Supervisors a permit so to do, which permit must specify the location of the blast or blasts for which it is granted; provided, however, that such permit shall not be granted until the applicant therefor shall have executed to the City and County of San Francisco, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a good and sufficient bond with at least two sufficient sureties or a lawfully authorized surety company, approved by the Mayor, in a sum not less than twenty-five hundred (2,500) dollars nor more than fifty thousand (50,000) dollars to be fixed and determined by the Board of Public Works, in accordance with the estimated value of the property in the vicinity of the location of the proposed blast. Said bond shall be conditioned that the permittee, together with the sureties on said bond, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall be severally bound to pay any judgment which may be awarded against said permittee by reason of any damage to property or person sustained as the result of any blast made under and by virtue of said permit—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 378 (*New Series*), *approved March* 10, 1908.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to explode or cause to be exploded, any blast without first covering the same in such a manner as to prevent fragments of rock or earth from being thrown against or upon lots or buildings, or upon any public highway.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Ordinance No. 813, entitled "Regulating the Explosion of Blasts," approved June 11, 1903, is hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 944.

Approved August 7, 1903.

To Prohibit the Maintenance or Operation of Rock or Stone Quarries Within Certain Limits.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, company or association shall maintain or operate any rock or stone quarry within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded as follows:

By Van Ness avenue, Bay street, Broderick street, Haight street, Scott street, Thirteenth street, Castro street, Seventeenth street, Douglass street, Romain street, Corbett avenue, Lincoln avenue, Thirtieth street, San Jose

avenue, Army street, York street, Twenty-fifth street, Potrero avenue, Brannan street and the waters of the bay, from Brannan street to Van Ness avenue.

Section 2. Any person, company or association violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, nor less than twenty-five (25) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of said City and County of San Francisco for a term not exceeding six (6) months, nor less than three (3) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 648, entitled "To prohibit the maintenance and operation of rock or stone quarries within certain limits" (approved February 10, 1903), and Ordinance No. 683, entitled "An Ordinance amending Section 1 of an Ordinance entitled Ordinance No. 648, to prohibit the maintenance and operation of rock or stone quarries within certain limits" (approved April 3, 1903), and all other Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 12th day of October, 1903.

ORDINANCE NO. 644.

Approved February 5 1903.

To Regulate the Business of Rock Crushing in the City and County of San Francisco, and Providing Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall carry on the business of crushing rock, brick or concrete by machinery or otherwise in the City and County of San Francisco unless the place where such business is conducted and carried on is so enclosed as to prevent the deposit or scattering of rock, dust or debris outside of said enclosure upon the public streets, highways or squares, or property of adjacent owners; and no such machinery shall be operated within the fire limits of said City and County between the hours of six o'clock p. m. and the hour of six o'clock of the following day.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 430 (*New Series*), *approved May* 14, 1908.

Section 2. Any person who shall violate this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 945.

Approved August 7, 1903.

To Prohibit the Establishment, Maintenance or Use of Rock-Crushing Machines Within Certain Limits.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, company or association shall establish, maintain or use any rock-crushing machine operated by steam, gas, electric, vapor or other motive power, within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded as follows:

By East street, Green street, Calhoun street, Union street, Sansome street, Greenwich street, Montgomery street, Lombard street, Winthrop street, Chestnut street, Kearny street, East street, Jefferson street, Van Ness

avenue, Bay street, Broderick street, Haight street, Scott street, Thirteenth street, Castro street, Seventeenth street, Douglass street, Romain street, Corbett avenue, Lincoln avenue, Thirtieth street, San Jose avenue, Army street, York street, Twenty-fifth street, Potrero avenue, Brannan street, and the waters of the bay, from Brannan street to Green street.

Section 2. Any person, company or association violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, nor less than twenty-five (25) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of said City and County of San Francisco for a term not exceeding six (6) months nor less than three (3) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 647, entitled "To prohibit the establishment, maintenance or use of rock-crushing machines within certain limits" (approved February 10, 1903) and Ordinance No. 682, entitled "An Ordinance amending Section 1 of an Ordinance entitled Ordinance No. 647 to prohibit the establishment, maintenance or use of rock-crushing machines within certain limits" (approved April 3, 1903), and all other Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 12th day of October, 1903.

ORDINANCE NO. 1733. (New Series.)

Approved November 29, 1911.

Requiring a Permit from the Board of Supervisors, Prior to Establishing Rock-Crushing Machines in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall establish any rock-crushing machine in such portions of the City and County of San Francisco where rock-crushing machines are not prohibited, unless a permit therefor has been applied for and obtained from the Board of Supervisors.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE NO. 818.

Approved June 11, 1903.

Regulating the Maintenance of Brick Kilns.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to build or cause to be built, to establish or maintain, or cause to be established or maintained, any brick kiln, or to burn or cause to be burned, any brick within that portion of the City and County bounded by Steiner, Sanchez, Market and Seventeenth streets, Corbett and Ocean House roads (avenue), Bellevue, Thirteenth and Mission streets, Serpentine avenue, York, Twenty-fifth and Yolo streets and the waters of the bay.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDER NO. 2244.

Approved July 16, 1890.

Permitting the Erection and Maintenance of Election Booths on Such of the Public Streets as May Be Selected by the Board of Election Commissioners.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for the Board of Election Commissioners, whenever it becomes necessary to hold an election, to cause election booths to be constructed on the public streets and to maintain the same for such period as may be necessary for the purposes of such election and the preliminary arrangements therefor; said booths to be used for precinct registration and election booths; and to be erected on such of the public streets as may be selected by said Board of Election Commissioners.

Section 2. Any person injuring, defacing or mutilating in any manner such booths or distributing or removing any such booth without authority shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, or of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment not less than thirty (30) days, or more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.—*As amended by Order No. 259 (Second Series), approved December 8, 1899.*

ORDINANCE NO. 324.

Approved July 19, 1901.

Declaring Days Upon Which Primary and Municipal Elections Are Held Within the City and County of San Francisco Holidays Within Said City and County.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every day on which a Primary Election is held within the City and County of San Francisco, and every day on which Municipal Elections are held under and in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, are hereby declared holidays within said City and County, in conformity with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 23, 1901, entitled "An Act authorizing Boards of Supervisors or other Governing Bodies of Municipalities to Declare Holidays."

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 1610. (New Series.)

Approved July 6, 1911.

Prohibiting Persons from Blowing Automobile Horns or Whistles or Making Loud, Unusual or Unnecessary Noises Within the Distance of One Block from a Public or Private Hospital; and Providing for the Erection of Signs to Indicate Streets Whereon Hospitals are Located.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No person shall blow an automobile horn or whistle or make any loud, unusual or unnecessary noises within the distance of one block from a public or private hospital within the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. The Board of Public Works is 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, sanitorium or other institution reserved for the treatment of the sick, a sign or signs displaying the words, "Notice—Hospital," 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.

Section 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1365.

Approved December 15, 1904.

Regulating Bulletin Boards of Intelligence Offices.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person keeping an intelligence office in the City and County of San Francisco to display the bulletin of said office, or the notices of employment or of labor, or of services desired or offered, so near to the street as to cause a crowd to assemble, or remain on the street or sidewalk in front of said office, or to display the same within ten feet of the inner line of the sidewalk in front of said office.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1805.

Approved April 2, 1906.

Prescribing the Manner and Method of Measurement and of Ascertaining the Amount to Be Paid and Collected for the Incineration of Garbage, Waste, Refuse and Other Materials Set Forth in Order No. 2965, Passed February 17, 1896, and Fixing a Penalty for a Violation of This Ordinance.

Whereas, By Order No. 2965 passed by the Board of Supervisors on February 17, 1896, this Board granted to F. E. Sharon, his associates and assigns (for the term of fifty years from and after the 17th day of February, 1896), the sole and exclusive right and privilege to cremate and destroy within the City and County of San Francisco, by crematories or by a process of reduction, all house refuse, butchers' offal, garbage, refuse, dirt, ashes, cinders, sludge, crockery, tin, bones and other like matter and dead animals and putrid vegetable matter and fish, flesh and food condemned by the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco as unfit for human food, and

Whereas, It is provided in and by said Order No. 2965, that said grantees, their associates and assigns, shall have the right and privilege to charge and collect therefor, not exceeding the sum of 20 cents per load, such load not

to exceed a cubic yard on the delivery of the above materials and substances at the plant or works where the crematory or reduction plant is established; and

Whereas, The Sanitary Reduction Works of San Francisco (a corporation) is the assignee and successor in interest of the said grantee of said franchise, operating a crematory under and in accordance with the provisions of Order No. 2965, in this City and County, on the Block bounded by Rhode Island, Alameda, De Haro and Fifteenth streets, and is there receiving and cremating the material and substances hereinabove and in said Order No. 2965 enumerated, at the expense of the persons, companies or corporations conveying or delivering the same; and

Whereas, Disputes have constantly arisen and now exist between said Sanitary Reduction Works and the persons, companies or corporations conveying and delivering said materials and substances as to the mode and manner of measuring the same and as to what constitutes a cubic yard of the same, and the charge to be made by said Sanitary Reduction Works for receiving and cremating the same; and

Whereas, It has been ascertained that three cubic yards of such material in its natural state averages in weight one ton (of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois) and that a charge of 60 cents per ton (of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois) for all such material and substances is the equivalent of 20 cents per cubic yard provided for in said Order No. 2965; and

Whereas, Representatives of both sides of said dispute and controversies have appeared before the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco and agreed that a ton of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois of said material is equivalent to three cubic yards thereof; now, therefore,

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Within fifteen days from and after the approval of this Order the said Sanitary Reduction Works of San Francisco, its successors or assigns, shall install scales of not less than five tons capacity, at some convenient place at or near the place where its crematory is situated, and from and after the installation of such scales, shall weigh all of said materials and substances, in the vehicles conveying the same, and after the said material and substances have been dumped at its said crematory, it shall weigh in like manner, the empty vehicle in which the same was conveyed, and after thus ascertaining the net weight of said material or substances, exclusive of said vehicle, it shall have the right and privilege to collect from the person, company or corporation delivering the same, at the rate of, but not exceeding, the sum of 60 cents per ton net weight of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, which is hereby declared to be the equivalent of the rate heretofore fixed in the said Order No. 2965, on the delivery of said material or substances, and shall, upon demand, give a receipt to the person, company or corporation delivering the same, showing the date of delivery, the number of pounds delivered and the sum charged therefor, and the name of the person delivering the same, or the license number of the vehicles in which the same was delivered.

Section 2. Any violation of this Ordinance shall be and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor and is punishable as such.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and from its passage.

Section 4. All Orders or parts of Orders in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed and are made null and void. Provided, however, that this Ordinance shall not annul or deprive any person of any rights created or conferred by the aforesaid Order No. 2965, which said Order No. 2965 is hereby expressly continued in full force and effect as to each and every provision therein contained except as to the matters in Section 1 of this Ordinance specifically set forth and enacted.

ORDINANCE NO. 1718.

Approved January 5, 1906.

Providing for the Preservation of All Books of Account, Records and Indices of the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation that shall supply books of account or records, or indices to municipal offices shall have printed on the inside of both covers thereof the words, "Property of the City and County of San Francisco," in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in height.

Section 2. No demand for such books of account, records or indices shall be approved unless the provisions of Section 1 hereof are complied with.

Section 3. No person other than a State, City or County officer or employe shall, without proper authority, take into his possession any such account books, records or indices, and all such account books, record books and indices, whether kept in compliance with any statute or Ordinance or otherwise shall be carefully guarded and preserved.

Section 4. Every person, or firm or corporation who shall violate any provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 113 (New Series).

Approved December 21, 1906.

Prohibiting Collection or Exaction of Rentals for Use or Occupation of Structures or Improvements Located on Public Property, Except by a Duly Authorized Official or Agent of the City and County.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any association or corporation or any person other than a duly elected or appointed official of the City and County, or the duly authorized agent of such official, to collect or exact rental, or moneys, for any purpose whatever, for the use or occupation of houses, structures or improvements located on public property.

Section 2. Any person, company or corporation, or any agent or employe of any person, company or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 407 (New Series).

Approved April 8, 1908.

Providing for a Monthly Rental Charge for the Use of Desks or Tables in the General Office of the Hall of Records When Said Desks or Tables Are Used Exclusively by Title Companies, by Searchers of Records or by Other Persons.

Whereas, it is the intention of the City and County of San Francisco to equip the general office of the Hall of Records with metal furniture so

as to protect the records of the City and County against danger from fire; now, therefore,

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No furniture other than that owned by the City and County of San Francisco shall be permitted to occupy space in the general office of the Hall of Records of the City and County of San Francisco from and after July 1, 1908.

Section 2. The Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby authorized and empowered to assign to title companies or to searchers of records, or to other persons, the exclusive use of such desks, tables and other furniture as in his judgment may be necessary to meet the requirements of their business, provided, however, that for such exclusive use a monthly rental charge, payable in advance, of five (5) dollars for each double desk and two (2) dollars and fifty (50) cents for each single desk shall be made for such desk or table so assigned and used.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 454 (*New Series*), *approved June* 10, 1908.

Section 3. The Recorder shall collect said rental charges monthly in advance, and shall immediately pay the same into the Treasury, as provided by Chapter 3, Article III, of the Charter, and upon such payment the Treasurer of the City and County shall issue to the Recorder his receipt for the moneys so collected and paid into the Treasury.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1908.

ORDINANCE NO. 617 (New Series).

Approved November 18, 1908.

Requiring the Posting of a Notice on Premises Upon Which Engines and Boilers, Oil Storage Tanks, Hospitals, Undertaking Establishments, Planing Mills, Stables and Laundries Are to Be Erected, Maintained or Conducted, or Upon Which Blasting or Rock Crushing is to Be Performed, and in Front of Premises Where Spur Tracks Are to Be Laid.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Whenever application is made to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, by any person, firm or corporation, for permission to erect or maintain or conduct on their premises an engine and boiler, an oil storage tank, a hospital, an undertaking establishment, a planing mill, a stable, a laundry, or to conduct blasting or rock crushing operations on their premises, or to lay and maintain a spur track in front of their premises, said applicant shall cause to be posted conspicuously in front of said premises a notice to the effect that application has been made to the Board of Supervisors for the granting of such a permit, said notice to be posted immediately after the filing of the application and to be kept posted until said application is finally granted or denied.

Section 2. Any person, company or corporation making application as aforesaid and failing to post said notice as hereinbefore specified shall be denied the permit sought in said application.

Section 3. Ordinance No. 417 (New Series), entitled, "Requiring the posting of a notice on premises upon which engines and boilers, oil storage tanks, stables or laundries are to be erected, or upon which blasting is to be performed," approved April 22, 1908, is hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 771 (New Series).

Approved May 24, 1909.

Fixing a Sum Per Month to Be Collected for the Maintenance and Support, and for the Supplies of Poor, Indigent, Incompetent or Incapacitated Persons Who Are a Public Charge, in Cases Where Such Person Is, or His Relatives Are, Able to Pay in Whole or in Part for Such Person's Maintenance and Support.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Supervisors of this City and County of San Francisco hereby fixes the sum of fifteen (15) dollars per month as the amount to be collected for maintenance and support from every poor, indigent, incompetent or incapacitated person, or his relatives (said person being a public charge within the City and County of San Francisco), which person is, or whose relatives are, able to pay for such person's maintenance and support. And there shall also be collected from such person, or his relatives, in addition to the above amount, an amount sufficient to cover the cost of such clothing and other supplies as may have been furnished such person or pauper. In case of the inability of such person, or his relatives, to pay the entire amounts above specified, the said person, or his relatives, shall be required to pay a sum in proportion to their ability.

Section 2. All proceedings for the carrying into effect of the above provision and for the collection and use of the money so collected, and for all other matters appertaining hereto shall be in accordance with an act entitled, "To provide for the maintenance and support, in certain cases, of indigent, incompetent and incapacitated persons (other than persons adjudged insane and confined within State hospitals), becoming a public charge upon the counties, or cities and counties, within the State of California, and for the payment thereof into a fund for the maintenance and support of such persons," approved March 23rd, 1901.

Section 3. The Board of Health, or any of the departments thereof, shall immediately upon the payment of moneys under the provisions of this Ordinance, deposit the same with the Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco, and said Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to receive said moneys and credit the same to the General Fund.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 943 (New Series).

Approved November 9, 1909.

Providing for the Operation and Management of Municipal Water Works.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to take possession of, maintain and operate the works and property of the County Line Water Company immediately upon the delivering of deeds of conveyance thereof to the City and County of San Francisco and according to the terms and conditions expressed in said deeds of conveyance for the use and benefit of said City and County.

Section 2. The said Board of Public Works shall make all needful rules and regulations governing the operation of the municipal water works hereby acquired, appoint the necessary employes to conduct the same and to fix their compensation, provided that such compensation shall not aggregate a sum exceeding the revenue derived therefrom.

Section 3. The rates to be charged to and collected from persons or corporations for water supplied by said works shall be those fixed and determined by Ordinance No. 764 (New Series), fixing the rates to be charged and collected by persons, firms and corporations supplying water within said City and County, and no greater sum shall be exacted.

Section 4. All moneys collected on account of water thus supplied shall be paid into the Treasury daily and shall be placed to the credit of a "Water Works Fund," which fund is hereby created, and all claims arising from the operation, maintenance or improvement of said water works shall be paid from such fund unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 5. The Board of Public Works shall provide a system of accounting for said Municipal Water Works, as required by Section 16 of Article XII of the Charter of the City and County, and shall file reports of the operation thereof with the Board of Supervisors, on or before the 10th day of each month, such report to contain a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding calendar month and all recommendations made for its future betterment; such report shall be published in the Municipal Record.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1132 (New Series).

Approved April 6, 1910.

Prohibiting So-Called Marathon Dancing Contests or Exhibitions and Similar Contests or Exhibitions of Endurance in Dancing.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons to conduct or participate in any so-called Marathon dancing contest or exhibition or in any similar contest or exhibition of endurance in dancing within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of time not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 2929 (New Series).

Approved October 1, 1914.

Imposing a License on Owners, Lessees, Keepers or Conductors of Public Halls and Ball Rooms, and Regulating the Conducting Thereof.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. The term "dance" for the purpose of this Ordinance shall include:

Every dance not held in a private home or residence.

Any class in which instruction in dancing is given for hire.

The term "dance hall" shall mean any building or place in which dances, as above defined, are to be held.

Section 2. For the purpose of this Ordinance, dances, as herein defined, shall be classified in divisions as follows:

Division "A" shall include all dances of bona fide social character, to which admission is limited strictly on invitation of the person, organization, society, or corporation, acting as host, and for which no fee, either by way of admission, or in any other manner, is charged.

Division "B" shall include all dances given by any bona fide fraternal, charitable, religious or benevolent organization having a regular membership associated primarily for mutual, social, mental and civic welfare, to which admission is limited to members and guests, the revenue accruing therefrom to be used exclusively for the benevolent purposes of said organizations.

Division "C" shall include all dancing academies and dancing classes in which instruction in dancing is given for hire.

Division "D" shall include all dances for which admission is or is not charged, and to which the public is promiscuously invited, and all other dances within the scope of this Ordinance not classified in Divisions "A," "B" and "C."

Section 3. Every person, firm, corporation, association or club that owns, leases, maintains, conducts or keeps a dance hall as in Section 1 described shall pay a license fee as follows, to wit:

Dances included in Divisions "A," "B" and "C," as above defined, no license fee.

Dances included in Division "D," as above defined, shall pay a license of seven (7) dollars and fifty (50) cents per quarter.

Such license shall be paid in addition to any liquor or any other license required by law.

Section 4. The Tax Collector shall not issue any license or a renewal thereof for dances included in Division "D" unless the person, firm, corporation, association or club applying therefor has first obtained a permit to conduct said dance from the Board of Police Commissioners.—*As amended by Ordinance No.* 3304 (*New Series*), *approved June* 25, 1915.

Section 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. Ordinance No. 754 is hereby repealed.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1274.

Approved August 11, 1904.

Prohibiting the Sale of Goods, Wares, Merchandise and Commodities on the Ocean Beach Between High and Low Water Mark in the City and County of San Francisco.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodity on that portion of said City and County of San Francisco known as the Ocean Beach, contiguous to and lying immediately west of the "Great Highway," between high and low water mark thereof, and between the northerly line of "W" street extended westerly to the Pacific Ocean and low water mark, and the northerly line of "A" street extended westerly to the Pacific Ocean and low water mark.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 1275.

Approved August 11, 1904.

Prohibiting Gambling and the Erection of Structures, Tents, Tables or Contrivances for Gambling Purposes on the Ocean Beach.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to open, conduct, play or carry on, or assist in carrying on, any game or scheme of chance, gambling scheme or device in that part of the City and County of San Francisco known and designated as the Ocean Beach between high and low water mark, and between the northerly line of "W" street extended westerly to the Pacific Ocean and low water mark, and the northerly line of "A" street extended westerly to the Pacific Ocean and low water mark.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to erect or maintain, or cause to be erected or maintained, any structure, tent, table or other contrivance on said Ocean Beach wherein or whereon any game of chance, gambling scheme or device is maintained, opened, played or carried on.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ORDINANCE NO. 2539 (New Series).

Approved December 16, 1913.

Prohibiting any Officer, Board or Commission to Demand of Subordinates That They Vote For or Against a Candidate for any Elective Office, or Soliciting Contributions from Such Subordinates for Campaign Purposes.

Be it Ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. No officer, board or commission, authorized by law to appoint subordinates or to engage the services of laborers shall solicit or demand of such subordinates or laborers that they vote for or against any candidate for any elective office; or procure, engage, or endeavor to procure from such subordinate or laborer any sum of money or contribution to be used for the election or defeat of any candidate for any elective office; and any officer, or member of any board or commission, who demands such contribution and any subordinate or laborer who pays any such contribution, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall forfeit his office or position.

Section 2. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

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