

" Provided said firm shall invest in buildings and machinery therein, and exclusive of land, not less in the whole than one hundred thousand dollars and sufficient stock of merchandise costing not less than fifty thousand dollars for the above purpose."

And that the said clause as so amended be adopted. Motion passed.

Read clause 2.

2 The said firm shall be also exempt from water rates on five millions (5,000,000) of gallons each year ; but any excess of said quantity, the said firm shall pay for at the usual meter rate charged by said City.

Moved by Alderman Rogers, seconded by Alderman Adams, that said clause be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Alderman Hawkins, seconded by Alderman Barry, that the exemption from payment of water rates be for a period of ten years only.

The amendment being put is lost, six voting for and nine against it. Names being called for, there appeared :

For the Amendment.

Aldermen Barry, Taylor, Mahoney,
Hubley, Doyle, Hawkins—6.

Against it.

Aldermen Lithgow, Robertson,
MacIlreith, Campbell,
Lamphier, Cawsey,
Martin, Rogers,
Adams.—9.

The original motion is put and passed.

Read clause 3.

3. The exemption mentioned in this Act shall not apply to any building or part of a building, or to any machinery or plant therein used for the manufacture of bread and pastry or any retail shop or stock therein, nor shall said exemption apply to the fire protection and pipe rate, and the said Moir, Son and Company, or, in case they become incorporated, the new Company, shall pay the rates and taxes assessed on said building or part of building, retail shop and stock therein and the fire protection and pipe rate.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Campbell, that this clause be adopted.

The following amendment is now submitted :—

Leave out " or " after " machinery ;" insert after " plant " " flour or materials."

Moved by Alderman Hawkins, seconded by Alderman Hubley.

The amendment being put is passed and the clause passed as so amended.

Read clause 4.

4. The exemption mentioned in this Act shall be for twenty (20) years from the date of its passage.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Robertson, that said clause be adopted. Motion passed.

Read clause 5.

5. In case Moir, Son and Company become incorporated under "The Company's Act" this Act shall apply to such Corporation.

Moved by Alderman Hubley, seconded by Alderman Cawsey, that this clause be amended by inserting after the word "Act" the following words: "or any Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia," and also by adding at the end of said clause the following words: "Provided that the term of exemption be reduced to ten years if the business of Moir, Son & Co. is formed into a Joint Stock Company" and that the clause so amended be adopted.

The amendment being put is passed, nine voting for and six against it.

The names recorded on the division were as follows:—

For the Motion.

Against it.

Aldermen Barry, Taylor, Mahoney,	Aldermen Lithgow, Robertson,
Lamphier, Hubley,	MacIlreith, Campbell,
Doyle, Cawsey, Martin,	Rogers, Adams.—6.
Hawkins.—9.	

Read clause 6.

6. This Act shall have no force or effect unless said Moir, Son and Company shall have bona fide commenced building the factory mentioned in section one of this Act within six (6) months.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Robertson, that said clause do pass. Motion passed.

Moved by Alderman Doyle, seconded by Alderman Lamphier, that the following be added to said Act as clause 7:—

7. "In the event of the factories not being operated for a period of two years this exemption is to cease."

Motion put and passed.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Robertson, that the Act as amended be adopted as a whole and forwarded to the Legislature for enactment. Motion passed.

Read certificate of Recorder's approval of Bond W. W. McLellan, License Inspector, endorsed on said Bond.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Campbell, that said Bond be approved of by this Council and filed with the Mayor. Motion passed.

Read report Board Fire Wards recommending a grant of \$1000.00 to the widow of Richard P. Supple, a fireman, whose death resulted from exposure at Moir's fire.

GRANT TO WIDOW OF RICHARD P. SUPPLE.

Committee Room, City Hall, March 26, 1903.

His Worship the Mayor and City Council :

GENTLEMEN,—The Board of Fire Wards met this morning to enquire into the causes leading to the death of Richard P. Supple, a call man of the Department, which occurred on the 21st inst.

Your Board had a written certificate from Dr. M. A. B. Smith and a report from Chief Connolly on the matter, and also examined Dr. Smith, who appeared before the Board. Dr. Smith certified, and also stated to the Board that the cause of Supple's illness and death "was over-exertion and exposure to cold while on duty at the fire which occurred at the premises of Moir, Son & Co." The Chief reported: "I have no doubt but his death was brought about by over-exertion and wet while discharging his duty as a fireman."

In consideration of these facts, your Board beg to recommend that legislation be applied for to enable the City to pay to the widow of Mr. Supple the sum of \$1,000.00, upon the following terms :—

That the said amount, when borrowed, be vested in the Mayor, as trustee ;

That when said sum is borrowed, the Mayor shall pay to the said widow the sum of \$250.00, and the balance of said sum of \$1,000.00 in six equal half-yearly instalments. Should the widow die before the whole sum of \$1,000.00, or any or all of said instalments are paid her, then the said sum, or the instalments remaining unpaid, shall be paid to the legal guardian of the child of the said Richard P. Supple. Should the said child die, the said sum or instalments remaining unpaid shall revert to the City.

It is also recommended that the Recorder prepare the necessary legislation, the said Act to provide that the loan be assessed for in the assessment for 1904-5 and repaid.

The report and certificate referred to are attached.

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chairman.

Moved by Alderman Campbell, seconded by Alderman Doyle, that said report be adopted. Motion passed unanimously.

Read Act to enable the City of Halifax to borrow money to pay the widows of Michael F. Sullivan and Richard P. Supple \$1,000.00 each as a gratuity.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE CITY OF HALIFAX TO BORROW MONEY TO PAY THE WIDOWS OF MICHAEL F. SULLIVAN AND RICHARD P. SUPPLE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000) EACH AS A GRATUITY.

Whereas, The death of Michael F. Sullivan and Richard P. Supple, late members of the Halifax Fire Department, resulted from over exertion and exposure while on duty as such firemen at the late fire of Moir, Son and Company in this City, and the City is desirous of bestowing a gratuity of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) on each of their widows :

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows :—

1. The City of Halifax is authorized to borrow the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) for the purpose of paying one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) to each of the respective widows of the late Michael F. Sullivan and Richard P. Supple.

2. The said sums when borrowed shall be paid to the Mayor of said City for the time being, to be held in trust by him and to be paid in the following manner :— Upon the money being borrowed and paid to the Mayor he shall pay to each of said widows

the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) and out of the balance the Mayor shall pay each widow at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) per year in half-yearly instalments until the Fund is exhausted.

3. Should the said widow of the said Michael F. Sullivan die before the whole sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or any of said instalments are paid to her, the said sum or any and all of said instalments remaining unpaid, shall be paid in like manner to the daughter of said Michael F. Sullivan, and in case the daughter dies then the balance which would be paid her to revert to the City.

4. Should the widow of the said Richard P. Supple die before the whole sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or any of said instalments are paid to her, the said sum or any and all of said instalments remaining unpaid, shall be paid by the Mayor for the time being in such sums and at such times and in such manner and upon such conditions as he may think proper towards the support and maintenance of the infant child of the said Richard P. Supple, and in case said child die, then any sum remaining unpaid shall revert to the City.

5. The said sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) when borrowed, with the interest thereon to time of payment, shall be included in the next December Estimates for the year 1904 1905 and shall form a lien and be a charge on the real estate, revenue and property of the City and shall be assessed on the property of the ratepayers of said City liable to be assessed in addition to any moneys now authorized to be assessed thereon, and shall be assessed, levied and collected in the same way, at the same time and with the same rights, liens and remedies as the ordinary general assessment of the City.

Moved by Alderman Campbell, seconded by Alderman Doyle, that said Act be approved of and sent to the Legislature for enactment.

Motion put and passed unanimously, fifteen Aldermen being present.

Read letter Builders' Association *re* License Fee on Contractor for improvements on North Street Railway Station.

Moved by Alderman Hawkins, seconded by Alderman Robertson, that said letter be referred to the City Collector for a report as to why said license fee was not collected. Motion passed.

Read report Laws and Privileges Committee on various matters.

REPORT LAWS AND PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE.

Committee Room, City Hall,

March 26, 1903.

His Worship the Mayor and City Council:

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the Laws and Privileges Committee held on the 25th inst., at which there were present Aldermen MacIlreith (Chairman), Spry, Hubley and Rogers, they had under consideration a resolution referring to the matter of issuing licenses to this Committee for report. Your Committee recommend, Alderman MacIlreith dissenting, that the question of the issuing of licenses be referred to the Committee on Duties of City Officials for report.

They also had under consideration a resolution of Council referring back to this Committee a report made on the 20th inst. in reference to Dry Dock, for further information. Your Committee have now to report that they have no further information to present on this subject.

Your Committee also had under consideration a letter from the Chief Assessor in reference to issuing bills for rents of hatchways and collection of same. They beg to

report in this matter that they find, on consulting the Recorder, that it would be illegal to place these amounts on the tax bills, and they refer the matter to the Council without report, Alderman MacIlreith dissenting.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. MACILREITH,
Chairman.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Doyle, that said report be considered clause by clause. Motion passed.

Read clause 1, *re* issuing of licenses.

Moved by Alderman Rogers, seconded by Alderman Hubley, that said clause be adopted.

Alderman Cawsey asked for the Recorder's opinion on the matter.

His Honor the Recorder stated that the City Collector is the only official legally authorized to receive moneys for the City (except fines and fees in the Police Office), and to give a receipt therefor for the City under the statute.

Moved in amendment by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Hawkins, that the City Collector collect all moneys for licenses, dog tax, etc., as required by statute.

The amendment being put is passed.

Read clause 2, *re* Dry Dock Assessment. Also read petition of Dry Dock employees on the subject. Also read report from Laws and Privileges Committee, March 20th, 1903, in *re* Dry Dock Assessment.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Rogers, that No. 19 on Order of the Day be now taken up. Motion passed.

Read No. 19, *viz.*: Letter S. M. Brookfield, *re* Dry Dock Assessment.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Rogers, that the Committee's report of March 20th be now adopted.

Moved in amendment by Alderman Hubley, seconded by Alderman Cawsey, that said report be amended by striking therefrom the figures "\$150,000.00" and substituting therefor the figures "\$300,000.00."

By leave of Council the amendment is withdrawn.

Moved by Alderman Hawkins, seconded by Alderman Rogers, that any persons in the audience desiring to address the Council on the subject be permitted to do so. Motion passed.

The Council is now addressed by Mr. Theophilus Zwicker, an engineer employed by the Dock, on behalf of the petition made by the employees and the application of Mr. Brookfield.

Moved by Alderman Hubley, in amendment to the original resolution, that the whole matter of Dry Dock Assessment be referred back to the Committee on Laws and Privileges. Seconded by Alderman Cawsey. Amendment put and passed.

Read clause 3, *re* issuing bills for rents of hatchways and collection of same.

Moved by Alderman Lamphier, seconded by Alderman Mahoney, that said clause be placed on Order of the Day.

Moved in amendment by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Robertson, that the City Collector be instructed to collect all amounts due and assessed and to be assessed for rent of hatchways.

Alderman MacIlreith asked for the Recorder's opinion if the Council can legally oppose the carrying out of the City Ordinance and not order the collection of these rents.

The Recorder stated it was the Council's duty to carry out all Laws and Ordinances of the City and to see that the officials carry out and perform the duties assigned them.

The amendment being put is lost, 6 voting for and 9 against it, as follows:—

For the Amendment.	Against it.
Aldermen Robertson, MacIlreith, Campbell, Taylor, Adams, Hawkins.—6.	Aldermen Lithgow, Barry, Mahoney, Lamphier, Hubley, Doyle, Cawsey, Martin, Rogers.—9.

The original motion is put and passed.

Read report Committee on Works *re* Library for Recorder's books.

LIBRARY FOR RECORDER.

City Works Office, March 26, 1902.

To the Members of the City Council :

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the Committee on Works held this day, a Minute of Council referring alterations in Recorder's Office for further report was read.

It was unanimously decided to recommend to the Council that the office of the City Medical Officer be hereafter used jointly by him and the Board of Health and that the vacated office of the Health Board be utilized as a library for the books of His Honor the Recorder and other City officials.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. CROSBY,
Mayor and Chairman.

Moved by Alderman Campbell, seconded by Alderman Rogers, that the report be adopted. Motion passed.

Read resignation of City Collector of his office of Clerk of Licenses.

Moved by Alderman Rogers, seconded by Alderman MacIlreith, that the same be referred to the Committee on Laws and Privileges for report. Motion passed.

Read Report Charities Committee *re* deficit for year 1902-1903 :

CHARITIES COMMITTEE DEFICIT.

March 26, 1903.

To His Worship the Mayor and City Council :

GENTLEMEN,—The Charities Committee met this day and beg to submit the following report :—

They had under consideration the accounts for the year, and find that on account of the sum of four hundred and eighty-three dollars and four cents being taken out of this year's appropriation (since the Estimates for 1902 and 1903 were made) by an Act of the Legislature, and transferred to Construction Account, to pay accounts contracted during the year 1901 and 1902, and in addition the City Council allowed two of the employees of the Institution \$10.00 per month in lieu of rent, which amounts to two hundred and forty dollars for the year, which the Committee had to pay.

There has been an increase for the year in the cost of coal, provisions and gas, amounting to about \$524.00, and a decrease in the receipts estimated for, amounting to \$874.00.

With all the reverses your Committee have had to meet with, they have been able to maintain the Institution with an average of 337.

Your Committee therefore are compelled, on account of the facts above stated, to ask the Council for eight hundred and twenty dollars, to enable them to provide for the requirements of the Institution for the balance of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. BARRY,
A. C. HAWKINS,
WM. B. MAHONEY,
ANDREW HUBLEY,
W. H. CAWSEY,
W. G. ROBERTSON.

The following resolution is now submitted :

Resolved, that His Honor the Recorder be instructed to prepare an Act for submission to the Legislature to borrow the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars, and place the said amount to the credit of Poor's Asylum Maintenance Account, 1902-1903, and that the said sum be assessed in the assessment of 1904-1905, and repaid, and that the City Clerk be authorized to forward the said Bill, when drafted, to the Legislature.

Moved by Alderman Barry, seconded by Alderman Hubley, and passed unanimously, there being thirteen Aldermen present. (For copy of Act see appendix to this meeting.)

Read report Laws and Privileges Committee covering draft Act (sections 1 to 128) to amend the Building Act.

BUILDING ACT.

Committee Room, City Hall,

March 26, 1903.

To His Worship the Mayor and City Council :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Laws and Privileges, at a meeting held on the 25th inst., had under consideration an Act respecting the construction, erection and alteration

of buildings in the City of Halifax. They invited architects, builders, insurance men and others interested to be present and express their views on this Act before the Committee, and after hearing those who appeared and carefully going over the proposed Act, your Committee unanimously recommend the passage of this Act by the Council and that it be sent to the Legislature for enactment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. T. MACILREITH,
Chairman.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Hubley, that said report be adopted and the draft Act concurred in and forwarded to the Legislature for enactment. Motion passed nem con. (For copy of Building Act see appendix to this meeting.)

Alderman Hawkins asked when the West Young Street sewer was to be commenced and why the light ordered to be placed on Lorne Terrace was not so placed.

Moved by Alderman Hawkins, seconded by Alderman Campbell, that the City Engineer report on the light ordered for Lorne Terrace. Motion passed.

Moved by Alderman MacIlreith, seconded by Alderman Robertson, that the Council adjourn. Motion passed.

Council adjourns 11.10 o'clock.

APPENDIX.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER OF THE CITY OF HALIFAX.

Whereas, it is desirable to revise, consolidate, amend and classify the City Charter of the City of Halifax, the Statutes of the Province in force relating to the City of Halifax and the Ordinances of said City ;

And whereas, the City Council of said City appointed a Commission for said purpose, consisting of the Honorable Wallace Graham, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia ; Mr. Frank H. Bell, a Barrister of said Court, the Revisors ; Mr. William F. MacCoy, K. C., Recorder of said City, as Consulting Counsel to said Revisors ; and Messrs. Robert T. MacIlreith, John M. Geldert and Andrew Hubley, as Honorary Commissioners ;

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly as follows :—

1. The appointment of the above Commission by the City Council of the City of Halifax for the purpose of revising, consolidating, amending and classifying the City Charter of the City of Halifax, the Statutes of the Province in force relating to said City and the Ordinances of said City, is hereby confirmed.

2. The appointment by said City Council to such Commission of Honorable Wallace Graham and Mr. Frank H. Bell, as Revisors ; Mr. William F. MacCoy, K. C., as Consulting Counsel, and Messrs. Robert T. MacIlreith, John M. Geldert and Andrew Hubley as Honorary Commissioners, is hereby confirmed.

3. The remuneration of said Revisors and Consulting Counsel and the expense of said revision, not including printing, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) of which sum the said Recorder, as Consulting Counsel, shall receive four hundred dollars (\$400.00.)

4. The said Revisors in consolidating the said Statutes, may make such alterations in their language as are requisite in order to preserve a uniform mode of expression, and may make such minor amendments as are necessary to bring out more clearly what they deem to be the intention of the Legislature or to reconcile seemingly inconsistent enactments and to adopt any clause of any Act which is inconsistent with another clause or to correct clerical or typographical errors.

5. The Commission hereby appointed shall continue in office as constituted by this Act, until the said work is completed. In case of a vacancy in said Commission caused by death or resignation, the City Council shall fill said vacancy.

6. On the completion of said revision said Revisors shall transmit the same to the Clerk of the House of Assembly for enactment by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia.

7. The balance remaining to the credit of the revision of said Charter made in 1900, shall be transferred to 1903-1904 account to the credit of the expenses of the revision provided for by this Act.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE CITY OF HALIFAX TO BORROW MONEY.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly as follows :—

1. The City of Halifax is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of said City the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars (\$820.00) to support the Poor's Asylum in the City of Halifax for the civic year 1902-1903, in addition to the amount already appropriated for that Institution for said year. The said sum, when borrowed, shall be appropriated for the above object, and for no other purpose whatever.

2. The said sum, and interest, shall be included in the next December estimates for the civic year 1904-1905, and shall be assessed on the real and personal property of the ratepayers of the City of Halifax liable to assessment, and shall form a lien and charge on the real estate, revenue and property of said City, and shall be levied and collected in the same way, at the same time, and with the same rights, liens and remedies as the ordinary general assessment of said City.

of; shall examine all buildings for which applications have been made for permits to raise, enlarge, alter, build upon or tear down, and make a record of such examination. The records required by this section shall always be open to the inspection of the chief of the fire department, or any officer of the City, and of any other parties, the value of whose property may be affected, by the matters to which such records relate.

6. It shall be the duty of the inspector to make all necessary computations as to the strength of materials.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS:—

7. The inspector shall not give a permit for the erection of any building until he has carefully inspected the plans and specifications thereof, ascertained that the building has sufficient strength, and that the means of ingress and egress are sufficient. A copy of the plans and specifications of every public building shall be deposited in the office of the inspector. The inspector may require any applicant for a permit to give notice of the application to any person whose interest may be affected by the proposed work.

DEFINITIONS:—

8. In this act the following terms shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them:— "Alteration" means any change or addition. "Cellar" or basement" is a lower story of which one half or more of the height from the bottom of the story to the underside of the floor joist of the story next above is below the mean grade of all the streets, or the mean grade of the natural ground adjoining the building; Provided, that said grade of the ground is not below the grade of the street at the principal front. "Composite building" means a building part second class and part third class construction, and such buildings may be erected outside the building limit, with the approval of the building inspector: Provided, that the portion constructed second class conforms to all the requirements of law relating to second class buildings of like character or use, and the portion constructed third class conforms to all requirements of law relating to third class buildings of like character or use. "Dwelling" means a building used as a residence by not more than two families above the first story, nor by more than three families in any case, and "dwelling", "dwelling-houses", and "dwellings", in sections twenty-three, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and forty-seven, of this act mean and include tenement and lodging houses as defined in this act. "External wall" means every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building other than a party wall. "First class building" means a building of fire

proof construction throughout. "Second class building" means all buildings not of first class, the external and party walls of which are of brick, stone, iron, or other equally substantial and incombustible material. "Third class building" means any wooden frame building. "Foundation" means that portion of a wall below the level of the street curb, or, where the wall is not on the street means that portion of the wall below the level of the highest ground next to the wall; but foundations of party or partition walls may be construed by the inspector to mean that portion below the cellar floor.

9. All foundations hereafter built or repaired shall be laid with mortar, as provided in section fourteen of this act, and no foundation shall be laid dry. "Height of a building" means the vertical distance of the highest point of the roof above the mean grade of the curbs of all the streets or the mean grade of the natural ground adjoining the building, if the said grade of ground is not below the grade of the curb. "Height of a wall" means the height from the mean grade of the ground adjoining the wall, to the highest point of the wall. "Inspector" means the inspector of buildings of the City of Halifax. "Lodging-house" means a building in which persons are accommodated with sleeping apartments, and include hotels and apartment houses where cooking is not done in the several apartments. "Party wall" means every wall used, or built to be used as a separation of two or more buildings. "Partition-wall" means any interior wall of masonry in the building. "Repairs" means any re-construction or renewal of any existing part of the building, or of its fixtures or appurtenances which does not lessen the strength, or increase the fire risk of the building, and is not made, in the opinion of the inspector, for the purpose of converting the building in whole or in part into a new one. "Story of a building" means that portion of a building between the top of any floor beams and the top of the floor beams next above. "Tenement house" means a building which, or any portion of which, is occupied, or intended to be occupied as a dwelling by more than three families living independently to one another, and doing their cooking on the premises; or by more than two families above the first story, so living and cooking; and includes apartment houses, family hotels and flat houses, where families are so living and cooking. "Thickness of a wall" means the minimum thickness of such a wall. "Street" means, and shall include, all public ways, alleys, lanes, courts and side-walks, and those parts of public places which form travel parts of highway. "Owner" as applied to a building or land, means, and shall include any part owner, joint owner, tenant in common, or joint tenant of the whole or of a part of such building or land.

PERMITS :

10. Hereafter in the City of Halifax no building shall be erected or altered, and no building damaged by fire or other casualty, shall be repaired or restored to its former condition, and no work which impairs the strength or increases the fire risk of any wall, structure, or building shall be done except upon a permit from the inspector, and in conformity with the provisions of this act: Provided, however, that this act shall not apply to bridges, quays or wharves.

11. Any alteration made in a structure shall conform to the provisions of this act for a new structure; but if the alterations to be made are of such extent, as when done, to practically produce a new structure or impair the stability or increase the fire risk of the structure as a whole, then the entire structure shall be made to conform to the provisions of this Act for a new structure. A building damaged by a fire or other casualty may be repaired or restored so as to conform to its original condition, or may be re-constructed in certain or all of its parts, so as to conform to the requirements of this act for new buildings, as the inspector may specify in his permit.

THIRD CLASS BUILDINGS WITHIN BUILDING LIMITS :

12. The City of Halifax may, from time to time, by ordinance, extend the building limit in said City, and may establish other limits in any district of said City, and within such limits every building built after the establishment thereof shall be of the first or second class: Provided, however, that elevators of any height, for the storage of coal and grain, may be allowed but all external parts of said elevators shall be covered with slate, tile, metal, or other equally incombustible material, and their mode of construction and location shall be subject to the approval of the inspector. The building limits fixed by chapter 58 of the Acts of 1891, section 629, are hereby fixed as the building limits under this act.

13. No existing wooden buildings within the building district shall be enlarged, raised, altered or added to; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to wooden buildings now erected for religious worship and entirely separate from other buildings nor to wooden buildings already erected which have pitched roofs and which after the passing of this Act may be altered into flat roofs or French roofs, if such buildings are found by the Inspector of Buildings sufficiently substantial and suitable for such alterations, who shall give the owner, contractor or applicant a certificate in writing that the building is fit to be altered, and who shall grant a permit specifying the alterations to be made; provided, nevertheless, that the flat

or French roof shall not be at a higher level than the ridge of the existing roof and in no case shall it exceed eleven (11) feet in height above the plate of the building to the highest point; and in case of a building having a portion of it covered with a pitched roof and a portion with a flat roof only the part covered with the pitched roof may be altered as above. In all cases where it is proposed to enlarge, raise, alter or add to a building under the provisions of this section complete plans and specifications of the proposed enlargement, raising alteration or addition *must* be submitted to the Building Inspector in duplicate, and if he approves of the said enlargement, raising; alteration or addition he shall signify such approval on said plans and specifications and return one copy to the applicant for a permit and file the other copy in his office.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

14. The stresses in materials hereafter used in construction, produced by the calculated strains due to their own weight and applied loads, shall not exceed the following:—

TIMBER.

Stress in pounds per square inch.

On extreme Fibre.	Shearing along grain.	Compression perpendicular to grain.
White Pine and Spruce.....	750	150
White Oak.....	1,000	250
Yellow Pine, (long-leaved). ..	1,250	250

Stresses due to transverse strains combined with direct tension or compression, not to exceed extreme fibre stresses given above.

DEFLECTION.—MODULUS OF ELASTICITY.

White Pine.....	750,000
Spruce.....	900,000
Yellow Pine, (long-leaved).....	1,300,000
White Oak.....	860,000

FOR POSTS WITH FLAT ENDS.

The stresses given in the following table, in which L = length of Post, D = least diameter of post, and S = stress per square inch.

White Pine and Spruce.		Long-leaved.	Yellow Pine.	White Oak.
$\frac{L}{D}$	S	$\frac{L}{D}$	S	S.
0 to 10	625	0 to 15	1,000	750
10 " 35	500	15 " 30	875	650
35 " 45	375	30 " 40	750	560
45 " 50	250	40 " 45	625	470
		45 " 50	500	375

WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL.

Stresses in pounds per square inch.

	W. I.	Steel.
Extreme fibre stress rolled beams and shapes.....	12,000	16,000
Tension.....	12,000	15,000
Compression in flanges of built beams.....	10,000	12,000
Shearing.....	9,000	10,000
Direct bearing including pins and rivets.....	15,000	18,000
Bending on pins.....	18,000	22,500

For columns and members acting as such, ten thousand for iron and twelve thousand for steel, reduced to ratio of length of column to its least radius of gyration by approved modern formulas.

Stresses due to transverse strains, combined with direct tension or compression, not to exceed extreme fibre stress given above for rolled beams and shapes, or in case of built

members, the above tension and compression stresses.

Compression flanges of beams to be proportioned to resist lateral flexure unless properly stayed or secured against same.

DEFLECTION.—MODULUS OF ELASTICITY.

Iron.....	27,000,000
Steel.....	29,000,000

Stresses for steel are those for "Medium Steel," having an ultimate tensile strength of 60,000 to 68,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than 35,000 pounds per square inch, and a minimum elongation in eight inches of twenty per cent.

CAST IRON.

Stresses in pounds per square inch.

Extreme fibre stress, tension.....	2,500
Extreme fibre stress, compression.....	8,000

STRESSES OF MATERIALS FOR COLUMNS.

The stresses given in the following table, in which L = length of column in feet, D = external diameter, or at least side of rectangle in inches, and S = stress in pounds per square inch;

$\frac{L}{D}$	Round Columns.			Rectangular Columns.		
	S. Square faced Bearings.	S. Round and faced Bearings.	S. Round Bearings.	S. Square faced Bearings.	S. Round and faced Bearings.	S. Round Bearings.
1.0.	8,480	7,870	7,350	8,810	8,320	7,870
1.1.	8,210	7,540	6,970	8,600	8,030	7,540
1.2.	7,940	7,200	6,590	8,380	7,740	7,200
1.3.	7,670	6,870	6,220	8,140	7,450	6,870
1.4.	7,390	6,540	5,860	7,910	7,160	6,540
1.5.	7,120	6,220	5,530	7,670	6,870	6,220
1.6.	6,850	5,910	5,200	7,430	6,590	5,910
1.7.	6,580	5,620	4,900	7,190	6,310	5,620
1.8.	6,320	5,330	4,620	6,960	6,040	5,330
1.9.	6,060	5,060	4,350	6,730	5,780	5,060
2.0.	5,810	4,810	4,100	6,490	5,530	4,810
2.1.	5,580	4,570	3,870	6,270	5,280	4,570
2.2.	5,340	4,340	3,650	6,050	5,050	4,340
2.3.	5,120	4,120	3,440	5,830	4,830	4,120
2.4.	4,910	3,910	3,250	5,620	4,620	3,910
2.5.	4,710	3,720	3,080	5,420	4,410	3,720
2.6.	4,510	3,540	2,910	5,230	4,220	3,540
2.7.	4,330	3,370	2,760	5,040	4,040	3,370
2.8.	4,150	3,210	2,620	4,860	3,870	3,210
2.9.	3,980	3,060	2,480	4,680	3,700	3,060
3.0.	3,820	2,920	2,360	4,520	3,540	2,920
3.1.	3,660	2,780	2,240	4,350	3,390	2,780
3.2.	3,520	2,660	2,130	4,200	3,250	2,660
3.3.	3,380	2,540	2,030	4,050	3,120	2,540
3.4.	3,250	2,430	1,940	3,910	2,990	2,430

STRESSES OF MATERIALS, STONE WORK.

Stresses in tons of two thousand pounds per square foot :—

First quality, dressed beds and builds, laid solid in cement mortar.	
Granite.....	60.
Marble and limestone.....	40.
Sandstone.....	30.

In cases where poorer mortar is used to avoid stain from cement stresses to be less than above, and to be approved by inspector.

In ashlar-faced work, no allowance over strength of brick work is to be made for ashlar less than eight inches thick. For eight inches thick and over, the excess over four inches shall be allowed.

BRICK WORK.

Stresses in tons of two thousand pounds per square foot :—

First class work, of hard-burned bricks, and including piers in which height does not exceed six times the least dimensions, laid in—

(a) One part cement, two parts sand.....	15.
(b) One part cement, one part lime and eight parts sand.....	12.
(c) Lime mortar.....	8.

Brick piers of hard-burned bricks in which height is from six to twelve times the least dimension.

Mortar "a".....	13.
Mortar "b".....	10.
Mortar "c".....	7.

For "light hard" bricks, stresses not to exceed two-thirds of above.

IN GENERAL.

Stresses for materials and forms of same, not herein mentioned, shall be those determined by best modern authorities.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS.

All materials are to be of good quality for the purpose for which they are to be used, are to conform to legal, trade and manufacturers' standards, and to be subject to the approval

of the inspector.

MORTARS.

All mortars shall be made with such proportion of sand as will ensure a proper degree of cohesion and tenacity, and secure thorough adhesion to the material with which they are to be used, and the inspector shall condemn all mortars not so made. The following rules must be complied with:—Mortar below level of water shall be no poorer than one part cement and two parts sand.

Mortar for first class buildings shall for one-half their height be no poorer than one part cement, two parts sand above, equal parts of cement and lime, and the proper proportion of sand.

Mortar for second class buildings, and for such parts of third class buildings as are below the level of the sidewalk, shall be no poorer than equal parts of lime and cement, with a proper proportion of sand.

Mortar for third class buildings above ground shall be no poorer than the best lime mortar.

Exceptions by the inspector may be made for mortar used in setting stone where cement will stain.

WOODEN BUILDINGS WITHIN BUILDING LIMITS.

14 x. No alteration or repairs shall be made on any third class building within the building limits without a permit from the Inspector, and no permit to increase the height or area of any such building shall be granted. No permit for the alteration or repair of a third class building within the limits shall be granted if the cost of the proposed alteration, using new materials, exceeds fifty per cent. of the cost of renewing the building.

14 x x. No third class building within or without the building limits shall be moved to any position within said limits, except that a third class building within said limits may be moved to another position on the same lot, by permission of the Inspector.

POWERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

15. The City Council of said City may by ordinance make such requirements, in addition to those contained in this act, as they may deem expedient in relation to the erection and alteration of third class buildings outside the building limits.

FIRST CLASS BUILDINGS.

16. A first class building shall consist of non-inflammable material throughout, with floors constructed of iron or steel beams, filled in between with terra cotta, or other masonry arches, except that wood may be used for under and upper floors, window and door frames, sashes, doors, standing finish, handrails for stairs, necessary sleepers bedded in concrete, and for isolated furring blocks bedded in the plaster. There shall be no air space between the top of any floor arches and the floor boarding, and no air space behind any woodwork. And all such buildings hereafter erected which are used above the first floor as warehouses or stores for the storage or sale of merchandise shall not exceed seventy five feet in height, and shall be so divided by brick partition walls of the thickness prescribed for bearing partition walls, and carry thirty inches above the roof, that no space inside any such building shall exceed in area ten thousand square feet.

17. Every building in the city of Halifax hereafter erected or raised to over seventy feet in height or erected within the building limits of said city as a permanent school-house shall be a first class building.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

18. No building or other structure hereafter erected, except a church spire, shall be of a height exceeding seventy-five feet.

EXCAVATION.

19. Every portion of every structure in process of construction, alteration, repair or removal, and every neighboring structure or portion thereof, affected by such process, or by an excavation, shall be properly constructed, and sufficiently supported during such process. The Inspector may take such measures as the public safety requires to carry this section into effect, and any expense so incurred may be recovered by the City from the owner of the defecture structure.

FOUNDATIONS.

20. The walls and piers of every building shall have a foundation, the bearings of which shall be not less than four feet below any adjoining surface exposed to frost, and such foundation, with the superstructure which it supports, shall not overload the material on which it rests.

21. The building inspector shall designate in every permit for the erection of a new building, the lowest grade at which the cellar bottom of such building may be laid.

22. Foundations shall be built of rubble, block granite or brick laid in mortar as provided in section 14. Foundation walls of rubble shall not be used in buildings over forty feet in height, except third class buildings outside the limits. Where rubble is used, two-thirds of the bulk of the wall shall be built of through stone thoroughly bonded. No round or boulder stone shall be used, and if the foundation is on piles, the lower course shall be of block stone not under sixteen inches high. Foundations of rubble shall be twenty-five per cent thicker than is required for granite foundations. Foundations of block granite shall be at least eight inches thicker than the walls next above them to a depth of twelve feet below the street grade; and for every additional ten feet, or part thereof, deeper, they shall be increased four inches in thickness. Foundations of brick shall be at least twelve inches thick, and at least four inches thicker than the walls next above them to a depth of twelve feet below the street grade; and for every additional ten feet, or part thereof, deeper, they shall be increased four inches in thickness. Foundations shall be thick enough to resist any lateral pressure, and the inspector may order an increase of thickness for that purpose. The footing shall be of stone or concrete or both, or of concrete and stepped-up brick work, of sufficient thickness and area to safely bear the weight to be imposed thereon, and to properly distribute such weight upon the surface on which it rests. If of concrete the concrete shall not be less than twelve inches thick. If of stone, the stone shall not be less than sixteen inches in thickness, and at least twelve inches wider than the bottom width of the foundation walls, and at least twelve inches wider on all sides than the bottom width of any piers, columns, or posts resting upon them. All footing stones shall be well bedded and laid cross-wise, edge to edge. If stepped-up footings of brick are used in place of stone, above the concrete, the steps or off-sets, if laid in single courses, shall each not exceed one and a half inches; or if laid in double courses, then each shall not exceed three inches.

CELLARS.

23. The cellar of every dwelling hereafter built on filled or made land, or where the grade or nature of the ground requires shall be sufficiently protected from water and damp by a bed at least two inches thick over the whole, of concrete, cement and gravel, tar and gravel, or asphalt, or by bricks laid in cement. The space between any floor and the cellar bottom shall be well ventilated. All metal foundations and all constructional iron work under ground shall be protected from dampness by concrete, in addition to two coats of red-lead, or other material approved by the inspector.

EXCAVATION.

24. All excavations shall be so protected, bysheet piling if necessary, by the persons causing the same to be made, that the adjoining soil shall not cave in by reason of its own weight. It shall be the duty of the owner of every building to furnish, or cause to be furnished, such support that his building shall not be in danger by any excavation: Provided that the owner of any building which is endangered by an excavation carried by an adjoining owner more than ten feet below the grade of the street may recover the expense so caused of supporting such building from the parties causing such excavations to be made. All permanent excavations within the building limits, shall be protected by retaining walls. In case of any failure to comply with the provisions of this section, the inspector may enter upon the premises and may furnish such support as the circumstances may require. Any expense so incurred may be recovered by the city from the parties required by law to furnish support.

QUALITY OF BRICK WORK.

25. All brick work shall be of merchantable well shaped bricks, well laid and bedded, with well filled joints, in mortar, as required by section 14, and well flushed up at every course with mortar. Bricks when laid shall be wet or dry as the inspector may direct.

WALLS HOW LAID.

26. All walls of bricks, stone or other similar material shall be well built, properly bonded and tied, and laid with mortar as required by section 14. The inside four inches of any wall may, upon a special permit issued by the inspector, be built of hard, burnt, hollow, clay bricks, of quality and dimension satisfactory to the inspector and thoroughly tied and bonded into the wall.

BONDING COURSES.

27. Every eighth course, at least, of a brick wall shall be a heading or bonding course, except where walls are faced with face brick, in which case every eighth course shall be bonded with Flemish headers, or by cutting the corners of the face brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same.

EXTERNAL AND PARTY WALLS OF FIRST AND SEDOND CLASS BUILDINGS USED FOR DWELLING HOUSES.

28. The external and party walls above the foundation of dwelling houses of the first or second class hereafter built, not over twenty feet wide, or thirty-three feet high or forty feet deep, shall be not less than eight inches thick. For such buildings exceeding said dimensions and not over twenty three feet wide, or thirty six feet high or fifty five feet deep, external walls shall be not less than eight inches thick and party walls shall be not less than twelve inches thick. In case such buildings are to be used for store purposes the external walls thereof to the top of the second floor timbers shall be not less than twelve inches thick. The external and party walls of dwellings of the first or second class hereafter built over thirty-six feet but not over sixty feet high shall be not less than twelve inches thick. Such walls of such dwellings sixty feet or over, but not over seventy feet high shall be sixteen inches to the height of the top of the second floor, and twelve inches for the remaining height. Such walls of such dwellings seventy feet or over, shall be twenty inches to the top of the second floor, sixteen inches to the top of the upper floor and to within fifteen feet of the roof, and twelve inches the remaining height.

EXTERNAL AND PARTY WALLS OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLING HOUSES.

29. The external and party walls above the foundation of every building of the first or second class hereafter built, other than dwellings, forty feet or less in height, shall be sixteen inches thick to the top of the second floor, and twelve inches for the remaining height. Such walls of such buildings of forty feet or over, but not over sixty feet in height, twenty inches to the top of second floor, sixteen inches the remaining height. Such walls of such buildings of sixty feet or over, twenty four inches to the top of the first floor, twenty inches to the top of the upper floor and to within fifteen feet of the roof, and sixteen inches above.

VAULTED WALLS.

30. Vaulted walls, shall contain, exclusive of withes, the same amount of material as is required for solid walls, and the walls on either side of the air space in a wall carrying a floor shall be not less than eight inches thick and shall be securely tied together with ties not more than two feet apart.

WALLS WITH ASHLAR.

31. In reckoning the thickness of walls ashlar shall not be included unless it be at least eight inches thick; In walls required to be sixteen inches thick or over the full thickness of the ashlar shall be allowed; in walls less than sixteen inches thick only half the thickness of the ashlar shall be included. Ashlar shall be at least four inches thick, and properly held by metal clamps to the backing, or properly bonded to the same.

IRON OR STEEL EXTERNAL WALLS.

32. External walls may be built in part of iron or steel, and when so built may be of less thickness than is above required for external walls, provided, such walls meet the requirements of this Act as to strength, and provided that all constructional parts are wholly protected from heat by brick or terra cotta, or by plastering three-quarters of an inch thick, with iron furring and wiring.

PARTY AND BEARING PARTITION WALLS OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS BUILDINGS.

33. In first and second class buildings all party and bearing partition walls above the foundation shall be of brick, and no such party or partition wall shall hereafter be furred with wood, but all such walls, if plastered, shall be plastered on masonry or on metal lathing; provided, that wood furrings for nailings may be bedded flush in mortar leaving no air space behind any wood work. No wall in any second class building shall be increased in height unless the entire building is so altered as to conform to the requirements of this Act.

PARTY AND PARTITION WALLS.

34. In all buildings hereafter built, all party walls and the partition walls required by this Act shall be built through, and at least thirty inches above or distant from the roof boarding at the nearest point; shall be entirely covered with stone or metal, securely fastened, and corbelled to the outer edge of all projections: Provided, that a gutter stone of suitable dimensions and properly balanced, may be inserted in place of the corbelling; and provided, further, that in case of buildings not over forty-five feet in height the distance that any wall is carried above the roof boarding need not exceed twelve inches.

EXTERNAL WALL OPENINGS, RECESSES, AND BUTTRESSES.

35. When openings or recesses, or both, occur in an external wall, or when buttresses are used, the piers shall be of sufficient strength to comply with the clauses of this act prescribing the strength of materials and not less in thickness than is above specified, and no other portion of the wall shall be less than twelve inches thick in buildings under seventy feet in height, or less than sixteen inches thick in buildings seventy feet or over in height.

RECESS, CHASE OR FLUE IN PARTY WALLS.

36. No recess, chase or flue, shall be made in any party wall so deep that it will leave the thickness at the back less than eight inches at any point, and no recess, chase or flue not vertical, shall be made without the special permit of the inspector. No vertical recess, other than flues, in stacks, shall be nearer than seven feet to any other recess, unless by special permit of the inspector.

TRUSSES, COLUMNS AND GIRDERS.

37. First and second class buildings hereafter built shall have floor bearing supports not over thirty feet apart. These supports may be brick walls, trusses or columns and girders. Such brick walls may be four inches less in thickness than is required by this act for external and party walls of the same height, provided they comply with the provisions of this act as to the strength of materials, but in no case less than twelve inches thick. When trusses are used the walls upon which they rest shall be at least four inches thicker than is otherwise required by sections twenty eight and twenty-nine, for every addition of twenty five feet or part thereof to the length of the truss over thirty feet.

BRICK PARTITION WALLS, WHEN NECESSARY.

38. Second class buildings hereafter built shall be so divided by brick partition walls of the thickness prescribed for bearing partition walls, and carried thirty inches above the roof, that no space inside any such building shall exceed in area eight thousand square feet, and no existing wall in any second class building shall be removed so as to leave an area not so inclosed, of more than eight thousand square feet; Provided, that in buildings having a height of not over forty-five feet, the height above the roof of the said brick partition walls, need not exceed twelve inches.

WALLS—HOW ANCHORED.

39. All walls of a first or second class building meeting at an angle shall be united every ten feet of their height, by anchors made of at least two inches by a half an inch wrought iron securely built into the side or partition walls not less than thirty six inches, and into the front and rear walls at least one half the thickness of such walls.

OPENINGS IN PARTY WALLS.

40. Openings or doorways in party walls or in partition walls, required in this act, shall not exceed two in number for each floor, and the combined area of such openings on each floor shall not exceed one hundred square feet. Each opening must be provided with two sets of metal covered doors separated by the thickness of wall, hung to rabbeted iron frames, or to iron hinges in brick or iron rabbets: provided, that this section shall not apply to theaters,

COLUMNS.

41. Every column shall rest upon a cap or plate sufficient to properly distribute the load. Columns set one above another shall have proper connections. All bearing parts of columns or plates, shall be turned or planed to true surfaces. The inspector may require columns to be drilled for inspection.

PIERS.

42. Piers and walls, shall have caps or plates, where needed, sufficient to properly distribute the load.

FIRE-PROOFING.

43. All weight bearing metal in first and second class buildings hereafter built shall be protected by brick, terra cotta, or plastering on metal laths, or furring, or other incombustible material, approved by the inspector: Provided, however, that the inspector may authorize the omission of such protection from the whole or any part of said weight bearing metal in one story structures, or in buildings specially designed and constructed for a use which will destroy nullify, or render useless such form of protection.

44. Isolated upright supports of other material than brick, below the first floor in first and second class buildings hereafter erected, shall be protected by a jacket of brick or terra

cotta at least four inches thick, or by a coating of plaster one inch thick on wire or metal lathing, or other substantial fire-proof material.

FLOOR BEARING PARTITIONS.

45. Partions supporting floors or roofs shall rest upon girders, trusses or walls.

CORNICES.

46. Where a wall is finished with a stone cornice, the greatest weight of material of such cornice shall be on the inside of the face of the wall. All cornices hereafter built or replaced shall be of brick or other incombustible material, and the walls shall be carried up to the boarding of the roof; and where the cornice projects above the roof, the masonry shall be carried up the top of the cornice and covered with metal, like parapet walls.

FLOORS.

47. All new or renewed floors shall be so constructed as to carry safely the weight to which the proposed use of the building will subject them, and every permit granted shall state for what purpose the building is designed to be used; but the least capacity per superficial square foot exclusive of materials, shall be:—

For floors of dwellings, fifty pounds.

For office floors, one hundred pounds.

For floors of public buildings, except school houses, one hundred and fifty pounds.

For floors of school houses, other than the floors of assembly rooms, eighty pounds; and for the floors of assembly rooms, one hundred and fifty pounds.

For store floors, floors of warehouses and mercantile buildings of like character, drill rooms and riding schools, at least two hundred and fifty pounds.

The weight for floors not included in this classification shall be determined by said inspector.

48. In every building hereafter built or altered there shall be posted and maintained in every room used for mechanical or mercantile purposes, the inspector's certificate of the weight bearing capacity of the floor. No part of any floor of such room shall be loaded beyond its capacity as certified.

ROOF AND FLOOR TIMBERS.

49. All roof or floor timbers entering the same party wall from opposite sides shall have at least four inches solid brick work between the ends of said timbers.

50. The ends of all wooden floor or roof beams in second class buildings shall enter the wall to a depth of at least four inches, unless the wall is properly corbelled so as to give a bearing of at least four inches; and the ends of all such beams shall be so shaped or arranged that in case of fire they may fall without injury to the wall.

51. Each floor in first or second class buildings shall have its beam so tied to the walls and to each other with wrought iron straps or anchors at least three eighths of an inch thick by one and one half inch wide, as to form continuous ties across the building not more than ten feet apart. Walls running parallel or nearly parallel with floor beams shall be properly tied once in ten feet to the floor beams by iron straps or anchors of the size above specified.

HEADERS AND TRIMMERS.

52. Every wooden header or trimmer more than four feet long, carrying a floor load of over seventy pounds per square foot, shall, at connections with other beams, be hung in stirrup irons and joint bolted. All tail beams, and similar beams of wood shall be framed or hung in stirrup irons. All iron beams shall have proper connections.

PIPING.

53. 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 act.

TIMBERS AND FURRING AROUND CHIMNEYS.

54. No part of any floor timber shall be within two inches of any chimney. No studding or furring shall be within one inch of any chimney.

FIRE STOPS.

55. Every second class building hereafter built, except as hereinafter provided, shall have a sufficient fire stop at each floor, covering the whole floor of each story through all stud partitions, and extending to the masonry walls. Every air duct except those expressly sanctioned by this act shall be effectually stopped at each story. Every such fire stop shall consist of a solid, air tight cohesive layer, at least one inch thick of tile, brick, terra cotta or like fire

made material, plaster, cement, cinder or ashes, or of a combination of the same, or of equally non-inflammable, non-heat conducting material laid between the upper and under floors or occupying all the space between the timbers under the under floor: Provided, that all second class buildings hereafter erected of forty-five feet or more in height, which are used above the first floor as storage stores, warehouses or stores for the storage and sale of merchandise, shall have a tight splined or tongued and grooved under floor of at least two inch plank, with an upper floor one inch thick matched and breaking joints, and in such buildings fire stops need not be used; and in all second class buildings of the character described all stairways shall be inclosed in walls or shafts of non-inflammable material, and all openings in said walls or shafts shall be provided with metal covered doors hung to rabbetted iron frames with iron thresholds. The foot of each partition, and of each tier of studding or furring shall be filled solid between the uprights to the full width thereof, and to the height of six inches above the floor with the same incombustibles as above prescribed for fire stops or some combination thereof. The spaces between such parts of floor joists as rest upon partition heads shall be filled with the materials above prescribed. The spaces between stringers of stair cases and joists of landings, unless unceiled, shall be so stopped with some of the incombustibles above mentioned at three places at least in every flight of stairs as to prevent the passage of air.

56. No part of the roof of any first or second class building hereafter built over sixty feet high to be used for mercantile, manufacturing or storage purposes, or as a theater, hotel, apartment house or office building, shall have a pitch of over twenty degrees. All new or renewed roofs shall be so constructed as to bear safely in addition to the weight of the material, twenty-five pounds per superficial foot of area covered with proper additional allowance for a horizontal wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot. All thin glass skylights upon roofs shall be covered by a wire netting when in the opinion of the inspector such protection is needed.

57. The roof of every second class building hereafter built shall be covered with tin, iron, slate, gravel, composition or like substantial roofing material not readily inflammable; if such roof comprises more than one story, or is over twenty feet in height in any part from the nearest floor except in a church or drill shed one story in height, in which the top of the first floor is not more than six feet above the grade at the building, such roof shall be of the construction required for first class buildings.

METALLIC LEADERS

58. All buildings over forty-five feet high shall have suitable water-tight metallic leaders, and all buildings shall have leaders sufficient to carry all the water to the street, gutter or sewer in such a manner as not to flow upon the sidewalk or to cause dampness on any wall, yard or area.

OBSERVATION STANDS.

59. No staging or stands for observation purposes shall be constructed or occupied upon the roof of any building in said City.

CHIMNEYS.

60. All chimneys shall be built upon a solid foundation from the lower foundation of any building, and shall be built of brick, stone or other incombustible material. Brick chimneys shall have walls at least eight inches thick, unless terra cotta flue linings are used, in which case four inches of brick work may be omitted. Other chimneys shall have walls at least eight inches thick, and shall have in addition a lining of four inches of brick work or a terra cotta flue lining. The inside of all brick flues shall have struck joints. No wood furring shall be used against any chimney or around any chimney in a first or second class building, but the plastering shall be directly on the masonry, or on metal lathing. All chimneys shall be topped out at least four feet above the highest point of contact with the roof. No nails shall be driven into the masonry of any chimney.

FLUES.

61. Flues of ranges and boilers and other similar flues shall have the outside exposed to the height of the ceiling, or be plastered directly upon the bricks.

HEARTHES AND TRIMMER ARCHES.

62. All hearths shall be supported by trimmer arches of brick or stone, or be of single stones at least six inches thick built into the chimney and supported by iron beams, one end of which shall be securely built into the masonry of the chimney or in an adjoining wall, or which shall otherwise rest upon an incombustible support. The brick jambs of every fire place, range or grate opening, shall be at least eight inches wide each, and the backs of such openings shall be at least eight inches thick. All hearths and trimmer arches shall be at least twelve inches

longer on either side than the width of such opening and at least eighteen inches wide in front of the chimney breast. Brick work over fire places and grate openings shall be supported by proper iron bars or brick or stone arches.

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEY FLUES.

63. Every chimney flue in which soft coal or wood is burned shall be carried to a height sufficient to protect neighboring buildings from fire and smoke.

HOT AIR AND SMOKE PIPES AND REGISTER BOXES.

64. No smoke pipe shall project through any external wall or window. No smoke pipe shall pass through any wooden partition without a soap-stone ring of the thickness of the partition, and extending four inches from the pipe, or a double metal collar of the thickness of the partition, with a ventilated air space of not less than four inches around the pipe; nor shall be placed within eight inches of any wood unless such wood is plastered and protected by a metal shield two inches distant from the wood, in which case the smoke pipe shall not be less than six inches from the wood. The tops of all heating furnaces set in brick shall be covered with brick supported by iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight: said covering to be in addition to and not less than six inches from the ordinary covering of the hot air chamber. The tops of all heating furnaces not set in brick shall be at least eight inches below the nearest wooden beams or ceiling with a shield of tin plate made tight, suspended not less than two inches below such beams or ceiling, and extending one foot beyond the top of the furnaces on all sides. All hot air register boxes hereafter placed in the floors or partitions of buildings shall be set in soap stone or equally incombustible borders not less than two inches in width and shall be made of tin plate, and have double pipes and boxes properly fitted to the soap stone. Hot air pipes and register boxes shall be at least one inch from any wood work, and register boxes fifteen inches by twenty five inches, or larger, or their connecting pipes shall be two inches from any wood work. The requirements of this section may be modified or dispensed with by the inspector in first class buildings.

WOOD WORK AROUND METAL PIPE.

65. No wood work shall be placed within one inch of any metal pipe to be used to convey

65. No wood work shall be placed on floor joists heated air or steam unless such pipe is protected by a soap stone or earthen ring or tube, or a metal casing.

SETTING OF BOILERS, FURNACES ETC.

66. No boiler to be used for steam heat or motive power and no furnace or hot water heater shall be placed on any floor above the cellar floor, unless the same is set on non combustible beams and arches, and in no case without a permit from the inspector. Every steam boiler in a building to be used for office, mercantile or manufacturing purposes, or to be used as a lodging or tenement house, shall be inclosed in a fire proof room of brick, terra cotta, stone, iron or other similar incombustible material, with openings closed by metal covered doors, hung to rabbeted iron frames, or to iron hinges in brick or iron rabbets. No range, stove, oven, or boiler shall be used for cooking in a hotel or restaurant, or for manufacturing purposes, until the same has been examined and approved by the inspector.

EXTERIOR PARTS OF SECOND CLASS BUILDINGS.

67. In every second class building hereafter erected all exterior parts more than forty five feet above the side walk, except window frames, sashes and blinds, shall be made of metal, stone, brick or other equally incombustible material.

SHUTTERS.

68. Outside openings of the classes hereinafter specified in any first or second class building of more than one story in height, hereafter built or altered, and containing above the first story any room of over six hundred feet area used for any purpose, except for domestic cooking, of greater fire risk than offices, counting rooms, and dwelling rooms, shall be protected by shutters. Such shutters shall be covered on both sides with tin, or made of other substantial fire resisting material and hung on the outside, if practicable, and otherwise on the inside, either upon independent iron frames, or upon iron hinges rabbeted to the masonry, and made to be handled from the outside. The above requirement shall apply to any opening in any such building which opening is above and within thirty feet of the roof of another building, or within thirty feet of another opening in an opposite wall, or in a wall the outside face of which diverges at an angle of less than one hundred and thirty five degrees from the outside face of the wall in which the opening is, and leaves an open space between the openings and outside of the walls.

ELEVATORS AND HOISTWAYS.

69. Elevators or hoists for freight which do not pass the ceiling of the first story may be constructed without fire proof inclosures above the basement. In existing buildings, or in buildings hereafter erected in compliance with this act, freight and passenger elevators without fire proof enclosures may be placed in areas or hallways which are continuous or unbroken, no part being separated from another part by an intervening floor: Provided, that no additional draught of air is thereby created. In such buildings such elevators may pass through the first floor of any area or hallway; provided a fire proof inclosure be carried up to the first floor. Except as above provided, all shafts hereafter built for elevators, hoists, dumb-waiters, lifts, light and ventilating shafts, or other air ducts, shall be constructed of, and if they do not pass the upper floor their top shall be covered with some substantial material not inflammable. All such shafts which pass the top floor shall be carried at least eighteen inches above the roof, and be covered with a skylight. Such shafts already constructed except lifts twenty eight inches square, or of less area, and except in dwelling houses to be occupied by not more than one family, shall be lined with tin, or plastered on wire lathing, or otherwise rendered noninflammable on the inside. Such shafts hereafter built for freight and passenger elevators shall be of brick at least eight inches thick, or of metal covered on both sides with at least one inch of plaster, applied immediately to the metal, or with some other equally substantial non-inflammable non-combustible material. Every entrance opening in a shaft or hoist way within two and one half feet above the floor shall be protected by sufficient rails, gates, trap-doors, or such other device as shall be equivalent thereto. Every elevator shall be provided with some sufficient arrangement to prevent the falling of the car in case of accident. Overhead elevator machinery shall have underneath a grille, sufficient to protect the car from falling material. Every opening into an elevator shaft or hoistway, and every opening through a floor other than a stairway, shall be closed when not in use. All inside elevator shaft openings other than openings in passenger elevator shafts, shall be furnished with metal covered doors hung to rabbeted iron frames, and shall have iron thresholds, and said doors shall be kept closed when not in use. Outside windows or openings of every elevator shaft, shall have three vertical iron bars painted red, equally dividing the opening. Every part of any elevator not enclosed in a shaft shall be protected by a wire grille.

70. No elevator shall be used in any building until after written approval by the inspector

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71. In case any freight or passenger elevator is not constructed and furnished in compliance with this act, or has become unsafe, the inspector shall post a conspicuous warning and prohibition at each entrance to such elevator. It shall thereafter, until a new written permit is given by the inspector, be a penal offence hereunder to operate said elevator or remove or deface said notice. No freight or passenger elevator shall be operated for more than six months after the date of the inspector's permit, unless a certificate signed by some elevator builder, that the elevator is safe and in good order, has been furnished within six months, and is posted in the car, or at the entrance.

No person, firm or corporation, shall employ or permit any person under fifteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator under penalty of a fine of not less than twenty five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence. Each day an elevator is so operated shall be a separate offence.

ACCESS TO ROOFS.

72. All buildings over twenty feet high shall have permanent means of access to the roof from the inside. The opening shall be not less than eighteen inches by thirty inches.

EGRESS.

73. Every building hereafter built and every building occupied by two or more families, or as a tenement, boarding or lodging house, or as a factory or workshop, shall have, with reference to its height, condition, constructions surroundings, character of occupation and number of occupants, sufficient means of egress in case of fire satisfactory to said inspector.

74. No building two stories or more in height hereafter erected in the city of Halifax, and no such building in said city not used at the passage of this act as a school house, church, theatre, public building, hall, place of assembly, or public resort, tenement house, boarding house or lodging house, or as a factory or workshop, where ten or more persons are employed, or used above the second story as a dwelling by two or more families, shall be used for any of said purposes, unless such building is provided with at least two independent and sufficient ways of egress. One of said ways of egress shall consist of a flight of stairs, extending from the lowest to the highest floor, made of fire proof material and inclosed in brick walls with the inclosed space or stairway provided with a ventilating skylight, which can be opened and closed from

every floor, and having openings through an external wall to the outer air at least one to each story except the upper and the lower, each opening to have an area of at least five square feet, and to be maintained unobstructed: Provided, however, that when there shall be within the space inclosed by the stairway and its landings from the second story upwards, an open area for light and ventilation whose least horizontal dimensions shall be equal to the width of the stairs, but in no case less than three feet, then the aforesaid openings through an exterior wall, may be omitted. There shall be no opening upon the stairway except as aforesaid, and for said skylight, and for doors from apartments and corridors. The other way of egress shall be approved by the inspector and may project over a public way. Every way of egress from every such building shall be kept in good repair and unobstructed.

75. Any owner or lessee responsible for the condition of a building shall be entitled to a certificate or if the original has been issued an exhibition of the duplicate thereof on the inspector's records to the effect that his building is provided with safe means of egress, if and whenever such is the case in the inspector's opinion. Any tenant of, or person employed in any private building, and, in the case of any public building, or public school, any citizen of Halifax, shall be entitled to an exhibition of the inspector's record, and if no certificate has been issued, may apply to have a certificate or order issued.

EXPLOSIVE OR INFLAMMABLE COMPOUNDS.

76. No explosive or inflammable compound, or combustible material shall 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.

FIRE ESCAPES.

77. The platforms, landings and stairway steps of every fire escape shall be strong enough to carry a load of seventy pounds to the square foot in addition to the weight of material.

PROJECTIONS.

78. No structure, nor cornices, water tables, bay windows, window-caps nor sills, except outside means of egress as provided in this chapter, shall be placed upon any building so as to project into or over any street, public way or square.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS ETC.

79. Every structure and part thereof, and appurtenance thereto, within the City of

Halifax, shall be so constructed and maintained in such repair as not to be dangerous, and the owner of any premises within said City, upon notice from the inspector that such premises are dangerous shall forthwith remedy the cause of danger by removal or repair. In case public safety requires immediate action, the inspector may forthwith, by repair or temporary protection, prevent danger; or may remove the dangerous structure; and his reasonable and necessary expenses may be recovered by the City of Halifax of the owner.

80. Any building, which, by defect, accident, decay or overloading, is unsafe, shall be vacated forthwith if and when the inspector shall so order. The inspector shall affix and maintain on the exterior of every such building a conspicuous notice of its character. The removing or rendering illegible of such notice shall be a penal offence hereunder.

THEATRES. PUBLIC BUILDINGS ETC.

81. Every building except armouries, and churches, wherein the floor of the assembly hall is not more than seven feet above the grade at the principal entrance hereafter so built or altered, as to contain an audience or assembly hall, capable of seating eight hundred persons or more, in sight or hearing of the stage, allowing the minimum width for aisles and corridors permitted by this act, and every theatre hereafter built, shall be a first class building. In all theatres erected, the level of the stage above the street level shall not exceed five feet. The audience hall and each compartment, division and gallery of every such building shall respectively have at least two independent exits, as far apart as may be. Every such exit shall have a width of at least twenty inches for every hundred persons which the hall, compartment, division or gallery from which it leads is capable of containing: Provide, that two or more exits of the same aggregate width may be substituted for either of the two exits above required. None of the exits above required shall be less than five feet wide.

82. Every building of the classes referred to by section eighty one hereafter built, shall have a frontage as wide as the widest part of the auditorium or assembly hall including side passages or lobbies, the whole width and height of which frontage shall be upon a street, court, passage way or area open to the sky, and at least thirty feet wide opposite the entire frontage. Such court, passage way or area shall have an unobstructed way at least thirty feet wide either through a first class building without openings into any second or third class building or wholly open to the sky connecting it with a public street at least thirty feet wide. There shall be at least one exit on this front which shall be in no case less than five feet

in width, and of such greater width as an allowance of twenty inches for each one hundred persons which the building may at any time may contain will in the aggregate require. There shall be another independent exit of the same capacity, or independent exits of the same aggregate capacity, either through a first class building without openings into any second or third class building, or through a passage way open to the sky. All doors shall open outward and shall not be so placed as to reduce the width of the passage above required. All aisles, stairways and passages in such buildings shall be of even or increasing width towards the exit, at least seven feet high throughout, without obstruction below that height, properly arranged for the easy egress of the audience, and of a width in respect of each division, gallery or compartment, computed according to the above rule. No aisle or passage in such buildings rising towards its exit, except stairways from story to story and necessary steps in galleries and balconies, shall have a gradient within the auditorium of more than two in ten, nor elsewhere of more than one in ten.

83. In buildings of the classes referred to in section eighty-one, hereafter built, the cut off the stair stringers shall not exceed seven and one half inches rise, nor be less than ten and one half inches tread. No winders shall be less than seven inches wide at the narrowest part. There shall be no flights of more than fifteen or less than three steps between landings. Every landing shall be at least four feet wide from step to step.

84. All stairs and landings of all buildings of the classes referred to by section eighty-one hereafter built shall have throughout proper handrails on both sides firmly secured to walls, or to strong posts and ballasters. Stairways twelve feet or more wide, shall have one or more intermediate rails not more than eight feet apart and properly supported.

85. No boiler, furnace, engine or heating apparatus, except steam, or hot air pipes and radiators, shall be located under the auditorium, nor under any passage or stairway of any exit of any building of the classes referred to in section eighty-one.

86. The lights for the rear of the auditorium and for all passages and stairways of exits of every building of the classes referred to by section eighty one hereafter built, shall be independent of the lights of the rest of the auditorium and of the platform or stage, and shall be so arranged that they cannot be turned down or off from the platform or stage.

87. All exits from every building of the classes referred to by section eighty one shall be open for the use of every departing audience; and shall have fastenings on the inside