[illegible] law, generally.
Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twenty-five of chapter eight hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act in relation to securing compensation for injuries or death of certain employees in the course of their employment and repealing certain sections of the labor law relating thereto, constituting chapter sixty-one of the consolidated laws," as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, such section having been last amended by chapter six hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nineteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 25. Compensation, how payable. It is the purpose of this chapter that the compensation herein provided for shall be paid periodically and promptly in like manner as wages, and as it accrues, and directly to the person entitled thereto without waiting for the award of the industrial board, except in those cases in which the right to compensation is controverted by the employer. The first payment of compensation shall become due on the twenty-first day of disability, on which date or within four days thereafter the employer shall pay such sum as shall be fixed and the compensation payable biweekly thereafter, but the industrial board may determine that any payments may be made monthly or at any other period as it may deem advisable. If the employer or insurance carrier does not controvert the injured workman's right to compensation such employer or insurance carrier shall either on or before the twenty-fifth day after disability, or within fifteen days after the employer first has knowledge of the alleged accident, begin paying compensation either by the agreement provided for in section twenty of under the provisions of section twenty-six and shall immediately notify the commissioner in accordance with a form to be prescribed by him, that the payment of compensation has begun, accompanied by the further statement that the employer or insurance carrier, as the case may be, will notify the commissioner when the payment of compensation has been stopped. Immediately upon the stoppage or suspension of payments of compensation the employer or insurance carrier shall notify the commissioner of such act on a form to be prescribed by him. In case the employer decides to controvert the right to compensation he shall, either on or before the twenty-fifth day of disability or within ten days after he has written notice of the alleged accident, file a notice with the commissioner, on a form prescribed by him, that compensation is not being paid, giving the name of the claimant, name of the employer, date of the alleged accident and the reason why compensation is not being paid. In compensation cases in the interest of justice at any time refer a case in which payments are being made as above to the industrial board for a hearing, and shall immediately upon receipt of notice from the injured workman, from the employer, or from the insurance carrier that the claimant's right to compensation is controverted, or that payments of compensation have stopped or been suspended, make such investigations, or cause to be made such investigations to be made, or refer the case for such hearings, as will properly protect the rights of both the claimant and the any compensation then due or as to any compensation that may become due in the future for temporary or permanent disability, and provide for the resumption of payments in case the injured person is entitled thereto. If the employer or insurance carrier shall fail to pay any installment of compensation within twenty-five days after the same becomes due, there shall be paid by the employer or, if insured, his insurance carrier, an additional amount of ten per centum of the compensation then due which shall secure to the benefit of the injured workman or his dependents and shall be paid to him or them with the compensation, unless such delay or default is excused by the industrial board upon the application of the employer or insurance carrier upon the ground that owing to conditions over which the employer or insurance carrier had no control such payment could not be made. Nothing herein shall limit the right of the industrial board to a particular case to hold a hearing and make an award in accordance with other provisions of this chapter. No case shall be closed without notice to all parties interested and without giving to all such parties an opportunity to be heard. If the employer has made advance payments of compensation as provided elsewhere in this chapter, he shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of an unpaid installment or installments of compensation due, provided his claim for reimbursement is filed before compensation is paid. An injured employee, or in case of death his dependents or personal representative, shall give receipt for payment of compensation to the employer paying the same and the employer shall produce the same for inspection by the commissioner, whenever required. If the employer or his insurance carrier shall fail to make payments of compensation according to the terms of the award, there shall be imposed a penalty equal to twenty per centum of the unpaid compensation which shall accrue to the benefit of the injured workman or his dependents and shall be paid to him or them. When the final payment is made or due the employer or his insurance carrier shall within sixteen days send to the commissioner a notice on a form prescribed by the commissioner that such final payment is due or has been made fulfilling completely the terms of the award, which notice shall contain the name of the injured employee or his principal dependant, the date of accident, the date to which compensation has been paid and the whole amount of compensation paid, and in case the employer or his insurance carrier fail so to notify the commissioner of the cessation of payments within sixteen days after the date to which compensation is due or has been paid, the commissioner shall assess against such employer or insurance carrier the sum of one hundred dollars, one-half of which shall be paid into the special fund created under clause of numbered paragraph seven of section fifteen herein and one-half of which shall be paid into the state treasury and be applicable to the expenses of the commission. Whenever the commissioner may deem it advisable he may request any employer or insurance carrier to make a deposit with the commissioner to secure the prompt and convenient payment of such compensation, and the commissioner shall have power to make payments therefrom upon any awards. The industrial board, whenever it shall so deem advisable may order the commutation of periodical payments to one or more lump sum payments to the injured employee, or, in case of death, his dependents, provided the same shall be in the interest of justice. Such commutation shall be made according to the method prescribed in section twenty-seven of this chapter.

§ 2. Section seventy-seven of such chapter, as added by chapter six hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 77. Expenses of administering workmen's compensation law. The commissioner shall keep an accurate record of all hearings held and the industrial board, in its discretion, may assess against each insurance carrier five dollars for each adjournment hearing held at the request of the insurance carrier. The fund so created shall be applied toward the total amount of the expenses ascertained as above. If there be any deficiency the commissioner shall thereupon assess upon and collect from each insurance carrier, including the state insurance fund, the proportion of such expense that the total compensation or payments made by such carrier during such year bore to the total compensation or payments made by all insurance carriers. The amounts so secured shall be transferred to the state treasury to reimburse for this portion of the expense of administering this chapter.

§ 3. The commissioner shall ascertain the total amount of expenses incurred by the department of labor during the fiscal years preceding June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, in connection with the administration of the workmen's compensation law and shall assess upon and collect from each insurance carrier including the state insurance fund, the proportion of the expense chargeable against each insurance carrier that the total compensation or payments made by such insurance carrier shall bear to the total compensation or payments made by all insurance carriers. The amounts so obtained shall be transferred to the state treasury to reimburse for the portion of the expenses of administering this chapter.

§ 4. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 549.

AN ACT in relation to the state charities law, relating to quarterly or monthly estimates of expenses.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section forty-five of chapter fifty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to the state charities, constituting chapter fifty-five of the consolidated laws," as last amended by chapter five hundred and seventeen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nineteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 45. Quarterly or monthly estimates of expenses; contingent fund. The superintendent or other chief executive of each of the state institutions reporting to the fiscal supervisor shall quarterly or monthly, as shall upon such day as the fiscal supervisor shall direct, cause to be prepared triplicate estimates, in such detail as may be required by the fiscal supervisor, of the expense required for the institution of which he is superintendent for the ensuing quarter or month. He shall countersign and submit two of the triplicates to the fiscal supervisor and retain the other to be placed on file in the office of the institution. The fiscal supervisor shall cause such estimates to be revised either as to any or all items of supplies and the estimated cost thereof, and by reducing the number of employees when in the judgment of the fiscal supervisor the population justifies such reduction. He shall certify that he has carefully examined the same and that the articles and positions enumerated in such estimate, revised and approved by him, are actually required for the institution and shall thereupon present such estimate and certificate to the comptroller. Upon the revision and approval of such estimate the comptroller shall authorize the managing officers of such institution to make drafts on him as the money may be required for the purposes mentioned in such estimates, which drafts shall be paid on his warrant out of the funds in the treasury of the state appropriated for the support of such institution for every such estimate there shall be a sum thereof, not to exceed two hundred and twenty-five dollars a quarterly, or seventy-five dollars as a monthly contingent fund, for which a minute detailed statement shall be made. No expenditures shall be made from such contingent fund, except in case of actual emergency requiring immediate action, or except for such articles as may be previously approved by the fiscal supervisor. The treasurer of any such institution shall pay no account unless they are contained in the estimate provided in this section and duly approved by the fiscal supervisor. Nor shall the treasurer of any such institution pay accounts for supplies furnished to officers or employees, unless the same be drawn from the ordinary supplies provided for the general use of the institution. No persons, other than the officers and employees of such institution, and the families of the superintendents, medical officers, adjutants, quartermasters or stewards, necessarily residing therein, shall be allowed room and maintenance, except at a rate fixed by the state comptroller and the fiscal supervisor with the approval of the governor.

The superintendent of each of the state institutions reporting to the fiscal supervisor shall personally inspect and base report upon all articles abandoned for use, and the fiscal supervisor at such time and on such forms as may be directed by him.

§ 2. General expenses necessarily and lawfully incurred by the fiscal supervisor for, or on account of the state institutions reporting to him, shall be apportioned to such institutions on the basis of the number of inmates, and included in the estimates in such institution or institutions in the manner provide in this section.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 550.

AN ACT to amend chapter five hundred and ninety-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act to amend the highway law, in relation to county line bridges in certain counties.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section ninety-four of such chapter, as added by chapter seven hundred and ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 94. Power to annex or discharge; return of convict to violator. The governor shall, upon the sentences of convicts subject to the jurisdiction of the parole board, when a condition that such shall live and remain without violating the law, and upon the jurisdiction and control board of parole for state prisons provided in article eight hereof, section two hundred and eight of, and also a condition to the effect that such convicts shall dwell between the date of his discharge and the date of the expiration of his term, for the reason thereof and the date of his discharge was sentenced, be convicted of any crime, committed in the interval said, he shall, in addition to the penalty which may be imposed for such crime, be compelled to serve in the prison or penitentiary in which he was confined for the which he is so convicted, the term of the term without commutation he would have been compelled to serve for the commutation of his sentence, shall be forfeited, and the remainder of his sentence shall be executed in the same manner as if such forfeiture had been made by the governor, and the time so forfeited shall be added to the term of imprisonment for which such person was originally sentenced, and the parole board shall have power to annex to the jurisdiction of such board of parole any convict who shall be discharged from any state prison, or who shall be released on parole from any state prison, upon such terms and conditions as such board of parole shall prescribe, and to return any such person to the state prison from which he shall have been discharged or released, or to any state prison to which he shall be sentenced for any crime committed while such person shall be under the control of the board of parole, or to any state prison to which he shall be sentenced for any crime committed while such person shall be under the control of the board of parole, and to do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 551.

AN ACT to amend the state charities law, relating to the expenses of the commission of state institutions.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section forty-five of chapter fifty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to the state charities, constituting chapter fifty-five of the consolidated laws," as last amended by chapter five hundred and seventeen of the laws of nineteen hundred and nineteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 45. Quarterly or monthly estimates of expenses; contingent fund. The superintendent or other chief executive of each of the state institutions reporting to the fiscal supervisor shall quarterly or monthly, as shall upon such day as the fiscal supervisor shall direct, cause to be prepared triplicate estimates, in such detail as may be required by the fiscal supervisor, of the expense required for the institution of which he is superintendent for the ensuing quarter or month. He shall countersign and submit two of the triplicates to the fiscal supervisor and retain the other to be placed on file in the office of the institution. The fiscal supervisor shall cause such estimates to be revised either as to any or all items of supplies and the estimated cost thereof, and by reducing the number of employees when in the judgment of the fiscal supervisor the population justifies such reduction. He shall certify that he has carefully examined the same and that the articles and positions enumerated in such estimate, revised and approved by him, are actually required for the institution and shall thereupon present such estimate and certificate to the comptroller. Upon the revision and approval of such estimate the comptroller shall authorize the managing officers of such institution to make drafts on him as the money may be required for the purposes mentioned in such estimates, which drafts shall be paid on his warrant out of the funds in the treasury of the state appropriated for the support of such institution for every such estimate there shall be a sum thereof, not to exceed two hundred and twenty-five dollars a quarterly, or seventy-five dollars as a monthly contingent fund, for which a minute detailed statement shall be made. No expenditures shall be made from such contingent fund, except in case of actual emergency requiring immediate action, or except for such articles as may be previously approved by the fiscal supervisor. The treasurer of any such institution shall pay no account unless they are contained in the estimate provided in this section and duly approved by the fiscal supervisor. Nor shall the treasurer of any such institution pay accounts for supplies furnished to officers or employees, unless the same be drawn from the ordinary supplies provided for the general use of the institution. No persons, other than the officers and employees of such institution, and the families of the superintendents, medical officers, adjutants, quartermasters or stewards, necessarily residing therein, shall be allowed room and maintenance, except at a rate fixed by the state comptroller and the fiscal supervisor with the approval of the governor.

The superintendent of each of the state institutions reporting to the fiscal supervisor shall personally inspect and base report upon all articles abandoned for use, and the fiscal supervisor at such time and on such forms as may be directed by him.

§ 2. General expenses necessarily and lawfully incurred by the fiscal supervisor for, or on account of the state institutions reporting to him, shall be apportioned to such institutions on the basis of the number of inmates, and included in the estimates in such institution or institutions in the manner provide in this section.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 552.

AN ACT to amend chapter five hundred and ninety-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act to amend the highway law, in relation to county line bridges in certain counties.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two hundred and sixty-nine-i of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act relating to highways, constituting chapter twenty-five of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter five hundred and ninety-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 243. Bridges upon county boundaries. If the boundary line between any county described in section two hundred and sixty-nine-a and of an adjoining county, which whose boundaries any such bridge is located, shall by resolution concur in determining upon the construction or repair of such bridge, the respective boards of supervisors of such counties may unite in a contract with a person, firm or corporation therefor. If any such bridge shall have been condemned under the provisions of this article and if such boards of supervisors shall concur in ordering the necessary repairs to or rebuilding of such bridge within three months after such condemnation, or if within the same time after such denial therefor by the state commissioner of highways the board of supervisors of the county in which the bridge is available shall concur with the board of supervisors of the county in which the bridge is located, and if both counties fail to concur therein, the board of supervisors of the county making such determination may submit the same to the state commissioner of highways, whose such determination may cause notice in writing to be served upon the chairman of the board of supervisors of the other county demanding that such county concur therein. If such concurrence be withheld or if necessary moneys be not made available for such work by the board of supervisors of the county upon which such demand is served, the board of supervisors giving such notice may provide the necessary moneys for the entire work of such improvement or repairs. Where one county has provided all of the money for the construction or improvement of such joint bridge, it may maintain an action against the county in default and recover from the defendant one-half of the cost or expense of such work, with costs of such action and interest. It shall be necessary for the plaintiff to prove that the repairs or improvements were reasonably necessary but the approval of the state commissioner of highways of plaintiff's determination for such improvement or repairs shall be prima facie evidence of the reasonable necessity thereof. In such action for the expense of the construction of a new bridge at a new site between counties shall be maintained unless the boards of supervisors of such counties shall have determined, by concurrent resolution, upon the construction thereof. The county clerks and the lawful authorities of an adjoining city of the first class of or of an adjoining village may likewise concur in determining upon the construction of a new bridge between such county and city and may unite in a contract with a person, firm or corporation therefor.

The board of supervisors of any such county adjoining a city of the first class may by resolution determine to make or contribute one-half or any section thereof adjoining such county and to pay for the whole of such repair, and thereafter such ordinary repairs shall be made by the commissioner of highways, or such as hereinbefore provided and such county shall thereafter be relieved from all liability for ordinary repairs to the half of such bridge adjoining such city.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 553.

AN ACT to amend the conservation law, in relation to the taking of pike perch.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision one of section two hundred and thirty-six of chapter six hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act relating to the conservation of land, forests, waters, parks, hydraulic power, fish and game, constituting chapter sixty-five of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter three hundred and eighteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, and last amended by chapter three hundred and ninety-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-two, is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Open season; size limit and sale of. Pike perch less than twelve inches in length may be taken, possessed, bought and sold in any number or quantity from May twelfth to March first, both inclusive, except that in waters other than those in which the use of nets in taking pike perch is permitted a person may take not to exceed twenty-five pike perch in one day, or when two or more persons are angling from the same boat they may take not to exceed twenty-five in one day.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 554.

AN ACT to amend section thirteen hundred and twenty-six of the code of civil procedure, relating to the giving of security unnecessary to perfect an appeal to the court of appeals, where the appellate division or a judge of the court of appeals shall certify that a constitutional question is involved; not by a claimant under the workmen's compensation law, where the decision of the appellate division is not unanimous, nor where the decision of the appellate division is unanimous and such appeal is with the consent of the appellate division, or a judge of the court of appeals.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section thirteen hundred and twenty-six of the code of civil procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1326. To render a notice of appeal, to the court of appeals, effectual, for any purpose, except in a case where, by statute, security is required, security is not necessary, to perfect the appeal, the appellant must give a written undertaking, to the effect, that the appellant will pay all costs and damages, which may be awarded against him on the appeal, not exceeding five hundred dollars. The appeal is perfected when such an undertaking is given and a copy thereof, with notice of the filing thereof, is served, as prescribed in this title. Provided, however, that no security shall be necessary to perfect such an appeal, where the appellate division or a judge of the court of appeals shall certify that a constitutional question is involved; not by a claimant under the workmen's compensation law where the decision of the appellate division is not unanimous, nor where the decision of the appellate division is unanimous and such appeal is with the consent of the appellate division, or a judge of the court of appeals.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 555.

AN ACT to repeal various provisions of the election law, relating to the state superintendent of elections, and to abolish the office of such superintendent.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and eighty-nine of chapter twenty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the elections, constituting chapter seventeen of the consolidated laws," and all acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, are hereby repealed.

§ 2. The office of state superintendent of elections is hereby abolished, together with all positions of the subordinates and employees thereof. The trustees of public buildings shall take possession of the books, papers, records and documents of such office and retain the custody thereof until otherwise provided by law. Such trustees shall take possession of other property of the state heretofore used in connection with such office, wherever situate, and apply to the uses and purposes of state boards, departments, commissions or other portions thereof, as in their opinion, may be suitable therefor.

§ 3. Any provision of the election law, not included in the foregoing sections, which direct the filing of any paper, record, report or book with the state superintendent of elections, by any board of elections or officer, shall be deemed to have force and effect when this act takes effect. Any investigation by the police required by section one hundred and fifty-seven of such law shall be referred to the board of elections of the county or of a city containing the county, in which the alleged violation occurred, and the report shall be open to public inspection at the office of such board. The investigation provided for in section twenty-five of such law shall be required to be made by such board of elections and if so required, the report shall be filed with such board and shall be open to public inspection. Each board of elections shall, throughout the year, by its members and subordinates, may make investigations pertaining to the citizenship, residence and other qualifications of persons registered as or claiming to be voters, within the county or city. In any such investigation, the board shall have the powers prescribed by section two hundred and nine of such law. Reports by lodging-house and hotel keepers provided for in section four hundred and eighty of such law also shall be made to such board. The powers vested by section four hundred and eighty-one of such law in the superintendent of elections shall hereafter be exercised by the police of the city in which the hotel, inn, lodging-house or dwelling is situated, and elsewhere in such sheriff, as the case may be, and the punishments and penalties provided for by such section shall attach for a neglect to make or file such list, affidavit or report or for the making or filing of a false or fraudulent list, affidavit or report. The card lists of registered voters and statements provided for by section four hundred and eighty-five of such law shall be supplied and the forms therefor approved by the secretary of state, and when filled out shall be filed with the board of elections of the county in which they are used. The challenge lists provided for in section four hundred and eighty-six shall be returned by the police and from the reports of investigations.

§ 4. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 556.

AN ACT to amend the election law, in relation to form of ballots for voting machines.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

[illegible] ballots. All ballots shall be printed in black ink on good white paper of such size as will fit the voting machines, and in such form, that the party will be easily identified by the party emblem for each political party [illegible] in the machine, which has been duly adopted by such party in accordance with this chapter, and the party name or other designation and the party emblem and number shall be affixed to the name, or, in case of presidential electors, to the list of candidates of such party. Each party may be further distinguished by a stripe of color below the party emblem, which shall be adopted in the same manner as the party emblem. The order of the lists or names of candidates of the several parties on such ballots shall be arranged as provided by this chapter for blanket ballots, except that the titles of offices may be arranged horizontally with the names of candidates for each office arranged vertically under the title of the office, or the titles of offices may be arranged vertically, with the names of candidates for an office arranged horizontally under the title of the office. When a person has been nominated for an office by one political party and has also been nominated for that office by one or more independent bodies, his name shall appear only in the column containing generally the names of candidates for other offices nominated by such party. If such person has also been nominated by one or more independent bodies, his name shall appear only in each row or column containing generally the names of candidates for other offices nominated by any such party, and the name and emblem of each of such independent bodies shall appear in such row or column as such officer shall determine. No person shall be nominated for any office only by one or more independent bodies, his name shall appear but once upon the machine in the row or column provided for the officer charged with the duty of providing ballots, and in connection with his name there shall appear the name and emblem of each independent body nominating him. The machine shall be so adjusted that when one or more knobs, equaling the total number of persons to be elected in section ninety-one of this article, are pushed in connection with that office shall be thereby locked.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 557.

AN ACT to amend the tax law, in relation to form of ballots for voting machines.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two hundred and sixty-nine-i of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act relating to highways, constituting chapter twenty-five of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter five hundred and ninety-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 243. Bridges upon county boundaries. If the boundary line between any county described in section two hundred and sixty-nine-a and of an adjoining county, which whose boundaries any such bridge is located, shall by resolution concur in determining upon the construction or repair of such bridge, the respective boards of supervisors of such counties may unite in a contract with a person, firm or corporation therefor. If any such bridge shall have been condemned under the provisions of this article and if such boards of supervisors shall concur in ordering the necessary repairs to or rebuilding of such bridge within three months after such condemnation, or if within the same time after such denial therefor by the state commissioner of highways the board of supervisors of the county in which the bridge is available shall concur with the board of supervisors of the county in which the bridge is located, and if both counties fail to concur therein, the board of supervisors of the county making such determination may submit the same to the state commissioner of highways, whose such determination may be approved by such commissioner, the board of supervisors making such determination may cause notice in writing to be served upon the chairman of the board of supervisors of the other county demanding that such county concur therein. If such concurrence be withheld or if necessary moneys be not made available for such work by the board of supervisors of the county upon which such demand is served, the board of supervisors giving such notice may provide the necessary moneys for the entire work of such improvement or repairs. Where one county has provided all of the money for the construction or improvement of such joint bridge, it may maintain an action against the county in default and recover from the defendant one-half of the cost or expense of such work, with costs of such action and interest. It shall be necessary for the plaintiff to prove that the repairs or improvements were reasonably necessary but the approval of the state commissioner of highways of plaintiff's determination for such improvement or repairs shall be prima facie evidence of the reasonable necessity thereof. In such action for the expense of the construction of a new bridge at a new site between counties shall be maintained unless the boards of supervisors of such counties shall have determined, by concurrent resolution, upon the construction thereof. The county clerks and the lawful authorities of an adjoining city of the first class of or of an adjoining village may likewise concur in determining upon the construction of a new bridge between such county and city and may unite in a contract with a person, firm or corporation therefor.

The board of supervisors of any such county adjoining a city of the first class may by resolution determine to make or contribute one-half or any section thereof adjoining such county and to pay for the whole of such repair, and thereafter such ordinary repairs shall be made by the commissioner of highways, or such as hereinbefore provided and such county shall thereafter be relieved from all liability for ordinary repairs to the half of such bridge adjoining such city.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 558.

AN ACT to amend the highway law, in relation to repair of county line bridges in certain counties.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two hundred and sixty-nine-i of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act relating to highways, constituting chapter twenty-five of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter five hundred and ninety-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 243. Bridges upon county boundaries. If the boundary line between any county described in section two hundred and sixty-nine-a and of an adjoining county, which whose boundaries any such bridge is located, shall by resolution concur in determining upon the construction or repair of such bridge, the respective boards of supervisors of such counties may unite in a contract with a person, firm or corporation therefor. If any such bridge shall have been condemned under the provisions of this article and if such boards of supervisors shall concur in ordering the necessary repairs to or rebuilding of such bridge within three months after such condemnation, or if within the same time after such denial therefor by the state commissioner of highways the board of supervisors of the county in which the bridge is available shall concur with the board of supervisors of the county in which the bridge is located, and if both counties fail to concur therein, the board of supervisors of the county making such determination may submit the same to the state commissioner of highways, whose such determination may be approved by such commissioner, the board of supervisors making such determination may cause notice in writing to be served upon the chairman of the board of supervisors of the other county demanding that such county concur therein. If such concurrence be withheld or if necessary moneys be not made available for such work by the board of supervisors of the county upon which such demand is served, the board of supervisors giving such notice may provide the necessary moneys for the entire work of such improvement or repairs. Where one county has provided all of the money for the construction or improvement of such joint bridge, it may maintain an action against the county in default and recover from the defendant one-half of the cost or expense of such work, with costs of such action and interest. It shall be necessary for the plaintiff to prove that the repairs or improvements were reasonably necessary but the approval of the state commissioner of highways of plaintiff's determination for such improvement or repairs shall be prima facie evidence of the reasonable necessity thereof. In such action for the expense of the construction of a new bridge at a new site between counties shall be maintained unless the boards of supervisors of such counties shall have determined, by concurrent resolution, upon the construction thereof. The county clerks and the lawful authorities of an adjoining city of the first class of or of an adjoining village may likewise concur in determining upon the construction of a new bridge between such county and city and may unite in a contract with a person, firm or corporation therefor.

The board of supervisors of any such county adjoining a city of the first class may by resolution determine to make or contribute one-half or any section thereof adjoining such county and to pay for the whole of such repair, and thereafter such ordinary repairs shall be made by the commissioner of highways, or such as hereinbefore provided and such county shall thereafter be relieved from all liability for ordinary repairs to the half of such bridge adjoining such city.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 559.

AN ACT to amend the penal law, in relation to the duty of the board of health to inspect certain premises.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision four of section four hundred and eighty-two of the penal law is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. Neglects, refuses or omits to comply with any provision of this section, or violates the provisions of such license, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Every such license must specify the name and residence of the person so undertaking the care of such females or children, and the place and the number of such females or children thereby allowed to be received, boarded and lodged in, and shall be revocable at will by the authority granting it. Every person so licensed must keep a register wherein he shall enter the name and ages of all such children and of all children born on such premises, and the names and residence of their parents such children at the time of the reception and discharge of such children and the reason therefor, and also a correct register of the name and age of every child under the age of five years who is given out, adopted, taken away or indentured from such place or otherwise disposed of, together with the name and residence of the person so adopting, taking or indenturing such child; and shall cause a correct copy of such register to be sent to the authority issuing such license within twenty-four hours after such child is given out, adopted, taken away or indentured. It shall be lawful for the officers of any incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to children and of such board of health at all reasonable times to enter and inspect the premises where such females or children are so guarded, received or kept, and also such license, register and children.

All place for which such a license shall have been granted, and all persons who shall receive, board or lodge such females or children, shall be subject to the inspection and supervision of such society and such board of health.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 560.

AN ACT to provide a more uniform retirement plan for state employees, the provision of the New York state employees' retirement system, to repeal certain acts and parts thereof providing for other retirement.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All state employees, except of the Governor, Superintendent of public works, teachers in the State Colleges and the State Normal schools, shall be considered as teachers, the provisions of article [illegible] of the education law, and, except state employees as are otherwise provided for by the insanity law, the prison law, who are included, provisions of any law repealed, article six of this act, who elect members of the New York State Employees' Retirement System on January first, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, shall become members of such system and be subject to the provisions of law relating to such system with the exception that they be entitled to credit for prior service as a grand jury stenographer, as provided in section four of the civil service law, as a grand jury stenographer, and including jury fees, in the case of any such employee who now is state service, entitled under the provisions of section one-a of the civil service law, section eight of section three of the buildings law, are also given the option to become members of the New York State Employees' Retirement System, and to be covered by all provisions of law relative thereto.

§ 2. All contributions which shall be made by employees in active service June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, who are included in the provisions of any law repealed by section six of this act, shall be credited to them and paid out of the accumulated under such laws.

§ 3. All contributions of all persons drawing pensions under the provisions of any law repealed by section six of this act, shall be credited to the state of New York and appropriations made therefor from such fund.

§ 4. Any cash or securities which have been accumulated under the provisions of any law repealed by section six of this act which may be in excess of the amount required to make payments directed by sections two and three of this act, shall be credited and paid to the source from which the same received.

§ 5. The comptroller of the State of New York is hereby directed, and empowered to carry out the provisions of this act and all other laws relating to the duties of the state officers and employees of the New York state employees' retirement system, and to have the custody of any or all records and papers required under the provision of any law repealed by the provisions of section six of this act, are authorized and directed to deliver to said comptroller all records which he may request and any other records and papers relative thereto which he may require in the discharge of his duties, and at such time, or times, as such comptroller may request, they shall be delivered to him or his authorized agent, and the securities or other assets which may be in their possession or subject to their control, on account of the [illegible] repealed.

§ 6. The following acts are hereby repealed: chapter four hundred and twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten; chapter one hundred and [illegible] of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-one; chapter [illegible] hundred and sixty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-one; chapter [illegible] hundred and sixty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-one; and chapter [illegible] of the laws of nineteen hundred and twenty-one.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN J. LYONS,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
CHAP. 561.

AN ACT to amend the tax law, in relation to the duty of the board of health to inspect certain premises.

Became a law May 4, 1921, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision four of section four hundred and eighty-two of the penal law is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. Neglects, refuses or omits to comply with any provision of this section, or violates the provisions of such license, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Every such license must specify the name and residence of the person so undertaking the care of such females or children, and the place and the number of such females or children thereby allowed to be received, boarded and lodged in, and shall be revocable at will by the authority granting it. Every person so licensed must keep a register wherein he shall enter the name and ages of all such children and of all children born on such premises, and the names and residence of their parents such children at the time of the reception and discharge of such children and the reason therefor, and also a correct register of the name and age of every child under the age of five years who is given out, adopted, taken away or indentured from such place or otherwise disposed of, together with the name and residence of the person so adopting, taking or indenturing such child; and shall cause a correct copy of such register to be sent to the authority issuing such license within twenty-four hours after such child is given out, adopted, taken away or indentured. It shall be lawful for the officers of any incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to children and of such board of health at all reasonable times to enter and inspect the premises where such females or children are so guarded, received