

# THE CITY RECORD.

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## THE CITY RECORD.

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### BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

#### PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR TAXPAYERS.

##### Budget for 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on September 21, 1917, PUBLIC HEARINGS will be held on

Wednesday, October 24, 1917, and

Thursday, October 25, 1917,

— in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. in regard to the BUDGET for 1918, as PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION and the TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY are invited to appear and be heard on those days, relative to appropriations to be made and included in said Budget.

Dated, New York, September 27, 1917.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Municipal Building, Telephone 4560 Worth. \$27,025

### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT.

No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Calendar of Hearings Commencing October 15, 1917.

Thursday, Oct. 18, 1917—2:30 p. m.—Room 2562—Case No. 2247—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company et al.—"New tariff schedule with particular reference to 15th Street Line"—Whole Commission.

Regular Meeting of the Commission held on Wednesday at 11 a. m.

### THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

#### STATED MEETING.

Tuesday, October 16, 1917, 1:30 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-Chairman assumed the chair.

Present: Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen (entering later in the session).

Robert L. Moran,  
Vice-Chairman.

Alexander Bassett.

Francis P. Bent.

Samuel J. Burden.

James J. Browne.

Louis F. Cardani.

Edward Cassidy.

William T. Collins.

William W. Colne.

Edward W. Cox.

S. Clinton Crane.

Edward W. Curley.

William J. Daly.

Charles Delaney.

John Diemer.

Frank T. Dixson.

Bernard E. Donnelly.

Aldermen

Frank Dostal, Jr.

Alexander S. Drescher.

John T. Eagan.

Bruce M. Falconer.

Thomas M. Farley.

James R. Ferguson.

August Ferrand.

Morris Florea.

Samson Friedlander.

John S. Gaynor.

Edward V. Gilmore.

William A. Glennon.

George G. Goetz.

Isaac Gutman.

James A. Hatch.

Charles H. Haubert.

Harry Heyman.

George Hilkemeyer.

Michael J. Hogan.

William P. Kenneally.

Francis P. Kenney.

John McCann.

William P. McGarry.

Charles J. McGillick.

Charles A. McManus.

Thomas W. Martin.

Charles J. Moore.

Frank Muller.

John J. O'Rourke.

Clarence Y. Palitz.

Charles A. Post.

William F. Quinn.

Stephen F. Roberts.

Harry Robitsek.

John J. Ryan.

Frank J. Schmitz.

Peter Schweickert.

Michael J. Sheld.

Emmanuel I. Silberstein.

Fred Smith.

Maurice E. Connolly.

Douglas Mathewson.

Lewis H. Pounds.

Marcus M. Marks.

Michael Stapleton.

Frederick H. Stevenson.

Frederick Trau.

William K. Walsh.

Thomas A. Williams.

John Wirth.

Augustus M. Wise.

The Vice-Chairman announced that Aldermen Cunningham, Dunn, McCourt, Molen and Squiers were excused from attendance.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Minutes of the Stated Meeting of October 9, 1917.

On motion of Alderman Cardani, further reading was dispensed with, and the Minutes were approved as printed.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 1884.

Hon. Nathan Straus—Letter of Appreciation.

Driftwood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., October 13, 1917.

Hon. P. J. Scully, City Clerk, Municipal Building, New York City:

Dear Mr. Scully—I want to thank you for the engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen in reference to the work I have accomplished for the babies.

It is indeed gratifying to me to know that the City values what I have done throughout the past twenty-five years, and it is a pleasure to have the City's appreciation set forth so beautifully and preserved in so handsome a volume.

Again thanking you and the members of the Board of Aldermen, I am, with warm regards, very sincerely yours,

NATHAN STRAUS.

Which was ordered on file.

No. 1885.

Twenty-eighth Ward Republican Club, Brooklyn—Request to Board to Devise Ways and Means for Alleviating the Sufferings of the Poor.

Twenty-eighth Ward Republican Club, Inc., 637 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., October 13, 1917.

Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chambers, City Hall, New York:

Gentlemen—At a meeting of the Twenty-eighth Ward Republican Club, held on the 11th day of October, 1917, after a general discussion regarding the high prices of food stuffs and considering the excellent work done by the Chicago Board of Aldermen who have made an appropriation for the purchasing of a large amount of potatoes to be sold to the poor people of the City at cost price, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of this City be requested to take under consideration ways and means for alleviating to some extent the sufferings of the poor of this City, due to the extremely high prices now prevailing on food stuffs, coal, etc.

Hoping you will take this matter in hand, we remain, yours truly,

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, INC.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY, COUNTY AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

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

No. 1886.

President, Borough of Queens—Designation of James Butler, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, to Act in His Place and Stead.

The City of New York, Offices, Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Queens, Long Island City, October 16, 1917.

Hon. FRANK L. DOWLING, President of the Board of Aldermen, New York City:

Dear Sir—Pursuant to the provisions of section 383 of the Greater New York Charter and opinion of the Corporation Counsel, dated January 15, 1908, based thereon, I have designated

1,000 papers each, and apparently no effort was made to so mark the bundles as to indicate their contents, or the years in which they were filed. Under present conditions it is almost impossible to honor a requisition for any of these papers.

The papers referred to run from the year 1804 to 1878, and it is imperative that an alphabetical list be made of them. It is thought that four men at \$300 per diem each, working for 60 days each, under proper supervision and direction, would be able to accomplish this work, and that a complete system could be installed, whereby any paper desired could easily be secured.

On April 20th, 1917, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution 823-T, allowing \$720 for the employment of a laboring force, to remove from the vault, and clean, number and index and replace on new shelving, about 300,000 books and papers in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens. Under this authority, the County Clerk of the County of Queens employed four laborers, and directed the work of sorting, cleaning and indexing, and placing on new shelves in numerical order, chattel mortgages from No. 1 to 65,149; mechanics' liens, from the year 1860 to 1910 inclusive; building loan agreements, from 1900 to 1910 inclusive; satisfaction of mortgages, from 1794 to 1898 inclusive; cancelled mortgages, from 1903 to 1915 inclusive; satisfactions of judgments, from 1837 to 1899 inclusive; transcripts of judgments, from 1837 to 1899 inclusive; Coroner's returns, from No. 1 to 8744 inclusive; Records of Convictions, from 1820 to 1905 inclusive; Records of Bonds, from 1857 to 1898 inclusive. In addition to this work, 1,600 libers and 350 law books were cleaned, rearranged and placed in numerical rotation, and naturalization papers, from 1794 to 1904 inclusive, were cleaned and rearranged.

If your Board will grant this request for an issue of Special Revenue Bonds, amounting to \$720, all of the old records in the vault will be so arranged as to meet the demands of the public without unnecessary delay. Yours very truly,

ALEX DUJAT, County Clerk.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Commissioner of Plant and Structures:

No. 1890.

**Commissioner of Plant and Structures—Request for Special Revenue Bonds, \$2,600, for the Purpose of Making Changes in the Municipal Garage in the Borough of Brooklyn.**

Department of Plant and Structures, City of New York, Municipal Building, Manhattan, N. Y., October 9, 1917.

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

Gentlemen—This Department received notice from the Fire Department under date of May 9, 1917, that certain changes should be made in order to render safe the premises located at 21-23 Concord Street, Brooklyn, and used as a Municipal Garage, with the request that such conditions be corrected.

This Department has made a number of changes, but as certain of the changes were estimated to cost about \$2,600, and as no funds were available for these changes, a request was forwarded to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 26, 1917, asking that it provide the funds for making these changes.

On September 21, 1917, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment denied the request for such funds, and suggested that said funds be provided either by special revenue bonds, under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, or by appropriations in the budget for the year 1918.

I would therefore request your Honorable Board to adopt a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the issue of special revenue bonds to the amount of \$2,600, for the purpose of making the changes in the Municipal Garage, in order to conform to the requirements of the Fire Department.

Respectfully,

F. J. H. KRACKE, Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

**ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.**

No. 1891 (G. O. 380).

**Resolution Appointing Various Persons Commissioners of Deeds.**

By the President—

Resolved. That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of Deeds:

By Alderman Burden—EUGENE P. CANINI, 187 Vandeventer ave., Queens; endorsed by J. E. Prendergast and J. N. Tuttle. JEROME HARRIS, 819 Crescent st., Queens; endorsed by J. B. Stephens and F. J. Schmitz.

By Alderman Cardani—HELEN McMILLAN, 715 Seventh ave., Manhattan; endorsed by W. Snyder and C. H. Haubert.

By Alderman Cassidy—ALEXANDER ORSZAG, 446 E. 79th st., Manhattan; endorsed by E. Rothman and P. Kruse. ERNEST N. ADLER, 322 E. 77th st., Manhattan; endorsed by W. Schoch and M. Larschan.

By Alderman Cox—FERNAND D. BAMMAN, 131st st. and Newport ave., Belle Harbor, Queens; endorsed by B. R. Price and E. C. Beer.

By Alderman Crane—BERNARD ST. JOHN ACKERMANN, 550 W. 157th st., Manhattan; endorsed by P. J. Pritz and M. Weinberg. IRVING E. ZIEGLER, 605 W. 17th st., Manhattan; endorsed by W. F. Williams and M. Bein. JOSEPH F. O'HARA, 1969 Amsterdam ave., Manhattan; endorsed by H. G. Harberger and W. C. Malone. HARRY L. GOLDWAG, 544 W. 163d st., Manhattan; endorsed by W. J. Lindermann and M. Snyder. BENJAMIN BARONDESS, 601 W. 164th st., Manhattan; endorsed by H. Chaitya and D. Queen.

By Alderman Cunningham—JOHN P. McNAMARA, 214 Harrison st., Brooklyn; endorsed by E. F. Barrett and G. E. Draper.

By Alderman Curley—DAVID BREIER, 543 E. 139th st., Bronx; endorsed by L. Dannenberg and D. J. Himelfarb.

By Alderman Daly—JAMES B. BUCKLEY, 1037 Ogden ave., Bronx; endorsed by H. C. Bloom and C. B. Jones. WARD B. SMITH, 2490 Tiebout ave., Bronx; endorsed by J. E. Raber and V. J. Jacobs.

By Alderman Diemer—LOUISE WILHELMINA WALTER, 2402 Cornelia st., Queens; endorsed by J. Diemer and H. Diemer. ISIDOR SIMON, 524 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn; endorsed by J. Diemer and H. Diemer. MORRIS WOLFMAN, 240a Hart st., Brooklyn; endorsed by C. Pearl and H. W. Slote. CHARLES HORN, 504 Marcy ave., Brooklyn; endorsed by W. R. White and E. Lutz. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, 130 88th st., Brooklyn; endorsed by L. Sherman and G. V. Anderson. FRANK PAUL MALTESE, 362 Hart st., Brooklyn; endorsed by H. Diemer and F. Ross.

By Alderman Goetz—THOMAS J. KIERNAN, 32 Hanson pl., Jamaica, Queens; endorsed by A. M. Dunham and T. J. Kiernan.

By Alderman Gutman—ISIDOR J. GREENBERG, 23 E. 111th st., Manhattan; endorsed by J. Blumaf and S. W. Sollfrey. ISAAC SIMETZ, 51 E. 97th st., Manhattan; endorsed by J. Brosen and I. Simetz. ESTHER RUSKIN, 86 Lenox ave., Manhattan, care of Dr. A. Wolgel; endorsed by V. S. Schimkin and M. Pasoli. NATHAN SPIVACK, 18 W. 112th st., Manhattan; endorsed by M. Neufeld and M. Streusand.

By Alderman Hatch—MADISON G. HAWKE, 165 Madison ave., Manhattan; endorsed by H. G. Heder and C. H. Wessells. CHARLES W. KNIGHT, 243 W. 11th st., Manhattan; endorsed by E. Zimmerman and G. T. Brokaw. By Alderman Heyman—EUGENE C. LUTZ, 185 Harrison ave., Brooklyn; endorsed by H. Heyman and A. Gompers.

By Alderman Hogan—BENJAMIN F. RUSH, 122 Hoyt st., Brooklyn; endorsed by G. F. Smith and H. S. Beard.

By Alderman Kenneally—ANGELOS ANGELOPOULOS, 211 E. 25th st., Manhattan; endorsed by H. Rosenblum and R. F. Janler.

By Alderman McGarry—WILLIAM D. SLOANE, 347 W. 87th st., Manhattan; endorsed by J. Siegelman and J. S. Stetsom.

By Alderman Molen—JOSEPH C. MUIR, 606 5th ave., Brooklyn; endorsed by A. Sampson and E. F. Sullivan.

By Alderman Moore—JOSEPH B. BOUDIN, 148 New Jersey ave., Brooklyn; endorsed by I. Wallison and A. Joseph. JANE RICHARDS, 141 Barbey st., Brooklyn; endorsed by M. S. Huie and E. A. Ingraham. ADOLPH G. KIENDL, 156 Sunnyside ave., Brooklyn; endorsed by F. C. Beihl and H. D. Stieglim; Carl S. Heidenreich, 76 Warwick st., Brooklyn; endorsed by H. V. Burr and M. M. Dick.

By Alderman Mullen—JOSEPH E. TOPPER, 2424 Seventh ave., Manhattan; endorsed by W. Haupt and N. Ehlein. MAX GREENBAUM, 518 W. 145th st., Manhattan; endorsed by S. N. Beck and S. Rosenberg. IRVING I. KREMER, 543 W. 146th st., Manhattan; endorsed by B. Breitbart and S. Wolbarst. WILLIAM ZOLL, 562 W. 148th st., Manhattan; endorsed by A. G. Freeland and C. Meyer.

By Alderman Palitz—MORRIS GINSBURG, 506 Claremont pkwy., Bronx; endorsed by D. T. Wolfson and J. Stemberger. GERTRUDE RUDECK, 1048 Washington ave., Bronx; endorsed by W. F. Junge and H. S. Intermann.

MICHAEL F. FOX, 2392 Valentine ave., Bronx; endorsed by W. H. Swattton and H. J. Gough.

By Alderman Roberts—WILLIAM LUDWIG FUHRER, 138 W. 11th st., Manhattan; endorsed by C. Rose and S. MacReynolds. IRVING LIPPMAN, 212 W. 14th st., Manhattan; endorsed by G. W. Crust and W. S. Boyd. JOHN L. BUCKLEY, 404 W. 15th st., Manhattan; endorsed by F. A. Batho and H. H. Oshain.

Which was laid over.

No. 1892 (Ord. No. 322).

**An Ordinance to Amend Section 44, Article 4, Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances, Relating to Dealers in Second-hand Articles.**

By Alderman Delaney—

AN ORDINANCE to amend section 44, article 4, chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to dealers in second-hand articles.

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:*  
Section 1. Paragraph 1, section 44, article 4, chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to dealers in second-hand articles, as amended by ordinance adopted June 19, 1917, and effective July 3, 1917, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 44. Restrictions.

1. Place, expired licenses. No dealer in second-hand articles shall carry on business without a license, or at any other place than the one designated in his license except that any dealer in or peddler of old clothes shall have the right to purchase or sell old clothes from house to house, and if he has no store, his home shall be designated as his place of business; but no such dealer or peddler shall purchase clothes from or sell clothes to a person or persons on the street; and such other dealer in and peddler of old clothes while soliciting business from house to house shall wear a badge to be supplied by the commissioner of licenses in such form and design as the commissioner of licenses shall prescribe. No dealer in second-hand articles shall continue to carry on business after his license is suspended, revoked or shall have expired. The annual license fee to deal in or peddle old clothes shall be \$5.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect [January 31, 1918] immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*; old matter, in brackets [ ], to be omitted.

Which was referred to the Committee on General Welfare.

No. 1893 (Ord. No. 323).

**An Ordinance to Amend Subdivision 2 of Section 13 of Article 2 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, Relating to Peddlers, Particularly to Restricted Streets.**

By Alderman Ferguson—

AN ORDINANCE to amend subdivision 2 of section 13 of article 2 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to peddlers, particularly to restricted streets.

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:*  
Section 1. Subdivision 2 of section 13 of article 2 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting therein under the caption "Bronx" and in their appropriate places the following words: *Wales Avenue from 150th Street to Westchester Avenue; Tinton Avenue from 150th Street to Westchester Avenue; 152nd Street from Tinton Avenue to Prospect Avenue; and Union Avenue from 150th Street to Westchester Avenue;*

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

No. 1894.

**Resolution Recalling from Mayor Provision for Special Revenue Bonds to Pay for the Services of the Stenographer to the Committee on Buildings.**

By Alderman Kenneally—

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to return to this Board for further consideration a resolution now in his hands (Int. No. 1881) providing for special revenue bonds to pay for the services of the Stenographer to the Committee on Buildings.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently the paper was received from his Honor and is as follows:

No. 1881.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue special revenue bonds to the amount of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of providing compensation for the Stenographer for the months of October, November and December, 1917.

On motion of Alderman Kenneally the vote by which the foregoing resolution was adopted was reconsidered, and the paper ordered on file.

Whereupon Alderman Kenneally offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was made a Special Order for the day.

No. 1895.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue special revenue bonds to the amount of six hundred dollars (\$600), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of providing compensation for the Stenographer for the months of September, October, November and December, 1917.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bassett, Burden, Browne, Cardani, Cassidy, Collins, Colne, Cox, Crane, Curley, Daly, Delaney, Diemer, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Drescher, Eagan, Falconer, Farley, Ferguson, Ferrand, Florea, Friedlander, Gaynor, Gilmore, Glennon, Goetz, Gutman, Hatch, Haubert, Heyman, Hilkemeier, Hogan, Kenneally, Kenney, McCann, McGarry, McGillick, McManus, Martin, Moore, Mullen, O'Rourke, Palitz, Post, Quinn, Roberts, Robitzek, Ryan, Schmitz, Schweickert, Shields, Silberstein, Smith, Stapleton, Stevenson, Tolk, Trau, Walsh, Williams, Wirth, Wise; President Connolly, by James Butler, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds, by Edmund W. Voorhies, Commissioner of Public Works; President Marks, by Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—68.

No. 1896.

**Resolution Extending Sympathy to Alderman James J. Molen Upon Death of His Father.**

By Alderman Kenney—

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Aldermen hereby extend to their colleague, James J. Molen, sincere sympathy in the hour of affliction, caused by the death of his beloved father.

Which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

No. 1897 (Ord. No. 324).

**An Ordinance to Amend Article 5 of Chapter 5 of the Code of Ordinances, Being the Building Code, by Adding Thereto a New Section Relating to "Garages."**

By Alderman Moore—

AN ORDINANCE to amend article 5 of chapter 5 of the Code of Ordinances, being the Building Code, by adding thereto a new section relating to "garages,"

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:

Section 1. Article 5 of chapter 5 of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

§97. Garages.

Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the use or conversion for the purpose of a garage of a frame building heretofore erected not exceeding 2 stories in height or 2,500 square feet in area, where the following conditions exist:

(a) No volatile inflammable oil is stored except in the fuel tanks of the motor vehicles;

(b) Fuel tanks of the motor vehicles stored, are not opened, filled or drawn from the garage;

(c) Not more than 4 motor vehicles are stored; provided, that the inside surfaces of the exterior walls, the floors, the ceilings and all interior columns and girders, unless of fireproof construction, are covered and protected with such fire retarding materials and in such manner as prescribed by the rules of the Board of Standards and Appeals for non-fireproof buildings used as garages.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*.

Which was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

## A STATEMENT.

**Statement Made by Chairman Harry Robitzek of the Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen at the Meeting on October 16th, 1917, in Relation to the Investigation of the Public School System Conducted by That Committee Since February 6th, 1917, Upon Communication Bearing Introductory No. 1242.**

To the Board of Aldermen:

As chairman of the Committee on General Welfare, I submit this review of the results of the inquiry into public school conditions to which the attention of this Board was directed by the Conference of Organized Labor on Industrial Education. Pursuant to the request of the Conference of Organized Labor to the Board, the Committee has prosecuted a searching investigation covering seven months. A general hearing was held in the City Hall which revealed conditions so serious as to lead the Committee to hold further hearings in the different boroughs. Hearings were held for parents and taxpayers and the testimony taken has been submitted to this board in a preliminary report on June 26th, 1917. This has been supplemented with a mass of petitions, complaints and official reports from organizations and from the Department of Education. Officials of the Department have appeared before your Committee to explain the reasons for the conditions against which complaints have been lodged; to tell when and how they may be remedied and to suggest ways in which the Board of Aldermen may lend its co-operation.

I have found conditions in the public schools today that are an outrage upon the citizens and children of this city, and that are giving serious concern to parents and taxpayers and to the superintendents and principals and teachers in the system.

The complaint of parents at every public hearing has been that the city has failed to provide accommodations sufficient for the children. I find this complaint fully justified and no satisfactory explanation of the condition has been made.

It is an astounding fact that there is not today anywhere in the greater city a single new elementary school building under construction. In no other year since consolidation has such a condition existed. The Department of Education is not prepared today to advertise a single new construction contract. That will take from 60 to 90 days. The last general construction contract was let in 1915 for new elementary school No. 93, Queens, which was ready for occupancy last June.

It is inconceivable that such a deplorable condition could ever have been permitted to occur. It exists not because the Board of Education hasn't funds, for more than \$13,000,000 is available today, of which over \$7,000,000 is for new buildings, against which not a single dollar of contracts have been let. It is not due to lack of sites because the Board of Education has a score or more of sites for school purposes in its possession that are not being improved. It is due to delay in getting appropriations and in using them when granted.

The Committee will set forth in its final report the reasons and responsibility for these conditions.

I find weighty evidence that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, without warrant of law and in violation of every principle of sound school administration, is undertaking to determine school policies by the granting and withholding of funds. By the exercise of its power to prescribe the specific purposes for which money shall be used it has hampered the building of new schools, has forced the extension of the Gary plan; has compelled retrenchment in evening schooling and has forced the Department of Education to consolidate schools, to send special teachers to classroom service and to curtail or to abandon many activities.

In this connection the Committee gathered testimony which revealed a continuous reduction of evening school service and a curtailment of teaching English to foreigners that has revealed an extraordinary lack of appreciation of the importance of instruction of foreigners in English. There has been a recent emphasis upon Americanization in evening schools which is a tardy recognition of the importance of this work and a severe criticism upon the earlier failure to do this work. The number of evening elementary schools has been steadily decreased during the past four years, the number of classes for English to foreigners cut down and the number of nightly sessions each week reduced from 4 to 3. All the while our population has been steadily increasing.

The compulsory education law requires pupils from 14 to 16 years of age who are at work to attend evening school, but the Board of Education has not made any effectual attempt to enforce this law but has rendered attendance of children on instruction more difficult by reducing the number of schools open to them in the evening.

At every hearing the overpowering objection of parents to the extension of the so-called Gary school plan was reiterated. President Willcox of the Board of Education, testifying before the Committee, admitted that the majority of the parents were opposed to the plan. In spite of this the Board of Education has pushed it into all sections of the city. It has secured funds to Garyize 123 schools and already has 33 in operation.

All this has been done, although official tests made under the direction of the city superintendent of schools have disclosed less rapid progress in fundamental studies by pupils in Garyized schools and, to use Dr. Maxwell's own expression in a letter to Governor Whitman filed with the Committee, it has "worked incalculable injury to the schools and to the children of this city."

There is evidence that the Gary plan has been distorted from a plan to give richer opportunities to children into a means to shelter more of them in present school buildings in order to make possible a claim to reduction of part time that has not yet resulted, and that will not result at the present rate of progress in building schools and additions.

Our inquiry reveals that the plan has been put into school after school in defiance of the wishes of parents, without advance consultation with principals to determine the alterations needed and the cost, and without even a visit to schools by Superintendent Wirt, who is retained as educational consultant to the Board of Estimate at a salary of \$1,000 a week for ten weeks in the year. This record will be given in the report of the Committee.

What is particularly serious is the fact that the extension of the Gary plan in this city has been accomplished in a way that merits the severest condemnation. The first extension was made (and later ones, too) as a result of a grant of funds conditional upon schools being Garyized. Members of the Board of Education who opposed the Gary plan were dropped and supplanted by members pledged to vote to extend it. Officials high in the service were interrogated as to their attitude upon the extension of the plan in advance of promotion, and the impression has been spread that only those who support the plan can expect advancement or can hope to get better facilities for their schools.

The plan has recently been adapted to the high schools and has already resulted in a flood of protest to the Committee from pupils, their parents and members of the faculty of the different schools because the school day has been lengthened to operate a programme that will enable school buildings to house more children.

This crowding of the high schools is resorted to because of the startling neglect of the city to provide funds for more high schools. There are over 70,000 high school pupils and sittings for but 39,000. Sections of the city that have been clamoring for new high schools have been unable to get them, and today promises to provide them are still unfulfilled. The Brownsville High School is one instance. As long ago as 1914 the Board of Education requested funds for this building. They were not granted. The request was repeated in 1915 and again without result. Again this year the Board of Education has requested a special appropriation for this school, but the money has not as yet been appropriated.

The investigation has disclosed conclusive evidence that there have been appointed to the Board of Education men in receipt of salaries from the Rockefeller Foundation or agencies or institutions affiliated with it. These members have taken a prominent part in the councils of the Board and in directing its policies, and evidence is before the Committee that they claimed control of the Board. Their activities extended even to the extent of interrogating officials about to be promoted as to their attitude upon the Gary plan before the promotions were made. The allegations in the complaint of the Conference of Organized Labor against placing in positions of great power to influence the education of children of the people, agents of foundation wealth have been sustained. Respectfully submitted,

HARRY ROBITZEK, Chairman General Welfare Committee.

Dated, New York, October 16th, 1917.

*Minutes of continuation of hearings before the Committee of General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen on the following matter:*

"No. 1242. Request of the conference of organized labor to the board to hold hearings and to invite the Board of Education and City officials to answer why the demands for better educational facilities have not been respected."

Committee Room, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, Manhattan Borough, New York City, October 11th, 1917, 11 A. M.

Present: Aldermen Robitzek (Chairman), McManus, Friedlander, Collins, Haubert, Ferguson, Eagan, Quinn, members of Committee on General Welfare.

The Chairman offered request received February 6th, 1917, from the Conference of Organized Labor on Industrial Education of the City of New York, signed by Peter J. Brady, as secretary.

(The above paper was marked Exhibit 8, of this date.)

The Chairman offered preliminary report on this subject submitted to the Board June 26th, 1917, which is found on minutes of the Board at page 638.

(The preliminary report was marked Exhibit 9, of this date.)

The Chairman offered the following exhibit, which was received from the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association, being a resolution adopted by the Association on October 2nd last and submitted to the Committee by Mary C. Burke, Secretary.

(The resolution was marked Exhibit No. 10, of this date and reads as follows:) At a meeting of the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association held at the World Building, October 2nd, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association reply to and answer the arguments advanced at the last meeting of the Board of Education, September 26, 1917, as follows:

We, as the teachers in the public schools of the City of New York know that Mr. Somers, in contending that the public schools had not the space, facilities, sanitary arrangements, nor hygienic surroundings to make the addition of any time to the school-day, for recreational activities beneficial to the children, hit the nail on the head, went to the heart of the matter, and found the crux of the whole situation.

The above, we as teachers in the public schools, and the members of the Board of Education should know, to be true.

Just two citations of opposite character by way of illustration: P. S. 105, Brooklyn, 59th street and Fort Hamilton avenue, Borough Park, has been illegally having the additional 40 minutes per day, ever since the opening of school, September 10th, 1917, even under the protests of the teachers. This school is accommodating 24 classes with 12 class-rooms. The extra time and period for recreational activities forces the teacher during that period to stand with the children by an "out-house" in the yard, where the odor is unbearable.

Do you think that is the object of the state law?

An opposite kind of school—P. S. 115, Man. Finished but a little over three years ago. A beautiful building with every modern improvement except an elevator (for five stories). 176th street and Audubon avenue.

On stormy or too cold days children are obliged to make this additional, hygienic (?) recreation (?) in the indoors playground.

*The playgrounds of the schools are built directly off the toilets: P. S. 115 is no exception to the rule though so new a school. The odor in the boy's playground is impossible. In the girl's it is anything but hygienic. In this school a 40 minute recess has been in operation since the opening of school. The teachers and the children had headaches on the one rainy day on which we were obliged to remain indoors, after the recess. The odor is bad and the air horrible, though every precaution is taken.*

*All these playgrounds are dark, gloomy, cheerless, look like a prison, not a bit like a playground to improve either the health or the spirits of the children.*

*Because of lack of space some of the children have to play in an outside playground sunk below the level of the street into which the sun does not enter. Will be so exceedingly cold that it can be used very little from now on. The inside playgrounds are also cold as Greenland, other schools are far worse off: What of the benefit to the children? Was Mr. Somers correct?*

To Dr. Brennan's contention that it was mandatory, and that therefore there was no escaping it. Dr. Brennan did not understand that an additional 40 minutes after school is not mandatory, and that the additional time required for recreational activities can be found during the regular five-hour day, from "unassigned" time, and by the elimination of non-essentials, until we can obtain the repeal of a bad law, if it is going to be interpreted by any one as requiring more school-time, and is bad in requiring any more supervised play, or athletics in the school surroundings.

To Dr. Straubemuller: That it was "mandatory." Dr. Straubemuller knows that no additional school-time is mandatory.

Answer to both the above—State Commissioner Finley's interpretation of the law as given in the Home Edition of the Globe, Friday, Sept. 28, of which a copy is enclosed, where he distinctly states that additional school-time is not mandatory.

Dr. Straubemuller—that the Board of Superintendents did not think it advisable to take from anything else in the curriculum. Because they did not think it advisable is no reason. They did not give any reason. We would ask that they kindly think again. There are many utterly useless things in the courses of study which could well be eliminated, by a general circular, until there is time for careful curtailment.

Dr. Straubemuller's contention that it would require such an immense amount of bookkeeping: The equivalents given in the law itself prove that the exact number of minutes given is not required, but an approximate estimate. Any other contention would be absurd, without seeing the "equivalents" actually mentioned.

But let us glance at a few actually mentioned: "Walking to school, delivering milk, personal activities."

It is unnecessary to call the attention of the average hind to the fact that the time consumed in the performance of these "equivalents" could not possibly be computed with absolute exactness, but can only be given approximately.

Under "personal activities," not only "the milking of a cow," as cited by Dr. Straubemuller for a country child may be taken—but sweeping for mother, washing dishes, running errands, doing either housework (which is much more healthful than playing by an out-house, or by toilets in dreary damp basements) or selling newspapers, etc., for city children may be accepted.

The instances given above show that the teachers could very readily handle the computations by obtaining an account of what physical activities each child engages in during the week, and computing the time, as the "equivalents" given prove is all that was ever intended.

We, as teachers in the public schools also urge, that instead of spending any money for this red-tape, when money is so desperately needed for seats for the children, (rather than places to stand and play).

We also know that in the application of all laws such fearful exactness is not always stiven for,—according to the desire on the part of officials to see the law strictly, or leniently enforced.

We, as teachers in the Public Schools also urge, that instead of spending any money for this red-tape, when money is so desperately needed for seats, for the children, (rather than places to stand and play) that we may be allowed to keep this record in our roll-books, under column "Books Returned." There is space for the 4 totals for the week besides each month. It is criminal to spend money for this. And the records could be easily secured by the supervisor, if asked for which is not made mandatory. (It says,—"may be secured"). As it is a bad law do the best we can with it.

Dr. John Martin's assertion that it would make a day of varied length, in different schools, even on different blocks, is a more ominous suggestion than the Boards of Education and Superintendents are aware of. This is manifestly absolutely unfair and just, with no justification either in logic or in fact, except that the Board of Superintendents, and if the Board of Education adopts it they too, simply wish to escape the "onus" of adding this time and put it up to the principals. They are throwing the buck to the principals, which the principals do not want, and refusing to take the responsibility for this move, which they know is a bad one, themselves.

First—The principal has absolutely no right whatever to decide how many hours a teacher shall serve for the same salary.

Second—They do not wish to have. Witness Principal Reilly's letter to the Superintendents and the Globe, in which he says that the Principals do not wish the "onus" thrown upon them.

Third—There is lack of harmony enough in the schools of New York City now, God knows, but if this is done it will be pandemonium. There will be rebellion against individual principals who add time. Where there is not open rebellion there will be disgruntled growling, and discontent. Transfers will be demanded to the schools not having additional time. What is the Board of Superintendents up to? Do they wish either open or silent war between Principals and teachers?

Fourth—Teachers are going to rapidly leave the system.

This war-time makes this doubly possible. There is one school in Queens which is going to lose four of its best teachers in the next few months. Another is making preparations to leave. We hear of this all about us. They are even taking much less paying positions at the start, for the sake of "peace." If their time is added to they will leave in greater numbers. There will be a shortage of teachers. Witness the 50% registration in the training schools, as compared with former years, before this added time was imminent. This idea has already appeared in the press.

Apart from actual results it is absolutely unjustifiable to leave it with the principal. Teachers of the same grades, and same salaries should have the same hours. We, as teachers of the grade, warn you that we know of the results which will accrue if this step is attempted. There has been a small sample of it between P. S. 115. Man. and P. S. 169. Man., neighboring schools, where 115 had 40 minutes additional for one day and then had 15 minutes additional every day since. The president does not know how many teachers have protested openly to the principal in 115, but she does know that a number have protested very vigorously to her and asked her to "get busy," and that there is much dissatisfaction and ill feeling about it. Worse than this will occur in other schools and where the difference in time is greater.

Dr. Wile's statement: Five.

1. "The 20 minutes before 9 A. M. can be counted. Only 10 or 15 minutes after school would be required. Really there would be no added time for the teacher."

That does not require an answer, as there is no arithmetic known which states that 20 plus 10 or 15 equals zero.

As to the 20 before 9 for which the teachers are already "docked."

That means nearly 1 month of additional service without additional compensation. The teachers have been kept so busy that no association, even the P. E. T. A. has been able yet to protest against that. Resolutions adopted at the last meeting, which will be forwarded in the near future cover that point.

But the by-law proposed reads, "Nor more than 40 minutes."

Thus any Principal may exact the 40 minutes, and it is necessary to consider the maximum requirements, not the minimum under which it "may" be worked.

Forty minutes additional means  $1\frac{1}{3}$  months additional time in a year for no additional pay.

The 2-20 plus the 40 minutes additional time means 60 minutes a day additions or 2 school months additional in a year, no extra pay, and we would rather have the time than the pay, as we cannot stand the additional time.

The longer day would have been "gotten" here in two jumps—first the added 20, then the added 40. There is more than one way of killing a cat.

This gives added color to the idea that this proposed "longer day," gotten in, in two jumps, and finally under the guise of a state law apparently to develop the physique of the child, which in this war time would get it over with the public is but a ruse to enable the wholesale adoption of the Gary plan by giving the longer day first and making it more possible by easy steps.

2. Statement: "Diversified programs, where teachers are serving a different number of hours are already in operation and have been for some time."

That is no argument. Because a bad thing has thus far gotten over a portion of the system is no reason why the bad thing should be put over upon all of the system. Rather work to have the bad thing taken away again. Witness the way in which this added time is already working in the High Schools.

3. Dr. Wile cited precedent in other cities. Precedent is no argument. They may all be wrong. What would be good for other cities might not do for New York at all. Germany was quoted. We thought the longer day of Germany had long ere this been explained in presumably educational circles: The climate of Germany is such as to enable a longer day. The long excursions upon which the children were taken, to all parts of Germany, frequently, at the expense of the state, for a few days, a week, or two weeks, gave so many "rest periods," and frequent vacations that the children could stand a longer day, with the climate, for fewer school-days. These conditions do not obtain in this "rushing" New York.

Consequently the two places cannot be compared, any more than any other city in these United States with New York. Every one knows there is but one New York. God save the mark, if present school-policies continue.

4. He cited the benefits to the children in an impassioned appeal.

Page 1, of this brief, has queered that. Thus Dr. Wile, neither in mathematical computations, that 20 plus 10 equals zero, nor in attempting to argue from analogy, from precedent, nor in his statement of theoretical, supposititious facts, was correct.

And Finally: Dr. Wile asked if it was the Professional Elementary Teachers Association which had been at the eleventh hour conference with the Superintendents on the morning of the last meeting of the Board of Education.

The reply that it was not prevented the words which might have been uttered. But instead served a purpose which is little intended: It brought out the fact that the one association which represents the elementary schools was not invited to send a representative to that conference and the measure before the House related only to the elementary schools.

It is known that the P. E. T. A. always states facts and speaks truth.

Mary C. Burke, Secretary. Ava L. Parrott-Carey, President. Miss Anna Lederer: I represent Wadleigh High School students and I present the following communications on their behalf.

"High School Committee, Board of Education:

"Gentlemen: We, the students of the Wadleigh High School, present the following arguments, why the present system of the lengthened day is not and cannot be successful.

"I. The original plan of five gymnasium periods a week does not work out in practice owing to the lack of gymnasiums, and thereby we lose more exercise by the longer confinement of six hours a week than we gain in the forty-three minutes extra gymnasium period.

"II. Owing to the financial circumstances of many of the students, they are forced to engage in some outside occupation after school hours in order to be able to attend school. Others have to help at home. They are hampered in this by the short time left after school hours.

"III. If the idea, in giving more study periods was to provide better facilities for those girls who have not satisfactory conditions at home, special arrangements could be and have been made for these girls by keeping certain study-halls and the library open after 2:30, under the supervision of some member of the faculty.

"IV. Also on account of the lengthened session, many mothers refuse to allow their daughters to attend school and girls are continually leaving.

"V. Because of the long hours, girls have been forced to give up music and athletics and find it impossible to make dentist or doctor appointments.

"VI. The departmental clubs, such as the Science Club and the Latin Club, which were beneficial and enjoyable, have also been obliged to suspend their work on account of the late hours.

"VII. Many of the girls have their most important subjects the eighth and ninth periods and by that time both teachers and girls are too exhausted to do justice to their subjects.

"Because of these disadvantages, we respectfully petition the Board of Education that the school day be shortened as far as this school be concerned until the congestion here makes it necessary either to lengthen the day or to have double sessions.

"I, ELEANOR TEAMAN; 2, ISIDORA POWELL; 3, ANNA LEDERER, per V. P.; 4, NATALIE TIEBOUT; 5, GRACE J. MANLOVE; 6, RUTH BEARD; 7, VIOLET PARKES, Committee elected at a mass meeting of the girls of Wadleigh High School, Sept. 15, 1917."

(The above paper was marked Exhibit No. 11.)

Mr. Harry Baley: I represent Commerce High School.

Mr. Sidney Kurlan: I represent DeWitt Clinton High School.

Miss Dorothy Drefuss: I am also from Wadleigh High School.

Miss Anna Lederer: I am acting as Chairman for the three different schools and also submit the following resolution:

(The resolution was marked Exhibit No. 12, and reads as follows:)

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee representing the three High Schools, DeWitt Clinton, Commerce and Wadleigh, following a mass meeting of four thousand (4,000) pupils, which met in the auditorium of DeWitt Clinton High School, Wednesday afternoon, October 10, do most respectfully ask the Board of Aldermen to consider the evils of the long hours for High School pupils.

"Resolved that the Board of Aldermen be very respectfully requested to consider the pupils' point of view in regard to the advisability of shortening the school day."

The Chairman: Now we will continue with President Willcox's testimony.

Mr. William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education: I am ready to proceed.

The Chairman: Complaints have been made as to over-large classes in the schools. Can you give figures of the number of children in classes of 35 to 40, of 40 to 45, of 45 to 50, of 50 to 55, and of 55 or over for the month of September, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913 and 1912?

Mr. Willcox: I submitted a table at the last meeting showing the greater part of the information requested.

The Chairman: That has been marked as an exhibit in this case, being exhibit No. 6.

Mr. Willcox: The records of the office of the Superintendent do not contain available figures for the entire period as of any single month of September. The period covered is from May, 1914, to March, 1917, and you will note that there has been a very great reduction in the number of classes with more than 45 children on register.

Chairman Robitzek: What sections of the City are most in need of new school buildings?

Mr. Willcox: According to the best judgment of the Board of Education and the Board of Superintendents, those sections are most in need where the money has been made available for the construction of fourteen new schools, in the following localities:

179th street and Third avenue, the Bronx.

Briggs avenue and North 4th street, Brooklyn.

Hicks, Henry, Harrison and Baltic streets, Brooklyn.

East 34th street, between Tilden and Snyder avenues, Brooklyn.

Dumont avenue, Vermont and Wyoming streets, Brooklyn.

Nostrand and Sandford avenue, Brooklyn.

Stillwell avenue and Avenue S, Brooklyn.

Esther and Baxter streets, Manhattan.

Laconia, Wool and Cauldwell streets, Queens.

Curtis avenue, near Jerome avenue, Morris Park, Queens.

Malbone street, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

180th street and Washington avenue, the Bronx.

Forrest Hills, Queens.

New Public School 11, Richmond.

In addition to these six, fourteen new buildings, about \$4,000,000 for additions to nineteen existing elementary schools and to three high school buildings, and in the next request for corporate stock it will probably be necessary to provide for even more new buildings in Brownsville and in the Bronx, as well as in certain sections of Queens and Richmond. Until a careful survey of the situation is again made it would

not be safe to indicate just where these buildings should be located. It can be said, however, that one of the most imperative needs is for a high school in the Brownsville section, and the Board of Education has therefore requested the sum of \$1,000,000 for a Brownsville High School in its 1918 budget estimates.

Chairman Robitzek: Alderman Ferguson desires to know whether or not there are more part-time children in the Bronx than in any other Borough, pro rata.

Mr. Willcox: I think the Bronx and Brooklyn are pretty close together in that respect.

Chairman Robitzek: Have you any available figures in that regard, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. Spencer Phenix, secretary to President Willcox: On September 30th, 1917, there were fourteen thousand on part time in Brooklyn, and possibly fifteen thousand nine hundred in the Bronx.

Chairman Robitzek: There is no comparison between the two.

Alderman Ferguson: There is one school in Brooklyn and one school in the Bronx.

Chairman Robitzek: We have in the Bronx fifteen thousand nine hundred children on part time in September and fourteen thousand seven hundred in Brooklyn. Of course the population in Brooklyn is probably more than twice that of the Bronx. So, on a pro rata basis, they have considerable more—have more than double the part-time children in the Bronx than they have in Brooklyn.

Mr. Willcox: In Brooklyn there are a great many on double session.

Chairman Robitzek: In other words they have more Garyized schools.

Mr. Willcox: No, that is the old form of double session. It is another device.

Alderman Friedlander: Is that in answer to a question asked where the schools are most needed?

Chairman Robitzek: Yes.

Alderman Friedlander: May I ask if the survey has been made of 180th street and Wadsworth avenue down to 157th street, west of Broadway?

Mr. Willcox: 157th street?

Alderman Friedlander: There is a school at 157th street and Wadsworth avenue. What schools have we south of 180th street and Wadsworth avenue, 182nd street and 157th street?

Mr. Snyder: 115, 172nd street and Audubon avenue.

Chairman Robitzek: A list of present schools?

Alderman Friedlander: I want to know what has been done to meet the needs of the population as to schools in that section of the City.

Mr. Snyder: West of Broadway?

Alderman Friedlander: Yes.

Mr. Snyder: You do not get a school west of Broadway until you go away down.

Alderman Friedlander: Isn't that a section where it is rapidly increasing in population for the last three or four years? The reason I ask that question is this: That property owners and residents of the neighborhood continually complain of the fact that no schools are in the nearby vicinity. The children must go quite a distance to a school, in a neighborhood so thickly populated as that section of the City west of Broadway.

Mr. Snyder: I guess down to 82nd street and West End avenue, west of Broadway, is the first one south of there.

Alderman Quinn: You do not mean to bring out the fact that there are no schools west of Broadway?

Alderman Friedlander: I do. Here is the answer to that question.

Alderman Quinn: They may be on the other side of Broadway and serve the same purpose.

Alderman Friedlander: What have you got from Amsterdam avenue above 162nd street? What I am trying to get at is this: I want to know whether a survey has been made with respect to the population and the need of a school in that section of the City?

Mr. Snyder: That would not come to me.

Mr. Phenix: I can tell you that.

Chairman Robitzek: I presume any answer made by the Secretary to the President is the same as if made by the President?

Mr. Willcox: Certainly.

Chairman Robitzek: What is being done to provide new schools, or new school buildings?

Mr. Willcox: Well, I have already read you the locations of fourteen new buildings that have been authorized and for which funds have been provided.

Chairman Robitzek: But no construction work has been started.

Mr. Willcox: No, no construction work has been made. Mr. Snyder can advise you how far along it has progressed.

Alderman Eagan: Have bids been let?

Chairman Robitzek: Just interrupting for a minute, for the benefit of Alderman Friedlander, President Willcox's secretary informs me that the section that you have defined, that a survey has been made and it is number thirteen in the order of necessity.

Mr. Phenix: Yes, number thirteen, based on necessity.

Alderman Eagan: You mean the money has been appropriated?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Alderman Eagan: On those schools that you mentioned where the money has been authorized and the sites selected, has the contract been let for the construction of the schools?

Mr. Willcox: Mr. Snyder can tell you all about that.

Mr. Snyder: I have got that all in this series of questions and answers.

Chairman Robitzek: I think the only way we can proceed with any speed is just to furnish these preliminary questions.

The question now is, what is being done to provide for the new school buildings?

Mr. Willcox: My answer to that is that money has been provided for fourteen new buildings at the locations I have named, and the matter is in the hands of the Superintendent of Buildings, to proceed with the drawing of plans and letting of contracts as fast as practicable.

Chairman Robitzek: You do not contend that the failure to construct new buildings, or failure to construct new buildings in the last two years as you testified to last Thursday, is by reason of any default or delay caused by the Superintendent of Buildings?

Mr. Willcox: No, I do not say it is the fault of the Superintendent of Buildings. I say we have had the very unusual conditions to contend with.

Chairman Robitzek: I know, but I mean that he hasn't had the authorization to proceed, has he?

Mr. Willcox: This money has not been available for two years, you know.

Chairman Robitzek: Some of it has.

Mr. Willcox: Some of it has been available since a year ago last May.

Alderman Collins: What amount has been available, Mr. Commissioner?

Chairman Robitzek: Six million dollars.

Mr. Willcox: Not six million dollars for new buildings.

Chairman Robitzek: Twelve million and a half in all.

Mr. Phenix: Yes.

Mr. Willcox: I do not know how much of the money available for new buildings was last year's appropriation and how much this year's.

Mr. Snyder: 1916 was \$6,167,000.

Chairman Robitzek: When was that available?

Mr. Snyder: That was the total appropriation for 1916, according to the statement of the auditor.

Mr. Willcox: What new buildings are in that?

Mr. Phenix: \$2,700,000 worth of new buildings.

Chairman Robitzek: \$2,700,000 worth of new buildings?

Mr. Phenix: Yes, in 1916.

Chairman Robitzek: What was the balance for alterations and Garyizing?

Mr. Phenix: No, \$11,000 for additions; \$680,000 for alterations and equipment.

Alderman Eagan: \$6,000,000 appropriated and \$2,000,000 for new buildings.

Chairman Robitzek: For sites, all boroughs, \$680,000, that is correct?

Mr. Willcox: For new buildings, all Boroughs, \$2,717,000; for additions to old buildings, \$1,170,000; for alterations and equipment of existing buildings, \$680,000; for sites, in all Boroughs, \$1,121,000; salaries and wages—

Chairman Robitzek: Over \$194,000; contingencies, \$10,000, making an appropriation of a total of \$5,900,000, approximately?

Mr. Phenix: For the duplicate schools.

Mr. Willcox: No, for the whole thing.

Chairman Robitzek: For the whole thing. This was available in 1916?

Mr. Phenix: Yes.

Mr. Willcox: This included five new buildings.

Chairman Robitzek: One was 139th Street and Third Avenue, The Bronx, and the four in Brooklyn?

Mr. Willcox: Right.

Chairman Robitzek: No other Boroughs?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: In addition to old buildings, 83, Manhattan; 5, Bronx; 132, Brooklyn; 66, Brooklyn; 109, Brooklyn, and Newtown and Bryant High Schools, one is in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn?

Mr. Phenix: They are both in Queens.

Chairman Robitzek: And alterations and equipment in both Boroughs, that is your answer?

Mr. Willcox: Yes.

Chairman Robitzek: When was that approximate sum of \$6,000,000 available in 1916, on January 1st, 1916?

Mr. Willcox: May, 1916.

Chairman Robitzek: Was there any money appropriated for schools for 1915 which have not been utilized for new buildings or for alterations?

Mr. Phenix: Mr. Snyder can answer that.

Chairman Robitzek: In 1915 were there any moneys available for new schools which have not been used for the purpose authorized?

Mr. Snyder: I think there was a small amount of money. The funds appropriated prior to May 8th, 1916—one which is not encumbered by any liabilities is public school 100, Coney Island, appropriated June 8th, 1913.

Chairman Robitzek: What is the total appropriation?

Mr. Snyder: \$239,550.

Chairman Robitzek: Nothing done on that appropriation?

Mr. Snyder: There is trouble in acquiring the site; in Court all that time.

Chairman Robitzek: Is that all money available from the 1915 appropriation?

Mr. Snyder: Yes, prior to 1916.

Chairman Robitzek: The whole of the 1916 appropriations are available, except that small sum for that school which you mentioned, and all the 1917 sums are available for new schools?

Mr. Snyder: Yes.

Chairman Robitzek: What temporary quarters, if any, have you secured in the sections which you have enumerated, that are essential and necessary for new school buildings?

Mr. Willcox: Mr. Snyder can answer that.

Mr. Snyder: You asked for the list of leases at the last hearing?

Chairman Robitzek: Yes.

Mr. Snyder: I have prepared that. I have that.

Chairman Robitzek: That would embrace all temporary quarters.

Mr. Snyder: That is everything.

Chairman Robitzek: We will take that up when we come to you. You have no figures there, have you, to aid this Committee?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: What in your opinion are the most urgent needs of public schools to-day?

Mr. Willcox: In my opinion, the most urgent needs of the schools to-day are, as I should say, provision for adequate playgrounds and gymnasiums for all children for physical training. I think that the most urgent need is for proper provision for the physical welfare of the child.

Second, I should say provision for adequate facilities for instructing the children in handwork, say cooking, millinery, novelty work, dressmaking and sewing for the girls, and shop work, electric wiring and woodworking and other kinds of manual work for the boys, to give them the preliminary training which is offered in the best private schools and which is generally admitted to be a most valuable part of any elementary school education.

Third, I would mention the revision of the course of study so as to permit of a more flexible operation of the school and assimilation of the children's interest in the work given them to do. Of course, the provision for accommodation of elementary schools we are considering, and we think we are solving under the duplicate plan.

Next would come the provision for additional high school facilities, which are most urgently and imperatively needed. The Board of Education has proceeded on the theory that the needs of elementary schools come first, but it has not been at all blind to the present needs for additional high school facilities.

Fifth, the erection of additional elementary schools so that the children who will be on part time even after the present appropriations are expended may be given full time education.

Sixth, the development of a comprehensive scheme for providing for vocational training for those children desiring to enter trades; vocational training in schools and continuation schools for those who have been obliged to leave school. That is a very large subject which ought to be dealt with in a comprehensive way.

I am referring now back to the one which I did not answer fully at the last hearing. I would like to give you a little more clear idea of what we are doing in this so-called Gary plan.

Chairman Robitzek: Your answer the last time, I take it, was somewhere along in here, that it was an experimental plan. Go ahead, proceed, and I will find it while you are answering.

Alderman Quinn: Before you make your explanation, I would like to ask a question. Has the high cost of building material impeded your progress any?

Mr. Willcox: Yes, undoubtedly. It has impeded it because in not a few cases the amounts appropriated have been found insufficient and we have had to go back to the Board of Estimate for further appropriations, and have advertised for bids and found we could not get any bids within the appropriation, and had to re-advertise.

Alderman Quinn: None of the bids would meet the amount? None of your appropriations would be sufficient to build schools at the cost of materials at the present date?

Mr. Willcox: I doubt it. Mr. Snyder can answer that much better than I can.

Alderman Quinn: That has been one of the serious handicaps to the schools?

Mr. Willcox: Undoubtedly. It would be a very serious handicap in providing accommodations for the school children to-day if we had unlimited funds. If we had one hundred million dollars available to-day we could not provide adequate accommodations for the children, with schools, within three or four years—Mr. Snyder?

Mr. Snyder: I think, if you are going ahead very fast, we would have to get the co-operation of the Government, which we took measures to secure yesterday on one job of allowing a shipment of steel on one of the preferred schedules.

Mr. Willcox: It is another thing to be considered, that the United States Commissioner of Education has recommended that all construction be deferred during the war. I have no doubt that it will be found necessary, even if it were possible otherwise, it will be found necessary to defer as far as possible public work of that kind.

Chairman Robitzek: We were not at war in May, 1916.

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: Nor the first two or—

Mr. Willcox: This is the present. Alderman Eagan: In answer to Alderman Quinn, Mr. Willcox, it is only in theory that it would cost more. You have not tried to let the contracts, have you? He said you were stopped, probably, from going ahead on account of your theory that the stuff was high

Chairman Robitzek: If you have any questions, if you will just hold them, until we get the preliminary questions out of the way, I will be glad to take them up.

Getting back to the question that you stated, which you wanted to answer more fully, I want to call your attention to statements which appeared in the testimony of last week:

Q. Is it a fact that the Gary plan is only a test in the different schools?

A. It has been and still a test. Two million dollars was appropriated for the test and we have established playgrounds, workshops, drawing rooms, auditoriums and gymnasiums.

Q. How many schools are there where the Gary plan has been started?

A. I think about thirty-three schools.

Q. Is this test on part time or duplicate time?

A. It is about even.

Q. You first started spreading this experiment around in two schools and now it is established in thirty-three schools. When do you expect to have a school Garyized, or rather when will Mr. Finley decide that the test is completed?

Q. How many schools do you intend to Garyize?

A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you think that the Gary test has been tried in enough of schools?

A. Yes.

Do you want to go further into that?

Mr. Willcox: I want to tell you just what has been done in those 32, 33 schools. I have here the details of the changes that have been made in each one of those schools, which, perhaps, you would like to glance over. I do not know that I will read them.

Chairman Robitzek: What schools have you reference to now? The schools that have been Garyized?

Mr. Willcox: The schools that have been, so-called, Garyized. Take 171, Manhattan. Before we had 62 classrooms, one kindergarten room, 3 baths, one manual training, an outside and inside playground.

Chairman Robitzek: Those are suggestions we would be glad to have you submit, if you could.

Mr. Willcox: Those are the changes, the additional advantages that have been put into these schools for the children.

Chairman Robitzek: In those schools?

Mr. Willcox: In all those schools. That shows very clearly in this diagram just what has been done as the total result of those 32 schools.

Chairman Robitzek: Can you leave that with us?

Mr. Willcox: No, that is the only copy that exists.

Chairman Robitzek: There is no other copy?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Mr. Phenix: They were prepared by the Board of Education at Mr. Willcox's request, and they only made one copy.

Alderman Haubert: Mr. President, those relate to schools only that have been Garyized?

Mr. Willcox: The result of alterations in those 33 schools has been this: That, whereas before we had 1,307 classrooms, we now have a thousand classrooms, and we have accommodations outside the classrooms for about a thousand classes more, so that we are able to accommodate in those schools approximately 2,000 classes as against approximately 1,300 classes. In other words, by increasing the facilities for playgrounds, gymnasiums, auditoriums, science rooms, music and drawing, cooking and so on, and giving the children those opportunities, and then using all of those facilities all day long, we are able in those schools to accommodate 2,000 classes in place of 1,300 classes, making accommodations for about 700 additional classes. That has cost us about \$750,000, approximately. You can very readily see that to accommodate 700 classes of 40 pupils each, 28,000 pupils, at a cost of \$750,000, is the most economical, as well as the quickest, way of making provision for a full 6-hour day for the children, and while doing that for those children we are at the same time extending the advantages and opportunities for the other children in those schools.

As regards an experiment, I take it there is no experiment in respect to the advantage and wisdom of giving these opportunities to the children. There is no experiment in regard to the advantage of good playground.

Chairman Robitzek: What is the experiment?

Mr. Willcox: The only experiment, as I claim, is the question whether we are putting too many children in those schools.

Chairman Robitzek: That is still in this experimental stage?

Mr. Willcox: If we find that we cannot accommodate a double school in those schools, if we find that we are getting too crowded, too much congestion by having double classroom capacity in those schools, what is the remedy? Simply we have to build more schools.

Alderman Collins: Is not the question, apart from congestion, whether it might interfere with the learning of the children, whether it is better education for them? Is that not experimental?

Mr. Willcox: I do not think it is. I think we are all agreed upon that. Dr. Maxwell, who is opposing this because he thinks we are making too much congestion in the schools; Dr. Maxwell himself says he has been working a quarter of a century to bring into the schools of New York the very facilities and opportunities which we are offering in these duplicate schools. I think all the best educators are agreed.

Alderman Collins: Did Dr. Maxwell make a test of this Gary system?

Alderman Haubert: You mean during his administration?

Alderman Collins: No, lately, or during his administration.

Alderman Haubert: You mean in The City of New York?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know what—

Chairman Robitzek: Has he made any report on the advisability of extending the Gary plan. Is that your question?

Alderman Collins: Yes.

Mr. Willcox: Dr. Maxwell made a protest against the last extension because he believed it should not be extended until it has been further tried out.

Chairman Robitzek: You do not agree with that?

Mr. Willcox: I say that the only experiment is whether we are putting too many children in these schools, and if we are, the only remedy is to build more new school buildings.

Alderman Collins: When is this experiment to end?

Chairman Robitzek: When all the schools have been Garyized, I presume.

Alderman Collins: I want the Commissioner to answer that.

Mr. Willcox: I say whether we can use a duplicate school in these buildings or not, for every school in the city we want adequate playground and adequate opportunity.

Alderman Collins: Leaving aside the adequate playground and facilities, but taking it as a system, a means of education, just touching upon the educational part proper, take the three hours, just the education they derive in the school, is that the test, or when is the test going to end, or was there ever a test, so far as that is concerned?

Mr. Willcox: So far as we can see, the plan that we are working on is working well, and if I had my way, I would extend it through the City schools as long as it continues to work well. If we found that we were overcrowding the buildings and were satisfied that we were putting too many in the buildings, then I should ask for money for more new buildings, but at the same time I should continue to extend all of the facilities which we are putting in the different schools.

Alderman Collins: Would you say the experimental stage has passed, Commissioner, as far as this system is concerned?

Mr. Willcox: I am trying to draw a distinction between the experimental stage as regards the number of children to be accommodated in a building, and the facilities—

Alderman Collins: I will take the experimental stage as far as the number of children is concerned alone. Would you say that is still in its experimental stage?

Mr. Willcox: I am willing to concede in regard to the number of children that can be advantageously accommodated in these duplicate schools the plan is still in an experimental stage.

Alderman Collins: Now, I ask you when will that experimental stage end? It is proposed, I think, that a number of other schools be Garyized?

Mr. Willcox: Yes.

Alderman Collins: How many more schools, Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: I say that the experiment to-day is so far a success that, in my

opinion, it is far better than part time or the old form of double sessions, and the only improvement that can be made upon it is by building more new buildings.

Chairman Robitzek: If the matter is still in an experimental stage, what part of the system have you submitted to Commissioner Finley of the State Education Committee for his report upon?

Mr. Willcox: That is the whole question, as you know, asking him for judgment upon the whole plan and any criticisms or suggestions or advice in regard to any modification of it would seem feasible.

Chairman Robitzek: When do you expect his report, Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: I am sure I do not know. He had two other cities that he had to make reports on. I tried to get in touch with him yesterday when he was here in New York, but I could not reach him.

Chairman Robitzek: Has he started his investigation?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know. I asked him to appoint the best and most qualified educators that he could find. I suggested he should have something in the nature of a commission, to be appointed by him, of the best educators, to pass upon the whole subject. I will be very glad to send you a copy of my letter to him.

Chairman Robitzek: I would be glad to have it. Do you not think it would not be advisable to extend this duplicate plan or Gary system until this report had been received?

Mr. Willcox: What are you going to do, stand still?

Chairman Robitzek: Put up new buildings without the Garyized plans, construct.

Mr. Willcox: New buildings are practically impossible now.

Alderman Collins: When do you expect to award a contract for new buildings, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: That is a matter that Mr. Snyder can answer.

Alderman Ferguson: In the rating of children's examinations, or promotion examinations, do these mechanical opportunities ever count, or are they rated any way in their examinations?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know. I do not think they are.

Chairman Robitzek: For the trade portion?

Alderman Ferguson: In the examination, when you are promoting a child.

Mr. Willcox: I do not think they are.

Alderman Ferguson: That part would be a waste of time, so far as promotion examinations would be considered in the schools.

Chairman Robitzek: I suppose what you have in mind, Alderman, is that no part of the trade end of the system is reckoned or figured in the percentage for promotion examinations?

Alderman Ferguson: That is right.

Mr. Willcox: I think that is probably true, but I do not think that is necessarily any criterion of the value to the children of that kind of hand and sense education.

Alderman Collins: Commissioner, I may be mistaken, but isn't it a fact that the report of Dr. Maxwell showed that the work of the Gary schools, in the essential, is wrong, not a good thing?

Mr. Willcox: No. I do not know of any such thing. If you are referring back to the Buckingham test, which was made a few years ago, I do not think that would be generally considered as any fair criterion of the schools. The best test we have is the test made by Superintendent Taylor recently.

Alderman Collins: Did you order any test, yourself, Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: No, I have not.

Alderman Collins: Well, why is that the best test, in your opinion

Mr. Willcox: I think the best and most recent test, and the test we have is the test made by—

Alderman Collins: I asked you why you considered that to be the best test.

Mr. Willcox: Well, of course, it is the most recent and thorough and comprehensive test we have and on schools that have been operating on this plan for a considerable period of time. I do not place an awful lot of value on that myself, on Superintendent Taylor's test, but so far as it goes it rather tends to show that the pupils in these schools are doing as well in academic subjects as they are in other schools.

Chairman Robitzek: What reason have you for not suspending the extension of this Gary plan until the test, or report, is received by the State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Finley?

Mr. Willcox: Because I do not see that there can be any two opinions about the importance of physical alterations.

Chairman Robitzek: But there are two opinions, are there not?

Mr. Willcox: I think that all of the best educators are agreed on the value of the opportunities that we are offering under this—

Chairman Robitzek: But there are some educators that differ with you.

Mr. Willcox: I think that is a difference in regard to administration, and I think any criticism or change that is suggested by such an inquiry as Dr. Finley is to make can be adjusted in a matter of administration without affecting physical alterations or provisions in the schools.

Chairman Robitzek: Suppose he condemns both the physical construction of the schools and the administration, what then?

Mr. Willcox: Well, I cannot conceive of such a possibility.

Chairman Robitzek: Now, a moment ago, in the construction of new buildings you stated that no new buildings were being constructed, in answer to Alderman Quinn's question, by reason of the fact that the war prevented you getting a reasonable contract. Can you get reasonable contracts for alterations now?

Mr. Willcox: Of course, it is very much easier to get alterations made than it is to get new buildings. Mr. Snyder will answer that, I think, better than I can.

Alderman Collins: Why don't you place much value on what you consider to be the best test of this system, the test of Dr. Taylor's?

Mr. Willcox: I think it is a little early to make any fair and comprehensive comparison in the academic result.

Alderman Collins: Now, I want to know when will the time come when you can make a proper test, the test that you are to place value upon? When all the schools are Garyized, or when a hundred more schools are Garyized?

Mr. Willcox: I am talking about academic results between schools under the Gary plan and the others.

Alderman Collins: I am talking about the same thing.

Mr. Willcox: If you examine children in the eighth year, their academic ability in academic subjects is the result not only of the last six months or one year, or so in these schools, but it is the result of eight years during most of which time they have been under the old plan. It will necessarily be several years before they will have been long enough under the operation of a duplicate plan to have that determined in any broad way, the academic results and advantage which they have achieved.

Alderman Collins: Then the academic results or advantages of this system cannot positively be determined for a period of perhaps seven or eight years, Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: I say they would be cumulative, as you know.

Alderman Collins: Would they really be an experiment, as far as academic results are concerned, for the next eight years?

Mr. Willcox: I think all education is an experiment. The whole field of education is a constant experiment and a constant learning, and constantly making changes to adjust the education to modern needs and conditions, and to results.

Alderman Collins: That is a gradual change, Commissioner, or an immediate change?

Mr. Willcox: Change as fast as our experience justifies it.

Alderman Haubert: What was the necessity for a change?

Mr. Willcox: We were up against two problems; one, the physical problem of providing accommodations for children, and the other the problem of providing the facilities and opportunities which are generally recognized as essential for any first-class school, which we were giving to all the children in the new school buildings, or trying to, and which they get in the best private institutions.

Chairman Robitzek: You stated that you, if you had a hundred million dollars available, would Garyize every school? Would you do it at this time, without the report being received from the State Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: If we had a hundred million dollars available, so far as supplying the physical changes and opportunities which we are putting in this duplicate school plan are concerned, I would, certainly. If we had a hundred million dollars available I would certainly want to have adequate playgrounds and adequate gymnasiums for

every school in the City, and I would want to have for every school in the City opportunity for handwork for both boys and girls; opportunities for music and for drawing, for laboratory work, for natural science studies, laboratories and all that. Those are the things in the way of physical advantages, physical opportunities, which we are trying to put in these schools. I say those are essential to any well-organized school today and they are opportunities which all of the best private schools are emphasizing increasingly throughout the land.

Alderman Collins: Leaving aside the physical changes, would you, if you had the money, put into the plan the other changes?

Mr. Willcox: I am inclined to think that I should go ahead with that until I had reason to feel that it was desirable to make a change.

Alderman Collins: You do not know whether there are reasons to make a change or not, do you?

Mr. Willcox: I do not see so far any reason; so far as it has gone it is working well.

Chairman Robitzek: You have, of course, quite a fixed idea as to the value of the Gary plan, I take it, in your statement here today and last Thursday. Do you try to in any way influence the other members of the Advisory Council of the Board of Education? For instance, did you try to influence the Associate Superintendents as to the necessity of the Garyizing of the schools in New York? What I am trying to get at, is this: Did you ever write to any of the associate superintendents in regard to the Gary plan, or the necessity of them advocating the Gary plan in order for them to be reappointed or appointed?

Mr. Willcox: Never.

Chairman Robitzek: Did you ever write to Mr. Perry, District Superintendent, advising him that if he was opposed to the system he could not be reappointed?

Mr. Willcox: No, sir.

Chairman Robitzek: Mr. Perry was appointed by Superintendent Maxwell, was he not?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know; appointed by the Board of Education.

Chairman Robitzek: He is opposed to the Gary System?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know; he never told me so.

Chairman Robitzek: Do you know any members of the Board of Education that ever have communicated with the candidates for positions in the Board of Education, advising them as to the necessity of favoring this plan?

Mr. Willcox: You spoke about Mr. Perry. Mr. Perry wrote me a letter asking me—I cannot quite recall—if you want to see the correspondence with Mr. Perry you can. I never have approached any superintendent with any such suggestion as you mentioned.

Chairman Robitzek: Or any candidate?

Mr. Willcox: Or any candidate.

Chairman Robitzek: Including Mr. Perry?

Mr. Willcox: Yes. He wrote me a letter making a certain inquiry, which I cannot quite recall now and which I would not trust my memory to recall.

Chairman Robitzek: Along those lines?

Mr. Willcox: Along the lines whether a district superintendent would be appointed, or something or other, associate superintendents would be appointed if he did not favor this Gary plan.

Chairman Robitzek: And your reply?

Mr. Willcox: I cannot remember the exact wording. I will show you the correspondence if you ask to see it.

Alderman Collins: Were they asked to give their views of any system of education, in advance of their being appointed, just as to their views on the question?

Mr. Willcox: Dr. Phildsley when he was appointed Associate Superintendent, I know, was asked to give his views on the Gary plan.

Alderman Collins: Who wrote that letter, Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: I do not remember.

Chairman Robitzek: Was he in favor of the Gary plan?

Mr. Willcox: He was not particularly in favor of it.

Alderman Collins: Do you know whether Mr. Flexner wrote that letter to Mr. Phildsley?

(No response).

Chairman Robitzek: When Mr. Flexner was a member of the Board of Education, do you know whether or not he ever wrote a letter to any candidate for a position as associate superintendent inquiring as to his views of the Gary system?

Mr. Willcox: I cannot tell. Any member of the board might have done that.

Chairman Robitzek: You never heard of any such letter?

Mr. Willcox: No. Any member might have done that.

Chairman Robitzek: You have no fixed building programme, have you, Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: Only so far as I have told you.

Chairman Robitzek: Nothing more definite?

(No response).

Chairman Robitzek: How many elementary schools are now under construction in the entire city?

Mr. Willcox: New buildings?

Chairman Robitzek: Yes.

Mr. Willcox: We went over that last time, did we not?

Chairman Robitzek: You mentioned a couple of trade schools.

Mr. Willcox: Mr. Snyder will give you the details of that. I do not know.

Mr. Snyder: One in Manhattan is the Manhattan Trading School; in the Bronx there is an addition to four.

Chairman Robitzek: Elementary new schools?

Mr. Snyder: 45, and an addition to 16. No elementary new buildings under construction.

Chairman Robitzek: How many elementary new schools are now under construction?

Mr. Snyder: None.

Alderman Eagan: Were there funds available for any of those new buildings, that is at present?

Mr. Snyder: There are funds available for new buildings.

Alderman Haubert: Funds available to the superintendent, but they are not being utilized.

Alderman McManus: Did I understand correctly a few minutes ago that if you had the money available you would put a gymnasium and playground in all the schools?

Mr. Willcox: Yes.

Alderman McManus: Are not there some schools in the Bronx under construction now?

Chairman Robitzek: New schools?

Alderman McManus: Yes.

Chairman Robitzek: No new schools in any section of the City.

Mr. Willcox: Some planned, some for which there is money authorized and the plans are made.

Chairman Robitzek: But not even the excavations have been started.

Mr. Snyder: I think the excavations are in progress at 180th street and Crotona avenue.

Alderman Collins: When are you going to advertise the contract for that building?

Mr. Snyder: Probably in ninety days or as soon as the excavation reaches a point where the builder can ascertain precisely what he can do and what he will be called upon to do in the matter of supplemental excavation.

Mr. Willcox: Isn't it true, Mr. Snyder, that all the plans for the new buildings provide a gymnasium, playground, auditorium and practically all these facilities put in the old buildings under the Gary plan?

Mr. Snyder: The requirements include all of those features.

Alderman Eagan: Last week you stated there was not one properly equipped Gary school in Greater New York.

Chairman Robitzek: That the nearest to it was No. 45 in the Bronx.

Alderman Eagan: I asked for one properly equipped. You have 33 now in the experimental stage. According to your data you say you will increase that to 133. Why increase it when there is not one properly equipped? If it is in the experimental stage, why not experiment with 5, instead of increasing it?

Mr. Willcox: Provision has been made for equipment for this school, which is going along as far as practicable.

Alderman Eagan: You say there are 33 now that are part Gary schools, and you are going to increase it to 133. Can you not experiment with those 33?

Mr. Willcox: I have tried to explain that as well as I could.

Alderman Eagan: If it is in the experimental stage, why extend it? There are only 33 and you are going to extend them from 33 to 133?

Mr. Willcox: We have a great big problem of providing adequate accommodation for the children. We feel this is the best way, the most economical way of solving it, that we are using the money that is available to the best possible advantage for the good of the children. We are giving the full 6-hour day to the children and at the same time providing additional advantages for the children. We cannot stand still. Population does not stand still. Under the old plan the number of children on part time and double sessions not receiving adequate accommodation has increased from 32,000 to 125,000 up to 1914. We cannot stand still on a situation like that. If any one does not believe this is the best way to solve it, it is up to him to suggest an alternative.

Alderman Collins: We have practically stood still in the building of new schools, that is you have.

Alderman Haubert: Wouldn't this be an alternative? Instead of taking this money and using it for the installation of gymnasiums and playgrounds and probably half a dozen other different projects, that more schools be built at once, eliminating these fads and frills, as a great many people have termed them, in connection with education? What is needed now are more accommodations, more buildings. Leave the other to take care of themselves as the condition arises. We find a great deal of objection and criticism. We heard such at various meetings held by the committee. The people say they don't care about the Gary system, and yet we find in Kings, for instance, that they have not sufficient school accommodations. The school day has been extended to six hours and that has been divided into work, study and play. Yet we find a great many children are not receiving the education which they formerly did. If there are more buildings constructed, that is the great necessity and want at the present time.

Mr. Willcox: Understand that only a very small portion of the money appropriated has been used for alteration of these buildings. Even the 133 we are proposing to alter are only going to take about \$2,000,000 out of \$12,000,000 which we have appropriated during the past two years. The great bulk of the money is for new buildings and additions to new buildings.

Alderman Ferguson: The last building was built when? Is that the Evander Childs High School? The last new one that was constructed, when was that?

Mr. Snyder: The last elementary school contracted for is Elementary School No. 93, Queens.

Alderman Ferguson: When completed?

Mr. Snyder: This season and open this fall.

Chairman Robitzek: What steps have been taken by the Board of Education to insure the public buildings being kept in proper repair in compliance with the fire prevention orders?

Mr. Willcox: I will submit that to Mr. Snyder. He will tell you about that.

Chairman Robitzek: Has the Board of Education been compelled in any way to adopt in the schools of this city the Gary plan, or any other plan, by the refusal of funds by the Board of Estimate or any other body?

Mr. Willcox: No. The Board of Education has adopted the plan because, in its opinion, in the opinion of the majority of the members, it is best serving the interests of the children by using the money in this way; it is making the money go further for the welfare of the children than the same amount of money would go spent in any other way.

Chairman Robitzek: Have you any children attending the public school?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: Do you know any of the members of the board who are sending their children to private schools?

Mr. Willcox: I never asked them. I heard Mr. Webber say last night that he was sending his children to one of these schools and he was very much pleased with the result.

Chairman Robitzek: To the Gary school?

Mr. Willcox: Yes. He said until we had established these duplicate schools his children had always been on part time in the Bronx and that he was delighted with the result as far as his own children are concerned.

Chairman Robitzek: How much has the board available to-day for the construction of new buildings and additions?

Mr. Willcox: About \$9,000,000.

Chairman Robitzek: How much of this is contracted for?

Mr. Willcox: Mr. Snyder will have to answer that.

Chairman Robitzek: How many buildings are now under way, under construction, elementary buildings?

Mr. Willcox: None.

Chairman Robitzek: I believe in Brownsville there was money appropriated for a high school.

Mr. Willcox: No, for a site.

Chairman Robitzek: But a high school has never been constructed.

Mr. Willcox: That is all.

Chairman Robitzek: No money has ever been appropriated for that high school?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: For the construction of it?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: But the site has been purchased?

Mr. Willcox: Yes.

Alderman Eagan: Supposing this was found a failure after you Garyized all these schools, how much money will it cost for this experiment?

Mr. Willcox: So far \$2,000,000 has been appropriated for the alteration of but 23 buildings and the equipment of them with these additional advantages.

Alderman Eagan: \$2,000,000?

Mr. Willcox: Yes.

Alderman Eagan: That does not include the new stuff that is going to go into the building and plans Mr. Snyder is now drawing? You are now drawing plans under the Gary system for new school buildings.

Mr. Willcox: The new schools that are being planned for the duplicate schools?

Alderman Eagan: Gary schools.

Mr. Willcox: Yes.

Alderman Eagan: What are the new buildings costs if you Garyize them?

Mr. Willcox: Well—

Alderman Eagan: I am working along the theory that you will put plans in the new buildings that you tell me you are experimenting on—

Chairman Robitzek: You mean do the new building plans call for Garyized schools? You stated that, I ask that an experiment, too?

Mr. Willcox: The difference between the new buildings which they built for the duplicate way and the new buildings which we would build for single sessions amount to very little, indeed. We build a new building today even if we were going to use it for a single session, we would supply it with playgrounds, gymnasiums, and auditoriums and all those things. Today the only experiment is whether we can use that for the double session or whether it is necessary that the playground be built or put into use a little while each day, that the auditorium be used only a little while in the morning or evening and that the other facilities outside of the class room can be used when the class rooms are in use, or that the class rooms can be used when the other facilities outside of the class room are in use.

Alderman Eagan: That is a matter of building. How about the accessories?

Mr. Willcox: I say all the best buildings have those accessories whether they are going to be used under one plan or the other plan, and if we were to abandon the plan tomorrow we would still go ahead and make these buildings under the same plan with all the advantages, only we would use them about half of their capacity.

Alderman Eagan: If you abandon the plan tomorrow the experiment would cost \$2,000,000?

Mr. Willcox: If we abandon the plan tomorrow we would have spent \$2,000,000, so far we would have spent \$750,000, but if we abandon the plan after having carried out the present program and spent \$2,000,000 for the alteration of 123 schools, we would have provided additional advantages and facilities for all of those schools to bring them up to somewhere near the standard which we have adopted for new school buildings and we would have extended additional advantages to all the pupils in those schools, which would be valuable under any form of administration and which would be valuable whether they are used for a single session or a double session.

Chairman Robitzek: Have you visited the schools in Gary?  
 Mr. Willcox: Yes.  
 Chairman Robitzek: Visited all the schools there?  
 Mr. Willcox: I do not know whether I went over all of them.  
 Chairman Robitzek: All the Gary schools?  
 Mr. Willcox: I spent a day down there.  
 Chairman Robitzek: One day?  
 Mr. Willcox: Yes.  
 Chairman Robitzek: How do the schools in Gary compare with the double session schools here?  
 Mr. Willcox: Of course in many respects they have less difficult conditions than we have here.

Alderman Collins: You spent money to Garyize these new schools, didn't you?  
 Mr. Willcox: No.  
 Alderman Collins: I have in mind a school in Brooklyn, No. 170, that had been built and you spent on that school, even though that was a new school, for Garyizing it.  
 Mr. Willcox: I do not know. No plans have been prepared and filed upon that school yet, and money has not been spent.

Alderman Collins: Was the money appropriated?  
 Mr. Willcox: In July.  
 Alderman Collins: How much was appropriated?  
 Mr. Willcox: Just a few thousand.  
 Alderman Collins: Why do you spend money on a new school if it has got all of these facilities when you go to Garyize it. Do you understand me, Commissioner?  
 Mr. Willcox: Yes. Without looking at the files of what you propose there, I do not know. \$12,000.

Alderman Collins: I have in mind you said that buildings would be erected now that would have all of these facilities; that new building has all of these facilities, and to turn it into the Garyized system you would have to spend additional money.

Mr. Snyder: No. 170 was completed two years ago.  
 Mr. Willcox: I do not know what is proposed to be done.  
 Alderman Collins: What I have in mind is, if you build new buildings and equip them with all the facilities, will you, in order to turn them into the Garyized plan, have to have another appropriation? Didn't you have to do that in the case of No. 170?

Mr. Willcox: No. 170 was built two years ago. It was planned five years ago and plans of five years ago are not the plans of today. We have progressed in five years.

Alderman Collins: Will you say the schools to be built now will have all those facilities?

Mr. Willcox: They will be adaptable to either single or double sessions.  
 Alderman Collins: You do not know when you intend to build any new schools.

Alderman Friedlander: From what has been said here I ask you if it is not the plan of the Board of Education, irrespective of anything else, to Garyize all the schools of the City of New York, the experimental stage having already been passed?

Chairman Robitzek: No, it has not been passed.

Alderman Friedlander: I am asking the question of the commissioner. I gather that from the questions and answers.

Mr. Willcox: I think I have answered that pretty fully.  
 Alderman Collins: You intend to Garyize the whole city?

Mr. Willcox: We are going ahead and giving all these facilities to the schools.

Alderman Collins: Do you intend to Garyize all the schools of this City? I do not mean facilities; I mean Garyize.

Chairman Robitzek: Regardless of reports.

Alderman Friedlander: Regardless of anything at all.  
 Mr. Willcox: So far as we have made plans for the alterations of the schools where there was congestion and where it was necessary to make provision for children on part time and double sessions.

Alderman Collins: Will you give me an answer, yes or no. Do you intend to Garyize all the schools of this City? I would like to have an answer, yes or no.

Mr. Willcox: We have not made any decision on that. I cannot speak for the Board of Education on that. So far we have made plans. Recommendations have been made by the Board of Superintendents and they have been adopted by the Board of Education for alteration to 123 schools. That is 90 more schools, about, where it is necessary to provide for pupils on part time in double sessions. Beyond that I cannot say what the Board of Education is going to do.

Chairman Robitzek: You say it was only done where it was necessary to provide for children on part time. That is why the plan of duplicating these 90 schools was made? I have in mind where there are no part time children, Trinity Avenue and 158th Street.

Mr. Willcox: Of course they treat the district as a whole.  
 Chairman Robitzek: My understanding is they have no part-time children there.

Mr. Snyder: In the district.

Chairman Robitzek: In the district, yes. I am speaking of the schools.

Mr. Willcox: I say the experience in surveying the district over the district as a whole, and they may make additional provision for one school in which there is no part-time in order to relieve congested conditions in another school near by which has part-time.

Chairman Robitzek: Alderman Ferguson desires to know whether or not the concensus of opinion of the parents as you know it, and of those coming in contact with the schools, is opposed to the Garyized plan, or are you not familiar with that?

Mr. Willcox: We get opinions both ways.

Chairman Robitzek: You do not know the prevailing opinion, whether it is one way or the other. Do you think it is evenly divided, or how?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know. There has been so much misunderstanding and misinformation about it that I suppose that perhaps to-day the opinion is that the majority of the parents might be against it. We get a good many opinions both ways.

Chairman Robitzek: Has the Board of Education received any protest from individual parents or organizations of parents protesting against the extension of the Gary plan to schools which their children attend?

Mr. Willcox: Yes.  
 Chairman Robitzek: What action has the board taken in regard to those protests, if any?

Mr. Willcox: In some cases we have had hearings. We have also had protests, we have had requests that the schools be equipped with the duplicate plan. If there are protests against giving these advantages to some schools, in connection with other schools—

Chairman Robitzek: Have you had public hearings on these schools?

Mr. Willcox: We have had some public hearings, yes.

Chairman Robitzek: What action have you taken on these protests, just filed them?

Chairman Robitzek: What school is that?

Mr. Phenix: There was a school in Brooklyn proposed for changes and the parents in the vicinity opposed it, claiming the basement was not fit for a playground, and that protest was needed.

Chairman Robitzek: What school is that?

Mr. Phenix: I do not remember the number—137. Under the plan proposed the basement was to be used for an indoor playground. They tell me the sewers in that vicinity are very defective and so when there is a heavy storm the storm water backs up and in spite of valves which they try to use for the backing up water, the water comes in over the sewer and also seeps in from the surrounding ground, so that the water stands several inches deep on the basement floor. That protest was reasonable. The work was stopped at once and the plans were not prepared finally on the ground of that protest, which could have only been brought out by the principal and parents involved.

Chairman Robitzek: Early this year there was returned to the Board of Education by the Board of Estimate a considerable part of its request for corporate stock, especially for new school buildings. The suggestion was made that the Board of Education substitute for this request a recommendation that in lieu thereof funds be requested for Garyizing 51 schools. What was the procedure of the Board of Education in this matter? What was the object of the Board of Education in making this request?

Mr. Willcox: The Board of Education requested something over seven million dollars, of which \$4,500,000, if I remember, was approved by the Board of Estimate and granted, and it was then suggested that in lieu of the \$3,000,000 which had been asked we should consider an alternative programme for relieving the congestion at a

cost of about \$1,800,000, we concluded the duplication of a number of schools. The Board of Education's Joint Committee met and considered that alternative programme and went over it with considerable care, and the majority of the members of that committee concluded that it would be a wiser expenditure of the City's money than the plan which they had previously proposed and approved, and recommended to the Board of Education that application be made on that basis to the Board of Estimate for \$1,800,000, including the duplication of these schools, which was then granted.

Chairman Robitzek: Did Mr. Wirt inspect these schools before that recommendation was made?

Mr. Willcox: I understand that he did.

Chairman Robitzek: Did you consult the members of these schools before recommending that they be Garyized?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know that the principals have been consulted before the superintendents have recommended that the schools be reorganized on a duplicate plan. To a very considerable extent the principals have been consulted in regard to the actual changes.

Alderman Collins: Isn't it a fact that the Board of Superintendents opposed it rather than favored it, Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: All of these changes which have been made have been approved by the Board of Superintendents.

Alderman Collins: Did not they at first oppose? Did not they submit a report in opposition to it?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know of any such report.

Chairman Robitzek: Mr. Wirt received, I believe, \$1,000 a week for ten weeks for his services in this City. Do you know what he received in Gary, Indiana for his services?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: You have no idea?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: You made no inquiry?

Mr. Willcox: No. Mr. Wirt pays his own expenses out of that salary.

Chairman Robitzek: That includes the secretary?

Mr. Willcox: That includes the secretary, at his own expense. I do not think that he gets any such amount as that, net, for himself.

Chairman Robitzek: You do not know what he gets in Gary for his services there?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: He receives a salary in addition to his salary in New York?

Mr. Willcox: Undoubtedly.

Chairman Robitzek: What is the reason for including a number of pupils on part time, as you testified to at the last session?

Mr. Willcox: The growth of school population and the fact that the provision of accommodations has not kept pace with it.

Chairman Robitzek: If constructions that had been authorized and for which money is available had been let and contracted for and the work actually begun, how much of the present indicated number of children on part time would have been accommodated, how much would those children have got?

Mr. Willcox: If the 14 new buildings provided for were all ready to-day and if the accommodations which were provided for were all completed, the alterations for the 123, or 90 more buildings, were all completed, that would pretty well take care of the entire part time of the City.

Chairman Robitzek: In other words, if you had spent the money that is available?

Mr. Willcox: If we had spent the money that is available, if the plan that is mapped out had been carried out and completed.

Chairman Robitzek: And there would be no part time?

Mr. Willcox: There would be no part time, practically no part time. Perhaps I believe there would be about 17,000 instead of 117,000. Of course, you understand it is physically impossible to carry out the construction of new buildings after the appropriation is made.

Chairman Robitzek: The site for the Brownsville High School, that has been in possession of the Board of Education since April, 1913, has it not?

Mr. Willcox: For a long time. I do not know.

Chairman Robitzek: Why has not the Board of Education insisted upon getting a building under way there?

Mr. Willcox: As I said before, the Board of Education has been proceeding on the theory that the schools, all the elementary schools, should come first, and the needs of the elementary schools being so urgent, it has made application for funds for that purpose rather than high school construction, and used the funds for that purpose.

Chairman Robitzek: Used the funds for that purpose?

Mr. Willcox: Yes. In other words, we have been dealing with the elementary school situation in a broad, comprehensive way for the younger children, to relieve congestion, part time, double session in the elementary school buildings; that we felt was the first problem and that the high schools could wait until we had got a majority at least provided for.

Alderman Egan: Isn't it a fact that one of your schools in New York now is being taken over for moving picture operators? I think it is School 45?

Chairman Robitzek: In the Bronx.

Alderman Egan: If that is a fact, is that to be used as advertising the Gary system? I understand there is a school in New York, I think it is 45 in the Bronx, that a moving-picture operator has been up there now for a week. It came to my mind that might be disturbing the class hours of the children. If that is a fact, are the pictures that are to be thrown on screens in Greater New York to be used as an advertising medium advocating the Gary system, or are they going to be used for other purposes?

Mr. Willcox: It is to be used to spread information in regard to what is being actually done in the Gary schools. I felt that there was so much misunderstanding as to what was actually happening in the Gary schools, that I, at my own expense, ordered some pictures taken for the purpose of taking a class and following that class right through and so showing what they did through the class in their school day. We get various pictures showing certain features. We get a very attractive picture of a swimming pool, or a playground, or some other one feature, but I do not think that anyone has done any pictures showing the daily program of classes so that anyone should see and visualize just what happened to a class from the time they get to school until the time they leave.

Alderman Egan: Is that a Gary school?

Mr. Willcox: That is a duplicate school.

Alderman Egan: Don't you think if you do that and are going to advertise that system, doesn't it place you in the position of being absolutely in favor of the Gary system?

Mr. Willcox: If anybody doubts it—

Alderman Egan: Don't you think in rebuttal of that you ought to take a school under the old-fashioned plan and show that at the same time?

Mr. Willcox: I do not know how you could take a picture very well, but I think people generally know what is going on in the old schools.

Chairman Robitzek: They do not know very well what is going on in the Gary school?

Mr. Willcox: I do not think they do.

Chairman Robitzek: From the protests I receive I would gather that they do.

Mr. Willcox: I think they know a lot of things that are not so.

Alderman Egan: What was the program of taking that picture at this time?

Mr. Willcox: I formed that plan some months ago. The way I am proposing to make use of that particularly is, I want to get members of the local boards and show them exactly what is going on in these schools.

Alderman Egan: When will they be exhibited, about?

Mr. Willcox: I hope within a week or two. I am trying to get that in one school in the Bronx and one school in Brooklyn. I want to give a fair presentation of exactly what goes on in the duplicate school.

Alderman Collins: There is no school properly Garyized, is there, Commissioner?

Mr. Willcox: Nine is doing very well.

Chairman Robitzek: Is that a fair presentation of the Gary system? It is one school that you have admittedly spent or will spend on before it is completed some \$320,000?

Mr. Phenix: It is for the additions to the building, which would have to go in anyway.

Chairman Robitzek: All these other schools you claim you only spent \$16,000 to Garyize them, wasn't that the statement you made at the last hearing on last Thursday?

Mr. Phenix: One particular school.

Chairman Robitzek: Take a fair test, take a school where you spent \$320,000 to complete it and put that up as the model Gary school. You are not going to Garyize every school and spend as much on it as to make it a Gary school, a school where everybody will come from every corner of the United States to see it?

Mr. Willcox: I am taking another picture in Brooklyn of a school in which only \$18,000 has been spent.

Chairman Robitzek: Will that all be expressed in this picture?

Mr. Willcox: Yes.

Chairman Robitzek: What school is that?

Mr. Willcox: One hundred and twenty-six.

Chairman Robitzek: Where is that located?

Mr. Snyder: Meserole Avenue and Guernsey Street, Greenpoint.

Chairman Robitzek: As has been disclosed before, there are 15,900 children in the Bronx on part time. Today, if Evander Childs High School had been completed, the conditions that exist in the Bronx elementary schools would not have been existing?

Mr. Willcox: No. That is the high school.

Chairman Robitzek: Aren't they utilizing part of the space in the elementary schools to take care of the students that would otherwise be in Evander Childs High School?

Mr. Willcox: I am not sure. I cannot answer that.

Chairman Robitzek: They are utilizing part of the elementary school building in order to accommodate the children of Evander Childs High School. Isn't that so, or are you not familiar with it?

Mr. Willcox: I am not familiar with it.

Mr. Snyder: They are using that building. It was turned over by the Bronx to us.

Chairman Robitzek: Where do the children go, the boys and girls that would ordinarily go to Evander Childs High School?

Mrs. Muhlfield: To Bedford Park Annex, Williamsbridge Annex, Westchester Annex and one other annex.

Chairman Robitzek: Those are parts of the elementary schools?

Mrs. Muhlfield: Those are parts of the elementary schools, they are using parts of the elementary schools for high school purposes. My children attend the public school. I have had three graduates of it.

Chairman Robitzek: If that is the case, if Evander Childs High School had been completed per schedule, these children that are now attending these branch schools would be going to Evander Childs High School and there would be more room in The Bronx to take care of the part time children.

Mr. Phenix: 2,600 children.

Chairman Robitzek: It would relieve it to that extent.

Mr. Phenix: Perhaps the children that would go to Evander Childs High School are not in the congested section and they would not have any relief.

Mrs. Muhlfield: One of the schools, 46 I believe, they are going to Garyize. I won't state positively. Part of it they are using for a high school for Evander Childs High School purposes. They intend to Garyize Evander High school. There was a protest meeting there the other night.

Alderman McManus: The Gary system calls for a gymnasium and a playground. Is the playground outdoors?

Mr. Willcox: Both outdoor and indoor.

Alderman McManus: The question here seems to me that there is not enough room for the pupils and there are not enough seats. If you build on that outdoor playground or gymnasium, how many children could you seat?

Mr. Willcox: That might probably give a seat to every child and keep them there all day long if we wanted to have that kind of a school.

Alderman McManus: Under the school days when I was going to school I think they did. They had that system.

Mr. Willcox: You had very different conditions outside the school from what the children have today.

Alderman McManus: Outside the schools. I am not talking outside the schools now. I am talking about schoolhouses.

Mr. Willcox: I understand.

Alderman McManus: You think you could accommodate all the children?

Mr. Willcox: Probably could.

Alderman Collins: Are the facilities which you are now providing for Garyizing some of these schools sufficient in your opinion?

Mr. Willcox: I would like to provide more, particularly more room for playgrounds.

Chairman Robitzek: Is it a fact that the Board of Education has reduced the number of evening schools and reduced the number of sessions weekly, and, if so, what was the reason for its being done?

Mr. Willcox: We are getting in another subject altogether. I thought this hearing was on duplicate schools. It is a large subject.

It is a fact that night elementary schools, the number of evening classes has been reduced from four nights a week to three nights a week. I think, in the opinion of the superintendent in charge of evening schools, he is getting better results with three nights a week than with four nights a week. Of course, the big problem in these evening schools is to get and hold a uniform attendance. We get a large registration and people come for a little while and drop out, and if you try to make them come too often you do not get as good results as you do with a fewer number of sessions.

Alderman Collins: What is your personal opinion, that four nights or three nights would be the better?

Mr. Willcox: I think if a man is working at a trade or in a commercial establishment, or during the day, that if he goes out to an evening school three nights a week it is about all I would want to do. Going every other night, it is about all that I think ought to be expected. They are providing now a fourth night and we made provision for it yesterday, a fourth night which will be used more as a social night and a certain amount of entertainment, with a view to having a sort of social center and teaching English and citizenship and so on to foreigners in that method, but without the same hard work as given the other three nights.

Alderman Collins: Is that the reason for reducing it from a certain number of nights to a lower number of nights?

Mr. Willcox: Because we are trying to economize. I am not sure that was before I was president, I believe that that programme was adopted, and I dare say that economy was behind the appropriation, to make it go as far as it would, that would have some bearing on it.

Alderman Collins: Would you say economy was what prompted the resolution from 90 to 70 nights?

Mr. Willcox: It was on the recommendation of the superintendent in charge of night schools.

Alderman Collins: You do not know the reason for that? Was it because of economy or the fact that 70 nights are better than 90?

Mr. Willcox: I think the superintendent in charge of night schools reports the night schools being run today on a better basis and more efficient results than under the old system of ninety.

Chairman Robitzek: Do you believe the Board of Education has ample funds to keep public school buildings in repair? These are some of the matters brought to our attention when we were holding these hearings.

Mr. Willcox: That is a very pertinent question. I think Mr. Snyder can speak more intelligently than I can on that. We requested an amount equivalent to one per cent. of the valuation and it was cut to three-fourths of one per cent., and for the last two years we had, I am rather of the general impression, that the repair funds have been rather insufficient.

Chairman Robitzek: There has been presented to us here, there is a delegation here, and they want to make some inquiries of you in regard to the following schools, from the delegation from several high schools:

"1. The original plan of five gymnasium periods a week does not work out in practice owing to the lack of gymnasiums, and therefore we lose more exercise by the longer confinement of six hours a week than we gain in the 43 minutes extra gymnasium period."

Then they go on and give other inquiries which we would be glad to have you read over and see if you can make any answer to them. This is purely a matter of

school administration. The students are here representing each of the high schools.

Mr. Willcox: I can only say that this is purely a matter of school administration with which I personally have nothing to do. The matter was brought up yesterday in the Board of Education and referred to the High School Committee for consideration, and referred to the Board of Education.

The superintendent in charge of high schools feels that for a number of reasons, some of which he stated yesterday, the lengthened school days in high schools is a good thing. I have not formed any definite opinion myself. I have not had anything to do with the lengthened school days, except to approve the recommendation of the school superintendent. It is purely a matter of administration.

The High School Committee is going to consider it in conference with the superintendents and principals, and it will probably come before the Board of Education at a meeting two weeks from yesterday on a report from the High School Committee, and then there may be some action.

Miss Anna Lederer: We had several mass meetings of the different high schools. There have been committees appointed. These committees have been down to the Board several times and presented several petitions. Our parents have written to the different people, and as you know, I have written several times to you, and we get answers, but get no satisfaction, it seems to us. It is almost intolerable to stand the present system.

We are in school from a quarter of nine to three-thirty. Our nerves are ragged. It is impossible to do the whole study in school. We have given a sufficient amount of reasons. If we had two more weeks or three more weeks as we have done already, it takes away our energy and ambition and we are obliged to stay in school much longer. I do not know the exact number of girls who have left our high schools. The girls have to work and cannot stay in school until three-thirty. In Clinton High School six hundred boys left. I do not know how many left from Commerce High School. We cannot all be supported by our parents. We cannot all work. The ads in the papers ask for high school children to work. They put in only Stuyvesant High School children need apply. Is that fair to us, to the boys and girls?

We have other ambitions besides staying in school and studying. We have tried everything. We have petitioned the Board and asked them, and we have had a very hard time, to tell you the truth, to keep the students from striking. We do not think it is advisable to strike, but we have an awful time to keep them from doing it. We had a mass meeting in Clinton and Wedleigh school and we came down to make the boys from Commerce promise not to strike.

Chairman Robitzek: How many were there?

Miss Lederer: 4,000 Clinton boys. Just a committee of girls. We have a mass meeting in Wedleigh this afternoon because our girls attempted to strike. We are not radical. We are not Socialists. If we can reach a solution in any other way we ought to. We have tried everything. Commerce had a mass meeting Monday. Commerce went on strike this morning. We sent down to the boys and pleaded and the result was that only 300 boys struck and the rest returned to school. We have been doing all in our power to hold them back.

The only way we can see out is for the Board of Aldermen to consider this.

Chairman Robitzek: The petition was presented to me before you arrived, Commissioner, and I presented it to you in order to thrash it out.

Mr. Harry Bailey: I am from DeWitt Clinton High School and I have been authorized to appear by the student body.

I have been taking care of the employment bureau for the last two years. It has proven to be very successful. One of the rooms had classes from nine to two-thirty. We had very little difficulty placing boys. Then we got a session from eight to one-thirty. That was a special privilege and we put a great deal of boys with very good positions.

When this long hour day came along we find that boys take eleven hours for their school work alone. How in the world can they work

Mr. Willcox: What do you mean, eleven hours?

Mr. Bailey: I can explain. To be lenient, I will say it takes a boy an hour to get to school and get home. It really takes him longer than that. He spends seven hours in school. That is eight hours. He has three for military training. That is eleven. That is not allowing any for home study.

Mr. Willcox: Isn't that three hours a week, instead of once a day?

Mr. Bailey: We get it once a week right after school. It is very monotonous walking up along an armory floor.

Mr. Willcox: That is required by the State law, that military training. It is one day a week.

Mr. Bailey: It is, yes, sir.

Mr. Willcox: It is one day you have eleven hours and other days eight hours.

Mr. Bailey: The other days the time spent in the armory, the boy comes back to school and all tired and you have your home work and you get home late.

Mr. Willcox: There is one day a week that you are spending in the armory.

Mr. Bailey: That is a result of it spent in the armory on the result of the preparation the next day for school work.

Mr. Kurlan: I am from the High School of Commerce.

Chairman Robitzek: You are authorized?

Mr. Kurlan: Yes, sir.

Chairman Robitzek: By the student body?

Mr. Kurlan: The boys of our school this morning, that is the younger fellows of the school, the fellows who do things very rashly and do not consider, declared last Friday that they were going to strike against the long hours, and this morning about 300 of the Freshmen and the lower Sophomores walked out.

Chairman Robitzek: Are you on strike, too?

Mr. Kurlan: No, sir. We refused to go on strike. This league of ours haven't any desire, we like to bring to the attention of the people who are running our educational affairs the evils of the conditions and the girls of the school and the boys are absolutely against this thing.

Chairman Robitzek: Why not bring them to the attention of the Board of Education?

Miss Lederer: We have. We have been up to the individual members of the Board and have been down to every meeting they had and our petition was supposed to be considered yesterday afternoon before the Board.

Chairman Robitzek: Have you been heard?

Miss Lederer: We have not been heard at the Board.

Mr. Willcox: No one has seen me before today.

Chairman Robitzek: Have you seen the President of the Board? Is this the first intimation you have had?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Miss Lederer: I could not count the times I tried to see him. I have seen every friend of my father's to find out if they happened to know Mr. Willcox. The other schools the same. We were looking for letters of recommendation to practically every member of the Board.

Chairman Robitzek: The President lives down on Staten Island.

Miss Lederer: We have so little time after school. We have been down to the Board.

Chairman Robitzek: Have your father's friends written to the Mayor, the President or the Board?

Miss Lederer: Yes, we have some answers.

Chairman Robitzek: From the President?

Miss Lederer: Yes, I have one here. This is the answer several fathers have received. We have written to the Mayor. We have answers from him, too.

Chairman Robitzek: Who is this to, a friend of your father's?

Miss Lederer: This is the father of one of the girls in the school.

Chairman Robitzek: Who is this signed by?

Mr. Willcox: My secretary.

Chairman Robitzek: Hasn't this letter been called to your attention?

Mr. Phenix: Dozens of letters came in.

Mr. Willcox: I said I had not received any protests from the pupils.

Miss Lederer: We did not think our protests would do much good, because we asked our fathers to protest.

Mr. Willcox: I would rather hear from the pupils themselves.

Miss Lederer: We tried to.

Chairman Robitzek: Did you write to the president?

Miss Lederer: No, sir.

Mr. Kurlan: The whole school has written to him. The fellows come to us and say the social life of the school is all broken up. The fellows who are usually in athletic games say that the social life is all broken up. Any of you gentlemen

here must realize how the social part of the school makes the school interest. With this present condition fellows find it hard to go out for football or basket ball. That keeps things down.

Mr. Bailey: Our school is running under a different system.

Chairman Robitzek: DeWitt Clinton.  
Mr. Bailey: We have six periods instead of nine. We have six. Each period lasts 50 minutes. Twenty-five minutes is to be spent for classes by the teacher and 25 minutes to be used for supervised study. We have less work accomplished in the same length of time in five school periods in the present time than was accomplished last term.

Alderman McManus: Where do you live?

Mr. Bailey: Madison Avenue and 105th Street.

Alderman McManus: Any other school nearer your home than DeWitt?

Mr. Bailey: No other high school nearer, similar to DeWitt Clinton.

Miss Lederer: We have nine periods, and if you have nine periods at 2:30 you are not able to do any work. You have English for the ninth period every day. 3:30 we get out. That starts at a quarter of three, the last period. I found English used to be the easiest thing, and now I find it practically impossible to keep up with the work. The teachers have not practically any amount of energy to teach you.

Mr. Churchill: This matter was brought up by me at the Board yesterday afternoon for the purpose of a hearing and having a transcript sent immediately to the High School Committee which ought to meet next week and consider this question.

Chairman Robitzek: High School Committee?

Mr. Churchill: Of the Board of Education, Chairman John Whalen. There is so much doubt in the minds of the Board members, including Mr. Willcox's colleague, Mr. Martin, of Richmond, who cannot appreciate the congestion of the rest of the city, that I wanted a copy sent to John Martin, to enlighten Mr. Martin.

Chairman Robitzek: Why not every member of the Board?

Mr. Churchill: You could not enlighten some of them.

Chairman Robitzek: What is your opinion on this subject, Mr. President?

Mr. Willcox: It is not a matter that comes before me very much.

Chairman Robitzek: It has been before you in protests.

Mr. Willcox: It is a matter of administration which would be naturally left to the superintendents and principals as a rule. When it was brought up yesterday it was left to the high school principals to consider and report to the Board superintendent.

Chairman Robitzek: You made no personal investigation.

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: How long is it since this protest has been coming to your office?

Mr. Willcox: About a couple of weeks.

Chairman Robitzek: Do you get your mail personally, or does the secretary reply and you are not consulted on these matters?

Mr. Willcox: I keep in touch pretty well.

Chairman Robitzek: Do you personally sign, for instance, communications such as this that you sent?

Mr. Willcox: I saw a similar one.

Chairman Robitzek: But you made no personal investigation?

Mr. Willcox: Those were letters.

Chairman Robitzek: Simply routine?

Mr. Willcox: We had half a dozen.

Mr. Phenix: The chief protest came on the part of children who said they were required to study in the auditorium which they said did not have a bit of accommodation to study in. We made personal investigation and found 20 empty class rooms not used by anybody. We directed the principal to discontinue the use of the auditorium and to put them in the class rooms in the study hour. That has been done.

Chairman Robitzek: Still the protests continue. This is a protest as late as to-day.

Mr. Phenix: The chief one is based on that one point.

Mrs. Muhlfel: In the Bronx, in the high school the study period is in the class where the member of the Faculty is teaching another subject.

Alderman Haubert: The same condition prevails in Bushwick High School, where there are eighteen classes in one.

Mr. Phenix: On September 20, there were 720,000 elementary pupils.

Chairman Robitzek: What education are the graduates of the grammar school supposed to have when they graduate?

Mr. Phenix: There are 6,800 pupils in the high school.

Chairman Robitzek: The reason for the question which I asked, there were several protests from different parts of the city at different hearings held, at which parents and commercial men informed the Committee that graduates from public schools had not sufficient education to fit them for ordinary business work.

Mr. Willcox: There is a foundation for that.

Mrs. Muhlfel: You have children—I have a daughter who is a graduate of 44. She was compelled to have 75. Of course, fortunately, she had 91. I have two daughters who came after her with the same average. I have a boy graduating this month from the Gary school, and he is graduating with a grade of 60 average.

Chairman Robitzek: How many grades from the elementary school last year?

Mr. Willcox: That is all a matter of record.

Chairman Robitzek: I mean as compared with those who went to high school, how many leave school?

Mr. Willcox: That is a very important part of the problem. I should say roughly, 50 per cent. leave at or below the sixth grade; about 30 per cent. probably complete the elementary school course and leave then; about 20 enter the high schools and pass out before they get through; 10 per cent. graduate. That is roughly.

Chairman Robitzek: What do you assign as the reason for the tremendous number of students that do not continue through school beyond the 7th and 8th grades?

Mr. Willcox: I think it is mainly due to two causes, one is the economic pressure, the necessity for getting out and earning something, and the other is because the school is not interesting to them.

Chairman Robitzek: Then the great necessity is to give as much education to the child in the lower elementary grades as possible.

Mr. Willcox: To do that, and at the same time make the elementary school interesting and stimulating so that he will want to stay.

Chairman Robitzek: What is the percentage of children who attend school who are apparently defective?

Mr. Willcox: That is very hard to say. Mental or physical?

Chairman Robitzek: What is the percentage of promotions; there is an average on that, I believe?

Mr. Phenix: That also is a matter of record, but I haven't got it here.

Chairman Robitzek: Is the matter of development greater in the higher grades than it is in the lower grades? In other words, is the average of promotions greater in the higher grades or in the lower grades; is there any variance?

Mr. Phenix: I cannot tell you that, offhand. If you address a letter to the Superintendent of Schools he will tell you.

Chairman Robitzek: These matters all came out at the various meetings. Do not the failures in arithmetic and other subjects increase each year after the first?

Mr. Phenix: I do not know.

Chairman Robitzek: You could not answer that?

Mr. Phenix: No.

Chairman Robitzek: Should not pupils be allowed to go forward when they finish the work that they have been assigned to do? In other words, do you believe that the students advancing more rapidly than the usual advancement should not skip a grade?

Mr. Phenix: Don't you mean promotion by subjects rather than by grades?

Chairman Robitzek: Yes.

Mr. Willcox: It is very hard to do it in an ordinary school, but of course in a duplicate school they have a much more preferable programme, and I think it can be done.

Alderman Collins: Were any of the Commissioners to be appointed pledged previous to the promotion or appointment to the Gary system?

Mr. Willcox: Not to my knowledge.

Chairman Robitzek: All Commissioners were pledged before they received their appointment?

Mr. Willcox: Not to my knowledge.

Chairman Robitzek: The Mayor obtained no pledge from them?

Mr. Willcox: No.

Chairman Robitzek: Did he get a pledge from you?

Mr. Willcox: I was appointed by Mayor Kline, without so much as "by your leave." I was never consulted. The first I knew of it I saw it in the newspapers. I was never asked would I accept it.

Chairman Robitzek: When you were about to seek the election as president.

Mr. Willcox: I did not seek it. I did not turn my hand to get it and never asked anybody to vote for me and never gave any pledge to anybody in any shape.

Chairman Robitzek: Not even the Mayor?

Mr. Willcox: Never was asked to be the Mayor.

Alderman Collins: Commissioner, did you endeavor to pledge anybody to this Gary system at any time as a District Superintendent?

Mr. Willcox: Have I ever endeavored? Never.

Chairman Robitzek: Did you ever try to influence any one?

Alderman Collins: Did you ever have any correspondence with Superintendent Curry?

Mr. Willcox: I have answered that.

Chairman Robitzek: We were over that.

Alderman Collins: Did you say to him at any time he could not be promoted unless he did favor the Gary system?

Mr. Willcox: I did not.

Chairman Robitzek: You have some correspondence on the subject. Will you forward that?

Mr. Willcox: Yes.

Chairman Robitzek: We will take a recess until 2 o'clock.

At 1:10 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

After recess, 2 P. M.

Chairman Robitzek: Gentlemen, we will come to order. Mr. Phenix, are you personal secretary to the Commission? Commissioner?

Mr. Phenix: I am personal secretary to Mr. Willcox.

Chairman Robitzek: Private Secretary?

Mr. Phenix: Private Secretary.

Chairman Robitzek: You have no official position, have you?

Mr. Phenix: I have no official position.

Chairman Robitzek: With the Board of Education?

Mr. Phenix: With the Board of Education.

Chairman Robitzek: You are not an official representative in any way?

Mr. Phenix: No.

Chairman Robitzek: Mr. Willcox's personal secretary?

Mr. Phenix: Personal, private representative, paid for by him.

Chairman Robitzek: You have no more connection with that Board of Education than I have?

Mr. Phenix: No; except it is my garden spot, where I have to work.

Chairman Robitzek: Now, we will take up with Mr. Churchill. You, no doubt, are aware that the Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen have been holding several hearings throughout the City of New York for the past several months. We have completed those hearings and certain questions have arisen, which we have submitted to President Willcox and Mr. Snyder and yourself. I have sent you a list of preliminary questions that you might familiarize yourself with the proposed questions. I have done likewise with all the others that we intend to call, including President Willcox.

Question No. 1. Many complaints have been received of lack of school facilities. To your knowledge, has the Board of Education ever experienced any difficulty in getting funds for new buildings? Please, give a resume of the facts.

Thomas W. Churchill—

Mr. Thomas W. Churchill: That is one of the questions that—

Chairman Robitzek: I submitted to you.

Mr. Churchill: You submitted and that I submitted to the Secretary of the Board.

Chairman Robitzek: And Mr. Palmer, I presume.

Mr. Churchill: Mr. Palmer, Mr. A. Emerson Palmer, for the purpose of getting specific information.

Chairman Robitzek: Do you want to read that into the record, or do you want to submit it as an exhibit?

Mr. Churchill: I will read this, but it may be well to excite proper comment and questions in the minds of any members of the committee to read it, inasmuch as it is not very elaborate or long.

Question one, which you read, was submitted to the secretary, as I have said, Mr. Palmer, and he replies to me that "the records of the Board of Education show that our request for corporate stock for sites, buildings and additions, et cetera, for the years mentioned below and the amount of corporate stock authorized by the City authorities was as follows:

1913 request, \$11,926,321.78.

Chairman Robitzek: Just give it in round figures for this purpose.

Mr. Churchill: It is nearly twelve million dollars. The amount authorized was \$6,131,000.

1914, eight million, in approximation, asked for, and we received \$798,000.

1915, \$2,221,000. We received \$1,505,000.

1916, \$6,277,000; received \$6,167,000.

1917, requests—rather the first figure, request \$7,745,000, received, or the appropriation or authorization, \$7,537,000.

That is the answer to the first question.

Chairman Robitzek: I see.

Mr. Churchill: If that is true—

Chairman Robitzek: If not, we will come back to it. So far as you know, when you were president of the Board of Education, or thereafter, was the Board of Education forced to delay appointing or promoting teachers, to curtail evening schools or other activities?

Mr. Churchill: That second question I also referred to the same official mentioned.

Chairman Robitzek: Mr. Palmer?

Mr. Churchill: Mr. Palmer, and his answer is:

"In the year 1915 and the early part of 1916, serious delay occurred in the appointment of teachers, owing to reduced appropriations. A large number of teachers were appointed in January, 1915, with exception of appointments in a small number of cases of necessity, no further appointments were made until June 28th, 1916. A report covering a large part of the year 1915 was presented by the committee on finance on October 27th, 1915, pages 1665 to 1668. Copy of the minutes of October 27th, 1915, is transmitted herewith.

"The recommendation of the special committee on economy, in reference to the appropriation for 1916, adopted by the Board of Education on December 22nd, 1915, show that there were serious curtailments of the work of the evening schools and other activities, owing to the reduced appropriation. These recommendations appear on pages 1937 to 1940 and 1967-71. Copies of the minutes of December 15th and December 22nd, 1915, are transmitted.

"I also sent a document prepared by the Division of Reference and Research to accompany the report of the Committee on Economy, containing comparative summaries of the estimate presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the proposed distribution of funds."

(The copy of the minutes of October 27th, 1915, referred to above, was marked Exhibit 13.)

motion was submitted. That refers to the local question, say, the seventh and eighth grade teachers' salaries. That controlled for a number of years, as a matter of fact, from 1912 until the promotions were finally made. There were some held after being made because the Board of Estimate would not appropriate the money that was required to promote the teachers, the promotion having been authorized and directed by the State authorities; that is, the Commissioner, the President—President Finlay's departments of education, of the State. I take it that that is not a matter of much moment for me to address myself to at the present time, unless you feel it is acute.

Chairman Robitzek: No, I do not think anyone wants you to go into that question very thoroughly. Now, the third question.

Mr. Churchill: Now, if you don't mind, let me get this data in and call your attention to the questions that were technical and that I have to answer by delegation of authority, by resorting to the various functionaries in the Board that can go on with a better chronological story with relation to the other questions. I have submitted this question:

"Is it a fact that funds for repairs to school buildings have been limited to such an extent as to compel postponement of needed repairs? Is there any evidence that attempts were made to reduce janitors' salaries?"

Mr. Palmer answers:

"Mr. C. B. Snyder, Superintendent of School buildings, was requested to furnish information regarding the postponement of needed repairs, but informs me that the details would have to be secured from the deputy superintendent."

I take it, despite that fact, if Mr. Snyder is here he can give you substantially the answer, even if he has not the detail to report from the superintendent, and then if you want to ask what I think about it, that would be in accord.

Chairman Robitzek: You still have not answered question number three.

Mr. Churchill: I said to you that I had asked for questions of the secretary, Palmer, and as there are some documents that we can submit and get rid of those perhaps in toto, we can take up the others which are perhaps directly within my inner knowledge.

Chairman Robitzek: This is more a question of opinion.

Mr. Churchill: I will go into that if you would stop shuffling the questions.

Chairman Robitzek: Go the other way.

Mr. Churchill: "The records show that during 1916 attempts were made by the Efficiency Staff of the Commissioner of Accounts to reduce the compensation of school janitors in about fifty instances. The reductions were in comparatively small amounts. Details will be furnished if desired."

I may say as to that that doubtless the Board of Aldermen knows that whole story, because the Board of Aldermen, if my information is correct, blocked an attempt to reduce the janitors' salaries. The law requires that the Board of Aldermen has its say-so with relation to the salaries of janitors of the public schools. There was an attempt made by the Efficiency Staff of the Commissioner of Accounts to reduce the salaries of janitors, and I for one, and other members of the Board, protested against it, and for some time prevented the adoption of the necessary resolutions for reduction by the Board of Education, but finally the Board of Education passed favorably upon the attempt at reduction, and as I said before, the matter came up before the Board of Aldermen and came to a blind alley. They could not get any farther. Since then, however, I understand that during the month a more favorable attitude has been assumed by those who are in authority now in the Board of Education regarding janitors' salaries, and I think that on the calendar of the Board there has been an item that referred to the raising of salaries instead of reducing them. That thing can be gone into in detail if wanted.

There is one other question you asked, and I take it that is the order:

"Please give data showing the daily average attendance in each school put upon the Gary plan, before and after, and the per capita cost of instruction before and after."

He answers:

"I requested Mr. Eugene A. Nifenecker, Acting Director of Reference and Research, to furnish me with information regarding the attendance at the duplicate schools, and enclose a schedule prepared by him covering this matter."

That refers to attendance.

(The schedule referred to was marked Exhibit 17.)

Mr. Churchill: "Mr. Henry R. M. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education, was requested to furnish information regarding the per capita cost of instruction in the duplicate schools, but has not yet done so. As soon as the figures are received from him they will be forwarded."

I think it may be forwarded direct to you rather than come through me.

Chairman Robitzek: I wish to have it as soon as possible.

Mr. Churchill: Mr. Willcox might ask Mr. Cook, the auditor, to send that statement as to per capita cost of instruction in the duplicate schools.

Chairman Robitzek: Mr. Phenix, how about that?

Mr. Phenix: I can give you a general reply to that now, because Mr. Willcox had a similar question addressed to him by the Anti-Gary League, which he answered yesterday in a letter, the substance of which was that there were 82,000 children registered in schools before September 20th. At the present time there are 82,000 children unregistered. In other words, the number of children is practically constant. Before alterations there were 82,000 on part time by double session that have been taken off part time or double session by reason of alterations.

Chairman Robitzek: In other words, there is no more available space for additional children by reason of these double sessions?

Mr. Phenix: Because the schools were crowded to the limit in large time classes.

Chairman Robitzek: No additional children are taken in.

Mr. Phenix: No additional children are taken in. The children there are given a full day and are taken off of part time, and I think the figures show an average of forty-five to forty-one and a fraction.

Mr. Churchill: I have a comment to make on that, with the modesty to be willing to have my version corrected, of course. There are two different ideas of correcting part time. One might be called the Ettinger plan and the other the Wirt.

Chairman Robitzek: Would you mind explaining both to?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, I will tell you in substance. In their essence the two plans are very much alike, and the best way to do is to tell you the history of each plan. In 1904 Dr. Ettinger, who is now Associate City Superintendent, submitted to the Board of Education a plan for the elimination of part time, or, at any rate, the major part of the bad effect of part time, and he did that by having two school bodies in the school for the grades affected.

You understand he does not make a duplicate school, as Wirt does, right plumb through the school, but if they are so congested in the lowest grade, that part in view of the necessity was duplicated. The Wirt plan finds as an essential the duplication of the entire school, whether there is part time in one part of it or not.

Chairman Robitzek: I think President Willcox went further. He said they would duplicate entire districts, even if there is not necessity for duplication in a particular school.

Mr. Churchill: That only makes complex the explanation I make. That is the broader aspect of the Wirt plan. Mr. Wirt seems to require not only a central school, like No. 45, with a great many devices to carry out his idea of the education of the whole child, but the schools in the neighborhood also with that 45, say in the center, that are made duplicate schools also, but not as elaborate, I take it, as 45 is.

But to return to this explanation, the Ettinger plan was like this: The children went to school; one-half went to school at 8:30 in the morning and the other half went at 9:30 in the morning, all those affected. It was a complete cleavage of the school. The first grade, say, if they were congested, some of them were sent at 8:30 and some were sent at 9:30, in order that those that used the classroom between 8:30 and 9:30 would vacate it and go to the assembly room or playgrounds, and their place in the school is taken by those who come to school at 9:30.

Chairman Robitzek: That was only during the congested period?

Mr. Churchill: That was only during the congested period and it was done avowedly as a makeshift, as lack of appropriation to make a shelter for the child.

Alderman Ferguson: Give us that in detail, what you are just giving now, because very few of us understand just what it is.

Mr. Churchill: We take a school where the attendance normally is best visualized by picturing a pyramid. At the base are the lowest classes. The apex, meaning the 8th grade, is the highest class in the school. Naturally the school dwindles in number as the children are drawn out, for any purpose whatsoever, moving, death, or anything else. We know that the lowest classes, to speak in gross figures, are those that are

fullest, because there are more children of the youngest age going to school than there are of the older age. Immediately a school finds itself congested in the lower classes, ordinarily. Dr. Ettinger's plan was not to duplicate the whole school from top to bottom. Cleaving that pyramid from the apex to the base, but drawing simply that part that was affected and having double sessions, as I have indicated, with a class room now filled by this group and a class room now filled by that, and a playground now filled by that group and a playground now filled by this group; understand, alternating, which is the form of the idea that was in Mr. Wirt's mind when he made his duplicate schools. That you appreciate.

Mr. Wirt cannot work his plan and admits that he cannot unless he takes a school in toto and has a whole school and has two school bodies. That is, he has one school from the lowest grade to the highest that he calls the X school and he has another school from the lowest grade to the highest that he calls the Y school. He emphasizes and aggravates the plan that Ettinger devised in 1904.

I do not know whether we are getting away from the subject.

Chairman Robitzek: We are, somewhat.

Alderman Ferguson: Will you go on from where you left off, where you say the second children came in at 9:30. How long do the 9:30 children stay there?

Mr. Churchill: Taking that part of the school, it is duplicated. They have double sessions for the part that has been suggested, but they do not use double sessions for the part that is unnecessary to have double sessions for, and as we have said, from the time that was instituted it was a makeshift.

When I became president of the Board, having known of this plan for a great many years, which had been rejected by those who are now Dr. Ettinger's colleagues on the Board of Superintendents, finding that there were over 90,000 children on part time, I made a committee composed of Dr. Horran, who is dead, Miss Strahan, as she was then, Miss Forsyth now, and all summer they worked on the plan, without appropriation from the city, to get rid of such part time as they could under the Ettinger plan. They were able to reduce it in the way that it was devised, from 90,000 to 33,000 who were on the double sessions plan. That is not the double school plan. The double sessions plan was Dr. Ettinger's plan and it was resorted to with regard to those classes mainly that were congested.

When they made up that plan they came to me and said, "What do you think of the idea of having the children in the first grade taught four hours a day instead of five?" And I said if it was a child six years of age, although I am a layman and you ask me to express my opinion, I would not have that child study more than three hours a day; when it comes to a child seven years of age I would make it four hours a day; and when it comes to a child eight years of age I would make it the full session.

They said to me, "Would you, as president, make a recommendation," which is not necessary from my plan at all, but desirable from a pedagogic point of view of fitting the system to the age of the child—"to make for the first year, the first grade, a school session of four hours instead of five?" I said I would be glad to do it. There was opposition by some to that, and it was adopted by the Board of Superintendents and the Board of Education, but it was not at all a component part of that plan, but it was looked upon just as a timely thing to attempt and see whether it did not work out right.

So when you hear now that there are 120,000 children on double session and part time, as Mr. Spencer Phenix has just remarked, or said something that was like that, you must inquire whether in that 120,000 children there are not included the 50 or 60 odd thousand of children that Dr. Ettinger was able to get on the plan that I am mentioning as his now.

It is reported that Mr. Wirt wrote to Dr. Ettinger and in 1905 got a copy of this plan of Ettinger's. In 1906 the town called Gary was established by the United States Steel Corporation.

Chairman Robitzek: 1906 the town was established?

Mr. Churchill: The town was. It was sand dunes before that.

Chairman Robitzek: Where was Mr. Wirt's place then?

Mr. Churchill: Before that he came from a place called Bluffton.

Chairman Robitzek: Where is that on the map?

Mr. Churchill: That is in Indiana, I think.

Alderman Collins: Iowa.

Mr. Churchill: He was superintendent there. The city called Gary grew until a couple of years ago. When the visit was made there by the Mayor and certain officials and citizens of the city it had a population of 40,000.

Chairman Robitzek: At that time?

Mr. Churchill: At that time, and I believe that school population was between 5,000 and 7,000 in the whole town.

Chairman Robitzek: That is three years ago.

Mr. Churchill: That was three years ago. We must keep on the track now. We will get this thing rather mixed. I am simply answering an outside collateral matter that is brought up by a remark made by Mr. Phenix. If you want to go on with that line of inquiry, then all right.

Chairman Robitzek: We had better finish one thing at a time. You had better finish that now.

Mr. Churchill: What I am aiming at is not to take from anybody, unless they give you details in figures of various estimates, any statement of part time in public schools, because you are apt to be misled, unconsciously, and I am not using that with any comment upon motives at all.

Chairman Robitzek: What I was trying to get at, probably you are leading up to it, was that Mr. Willcox made the statement that the best educators are in favor of his Gary plan.

Mr. Churchill: I am going to make this cleavage right here. I have my own opinion about the Gary plan. I have had my own opinion. I have an opinion favorably regarding some things that have been brought to New York and I have a personal opinion regarding the unfitness of many of the things that have been used here in part for this experiment in the Bronx and extended with some vague right for adoption after the Bronx idea was first originated; and I do not perhaps, except with the utmost modesty, say anything regarding the pedagogic character of any system. Understand what I mean. This Gary system was on trial. There are people who assail it, and there are a few people who approve it. There are a great many people who go there and don't know much about it, and they approve it, and a great many people there and most of them disapprove it.

Chairman Robitzek: He says the best educators approve it.

Mr. Churchill: He may have his notion of the best educators as I have mine. It is true there are fine educators who approve certain ideas of the liberality, flexibility, that Mr. Wirt avows belongs to his plan, and there are educators in other cities who have tried the plan and have repudiated it altogether, and if you want information upon that I can give you accurate reports with relation to its trial in a city like Cleveland, over in New Jersey, one or two other cities, including Syracuse, where it was thrown out and after it was considered and in some cases tried.

Chairman Robitzek: Go ahead with your questions.

Mr. Churchill: I want to make it clear that I am not going to enter any debate upon the merits of the Gary system. I am willing to say what has been reported to me in my official capacity by educators in the service, and my criticism comes from another standpoint altogether.

That is all I have to say, unless you want me to go more into detail about the way this plan works.

Alderman Ferguson: You say one class comes to school at 8:30 and another at 9:30. They go home for lunch. When do they come back?

Mr. Churchill: My recollection is one body goes to lunch at 11:30 and another body at 12:30, and the limit therefore being an hour, it is 11:30 to 1:30.

Chairman Robitzek: They all go from 11:30 to 1:30?

Mr. Churchill: Yes. Then they come back in the afternoon.

Chairman Robitzek: To do what do you assign the tremendous attempt on the part of some members of the Board of Education, including the President, to install or extend this Gary plan when it is considered even by him in its experimental stage?

Mr. Churchill: If you want me to go into motives, that is a territory that I want to avoid.

Chairman Robitzek: No, I do not want motives. What is the idea? We hear a great deal of complaint. Mr. Willcox said if he had a hundred million dollars he would spend it all on the schools of New York.

Mr. Churchill: I am diametrically opposed to extending any such plan to that extent. I do not care if Gary turns out good or bad. It would be utterly ridiculous for anyone like the President or Commissioner like myself to assume it is going to be so good that the City of New York should look upon it as a panacea for all the ills for lack of shelter for the children.

My own opinion practically is if I had a hundred million dollars I would spend it upon playgrounds and school buildings without regard to the Gary system. I would let this little experiment in the Bronx be tested there and no place else.

Chairman Robitzek: You would not let it be tested beyond that?

Mr. Churchill: Not one step beyond 45.

Chairman Robitzek: They spent there three hundred and sixty thousand dollars they tell us.

Chairman Robitzek: Is that a completed Garyized school as Mr. Wirt recognizes it?

Mr. Churchill: It is not.

Chairman Robitzek: How much would it cost to complete it and Garyize it?

Mr. Churchill: It would not be a complete Garyized school then if you spent more money to complete the annex that has not been finished, and I suppose Mr. Snyder can tell you what is the prospect of that. It may be a year from now.

Chairman Robitzek: When finished will it be a complete Garyized school?

Mr. Churchill: No.

Chairman Robitzek: It would not even then be a model for pictures?

Mr. Churchill: That picture thing is one of the first methods of exposition that can be used. I could take pictures of the high spots in schools long before Mr. Willcox and I had anything to do with them as members of the Board of Education, and if they took the choicest things throughout the school they would vie with anything in this world at the lowest depth the schools ever reached. There are fine spots everywhere. That is the trouble with putting all your goods in your ship windows.

Chairman Robitzek: How much do you consider it would take to Garyize the ordinary school? An average?

Mr. Churchill: I have not the remotest idea. That is a matter for a man who knows the value of sites and a man who knows the cost of buildings.

Chairman Robitzek: Well, to get back to the question number three: I think we have concluded this preliminary question.

Do you believe that the Board of Education should have a full measure of financial independence? What I mean by that is this: Do you believe the Board of Education should be allotted a specific sum or a certain pro rata or a certain ratio of the tax rate?

Mr. Churchill: I told you what I believe. I believe this firmly and I believe Mr. Willcox believes it too, because we both appeared before the Constitutional Convention as committees, one headed by Seth Low, the other President Schurman, of Cornell, both whom believe in the theories that I espoused. A book was published, I think during my time in the Board, we had a compilation of all the schools and studies of schools compared to Municipal bodies throughout the State. The result is disclosed that generally in the United States in the chief educational states—of course I am talking about—not some of the Southern states—they have adopted the principle of financial independence of boards of education and the doctrine is towards absolute divorce between bodies having charge of taxes, such as the Board of Estimate has and matters of school appropriation.

In Pennsylvania they have a law which takes the school away from the political body, a word I am not using in any sensitive way at all, but with respect, and they have the principals appointed not by the Mayor even, but by the appellate tribunal of the Court, and they say to the school board thus appointed under the law, "that you may issue bonds to the extent of a certain number of mills."

Chairman Robitzek: Of the tax?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, based upon the assessed valuation of real property. That varies in different parts of Pennsylvania. Of course it depends a great deal upon how they assess their property, whether it is a full hundred per cent. or less. It is a pretty elastic thing. In Philadelphia I think the school tax is limited to six mills and in Erie, Pennsylvania to 28 mills.

Chairman Robitzek: Do you believe in that system?

Mr. Churchill: I believe in it absolutely. If you ask me what the principal trouble of the whole system is, I will tell you that it is the clutch that a taxing body has upon the purse-strings so that when the time comes they can take a large budget for school purposes and pare it several millions when they are annually wasting millions by spending it where it should not be spent or not having repairs where there should be repairs and by saying, as this Board of Estimate has, "You must cut out this line of instruction; you must stop that Jamaica Training School; you must reduce school classes at night; you are not allowed to fewer than so many in the evening classes" or in other ways. That interference by the Board of Estimate is a crying shame in New York City.

Chairman Robitzek: Did you make the trip to Gary, Indiana, with the Mayor?

Churchill: I did.

Chairman Robitzek: What was the purpose of making that trip?

Mr. Churchill: I will begin at the beginning. When I came into the schools, after having gone through them as a pupil, and having been a teacher for fourteen years. I was made President of the Board of Education, in a very short time comparatively, and I saw a condition which I did not perhaps appreciate so acutely until it became my business to know something about it, which made me feel that a great improvement could be made by a more intent furtherance of vocational work.

I read, for instance, in Doctor Horn's report that forty thousand school children were graduated each year, and that of those, if my memory is right, five hundred and eighty-four were given no manual training whatsoever.

So, while Mayor Mitchel was president of the Board of Aldermen and before I became President of the Board of Education, he having shown a great interest in the schools, as evidenced by the work of the Hanus Commission, headed by Professor Hanus of Harvard, I had talked with him about the situation in the schools; and he seemed to believe that I had the right idea with regard to vocational work; and then when he became Mayor and I was President of the Board, a proposition was made, from what source now I cannot recall—I did not think that would become a question of vexation or I might have made a daily diary of the source—a proposition was made to look into this much advertised system of Mr. Wirt in Gary.

A body of citizens were got together, seventeen in number, among whom I chose as my partner to accompany us besides myself, two members of the Board of Education, Mr. Eilert and Mr. Gillespie, and the two members of the Board of Superintendents, Dr. Horan and Dr. Ettinger, and Mr. Willcox was suggested, that I invite him and I asked him to come along too, and he came. The others were college professors and some business men, Felix Warburg, having been a commissioner, he was one of those who made a trip to Gary.

On the way to Gary we stopped at Cincinnati and we saw in the University of Cincinnati a scheme under Dean Schneider that has since been adopted here in New York with a great deal of benefit and about which there has been little or no cavil and he had it there in his system in his engineering department, where boys, for instance, who were going to be bridge builders, were part of the time in school or college and part of the time doing practical work. That is, he took two boys. This week this lad was studying the theory of bridge building, we will say, and I am only citing that as one of the many various occupations; one boy stayed in the college one week and studied the theory, and the next week he went out and worked at the craft itself, and was paid regular wages, and was thereby enabled not only to get accurately what the world needed as to this particular subject, but was enabled to keep in college. That is Dean Herman Schneider.

The first week, when one boy was in college, his counterpart, another boy, was out working, and so it alternated. That looked like a good plan, and to make a long story short, we brought it here, and now we have hundreds of boys and girls in the high schools in New York who are resorting to that method of study and making a living, and there are one hundred firms all about New York, commercial firms, trade firms and industrial and manufacturing firms that so employ the children in the high schools.

Then we went on to Gary and as I said before we learned all of this history, that it was begun in 1906. There are five schools in Gary. Two of them are known as the Freibie school and the Emerson school. They were the only two we visited. The other three schools were the ordinary common type of the traditional school such as we have here in New York without any duplication of session at all.

Chairman Robitzek: Are they still that way?

Mr. Churchill: They are still there, so far as I know. We did not visit them. We merely passed by the door in an elaborate machine.

We found that those schools were bounded by very large plots of ground.

Chairman Robitzek: The schools which were Gary?

Mr. Churchill: The Emerson and Freibie schools; one had ten acres and the other twelve. Each had their kindergarten, their laboratory and their high

school pupils in each building. That is, it was a mixed high school and elementary school, and those are the two things that attracted me prodigiously.

Remember, you have to keep it always in your mind, that we were out there for vocational work and we saw what purported to be vocational work. Understand, furthermore, that we were there for a part of a day.

Chairman Robitzek: You mean the whole time you were there?

Mr. Churchill: The whole time we were in Gary was only part of one day, a few hours. In the morning we went from Chicago to Gary and in the afternoon we came from Gary to Chicago, here we saw some other types of schools.

What I saw in Gary pleased me much and two of the things were those I have indicated; the one being the large area around the school, to give the boys and girls plenty of room to play, with swimming pools and gymnasiums and baseball fields and all that, which were resorted to in the day time by boys and girls and used by night by citizens, when they wanted to play tennis or hand ball, they had a place. In other words, it sufficed for a park.

I felt if we could hereafter build our schools in this going city of five millions, which some day will be one hundred millions, that it was not too late to start now as to the Bronx and part of Queens and part of Staten Island to get the correct idea of elbow room for children and then they could not spoil the boys and girls in accordance with the section of the city with the valuable sites that were kept for commercial reasons and residential purposes.

The curious thing about New York that appealed to me was the richer we got and the more valuable ground became the less the children had the right to the ground to play on. Here we could control that from the start. I had not any idea that we could do it in Manhattan.

Besides that, with the high school and elementary building there seemed to be an opportunity for correcting what I had always thought about, namely that the elementary schools and the high schools were so far apart in their courses of study that the children when they went from the elementary school to the high school could not keep up with the new work, cope with the new work but fell down into the abyss between each and are classed as dopes because they could not fit themselves for the high school education.

The high school originated as the first step to the college between the academic course and the ordinary schools, and they forgot to make them meet in between with the elementary schools.

If those two schools were in one school building the tendency was that they would coalesce, that there would not be that gap; that the juxtaposition of the two courses would be made closer and closer by reason of the fact that the teachers could see right there, the teachers of both schools could see right there where the divorce was between each type; and I still think that is a fine idea. You see what I mean. We came back from Gary with the same notions in our heads. I am talking about Mayor Mitchel and myself, of vocational work, and paid very little attention to the idea of a duplicate school, the auditorium or any features, except to intensify vocational work, and when we were coming back from Gary in matching opinions we made up our minds that Schneider's plan was readily adopted without trouble and there were some things in Wirt's plan that were good, namely: the ones I have mentioned, together with those touching on vocational work.

Mr. Schneider and Mr. Wirt were brought to New York to make a survey of the situation, and they made a report, and the stress upon Mr. Wirt's report all the time was vocational work. Then I said to the Mayor, "We better start something like this in this summer, because if we don't do it, and if we wait until next summer there is a year gone, because you cannot make these changes in these schools, that is, change some classes into shops, unless the children are out."

I attempted to get Mr. Wirt to come here for the purpose of giving his ideas about it. At the same time I had told the Mayor that so far as Wirt was concerned, I did not think it was necessary at all; that if his plan was so abstruse that our pedagogues could not understand it, why either that was not fit for New York, or they were not fit for New York, and we did not need him. Mr. Wirt resisted coming on until the matter of salary was determined, and I will give you documents, exhibits, correspondence, showing he would not come on here until the question of salary was determined.

We had to go ahead in our own way and make a vocational type of school, which we did in five schools, two in Manhattan, two in Brooklyn, and one in Queens. They have been eminently successful and would be worth while to make moving pictures of; 164, on the east side, on Rivington Street; 95, Hudson Park; No. 5, and 158 over in Brooklyn, and one in Queens, 85.

Chairman Robitzek: They are fully equipped?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, and the theory of that is to have this vocational work only in two top grades. I am not challenging Mr. Wirt's theory that it would be a good idea to have vocational work throughout the school. I have my own opinion about it.

Chairman Robitzek: The real question is whether the Gary or Wirt system should be extended until it has been tried.

Mr. Churchill: That is the question, and that is where the Mayor and I broke.

Chairman Robitzek: I say, that is the question; not the other question.

Mr. Churchill: Mr. Wirt came on here after we had these schools started. He came on in October and he said, "That is not my idea at all." I was astounded, because I supposed what he was coming here for was to help along vocational work. I had no idea of having a duplicate school and so on.

He said, "I won't have any part in this unless I am paid ten thousand dollars a year, to be here one week each month and to be paid railroad fare and my hotel expenses."

Chairman Robitzek: Was that included?

Mr. Churchill: No, not in the ten thousand dollars. That was extra.

He, the Mayor and I had a talk, and this was the gist of it: It said, "Mr. Mayor, you know well I do not think Mr. Wirt is necessary, but if you deem him to be necessary, I am not concerned about him coming here, but he wants ten thousand dollars plus railroad expenses, plus hotel bills, and before we argue anything else we had better cut the hotel and railroad part out." He said, "yes, we have to cut that out." I said, "Mr. Wirt, you have an opportunity of a life time, to come to New York and make yourself a world wide figure and the question of salary should not be a consideration to a man in a field like yourself." I said, "won't you work for less?" He said "No." I said "Won't you work for fifty thousand dollars?" He said "No." I said, "won't you work for this year and the whole of next for ten thousand dollars?" He said "No."

Chairman Robitzek: 365 days?

Mr. Churchill: That is continuously, not 365 days, because I knew that was out of the question. He was getting six thousand dollars a year as superintendent.

Chairman Robitzek: Is he still getting that six thousand?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, and besides that he is making money as school engineer in other towns, Troy, at the same time. He is being paid for doing work in a little place down in Pennsylvania, Swackley, and one or two other little places, the names of which I cannot pronounce.

Finally the Mayor said, "Won't you do that, Mr. Wirt?" He said "No."

The Mayor said, "We will give him ten thousand dollars." I said, "Mr. Mayor, you are more concerned about the finances than I am. Let him come along. Give him what you like."

He came on here. It was no time before he actually started. He started first with Public School 89 in Brooklyn, which no one will undertake to say is a Garyized school on the scheme of Gary, Indiana. There is not a school in New York to-day that is a Gary school.

Chairman Robitzek: Not excepting 45?

Mr. Churchill: Not excepting 45. They are all travesties on Gary. As I told you, they have ten acres about one and twelve acres about the other, right around the building, and they have one quarter of the school classes in shops, whereas we have only, I think, four in No. 45. There may be a few more, but nothing like the same. I understand in Gary they have two principals in the schools. We have one. They have two teachers in a class room. We have one. They have twelve teachers to accompany the children to the auditorium for twelve classes. We have four.

There is a tremendous waste, and in 45 in the Bronx doing various sorts of work, not teaching work at all, there are 17 teachers, some of them supervising play.

Alderman Ferguson: Is this playground 10 or 12 acres, understood to be open to the public after school hours?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, sir. They have electric lights there.

Chairman Robitzek: Then what?

Mr. Churchill: Mr. Wirt claimed he could not work this plan properly unless he had some more schools around 45 to adapt to his plan, and in the Spring of 1915, because the Board of Superintendents felt they did not want to have any friction with Mr. Wirt, they agreed to the idea of putting the so-called Gary system or scheme into some other schools around 45, in the Bronx.

Then came along the alleged distress of New York financially because the English bondholders demanded their \$100,000,000 in bonds. The Mayor talked to me about the difficulty. I had talked time and time again to him about the chance of getting money to build schools with, without much success. Then Mr. Prendergast conceived the notion of diverting this Gary scheme, so-called, into a scheme of economy for the shelter of the children and not thinking of its teaching function.

Chairman Robitzek: That originated with Mr. Prendergast?

Mr. Churchill: I do not know where it originated, but it is a matter of public record with him. I will give you this data when we get down to the appropriation.

In the beginning of September, 1915, the Comptroller issued a diatribe against the teachers of New York, and it is in the records of the Board of Estimate, and I have a copy here of it which I will leave as an exhibit with you, wherein he practically says the teachers of New York had an easy time; he said that they ought to work day, night and summer time, because they were getting an annual salary. I am not going into that, but most of the document was devoted to the economy that could come from the institution of the Gary plan in New York.

Thereupon I received from Mayor Mitchel a letter which I attempted to read, without success, to the Board of Education yesterday. As they want non-partisan matter, they did not read this:

On September 27, 1915, Mayor Mitchel wrote me this letter: (Reading.)

"City of New York, Office of the Mayor, September 27, 1915.  
THOMAS W. CHURCHILL, Esq., President, Board of Education, 500 Park Avenue, New York City:

"Dear President Churchill—A year has passed since you and I inaugurated the experiment of the Gary plan in the New York schools as a result of our joint visit to Gary and other Western schools in May, 1914.

"As you know, I have kept closely in touch with the experiment from the start through conference with you and Mr. Wirt, and by actual visit to the schools where the experiment is under way. I am greatly gratified, as I am sure you must be, by the success of the demonstration, and by the widespread public and increasing official approval of the plan.

"I am interested in the Gary plan not merely because it assures economies in the use of school buildings and equipment, but because it seems clearly to improve the schools and the education of the children. Has not the time come for general application of the plan to all the City's schools?

"In view of the present financial burdens on the City it is fortunate that we have available a method of utilizing the existing school facilities which will enable us to keep down expenses for new buildings and equipment, while actually improving the quality of education.

"I suggest that your Board give immediate consideration to the advisability of reorganizing at least the elementary schools according to the Gary plan during the year 1916. I have asked Mr. Wirt to submit to me, for my information, a suggestion for applying his recommendations to the schools as I have indicated. I am sending you a copy of his statement, although I have no doubt that you already have all the information it contains.

"I shall be glad to confer with you and your associates in the Board in reference to this matter, so that a definite plan may be formulated before the 1916 budget is adopted. Very truly yours,

"JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor."

Mr. Wirt's plan is here, too, wherein he said, in substance, with \$6,000,000 he could Garyize New York to the extent of two-thirds of the schools and pare down the other one-third and give the sites back to the sinking fund, and have them make up what was spent for the other schools. There have been appropriated sums extending to several times the \$6,000,000, and part time is substantially what it was when these things began.

My answer to the Mayor is this, on October 4, 1915:

"October 4, 1915.

"Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor of the City of New York:

"Dear Mayor Mitchel—I have your letter of the 27th ultimo regarding the experiments in the New York schools resulting from our trip west in the spring of last year. The three features brought to New York as a consequence of that journey were:

"1. The adoption in the high schools of the system in use at the University of Cincinnati under Dean Schneider, of securing the co-operation of merchants and manufacturers to enable students to work for a wage on alternate weeks in outside employment so as to secure during undergraduate study education in shops, factories, foundries and commercial houses.

"2. The development of pre-vocational work for the discovery of aptitudes along industrial and trade lines.

"3. The experiment in the Gary system, known as the 'work-study-and-play' school.

"It will be unnecessary for me to advert to the first and second themes further than to say that they have both been successfully demonstrated in this department. The reports show that Dean Schneider's scheme has been so adapted to this community as to make it no venture to recommend that it be a permanent part of our system of instruction in high schools.

"The Schneider of co-operative system, and the pre-vocational work in the seventh and eighth grades in the elementary schools, have been in full operation, and the only question now as to both of these schemes is the propriety of their extension.

"The Gary device of the use of school buildings for duplicate school bodies is now in process of experiment, but owing to the fact that it has been only in partial operation for a much shorter period than the co-operative system and the pre-vocational plan, and involves physical changes not yet entirely effected in the schools wherein it is now being tried, it is impossible to say from demonstration whether it can finally be adopted in all the essential elements proposed.

Again thanking you and the members of the Board of Aldermen, I am, with warm

"You refer to the trip we made west, the outcome of which has been, I believe, of the utmost value to this City, not only in stimulating progress in vocational education, but in arousing a degree of general interest in the schools, revealed as never hitherto in the history of education in this City. The main purpose of that trip, the furtherance of industrial training, has been accomplished.

"We returned with the new hope that with a different type of school structure, and with the housing of high school pupils and elementary school pupils in one building, there might be effected a richer educational plan and the merging of high schools with elementary schools so that there would be no social cleavage between them and no gap between their respective courses of study. This latter plan has not been tried here at all.

"To my mind the salient physical thing in Gary was a school centered in a large area, enabling the children to have what the growth of New York City has denied them, greater play space. This larger area made it easily practicable to use one school building for two entire schools each day through alternation of indoor and outdoor activities in conjunction with school auditoriums and public libraries.

"With any proposition to adapt our school plant to enable resort to such facilities, there is no doubt the Department of Education would cheerfully agree. Such a plan of structural change of all our school houses, with the procedure attending the acquisition of sites, would undoubtedly involve more time than the several months estimated in the report of Mr. Wirt, which accompanied your letter to me. However, the sooner we start to provide for the housing of the children the better. The school accommodations of this City are deplorable, owing to the lack of appropriations in past years. As you know, during the last two years no funds have been granted for school buildings, except the sum recently given to alter the school buildings in The Bronx for the full demonstration of the Gary experiment. I have the firm hope that the plan will lead to greater elasticity in the teaching of children than we have ever achieved, nor is there anyone more anxious to believe that, after the experiment has been completed and evaluated, the Board of Education will see its way to adopt many of its essential features.

"The alteration of school houses, as outlined, is not objectionable. The

duplicate school plan has been adopted here since 1913, when, through this device, the number of children on part-time was reduced materially. Sudden drastic transition in educational processes is a more serious proposition. To put the Gary plan before full trial into general use through this City of many and divergent communities, aggregating upwards of three-quarters of a million children, would be an undertaking of such hazard and grave responsibility as to bid the most sanguine to pause. I believe in the influence of the laymen in education to prevent the schools from drifting away from the needs of the world without. But, despite criticism that may reasonably be made of the schools as they now exist, we should not ignore the experience of educators who have spent their lives in the study of the school problems of New York City.

"It would be fortunate, indeed, if, without loss of efficiency, we could modify our instruction and policies so as to secure economy. There is no time when economy should not be sought, whether in fat or lean years. Yet, we must be mindful lest at a time like this, when the reduction of municipal expenditures is deemed so necessary, we yield to the temptation to regard economy as more important than efficiency, and through hasty adoption wreck a worthy project that well-considered would be an abiding benefit.

"I have asked several of the representatives of this Department to meet you in order that a series of conferences may be had without delay, so that there may be an adjustment along the lines you and I so eagerly desire, with a view to the early adoption of new and proper methods of education without risk.

"Since receiving your letter, I have had Mr. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings, and Associate City Superintendent Ettinger submit reports regarding the proposed alteration of school properties and the proposed scheme of 'Work, Study and Play,' respectively. Copies of the reports are enclosed.

"Respectfully yours,

"T. W. CHURCHILL, President, Board of Education."

As I say, Commissioner Prendergast was very much enraptured with the Gary idea. I praised what I saw in Gary very highly generally, in the language I have used to-day without stint. What I saw in Gary in a few hours pleased me, especially those things I have mentioned in this letter. I had not mentioned with gladness the auditorium, the departmentalization, or the duplicate school idea.

'Alderman Ferguson: In determining what schools to Garyize at the start-off, did you do that in the schools most adapted for it, or how is that determined?

Mr. Churchill: No. Mr. Wirt picked the schools. I suppose he had some idea where to look. The school 89 in Brooklyn was accidentally selected by him. A delegation came to my office in the Board of Education on one Saturday morning, when Mr. Wirt was there, and they complained about part-time conditions there. Mr. Wirt said, "I will take that job." I said, "Go down and look it over," and he did.

They have changed some of the structural conditions there, including the swimming pool, which can probably be used only by teachers and tall ones at that. Through some mistake or other, whoever constructed it thought the children six or seven years of age were six feet tall.

Chairman Robitzek: Can you go right on with the other question? Have you concluded?

Mr. Churchill: After that came the difference of opinion between Mayor Mitchel and myself that made it frictional as between us as to the administration of the schools.

The Mayor wanted the Gary plan extended to all the elementary schools at least, as he says in that letter, and I told him in diplomatic language there, with as beautiful phraseology as a president of the Board of Education could concoct, what the chief magistrate of the city ought to get, but our language in private conversation was a little bit more Anglo-Saxon.

Chairman Robitzek: Is it true that funds were granted, were granted only upon condition that the Gary plan be extended?

Mr. Churchill: The first discussion that we had with regard to the funds for schools after these episodes I have enumerated was in an executive committee of the Board of Estimate, and I protested that the money ought to be given to us to do as we saw fit, and Mr. McAneny, who is now in charge of The Times, writing editorials about the schools, said, "We will not give one cent of this money unless it is to Garyize the schools." And I said to Mr. McAneny, who had heard my protest against that thing, "Mr. McAneny, what is the Gary plan?"

He said, "We all know it, but we cannot explain it." I think that meant Mr. Wirt included.

Chairman Robitzek: As President of the Board of Education, did you cause any investigation of the operation of the plan to be made?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, at the time that I wrote this letter.

Chairman Robitzek: What were they? What were the conclusions?

Mr. Churchill: I appointed the Teachers Council, a body independent of the Board of Education, but with the hall mark upon it of approval, a committee of ten principals of schools, not picking anyone out myself, and they all reported, "It will take several years." I will leave this document with you. I have a copy of it. They all signed the report, "It will take several years for anyone to appraise the Gary schools, and they criticized some elements of it, such as departmentalization all through.

Chairman Robitzek: You have the report here?

Mr. Churchill: I have the report here. It reads:

"Hon. THOMAS W. CHURCHILL, President, Board of Education, City of New York:

"Dear Sir—The committee of principals appointed by you to investigate the Gary plan, with particular reference to its present operation in 45, Bronx, and 89, Brooklyn, and the possibility of its application and extension, with or without modifications, begs leave to report as follows:

"With regard to supervisory matters, we find that the number of assistants to principal and of clerks is the same as before the installation of the Gary plan. The amount and the character of their work are substantially the same. The only addition to the supervisory and clerical staff is the assignment in 45, Bronx, of a former regular teacher to program-making. This teacher also does considerable administrative work. The attendance of the pupils during successive activities is checked up by a member of the class. The attendance, as shown by the monthly reports, is excellent, 93 per cent. But it is obvious that such official record of attendance cannot disclose the absence of individual children from the successive activities. Lateness is not recorded in the monthly reports of either school.

"Last year, in 45, Bronx, there were 72 classes, with 75 teachers (72 regular, 3 special). This year there are 72 classes with 75 teachers—52 regular, 23 special (regular teachers assigned to special subjects). Regular teachers work 300 (some 290) minutes per day; special teachers, 320 minutes per day. In 89, Brooklyn, last year there were 40 classes, with 40 teachers. This year there are 42 classes, with 42 teachers—36 regular, 6 special. Approximately all of these, out of a seventy-hour day, have an hour luncheon period and a fifty-minute 'free' period, which gives them 310 minutes of work per day.

"The only outside adult assistance utilized by these schools as a result of the operation of the Gary plan are five religious instructors, in the case of 45, Bronx. These are paid by the church with which they are connected.

"The program of each of these schools provides for 210 minutes of academic work per day. Under the minimum-maximum schedule provided for the five-hour schools it is possible, by taking maxima in English and Mathematics, to devote an average of 208 minutes per day to academic work in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th years. Eighty minutes per day is given to special subjects in 45, Bronx, and less than that time is devoted to them in 89, Brooklyn. In the latter school the average time given to special subjects is 48 minutes per day, plus 40 minutes extra for girls for approximately one month. In any five-hour school, if it be deemed advisable to lay stress upon special subjects, time for these may be provided by reducing the time devoted to academic work. In this way an average of 80 minutes per day may be given such subjects. The extra time of the longer school day would appear to be almost entirely devoted to auditorium period and play period, including formal physical training. Your committee, from its observation of the use of these periods, is not convinced of their educational value.

"Here it may be noted that, in 89, Brooklyn, pupils from 3A to 8B are nominally in school 6 hours per day (8:30 to 3:30, less one hour for lunch); pupils of the 1st and 2nd years, 5 hrs. 10 min. In 45, Bronx, pupils from 5A to 8B are nominally in school, including play, 6 hrs. 10 min.; pupils from 1A to 4B, 4 hrs. 50 min.

"There is no direction or guidance exercised over the pupils during such

periods of the day, as they are not under direct control of the school, except that in 45, Bronx, religious instructors come for the pupils who are taking such instruction. All other children of the first four years are dismissed in successive groups for 80 minutes, subject to no school supervision. This feature of the plan is not found in 89, Brooklyn.

"The members of your committee who paid particular attention to the interest and effort of pupils on the academic side are adversely critical, and are inclined to question results from the standpoint of ordinary school values. Just how much lack of concentration can properly be ascribed to dissipated energy resulting from a work, study and play system is difficult, if not impossible, to determine at present.

"The physical safety of pupils in these schools can be adequately provided for at dismissal times, but in any plan involving complicated double sessions, special activities and departmentalization, 'shift times' furnish possibilities of great danger in case of fire or panic.

"From an economical standpoint, the work, study and play system of education does not, so far, produce a favorable impression. The sum of \$170,000 has been authorized for the annex to 45, Bronx, and to this must be added the cost of acquiring the borrowed land now used for playground and garden. It is estimated that it will require nearly four hundred thousand dollars properly to equip this one school. At this rate, to equip 100 such schools would require forty million dollars. The \$50,000 annex to 89, Brooklyn, will provide, among other things, for six more classrooms. An addition of ten classrooms, four more than planned, would be sufficient to provide each of the 37 classes above the first year with its own classroom.

"Your committee disapproves:

"(a) Any duplicate system which extends through an entire organization. "(b) A rigid program, which neglects the fatigue-curve, placing, as it does for some pupils, many of the academic subjects near the end of each session. Such a program is the inevitable accompaniment of any double session or departmentalized plan, which attempts to economize in the number of teachers. An inspection of any work, study and play program, original or modified, discloses weaknesses in this regard.

"(c) Any scheme which sends groups of children out of school during school hours without supervision. Any such plan increases the possibility of street accidents, and opportunity for truancy and immorality.

"(d) This system, in so far as it increases the danger, in case of fire or panic, in the two schools observed. Your committee believes that this possibility is present in every large double session or departmentalized organization.

"(e) The feature of monitorial assistance. This is an outworn device in pedagogy. Its slight advantages, on the side of economy and in the possibility of the training furnished, are overbalanced by the possible harmful effects upon all concerned—pupils, monitors and teachers.

"(f) The use of the departmental system except in the 7th and 8th years. Even in those years it should be applied only under favorable conditions.

"(g) The use of the auditorium, as proposed in the Gary Plan and exemplified in these two schools. Your committee questions the educational value of mass instruction to assemblies composed of 300 to 400 or more pupils ranging from 1A to 4B, or from 5A to 5B, whether such instruction take the form of teaching or of entertainment. Furthermore, we object, on hygienic and physiological grounds, to seating children of all ages and sizes, from 1A to 8B, for 40 or 50 minutes every day, in unadjusted and unadjustable auditorium seats.

"(h) Long periods, and time lost in shifting, which result from program requirements. In 45, Bronx, all periods except one are 40 minutes in length. In 89, Brooklyn, the periods are similarly 50 minutes and one hour in length.

"(i) The taking of formal physical training and corrective exercises by large masses, especially with classes of varying age and grade. It is most important in such work to have much individual instruction. One teacher, assisted by three or four others, cannot adequately give instruction to four hundred pupils.

"We suggest a careful, comparative investigation in the matter of possible weakening of concentration and dissipation of energy resulting from the operation of the work, study and play program.

"Since no plan can be fairly tried without adequate facilities, we urge that a complete equipment, as presented in Mr. Wirt's original report, and including proper provision in case of bad weather, be provided for 45, Bronx, and 89, Brooklyn, and the twelve Bronx schools to which the plan is to be extended.

"We approve the underlying idea of an enriched and flexible curriculum, as exemplified in the special activities and industrial education afforded by the Gary Plan. It is unfortunate, however, that a plan which aims to encourage freedom and individuality should at the outset require a particular form of school organization (the double session, or X and Y school), emphasize departmental work, and prescribe a certain length of school day. The practical educator, however strongly he may favor the ideals of freedom of action and elasticity of curriculum, finds it difficult to foresee their realization in practice under any formalistic system of education, old or new.

"A plan setting forth such ideals, seeking to impose nothing arbitrarily upon unwilling minds, a plan divorced from the fetish of a name and from irrelevant considerations of economy, allowing perfect freedom of organization to meet the needs of particular pupils and localities—such a plan inevitably commends itself to every person interested in the proper education and welfare of children. It is to be hoped that somehow and sometime the vision of freedom in school practice will become reality, to the betterment of our schools and the training of our pupils.

"Finally, it is the judgment of your committee that no further extension of the plan be made for a period of not less than three years. This would give sufficient time in which to test results and to place upon said results a proper appraisal. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DORLAND, JOHN W. RAFFERTY, TIZZIE E. RECTOR, OSWALD SCHLOCKOW, MARGARET LAING, HERMAN S. PIATT, LOUIS MARKS, HELEN S. STEIN, JNO. J. DRISCOLL, F. M. GUIGUE

Besides, I made inquiries of the superintendents, got one or two reports from individuals, and I think the Teachers' Council itself passed upon it.

Chairman Robitzek: Is the plan as now being extended in this city, the plan as in operation in Gary, or in operation in the experimental schools here? How does it differ?

Mr. Churchill: The Gary plan is not being extended in the city. It was never brought here. There are some features of it which Mr. Wirt has said are not essential, which were brought here.

Chairman Robitzek: You mean the things he says are not essential are brought here?

Mr. Churchill: There is not anything he says is essential. He has never been able to point out what is essential about all this except complete duplication of school-houses.

Alderman Collins: Did the question ever come up of a man in New York going out and studying that school and devoting his whole time to it?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, it came up between the Mayor and myself. I told him the Board of Superintendents could do this without the assistance of Mr. Wirt, but if he thought Wirt was necessary here in order to stimulate and create an atmosphere to get money from the Comptroller's office, all right, go ahead and do so.

Chairman Robitzek: What do you think was Mayor Mitchel's idea and Mr. McAneny's idea in extending this system?

Mr. Churchill: No idea but economy; they had no idea but economy.

(?) : Was Wirt placed on the payroll of the Board of Education?

Mr. Churchill: He was the first year.

(?) : Why was he rejected?

Mr. Churchill: I did not want him. They tried to launch him on the Corporation Counsel decided that would be illegal, and despite the fact that the Corporation Counsel decided that would be illegal, the use of Mr. Wirt by the Board of Education was illegal, they yet passed a resolution attaching him to the Board of Education.

(?) : As a matter of fact, the Board of Education rejected him?

Mr. Churchill: The pledged Board never rejected him.

As soon as I broke with Mayor Mitchel he began to pull chairs from under those he invited to sit down, and invited men in favor of the Gary plan and made his appointments and campaign among men who disavowed that they were pledged,

and the Mayor came down here and laughed with glee, and said, "Yes, they were," and that was the highest type he could get.

He sent, for instance, to Walter Bennett, the Vice President of the First National Bank. He asked Walter Bennett to vote against Mr. Churchill, and he said, "I did that once, and I know enough to see that it was an error, and I will resign rather than do it."

Benson, another Commissioner, was invited by Mitchel to do the same thing. Benson said, "I will vote for no one but Churchill," and he resigned when he voted.

He exacted another promise from Baroness, who is one of those now conducting his campaign, and he was reappointed.

Chairman Robitzek: Can you give us the data showing the daily average attendance in each school put upon the Gary plan before and after, and the per capita cost of construction before and after?

Mr. Churchill: Yes sir. (Producing paper).

Chairman Robitzek: What, in your opinion, are the most serious difficulties confronting the Board of Education in its work, how can they be removed?

Mr. Churchill: The greatest difficulty with the Board of Education is at the other end of the table.

Chairman Robitzek: Which end?

Mr. Churchill: That is the Board of Education (indicating Mrs. Ford).

Chairman Robitzek: Don't you think there is such a thing as the Board of Education?

Mr. Churchill: No, it is a joke.

Chairman Robitzek: You mean the other end of the table?

Mr. Churchill: No, that is no joke. That is a serious matter. Mrs. Ford owns the Board of Education.

Chairman Robitzek: More power to her.

Mr. Churchill: She couldn't get more power. That is frank. Mrs. Ford can dictate how many evening school sessions we are going to have, and how many classes we are going to have, and how many people must attend those classes, or they will be abandoned. She can dictate whether in the budget there is going to be an item for the Jamaica Training School, and all that; and when there is a question about the amount to be appropriated—the reason why you see in the list given here for the last two years that we got about what we asked for is that Mrs. Ford said, "You can ask for this much and get it." I take my hat off to her. She and I will always be friends in or out of office.

Chairman Robitzek: How much money do you contend should be available for school buildings?

Mr. Churchill: I do not contend. What do you mean?

Chairman Robitzek: How much is available?

Chairman Robitzek: That is a matter of record.

Mrs. Ford: \$13,000,000, on our books.

Chairman Robitzek: Any questions from any member of the Committee?

Alderman Collins: I asked this of Mr. Wilcox: Was the members of the Board of Superintendents opposed to the extension of the Gary plan, and his answer was they were not.

Mr. Churchill: Yes, they are. There is only one member of the Board of Superintendents in favor of the Gary plan, and whether he takes his color from the bark like the butterfly, I do not know. How the rest are, I do not know. You know how men are; some are strong and some are weak, and even on the Board of Superintendents you find weak men.

Alderman Collins: Do you contend that many of these men that were promoted were pledged beforehand to favor the Gary system?

Mr. Churchill: I do not know anything about it. All I know is that Mr. Pildsley received a letter from Mr. Flexner, and Pildsley in his letter back hemmed and hawed about it, and another letter was written to him, and he finally said: "I would do whatever the Board of Education wanted me to do."

Alderman Collins: Was he appointed for that answer?

Mr. Churchill: Yes; he is known as Flexner's candidate. He is a worthy man, mind you, in other respects.

Chairman Robitzek: Is Professor Wirt related to any one in this administration?

Mr. Churchill: I do not know anything about that.

Mrs. Ford: I can answer that. I asked Mr. Wirt that question the last time he was here. He said: "I have no relative of any kind either in the City of New York or in the State of New York." He is neither a relative of the Mayor or the Comptroller or anybody else.

Mr. Churchill: From all I could see on our trip west, if they were related they never knew it.

Chairman Robitzek: Any further questions?

Alderman Collins: Do you know what Dr. Maxwell's attitude is in this matter, so far as the test of the Gary system, and what his idea is, is he opposed to it also?

Mr. Churchill: Dr. Maxwell professes, whether he knows his mind on the subject, to be open minded on this question. He has, of course, scribbled upon his mind certain data that seemed to me to predispose him against the plan, or many features of it, and I will confess that as to myself I would throw out without any compunction at all the idea of complete departmentalization of the entire system requiring little children to go from one door to another, lugging their books from one class room to another, and the auditorium work where there are all the classes from the lowest class to the highest, and they teach all kinds of mental stuff to children, twelve classes, from the lowest to the top.

I had hoped, and it may be so yet, that they can adapt that so as to have in the auditorium only those of about the same age and whose minds can be assumed to be approximately developed to the same extent, but it is a most ridiculous thing to put children six years to fourteen years together on all sorts of contrivances called subjects, which don't fit them at all, and they are getting the worst kind of a structure for their minds. Even a moving picture that would fit a child 14 years old won't fit a child of six, and when you lecture on geography or arithmetic, or anything else, it only makes boobs of them, and dopes. They cannot get it. You at one time during your life might like a certain kind of poetry, and at another time it is the cheapest kind of doggerel.

Alderman Collins: Mr. Willcox stated that the academic advantages could not be passed upon for a period of eight years.

Mr. Churchill: I believe you could not come to any reliable conclusion for a number of years; how many, I could not say. That is grounded upon the proposition that it takes children eight years to go through the schools. I assume there could be some rational judgment made in three or four years. Those three or four years have not elapsed, yet the scheme in its multifrom qualities has been put all over New York in a way that is subject, I think properly, to the strongest condemnation.

I have been reliably informed, for instance, that seventeen principals of seventeen so-called Garyized schools were not asked at all about the conditions there; and I remember down at 170, in South Brooklyn, or Bensonhurst, where they built a brand new school and have two classes that are not used at all, in a sparsely settled district, there is testimony that they are spending, as testified through the lips of Mr. Phenix to-day, \$12,000 to duplicate that thing; an absolutely idiotic thing to do.

Their contention that it is a good thing to have this system is defeated utterly by the act of the Board of Education in putting two school bodies in School 100 in Brooklyn where they have 2,000 pupils; the principal has to do a Marathon even to shake hands with the teachers.

Alderman Collins: Do you know the test that Mr. Willcox is about to have made?

Do you know who that committee consists of?

Mr. Churchill: A test? No. I don't know anything about that, excepting Mr. Taylor is said to have brought out a report regarding conditions in The Bronx, and to say that two and a half per cent. more improvement is shown by the Gary pupils as contrasted with the others. I have no comment to make on that, except that as a lawyer I would probe it. I would take the work of a man simply daft on Gary and see if he did not like the answer of one child more than the answer of another because he was in a school that was a Gary school, and the other was in a school that was not a Gary school.

Alderman Egan: Is there any committee?

Mr. Churchill: You are talking about this campaign committee that was made yesterday?

Alderman Egan: Whether it is a campaign committee or not, who is on that committee, do you know?

Mr. Churchill: I think Mr. Phenix can tell you. He made it. There are nine members of the Board and they are supposed to be all on one side.

Chairman Robitzek: What is the object of that?

Mr. Churchill: You will have to ask—

Chairman Robitzek: Mr. Phenix?

Mr. Churchill: No. He would not tell. You can ask President Willcox.

Chairman Robitzek: He would not tell.

Mr. Churchill: He could not tell.

Chairman Robitzek: Who would tell?

Mr. Churchill: I can tell.

Chairman Robitzek: Will you tell us?

Mr. Churchill: No one would believe me.

Alderman Collins: Test us and see if we will believe you.

Mr. Churchill: A month ago I proposed, because there were misrepresentations in the press, not all from the parents' associations, but from the subsidized press, regarding the Gary schools, including diatribes upon me because I was the father of the Gary system, which this letter shows I repudiate the parentage of. I simply took it by the hand and led it here and it grew bigger than I thought it would be in a short time.

Chairman Robitzek: The father is not recognizing his own child.

Mr. Churchill: It is not my child. My child never looked like anything of the kind.

A month ago I asked that a committee be appointed for the purpose of printing, under the auspices of the Board of Education, facts that were recorded, documents for instance, like that, that were not determined by any political imputation I might have upon me, to print those things that were in existence at a time when we could see they were so remote that a man had not foresight enough to see what was coming and to be an honest expression of record. I wanted to get the history of part time and various other features, and it was unanimously adopted by the Board of Education. Meanwhile, two weeks passed. Of course, it was done to enlighten the people at this critical juncture in the city's history, and to give them the truth, no matter who was hurt or who was benefited.

That committee was appointed after two weeks, and never did a tack, except the chairman, about ten days ago, I think, and I told Mr. Palmer, the secretary, to look through the minutes of the Board and get together what he could in that way.

The thing was seriously proposed and it was treated so lightly, and overlapping that committee, the President, or some candidate, suggested having a committee on publicity, which is nothing but a campaign committee in the Board of Education, of nine members; and yesterday I got up to protest against it after they said they were going around the schools to present to the teachers and parents what was the truth, and I asked if some members of the Board were to be blacklisted and not allowed to speak, and the answer was "Yes." I told them I would speak even if they had to get a policeman to put me out. Whether I do it or not is another thing. I do not like to have a policeman put me out. It is done for no other purpose than to work until election day.

Alderman Collins: Has this committee been appointed?

Mr. Churchill: Yes.

Alderman Collins: Do you know whether this committee has been pledged to the Gary system?

Mr. Churchill: They would not be appointed unless they voted for the Gary system. Two of them were reappointed.

Alderman Collins: I thought that was the case.

Mr. Churchill: Yes.

Alderman Collins: Did Mrs. Ford appoint them?

Mr. Churchill: Judging by some of them, she has too much wit to take the timber that was gathered.

Alderman Ferguson: Was any consideration ever given at any time to rating the elementary part of the schools, the examinations?

Mr. Churchill: That has been an alleged attempt by a man named Buckingham, who was a statistician, and these technical people dispute the method in which he did it. I think Dr. Maxwell holds his conclusions were founded upon a good basis, and there are those who dispute that. That is a realm into which you and I could not go without being smothered. I do not know enough about it. I simply want to state with regard to this experiment, keep the hands of the politicians off and keep the hands, whether in the Board of Estimate or the subordinates of the Board of Estimate, have them take their hands off the schools, and simply say, "We will wait to see what we will see," and do not waste money; but when it comes to the curriculum, it is not our job. That is what I protest against, political control of schools. I do not care whether it happens to be the Mayor of New York or the Comptroller, but who is a bigger man than Dr. Maxwell, or the Board of Superintendents in their job? The people in the Department of Education have the right to be wrong, and they have not the right to be right, except the right that all people have to take part in the schools.

You see the way things have gone with regard to buildings. In Comptroller Metz's time there were 84 buildings, and additions constructed, at one time. In 1914 there were new sites for new buildings, and at this time there is not a single new site, and the only new school in a long time was one started in my administration, 93 in Queens, which was a model school, up to date in every respect, and a tribute to Mr. Schneider to be connected with it.

I would like to be asked any other questions suggested by anybody.

Alderman Collins: How about the high schools, has the introduction of this system interfered with the high schools?

Mr. Churchill: That is a hard thing to say, except the funds which ought to be devoted to high schools as well as elementary schools have all been turned into this new device for economy, and in my opinion the device is the most scandalous piece of profligate expenditure this city ever entered into. I gave you one example of that school down in Brooklyn, where they have two empty class rooms and they tore out the class rooms, or duplicated the class rooms where they didn't need it, against the protests of the people, and where they had a meeting where the parents were riotous at the idea.

Alderman Collins: I judged by Mr. Willcox's statement that there should be more elementary schools, and it should go there first.

Mr. Churchill: Of course. When it comes to a time when you are hungry for anything you will take a crust or a piece of pie. It is no time to talk about what you need for elementary schools or high schools when you are all starved to death. We will take a necessity, even if it is a luxury. We want money for new school buildings and none of this contraption.

Down in Mulberry Street they spent \$15,000 to Garyize a school almost in every respect like the one in the Bronx, in population, in color of population, in environment, in all that you can think of; the two schools are almost identical and they spent \$367,000 in the Bronx, and \$15,000 or \$16,000 in Mulberry Street. They are talking about playgrounds. I will vote for playgrounds any day in the week. I would rather see children run around on playgrounds, to tell you the truth. I think God can take care of their minds if they do miss a few years, if they have good red blood and good gray matter. It is no way to sidetrack this or give counter-irritation by alleging that they give a great boon to the City of New York in playgrounds. There are ten or twelve playgrounds belonging to the city of New York, originally belonged to the Board of Education, that are unused except for advertising purposes, and for six months in the Board of Education I have been hammering and hammering to get them to do something about it.

There is one bit of ground on the west side of Broadway, 141st Street and Hamilton Place, that cost \$326,000 in 1907, and if bought today, with the interest accumulated, it would cost \$700,000. What is the result? The sinking fund used for a few paltry dollars to give Van Buren signboard space, and to let out a part to have handball courts where people can go for hire, and it compasses a whole acre of ground that is not used at all. I can give a list of a dozen others.

Alderman Collins: That might be used for playgrounds for children?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, if you get a recommendation from the physical trainer as to what they ought to be used for, playgrounds.

Alderman Ferguson: If the Gary system is not considered a success and they abandon it, will these schools have to be reconstructed again?

Mr. Churchill: Not at all. There is a great deal of nonsense about tearing out school walls and all that. They label a place "music room," when they can study in any old room; label another "drawing room," another "science," to give an idea of the great versatility of the school. The label does not mean anything. It is only a question of tearing out a wall to make a larger room. It might be necessary to put some of them back.

The most economical thing would be to resort to the old system and build brand

new schoolhouses under a better plan than the old system, but not with the duplicate idea until it is determined. If I had \$100,000,000 I would wipe out part time and give plenty of elbow room, and it would not be the Gary plan at all; and as Heaven is above, I am trying to keep an open mind as to some features of Gary, and I am committed to two propositions, namely: large spaces around the schools; and the high school and elementary school in one building, and not to have it as it is in Tottenville, as I urged the other day, where in order to give the children a high school education and an elementary school education they had to come from 15 miles away, and I could not budge the man I was trying to convince.

Alderman Collins: Going back to the night schools, do you favor cutting the sessions down from 90 nights to 70 nights?

Mr. Churchill: I taught night school for 14 years, and my conclusion, from my experience there, is that it is utter nonsense when you can give four. The bigger the gap between the end of the week and the beginning, after they have a vacation, the less the inclination is for the pupils to come back.

Chairman Robitzek: What is the object of cutting down?

Mr. Churchill: Economy. In 1915 we got so little money that we had to resort to methods which I am showing here in to-to and which I have submitted as exhibits.

I want you all to have painted on your brains that work was brought here to give impulse to vocational work, and the Mayor and I disputed and broke when he attempted to use that plan for economy and not for efficiency. That is my full explanation.

I am giving you reports here that are lead penciled and underscored for the purpose of showing Mr. Wirt's creed before he became degenerated into an economy expert instead of an efficiency expert.

I am also giving you a speech of the Mayor's where he concurred in the proposition.

I want any one to ask me more questions before we quit. I cannot think of what is in your head, either semi-public or private.

Mrs. Ford: How do the capital costs compare?

Mr. Churchill: I have given a statement. I have not got that. Mr. Cook is to prepare it.

There is another thing I am going to bring out. This is a report of the Rockefeller Foundation of 1915, and I am going to talk about this right here, whether you like it or not.

Chairman Robitzek: Do they approve this Gary plan?

Mr. Churchill: That is something I do not know. I do not want to talk about that. There has been a whole lot of talk about Flexner and Fosdick on that Board as a representative of Rockefeller. I do not know whether they are personally in favor of Gary, or Mr. Arnstine, who is reputed to have been at one time on their payroll.

Mr. Phenix: That is untrue.

Mr. Churchill: Mr. Flexner told it to Mr. Benson.

So far as knowing about their belief in the extension of this plan is concerned, I am not aware. All I say is that while they were in control of the Board of Education, and they were in control—do not make any mistake about it—in the making of committees as well as everything else, the Gary plan was extended, in spite of the superintendents' antagonism to the plan.

I want to say furthermore, with relation to the Rockefeller Foundation, that Mr. Flexner, when he left the Board of Education said, "I quit now because I have accomplished what I wanted to. I have accomplished the change of the educational administration and I have secured a small Board."

If there were a small board of seven, with those three men on it, with unpaid members, there would be a certainty that they would be controlled by those three, and that is the menace which faces us to-day, and I am not talking politically but as a citizen who loves New York, no matter who is on top. I might as well be frank about it.

The Rockefeller Foundation has shown a liking for educational work not only because they have an educational foundation, so-called general education board, but because they contributed, as is shown by this bit from the reports on page 325, to a very material extent, and because they prevented the Bureau of Municipal Research from taking any further interest in the Board of Education, wishing to divert all their strength to this channel rather than the other; and at the head of the educational—bitterly opposing anything anti-Gary, is Charles P. Howland, the partner of Parmley Prentiss, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, that same firm being counsel for John D. Rockefeller.

Those are facts and you can make any comment you like about it.

Mr. Willcox: In what way does Mrs. Ford own the Board of Education?

Mr. Churchill: She has more brains than all the rest put together. Mrs. Ford is consultant for Comptroller Prendergast. He believes every word she says, especially when she uses a blue pencil to cut anything out. Three votes are necessary in the Board of Estimate. He owns Mr. Pounds, and Mr. Mitchel is frightened to death.

Mr. David Rothschild, League of Parents' Association of 18th District: I want to know what your idea is of taking away an elementary school, of trying to take away an elementary school and converting it into a High School, putting the younger children to very great inconvenience, as the present Board of Education is trying to do in the 18th School District?

Mr. Churchill: My feeling is against that. I do not believe that should be done.

Mr. Rothschild: You know that is in the plan of the Board. They have been fighting it for upwards of two or three years. In the spirit of economy they are still trying to take away another school.

Mr. Churchill: I think it would be wrong.

Chairman Robitzek: Any further questions?

Mr. Phenix: This letter came in:

"Dear Sirs—The New York Tribune of March 29th, 1916, published a list of beneficiaries of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1915. One of the items reads, 'Superintendent Maxwell, New York City Schools, \$2,500.' Is it any wonder, we ask, why does Rockefeller interfere with our schools?"

Mr. Churchill: I will tell you about that \$2,500. The children of New York were starving that winter. In the 1915 list here you will find \$2,500 given to the schools. Dr. Maxwell said to me, "I can get \$2,500 from Rockefeller to help feed the children this winter." All the teachers were contributing and the members of the Board were contributing and the public generally, the public generally don't know what the teachers contributed to keep the children in nutrition and from starvation.

Dr. Maxwell said, "Charley, would you object to me getting \$2,500 from Rockefeller?" I said if you can get all his money, so much the better; the more he spends that way the less he spends on salaries for members. Go and get all you can.

C. B. J. Snyder, Architect, Superintendent of School Buildings—

Chairman Robitzek: I have also sent you plans of the proposed questions, Mr. Snyder.

Mr. Snyder: Yes.

Alderman Collins: How long have you been Superintendent of School Buildings?

Mr. Snyder: Since July, 1881.

Chairman Robitzek: Have you prepared your answers?

Mr. Snyder: I have prepared my answers in the order and sequence in which you have submitted them. I have prepared these to leave with you duplicates of these answers.

Chairman Robitzek: It is not necessary to do that. Question number one—have you a duplicate of that?

Mr. Snyder: Yes.

Chairman Robitzek: Question number one is as follows: "What is the present status of the construction of new school buildings in the City of New York? Illustrate by citing:

(a) Number of new buildings, number of additions under construction September 30th.

(b) Submit a record showing new school buildings and additions under construction on July 1st of each year since consolidation.

Mr. Snyder: I have here given a list marked question one.

(Q-1A).

*Status of New Buildings and Additions Under Construction September 30, 1917. Borough of Manhattan—Manhattan Trade School for Girls, N. E. Corner of Lexington Avenue and 22nd Street:*

10 stories and basement in height, with roof arranged so that it may be used for recreation purposes. Plot, 75 by 100 feet.

On the street floor there will be a salesroom for products of the school and a public restaurant, for which the pupils will both prepare and serve the food.

The second floor will provide for a meeting hall and the executive offices.

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth floors will be equipped for sewing, dressmaking, trade workrooms, design, millinery, sample mounting, novelty, garment making and straw working.

On the ninth floor there will be a restaurant, lunch room, with serving room and kitchen. Restaurant will also be equipped for classes in designing at times when not used for restaurant purposes.

On the tenth floor there will be a gymnasium, locker rooms, showers and office.

Contracts have all been let except that for furniture.

The building is practically ready for plastering.

The contract time expires on October 29, 1917, to which must be added allowances of time for delays which have arisen through non-delivery of materials, or difficulty in letting contracts for equipment, or other causes.

*Borough of The Bronx*—Public School 4 (Addition), Third Avenue and 173d Street: Addition to be built on 3d Avenue side, with corridor next to elevated road, so as to protect the classrooms in the addition, together with those in the main building, from the noise of the elevated road.

It will provide a woodworking shop, drawing rooms, music rooms, commercial room, plumbing, sheet metal or printing shop, with two gymnasiums, two swimming pools and 11 classrooms.

The construction has reached the point above the basement.

The contract time expires on November 23, 1917, but allowance of time will have to be made because of delays due to difficulty experienced with foundations and wall along the 3d avenue side.

*Borough of The Bronx*—Public School 32 (Addition), Cambreleng Ave. and 183d St.: The addition will provide for one cooking room, two drawing rooms, two dress-making rooms, one music room, one painting shop, one science room, one auditorium, one swimming pool, three classrooms.

Contract for excavation let and the work is substantially completed.

The work of general construction has reached the first tier; is being held up for lack of materials.

*Borough of The Bronx*—Public School 40 (Addition), Prospect Ave. and Jennings Street:

The addition to be built on Jennings Street at the rear of the present building and will provide:

One woodworking shop, one library, two classrooms, one printing shop, one auditorium, one gymnasium, one swimming pool.

The contract has just been executed and the work of excavation is under way.

*Borough of The Bronx*—Public School 45 (Addition), 189th Street and Lorillard Place:

Addition to provide one advanced woodworking shop, one domestic science room, one home-making room, one dressmaking room, one science room, six classrooms, one gymnasium, one swimming pool, a foundry shop, pottery shop with two fire kilns, machine shop, printing shop, service kitchen and lunch room in connection with home-making.

The contract time has expired. The contractor has been declared in default.

The work of completion advertised. Award is now under consideration.

The job is ready for plastering.

*Borough of The Bronx*—Evander Childs High School, 184th Street, Morris and Creston Aves.:

Building will provide 25 classrooms, five laboratories, one shop, three drawing rooms, one music room, one sewing room and millinery, one domestic science room, two typewriting rooms, one commercial room, two study halls, one lecture room, one library, two gymnasiums, one auditorium, three lunch rooms—one of which is for teachers—one exhibition and salesroom, one swimming pool.

Contract time has expired. Original contractor defaulted.

Work has finally been let.

History of this has already been given to this Committee.

Work of placing trim and finishing now in progress.

*Borough of Brooklyn*—Public School 16 (Addition), Wilson Street, near Bedford Avenue:

16 classrooms. Building up to the fifth story.

(Q-B1)

New Buildings and Additions—Contracts Let.

Year.	Manhattan.		The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.
	N. B.	A.	N. B.	A.	N. B.	A.	N. B.	A.	N. B.	A.	
1898....	2	..	1	1	..	4	9	..	2	..	4
1899....	8	2	1	1	4	9	..	2	4	..	30
1900....	2	..	2	1	10	..	..	3	1	1	21
1901....	3	1	1	2	4	..	1	3	1	1	15
1902....	6	6	3	..	10	1	3	1	1	..	31
1903....	3	5	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	1	22
1904....	9	14	4	3	5	5	2	9	3	3	57
1905....	5	12	1	2	9	8	2	4	3	2	48
1906....	5	14	2	2	8	3	6	9	1	2	52
1907....	2	6	..	4	8	9	2	6	1	1	39
1908....	1	1	..	1	4	4	..	2	..	..	13
1909....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
1910....	2	..	2	3	2	4	..	4	..	..	17
1911....	1	2	2	4	3	..	2	3	..	1	18
1912....	1	1	3	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	15
1913....	2	2	2	..	3	..	6	2	1	..	18
1914....	2	1	5	2	7	2	2	..	4	1	26
1915....	..	1	2	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	10
1916....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
1917....	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Totals	55	69	32	31	88	52	38	48	19	12	44

Chairman Robitzek: Question 2: Plans for how many school buildings and additions are now in preparation? Give the numbers and locations of the schools.

Mr. Snyder: That is also answered in detail, giving the location of the building, the site, the number of rooms, the amount of money appropriated, the date, together with the condition of the plans or improvements.

Chairman Robitzek: Divided into boroughs?

Mr. Snyder: Divided into boroughs; yes, sir.

Q-2.

*Borough of Manhattan*—New Public School 130, Baxter and Hester Streets:

Site, a portion occupied by the present building, the balance acquired September 26, 1907.

Building, 38 C. R. units and auditorium for 52 classes. Appropriation dated May 18, 1917, \$378,836.

Sketch plans forwarded Sept. 26, 1917, to Division Supt. in charge of Duplicate and Intermediate schools for consideration and approval.

Design of building has received preliminary approval of Art Commission.

*Borough of The Bronx*—New Public School 57, Crotona Ave., 180th St. and 181st St.:

Site selected by Board of Education Oct. 11, 1916. Acquired March 31, 1917.

Building, 51 c. r. units, auditorium and two swimming pools, one gymnasium.

Total capacity of building, 72 classes. Appropriation, May 19, 1916, \$543,474.

Contract, \$36,017.50 for excavation of rock let and work well under way.

Working drawings for the building 50 per cent. complete.

Design forwarded to Art Commission Oct. 1, 1917, for final approval.

*Borough of Brooklyn*—New Public School 29, Henry and Harrison and Baltic Sts.:

Site selected by the Board of Education, Oct. 11, 1916. Acquired June 2, 1917.

Building, 62½ units, auditorium, two swimming pools.

Total capacity of building 84 classes. Appropriation, May 19, 1916, \$543,474.

Design has been approved by Art Commission.

Plans are about 75 per cent. completed.

*Borough of Brooklyn*—Addition to Public School 144, Howard Avenue, Prospect Place and St. Marks Avenue:

Site selected by the Board of Education Oct. 10, 1917. Acquired.....

Building, 12 c. r. units, 1 auditorium, 1 swimming pool, gymnasium.

Capacity of present building is 48 classes. Total capacity will be 80 classes. Appropriation July 18, 1917, \$298,000.

*Borough of Queens*—Bryant High School Addition, Wilbur Avenue, Academy and Radde Streets:

Site selected by Board of Education. Acquired April 23, 1901.

Building will have 20 units, 2 gymnasiums, 2 lunch rooms, auditorium.

Plans and specifications—Design has been approved by the Mun. Art Commission.

Construction plans have been approved by the Building Department. Appropriation May 19, 1916, \$394,830.

*Borough of Brooklyn*—New Public School 20, Driggs Avenue, No. 4th, No. 5th and Roebling Streets:

Site selected by Board of Education Oct. 11, 1916. Acquired June 2, 1917.

Building 51 c. r. units, gymnasium, auditorium and 2 swimming pools.

Total capacity of building 72 classes. Appropriation May 19, 1916, \$543,474.

Sketch plans were sent to the Superintendent of Schools August 27, 1917.

*Borough of Brooklyn*—New Public School 135, Snyder Avenue, East 34th and 35th Streets and Tilden Avenue:

Site selected by Board of Education Aug. 9, 1916. Acquired Aug. 31, 1917.

Building 51 c. r. units and gymnasium, auditorium and 2 swimming pools.

Total capacity of building, 72 classes. Appropriation \$543,474, May 19, 1916.

*Borough of Queens*—Newtown High School (Addition), Chicago Avenue, Elmhurst:

Site selected by Board of Education. Acquired July 19, 1910.

Building to have 37 units, 2 gymnasiums, auditorium. Plans are almost completed.

Design has been approved by the Art Commission. Appropriation \$399,187, May 19, 1916.

*Borough of Queens*—Public School 39 (Addition), State Street and Roanoke Avenue, Far Rockaway, State Street:

Building will have 7 rooms, 3 class rooms, 3 laboratories, 1 music room. Plans are well advanced.

Site acquired Oct. 22, 1892; Oct. 20, 1909. Appropriation \$55,025, May 19, 1917.

*Borough of Queens*—Public School 98, Douglaston:

This is the conversion of a building recently purchased.

Site selected by Board of Education April 4, 1917. Acquired July 13, 1917.

Building will have 6 classroom units. Total capacity, 6 classes. Plans completed.

*Borough of The Bronx*—Public School 43, playground, 136th Street and Brown Place:

Site selected by Board of Education June 14, 1916. Acquired Jan. 3, 1917.

Plans and specifications are ready. Appropriation \$2,500, May 18, 1917.

*Borough of The Bronx*—Public School 45, playground, 189th Street and Lorillard Place:

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cution of the work, by some act beyond his control, and for which the City may, in some way be responsible.

Such delays have occurred through lack of construction of public sewers, or the undertaking of street paving, or delays and failures on the part of contractors for equipment, directly responsible to the Board of Education.

There was a time some years ago when the City was not prompt to meet its financial obligations to contractors.

In a number of instances where a general contractor has failed or practically abandoned his contract, the Committee has found it advisable, in order to avoid suits such as have tied up the completion of the Evander Childs High School, to endeavor if possible, to reach an agreement with a Committee of Subcontractors whereby the work might be carried on and completed at the original contract price. This causes delay, but nothing as compared with the result of letting and reletting where a contract is cancelled and the work is undertaken by entirely new men.

It is quite certain that had the efforts of the Committee on Buildings to effect such an agreement on the Evander Childs High School been successful the job would have been completed long since.

The proposal has often been made to the effect that the surety companies should be made parties to the contract in such a form as would provide that they should complete the work in the event of the failure of the contractor.

The surety companies say that they are not equipped, and cannot in any way understand, to do construction work, and that they stand ready to fulfill their bonds and to promptly make good any losses for which they are sureties.

It should be recognized, I think, that the preparation of plans and specifications and the subsequent letting of contracts for new school buildings differs in no way from any other undertaking, where progress must depend upon the degree of advance preparation.

Thus, if the construction of new schools is to be forwarded promptly, there must be a definite understanding of precisely what is required as to any particular building, and the certainty of at least a moderate program being carried forward year after year.

Men of experience in any particular line of work, especially in drafting, are always to be preferred, yet we have a number of times built up an efficient organization in the drafting room to take care of the large amount of work by liberal appropriations, only to be obliged to let the men go, practically at their highest state of efficiency.

The certainty some time in advance, as to what the requirements of the building would be, is of great importance.

During the number of months past the work has been proceeding slowly because of the consideration of a practically new type of building, such as is represented by Public School 29, Brooklyn, of which you have requested the record.

Once this or any other type is finally determined upon, each man can be assigned his own particular task, together with all information concerning it, so that there will be no delay.

An organization cannot be efficient during the period when it is being organized or increased in numbers, or when the work is being done so as to reduce the force, neither can it be efficient when there is uncertainty as to what is required.

It would also seem that there might be a distinct gain made in the consideration and approval of plans of public school buildings, by other Departments, which might be expedited in having precedence over the plans of private work, on the ground of public welfare.

There should also be greater flexibility in the possibility of the employment of men. Eligible lists should be maintained so as to provide for times of greatest activity and to make it unnecessary to either employ help temporarily (a most unsatisfactory and wasteful proceeding) or wait until eligible lists are prepared.

"New York, September 4, 1917.

"Subject—*Reletting of contracts against Corporate Stock Funds granted in 1916.*

"Mr. C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings:

"Dear Sir—The question has been frequently asked why more contracts have not been let against the Corporate Stock Funds granted in 1916.

"Inasmuch as this division, which prepares the plans and specifications for construction and plumbing work, is keenly alive to its responsibility in this matter and has endeavored in all possible ways, not only to turn out the work placed before it, but also to anticipate and prepare in advance for any demands that may be made upon it so as to advance the work as fast as possible. I desire to set forth some of the reasons why it has been impossible to show greater results:

"The 1916 Budget contained eleven items comprising new buildings and additions, as follows:

1. Public School 83, Manhattan—Addition.
2. Public School 57, The Bronx—New Building.
3. Public School 6, Brooklyn—Addition.
4. Public School 29, Brooklyn, New Building.
5. Public School 20, Brooklyn—New Building.
6. Public School 100, Brooklyn—New Building.
7. Public School 135, Brooklyn—New Building.
8. Public School 109, Brooklyn—Addition.
9. Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn—New Building.
10. Bryant High School, Queens—Addition.
11. Newtown High School, Queens—Addition.

"From May 19, 1916, up to May, 10, 1917, only two of these items—Newtown High School and Bryant High School—could be proceeded with, owing to lack of sites or lack of information as to what the buildings should contain, and during a short time in March, 1917, after the plans for Newtown High School and Bryant High School had been partly completed, work had to be discontinued on these while consultations were being held, which finally resulted in changing the requirements.

"On April 10, 1917, authority was given to proceed with plans for Public School 29, Brooklyn, and a little later for Public School 57, The Bronx.

"Plans for the other seven items in the 1916 Budget cannot be started even at the present date.

"Plans for the four items above mentioned are now on the drafting boards and are being advanced as fast as possible with the limited drafting force at our disposal.

"The 1917 Budget contains twelve items for new buildings and additions, as follows:

1. Public School 144, Brooklyn—Addition.
2. Public School 73, Brooklyn—Addition.
3. Public School 54, Brooklyn—New Building.
4. Public School 80, Brooklyn—New Building.
5. Public School 97, Brooklyn—New Building.
6. Public School 130, Manhattan—New Building.
7. Public School 57, Queens—New Building.
8. Public School 42, Queens—New Building.
9. Public School, The Bronx—New Building.
10. Public School 6, The Bronx—Addition.
11. Public School 11, The Bronx—Addition.
12. Curtis High School, Richmond—Addition.

"Of these twelve items, only Public School 144 (add's). Brooklyn, can be proceeded with, and plans for this are also under way.

"Under ordinary circumstances, some of the plans above mentioned would be further advanced but conditions have been very extraordinary and many things have conspired to prevent the execution of the work with the usual speed. Some of these are enumerated below:

"(a) Lack of sites for the particular buildings for which funds had been provided.

"(b) Lack of definite final decisions as to what buildings were to contain.

"(c) Changes in the schedule of requirements after plans had been partly or wholly completed.

"(d) The single session school buildings, together with its equipment, had been so thoroughly standardized that the preparation of plans was largely a routine matter and could be proceeded with uninterruptedly after a schedule of rooms had been furnished. The requirements for duplicate school buildings are entirely different, and inasmuch as the duplicate school plan is still apparently in the experimental stage, none of these things have as yet been standardized. Former standards therefore, had to be abandoned and information

obtained as to how the new requirements should be met. It has been necessary to seek information on a multitude of subjects to prepare sketches for the consideration and approval of various individuals and committees and to await their decisions.

"(e) Lack of sufficient help.

"Owing to the small amount of Corporate Stock work provided for during several years past, the architectural force has been allowed to dwindle to small proportions, and no necessity existed for increasing the force until about June, 1917, when it appeared probable that a considerable number of buildings could be pushed simultaneously. On June 28, 1917, the Board of Education voted to revise the schedule of architectural and steel draftsmen by the addition of some seventeen men. This is still before the Board of Estimate, and after approval by that Board, will be sent to the Board of Aldermen for its approval.

"(f) New City Ordinances affecting buildings and uncertainty on the part of those charged with the enforcement of the Ordinances as to their interpretation.

"Lack of co-ordination of various City Departments which pass upon building plans, e. g.: Each of the five Bureaus of Buildings interprets the Ordinance in its own way and each has certain powers as to the promulgation of special rulings. This results in a multiplicity of different requirements and a multiplicity of details for the architect. In some cases there has been an overlapping of the authority of different City Departments and at times it has been almost impossible to obtain decisions and approval of plans.

"Endless delays have been caused by the above.

"(h) Practically every building plan has presented unusually difficult problems. A large proportion of these have been additions to old buildings, involving alterations and repairs in existing buildings, and sometimes great difficulty in planning the new additions so as to provide the necessary accommodations, together with proper exit facilities, communication with the present buildings, etc.

"Respectfully yours, (Signed) C. E. DOBBIN, Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings in Charge of Drafting Division."

Chairman Robitzek: Question number four is: Please give a record of the progress in planning Public School 29, Brooklyn, the addition to Public Schools 4 and 45, Bronx, indicating the time the recommendations or plans were under consideration by the various departments or officials to award or completion of contracts.

Mr. Snyder: That is there, and part of that one, you said, "Indicating the time the recommendation or plans were under consideration by the various Departments or officials to award or completion of contracts." That, if I may point out, is in a little different form, being in a long folder, because of the character of the information. That is all there.

*Public School 29, Borough of Brooklyn.*

May 19, 1916—Appropriation, \$543,474.00.

The request of the Board of Education was for \$160,000 for the acquisition of a new site, and \$292,000 for the construction of a 26 classroom building.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment after consideration of the report of its Joint Committee on Education and Corporate Stock Budget, appropriated the sum of \$543,474 for the construction of the building, the site being provided for in the lump sum together with others.

This appropriation was for a standard 51-unit building to accommodate 72 classes, with all facilities for a Work, Study and Play Programme (page 17, Joint Report, May 9, 1916).

June 14, 1916—Increase in the size of building was questioned on the floor of the Board, and the matter referred to the three (3) Committees (Elementary Schools, Vocational Schools and Buildings).

Increase in size of buildings was approved by the Board of Education at a meeting held on July 26, 1916.

August 11, 1916—After a talk with Division Superintendent McAndrew, as to the requirements for a Duplicate School, sketches were started for a 51-classroom and auditorium building.

August 16, 1916—Program of requirements—72 classrooms organization—60 classes in the upper school and 12 classes in the infant or lower school—submitted by Mr. Wirt.

October 18, 1916—Complete set of sketches, together with designs for the exterior of the building, presented with a report to the Committee on Buildings.

This was presented to the Board of Education on October 25, 1916, adopted, printed and known as Document No. 1, 1916.

February 9, 1917—Report of Mr. Wirt on preliminary sketches which had been taken up—"G"—6th revision, January 11, 1917—"H"—7th revision, February 3, 1917.

These were developed through subsequent revisions to sketches "M" of April 5, 1917, the final being "H" (14th revision) April 16, 1917.

February 26, 1917—Approval of Committee on Buildings as to the placing of lockers in the basement instead of wardrobes in the classrooms.

April 9, 1917—Report from Board of Superintendents under consideration of first plan, which provides facilities for neighborhood social recreation activities, and the second plan whereby these were omitted—received by the Committee on Buildings—authority is given to prepare plans and specifications on the basis of the second plan.

April 14, 1917—Authorized that another plan of the basement floor be made, utilizing the unexcavated space as shown on sketch "M" as locker rooms.

May 1, 1917—Mr. Wirt looked over sketch "N" and expressed his approval of it. He suggested moving the library to some point above the first floor and placing the music room on the first floor where the library had been.

May 8, 1917—Tentative 1/8 scale plans were sent to Heating Division to enable them to make preliminary studies.

May 16, 1917—Received from Mr. C. E. Dobbin in Charge of Drafting Room a set of sketch plans, "N," in order that there might be placed before the Committee the question of excavating the remainder of the basement, so as to obtain locker rooms with floor.

May 21, 1917—Submission of plan to the Committee on Buildings and Sites as to the solution to overcome the objection of lockers whereby each pupil would have an individual locker (12x12x30").

May 23, 1917—Sketch plans "N" approved by Subcommittee on Building Committee.

June 2, 1917—Last parcel of site acquired.

August 20, 1917—Owing to depth of sewers it was necessary to change location of pools, showers, etc. Sketch "T" prepared to embody these changes.

September 8, 1917—Plans sent to Art Commission for final approval.

September 10, 1917—Final plans approved by Art Commission.

September 18, 1917—Submission to Division Superintendent McAndrew of print of working drawing for second floor, for determination as to layout of home-making rooms, shops, teachers' workrooms, library—decision on various questions—which, after conferences, were reported back by him on the 25th of September.

*Public School 4, The Bronx.*

Funds available July 1, 1915, \$180,000, based on a building of 584,726 cu. feet. Sketcher Number 1—Completed July 28, 1915. Sent to Art Commission August 10, 1915. Approved by Art Commission August 11, 1915.

Sketch Number 2—Completed August 21, 1915, embodying changes suggested by Mr. Wirt; also showing alterations in present building as suggested.

Alterations—It was then decided to prepare plans at once for alterations for upper floors in present building and for new toilet building in yard, in order that existing toilet might be removed from yard so as to clear the space to be occupied by the new addition.

These plans were completed and advertised November 23, 1915. Bids were opened December 6, 1915, but rejected December 13th, as these funds had been transferred to Evening Schools.

New Buildings—In the meantime plans for the new building had been taken up and advanced.

Approved by Art Commission (final) ..... Dec. 15, 1915

Approved by Board of Education ..... Dec. 15, 1915

Submitted to Fire Dept. ..... Dec. 20, 1916

Approved by Fire Dept. ..... Jan. 21, 1916

Submitted to Building Dept. ..... May 17, 1916

Approved by Building Dept. ..... June 19, 1916

Alterations—In February, 1916, it was decided to make another attempt to let the contract for Alterations and Toilet Building, though funds had not yet been granted.

Plans were revised in order to reduce the cost.

Approved by Board.....	Apr. 19, 1916
Submitted to Fire Dept.....	Mar. 22, 1916
Approved by Fire Dept.....	Apr. 3, 1916
Submitted to Building Dept.....	Apr. 13, 1916
\$50,046 additional funds granted.....	May 19, 1916
Submitted to L. & P.....	June 2, 1916
Approved by L. & P.....	June 15, 1916
Approved by Finance Department.....	July 20, 1916
Advertised.....	July 12, 1916
Bids opened.....	July 24, 1916

Bids rejected July 31st, as funds were exceeded; plans and specifications to be revised and work readvertised.

Inasmuch as this work could not proceed, it was found necessary to include the toilets in contract for new building.

New Building—The plans for new building were already completed and it became necessary to revise the drawings and specifications.

Plans sent to Finance Dept.....	Sept. 25, 1916
Plans approved by Finance Dept.....	Oct. 20, 1916
Advertised.....	Oct. 31, 1916
Bids opened.....	Nov. 13, 1916

(Rejected, as they exceeded appropriation.)

Readvertised.....	Dec. 6, 1916
Bids opened.....	Dec. 18, 1916
Contract awarded.....	Dec. 27, 1916

June 8, 1917—Additional Funds, \$70,000.

October 2, 1917.

*Public School 45, Borough of The Bronx.*

Jan. 25, 1915—Report to Building Committee of conference with Mr. Wirt in reference to construction of shops on the small vacant space at the rear of the present building, together with a sheet metal shop and machine shop in cellar.

Subsequent consideration by the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training made it clear that an addition to the building was necessary, upon which, on

March 22, 1915—Report was made to the Committee on Buildings giving approximate cost of addition, \$147,000, on land 100 by 95 feet, to be acquired adjoining the school.

March 29, 1915—Report on the matter received from Mr. Wirt and considered by the Committee on Buildings.

June 7, 1915—Further report made to Committee revising the estimated cost to \$150,000.

Resolution adopted by the Committee that the Board of Education request the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the issue of corporate stock to the estimated amount of \$150,000.

July 6, 1915—Notice received of authorization.

Aug. 23, 1915—Preliminary plans submitted to Committee on Buildings.

Sept. 15, 1915—Preliminary plans approved by Board of Education.

Dec. 13, 1915—Authority to advertise granted.

July 12, 1915—Preliminary design approved by Art Commission.

Sept. 16, 1915—Final design approved by Art Commission.

Oct. 9, 1915—Plans approved by Fire Department.

Dec. 6, 1915—Plans approved by Building Department.

Feb. 25, 1916—Plans approved by Board of Estimate and Apportionment for general construction.

Mar. 20, 1916—Bids opened. The lowest bid, that of James P. Ride, for \$108,956, being in excess of the estimated cost, application for revision was made to Board of Estimate and Apportionment and approved by that Board Mar. 24, 1916.

April 19, 1916—Contract awarded.

May 13, 1916—Contract approved.

Jan. 2, 1917—Date of expiration of contract.

May 14, 1917—Sixth payment made to contractor.

Up to this time he had earned six payments, amounting to \$72,621.17, upon which there had been paid \$65,359.05, the difference being the retained percentage.

July 25, 1917—Contract declared voided and forfeited by Committee on Buildings and Sites. A balance credit for completion on hand of \$45,499.95.

Sept. 17, 1917—Bids opened for completion, specifications having been prepared and work advertised. One bid received of \$81,650.

As the value of the work was estimated at from sixty to seventy thousand dollars, it was recommended to Committee on Buildings and Sites that contract be not awarded but work to be readvertised.

Sept. 19, 1917—Authority granted to readvertise. Work now advertised. Bids to open.

Oct. 5, 1917—In the meantime contracts for equipment for everything except machine tools have been let.

*Dates of Approval of Plans and Specifications by the Various City Departments.*

*New Building No. 29, Brooklyn.*

Art Commission—Preliminary sketches: Sent July 7, 1917; approved, July 10, 1917; returned September 21, 1917. Final plans: Sent September 8, 1917; approved, September 10, 1917; returned, September 21, 1917.

Commission on Buildings: Approved, \_\_\_\_\_.

Board of Education—Approved, \_\_\_\_\_.

Fire Department—Sent, \_\_\_\_\_; approved, \_\_\_\_\_; returned, \_\_\_\_\_.

Building Department—Sent, \_\_\_\_\_; approved, \_\_\_\_\_; returned, June 21, 1916. Specifications: Copy sent to printers August 29, 1916; proof received September 6, 1916; proof returned September 12, 1916; edition returned, September 21, 1916.

Corporation Counsel—Advertisement sent October 21, 1916; approved October 24, 1916; returned October 26, 1916. Advertisement sent to City Record October 26, 1916.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Sent September 25, 1916; approved October 26, 1916; returned October 26, 1916.

Bids Opened—November 13, 1916; rejected.

*Addition No. 4, The Bronx.*

Art Commission—Preliminary sketches: Sent Aug. 10, 1915; approved Aug. 11, 1915; returned Aug. 25, 1915. Final plans: Sent Dec. 7, 1915; approved Dec. 13, 1915; returned Dec. 22, 1915.

Commission on Buildings—Approved Dec. 13, 1915.

Board of Education—Approved Dec. 15, 1915.

Fire Department—Preliminary: Sent Dec. 20, 1915; approved Jan. 19, 1916; returned Jan. 24, 1916.

Building Department—Sent May 17, 1916; approved June 19, 1916; returned June 21, 1916.

Specifications—Copy sent to printer Aug. 29, 1916; proof received Sept. 6, 1916; proof returned Sept. 12, 1916; edition received Sept. 21, 1916.

Corporation Counsel—Advertisement sent Oct. 21, 1916; approved Oct. 24, 1916; returned Oct. 26, 1916. Advertisement sent to City Record Oct. 26, 1916.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Sent Sept. 25, 1916; approved Oct. 20, 1916; returned Oct. 26, 1916.

Bids opened—Dec. 18, 1916; awarded, Nov. 13, 1916, rejected.

*Amendment.*

Art Commission—Final plans: Sent June 6, 1916; approved June 11, 1916; returned June 23, 1916.

Fire Department—Sent June, 1916 (final).

Corporation Counsel—Readvertised: Sent Nov. 28, 1916; approved Nov. 29, 1916; returned Dec. 21, 1916. Advertisement sent to City Record Dec. 4, 1916.

Bids Opened—Sept. 18, 1916; awarded.

*Addition No. 45, The Bronx.*

Art Commission—Preliminary sketches: Sent July 7, 1915; approved July 12, 1915; returned July 14, 1915. Final plans: Sent Sept. 4, 1915; approved Sept. 16, 1915; returned Oct. 15, 1915.

Commission on Buildings—Approved Aug. 23, 1915.

Board of Education—Approved Sept. 15, 1915.

Fire Department—Preliminary: Sent Aug. 31, 1915; approved Oct. 9, 1915; returned Oct. 11, 1915; sent Oct. 4, 1915 (final).

Building Department—Sent Nov. 10, 1915; approved Dec. 6, 1915; returned Dec. 11, 1915. Specifications: Copy sent to printer Dec. 10, 1915; proof received Dec. 15, 1915; proof returned Dec. 22, 1915; edition received Jan. 3, 1915.

Corporation Counsel—Advertisement sent Mar. 1, 1916; approved Mar. 3, 1916; returned Mar. 6, 1916. (Completion: Sent Aug. 30, 1917; approved Sept. 4, 1917; returned Sept. 4, 1917). Advertisement sent to City Record: Preliminary, Mar. 6, 1916; completion, Sept. 4, 1917.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Sent Feb. 10, 1916; approved Feb. 25, 1916; returned Mar. 2, 1916.

Corporation Counsel—Advertisement (readvertised): Sent Sept. 21, 1917; approved Sept. 21, 1917; returned Sept. 21, 1917. Advertisement sent to City Record (readvertised), Sept. 21, 1917.

Bids opened—Preliminary, March 20, 1916. For completion: Sept. 17, 1917 (rejected), Oct. 8, 1917.

Note—Separate specifications for plumbing, electric, etc., sent to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Chairman Robitzek: To your knowledge, has the Board of Education any definite building program for a period of years? What are its features?

Mr. Snyder: I have answered that, I believe it has. I believe this method of making up the Budget and taking from year to year the items which have not been cared for constitutes a plan of that kind.

*"Definite Building Program."*

"Opinions may differ as to what may constitute a definite building program, but I think that for quite a number of years the Board of Education has been very careful not only in its preparation, but in seeing that there be no deviation from the schedules.

"The Building Program or Budget is prepared by the City Superintendent and the Board of Superintendents upon the request of the Committee on Buildings.

"It comprises the recommendations—very often in the order of emergency—for the needs as to new school construction for the entire city.

"These are then considered in detail by the Committee on Buildings and other Committees of the Board directly interested, with reference to the needs and the funds believed to be available, which were invariably less than the total requirements.

"The items not included in the final grant of funds have almost invariably considered in subsequent schedules, their position being influenced by changes which might have taken place in school conditions in various parts of the city.

"The thoroughness with which the work is done is evidenced by the very few changes which are made through the substitution of a new item in place of one contained in the schedule and for which funds have been appropriated.

"What is required, however, to meet the situation is a building program which in part at least shall always extend over a given period of time in advance, this might be only one year, but even so it would be of distinct advantage in making possible proper preparation for promptly carrying out its provisions."

Chairman Robitzek: Can you submit to this Committee any recommendations for expediting the construction of new school buildings? What are they?

Mr. Snyder: That is answered with No. 3.

Chairman Robitzek: Question No. 7, please give a record of the appropriations for school buildings, additions and alterations, and the status of the work for which funds were provided.

Mr. Snyder: This is it:

No. 7a—*Corporate Stock Authorizations, Copy from statement made by Auditor, 10-4-17.*

Date.	Amount.	
May 19, 1916	\$194,000.00	Salaries, Inspectors, etc.
May 19, 1916	10,000.00	Test borings.
May 19, 1916	22,184,852.00	Sites and buildings.
June 9, 1916	3,511,387.00	Buildings.
July 7, 1916	250,000.00	Fire protection.
July 27, 1916	300,693.33	Buildings.
July 27, 1916	669.76	W. I. H. S.
July 27, 1916	37,685.00	P. S. 45, Add., The Bronx.
July 27, 1916	38,961.56	Buildings.
July 27, 1916	6,478.00	P. S. 89, Brooklyn.
July 27, 1916		

Rejected as excessive December 4, 1916..... 142,000 00  
 Rejected as in excess of appropriation June 4, 1916..... 173,429 00  
 Site acquired in 1916.

Public School 40 (Addition, 4 special rooms, auditorium and pool)—Appropriation: July 1, 1915..... \$120,000 00  
 May 19, 1916 (A. & E.)..... 21,350 00  
 June 8, 1917..... 80,247 00

Total..... \$231,597 00  
 Contract let. Excavation and building of retaining walls in progress. Site acquired early this year.

Public School 45 (Addition, 7 classrooms, 11 special rooms)—Appropriations: June 25, 1915, N. B..... \$150,000 00  
 July 27, 1916..... 37,685 00  
 May 19, 1916..... 6,500 00  
 June 8, 1917..... 20,000 00

Total..... \$214,185 00  
 (Site acquired in 1916.)  
 Job ready for plastering. Contractor failed. Work of completion advertised. Bids excessive and rejected. Readvertised. (See other report.)

Borough of Brooklyn.

Public School 16 (16 classrooms)—Appropriations: June 12, 1913..... \$112,300 00  
 July 27, 1916..... 46,410 00  
 May 19, 1916 (A. & E., Old Bldg.)..... 13,620 00  
 June 8, 1916..... 19,285 00

Site acquired in 1916. Construction of fourth story under way. Contracts awarded only after second advertisement. First, about \$108,000; second, about \$128,000.

*A Record of Appropriations for School Buildings, Etc.—Status of Work.*  
 Of funds appropriated prior to May, 1916, the following are yet unencumbered by any liabilities:

P. S. 100, Coney Island, Borough of Brooklyn, \$239,550. Appropriation of June 12, 1913.

*Corporate Stock Authorization, 1916.*  
 P. S. 83 (Addition), East 109th Street, Borough of Manhattan, for which a site has recently been acquired—

Sketch plans prepared February 26, 1917; submitted to and approved by the Division of Duplicate Schools on September 19, 1917.

They provide for an auditorium, 2 gymnasiums, 2 drawing rooms and 3 shops. Appropriation \$166,500, May 19, 1916.

P. S. 5, Webster Avenue and 189th Street, Borough of The Bronx—  
 Construction of a gymnasium in the yard, for which the sum appropriated is insufficient and is to be supplemented. Drawings are ready.

Appropriation \$3,000, May 19, 1916.

P. S. 6, Baltic Street near Smith Street, Borough of Brooklyn (Addition)—  
 Several sets of sketch plans were completed, but it was finally determined by the Division of Duplicate Schools that there should be rooms in addition to those provided for by the appropriation of \$113,690, May 19, 1916.

The sum of \$35,000 was included in the Corporate Stock Authorization of May 18, 1917.

The Division of Duplicate Schools has advised that the decision as to precisely what is required, will be rendered in a few days.

P. S. 66, Watkins Street, Borough of Brooklyn—

Contract for the excavation of the easterly yard and for the construction of a swimming pool, has been let, and the work practically completed, except the heating, for which it is impossible to obtain delivery of materials.

P. S. 109, Dumont Avenue and Sackman Street, Borough of Brooklyn—

An addition for an Interior Playground and Swimming Pool.

Upon a re-study of the problem it was determined that far greater facilities would be required than could be obtained by placing the swimming pool and indoor play rooms on the 25-foot strip of vacant land across the rear of the building used as a School Garden.

An additional site is, therefore, being acquired on Powell Street.

The building being practically without proper auditorium facilities, the present one being on the 4th floor under the pitched roof, having inadequate light and practically no ventilation, it was decided to purchase additional ground upon which this could be placed with the swimming pool beneath.

Appropriation \$115,485, May 19, 1916.

P. S. 132, Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn—

The construction of the Gymnasium has been deferred because it was considered that there was insufficient space.

Alterations and Equipment of the building for Duplicate School, made under another authorization.

Appropriation \$6,500, May 19, 1916.

*Borough of Manhattan.*  
 Public School 72—Lexington Avenue, 105th-106th Streets.

Public School 83—109th and 110th Sts., East of 3d Avenue.

Public School 101—111th St., West of Lexington Avenue.

Public School 109—99th and 100th Sts., bet. 2nd and 3d Aves.

Public School 168—104th and 105th Sts., East of 2nd Ave.

Public School 171—103d and 104th Sts., East of 5th Ave.

Alterations and Equipment for Duplicate Schools:

Work has been completed, with the exception of P. S. 83, where it is dependent upon the construction of the Addition.

Appropriation \$129,266, May 19, 1916.

*Borough of The Bronx.*  
 Public School 2—3d Avenue near 169th St.

Public School 4—Fulton and 3d Aves and 173d St.

Public School 5—Webster Ave. and 139th St., Fordham.

Public School 6—Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.

Public School 28—Tremont and Anthony Aves. and Mt. Hope Pl.

Public School 30—141st St. and Brook Ave.

Public School 32—183d St., Beaumont and Cambreleng Aves.

Public School 40—Prospect Ave., Jennings St. and Ritter Pl.

Public School 42—Washington and Wendover Aves.

Public School 43—Brown Place, 135th-136th Sts.

Public School 45—189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.

Public School 50—Bryant and Vyse Aves., North of 172d St.

Public School 53—168th St., Findlay and Teller Aves.

Alterations and Equipment for Duplicate Schools:

Contracts have been let, work completed.

Appropriation \$148,626, May 19, 1916.

*Borough of Brooklyn.*  
 Public School 6—Baltic and Warren Sts., near Smith St.

Public School 16—Wilson St. near Bedford Ave.

Public School 19—South 2d and Keap Sts.

Public School 23—Skillman Ave., Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.

Public School 33—Heyward St. near Broadway.

Public School 50—South 3d St. and Driggs Ave.

Public School 64—Berriman St., Belmont and Atkins Aves.

Public School 66—Osborn and Watkins Sts., near Sutter Ave.

Public School 72—New Lots Road, Schenectady and Livonia Aves.

Public School 109—Dumont Ave., Powell and Sackman Sts.

Public School 110—Monitor St. and Driggs Ave.

Public School 122—Harrison Ave. and Heyward, Rutledge Sts.

Public School 125—Blake, Rockaway and Thadford Aves.

Public School 126—Meserole Ave., Lorimer and Guernsey Sts.

Public School 132—Manhattan and Metropolitan Aves. and Conselyea St.

Public School 142—Henry & Rapelye Sts.

Public School 143—Havemeyer, North 6th and 7th Sts.

Public School 149—Sutter Ave., Vermont and Wyona Sts.

Public School 150—Christopher Ave. and Sackman St.  
 Public School 156—Sutter Ave., Barrett and Grafton Sts.  
 Public School 165—Lott Ave., Hopkinson Ave. and Amboy St.  
 Public School 173—Penn Ave. between Liberty and Glenmore Aves.  
 Public School 174—Dumont, Alabama and Williams Aves.  
 Public School 175—Blake and Hopkinson Aves. and Bristol St.  
 Alterations and Equipment for Duplicate Schools.

Contracts have been let and the work completed with the exception of the following:

Public School 6—Work dependent upon the construction of the Addition.  
 Public Schools 16, 19, 23, 33, 64 and 122—Recommendations not received.  
 Appropriation \$388,675, May 19, 1916.

Public School 6, Steinway Ave. near Jamaica Ave., Long Island City.

*Borough of Queens.*

Alterations and Equipment for Duplicate School.

Work has been ordered postponed.

Appropriation \$13,595, May 19, 1916.

Public School 57, 180th street and Crotona avenue, Borough of The Bronx—

Site acquired on March 31, 1917.

Contract for excavation on March 31, 1917.

Contract for excavation of rock has been let.

Work being proceeded with.

Working plans for the general construction of the building are practically 50 per cent completed.

Designs submitted to Art Commission on October 1, 1917, for final approval.

Building will have 54 classroom units, an auditorium, 2 swimming pools, with a total capacity of 72 classes.

Appropriation \$543,474, May 19, 1916.

New Public School 20, Havemeyer and North Third streets, Borough of Brooklyn—

Site acquired on June 2, 1917.

Sketch plans have been submitted to the Committee on Buildings and Sites for the Superintendent of Schools.

Appropriation \$543,474, May 19, 1916.

New Public School 29, Henry, Harrison and Baltin streets, Borough of Brooklyn.

Site acquired on June 2, 1917.

Working plans well along towards completion.

Design has final approval of the Art Commission.

Plans provide for 55 classroom units, gymnasiums, auditorium and 2 swimming pools.

The total capacity of the building will be 84 classes.

This is practically the same as P. S. 57, The Bronx type, except that the swimming pools are in the basement, thus providing for gymnasiums on the first floor instead of the second floor.

Appropriation \$543,474, May 19, 1916.

New Public School 135, Snyder avenue and East 34th street, Borough of Brooklyn—

Site being acquired.

Sketch plans have been submitted to the Committee on Buildings and Sites and are now under consideration.

Appropriation \$543,474, May 19, 1916.

New Public School in the vicinity of Public School 174, Borough of Brooklyn—

Appropriation of \$543,474, May 19, 1916.

Recommendations not received.

Addition to Newtown High School, Elmhurst, Borough of Queens—

Site owned but part of it is occupied by P. S. 13 (frame building), for which site has just been acquired.

Contract let for removal, work now in progress.

Working plans well along towards completion.

The addition will be practically double the size of the present building.

Plans provide for one music room, one chemical laboratory, one physical laboratory, one lecture room, one zoological laboratory, one botanical laboratory, two freehand drawing rooms, one mechanical drawing room, one domestic science room, one sewing room, one dress-making room, one metal shop, two woodworking shops, one typewriting room, one stenography room, two study halls, three reception rooms, 5 classrooms, one auditorium to seat 1,200, a gymnasium 88x60 and one 50x43, each with locker rooms, shower baths and gallery.

The present building will be altered to supplement the accommodations provided in the new portion, in which will be located the heating and ventilating plant for the entire building.

Appropriation \$399,187, May 19, 1916.

Addition to Bryant High School, Long Island City, Borough of Queens—

Two buildings more than double the size of the present building.

One wing will contain auditorium seating 1,000, a gymnasium 68x82, with gallery, shower and locker rooms.

The easterly wing will provide the pupils' lunch room, and one for the teachers, together with a kitchen, new boiler and coal rooms, heating plant for the entire building, one gymnasium 54x84, one pattern shop, one joinery shop, one carpenter shop, three drawing rooms, one commercial geography room, 7 classrooms.

Plans and specifications completed.

Appropriation \$394,830, May 19, 1916.

Fire Protection, \$250,000. Appropriated July 7, 1916.

Contracts let for the full amount of the appropriation.

Bond Issue of July 27, 1916, \$300,693.33—

For Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 22nd Street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan..... \$208,000 00

For P. S. 32, Cambreleng avenue and 183rd street, The Bronx..... 28,750 00

Appropriation—\$16,575, May 18, 1917.  
 Public School 179, 101st-102d streets, East of Amsterdam avenue, Borough of Manhattan—  
 Alterations and Equipment to fit for Julia Richman High School.  
 Sketch plans made but laid aside pending decision as to the use of this or some other building.  
 Appropriation—\$226,500, May 18, 1917.  
 Public School 6 (Addition), Tremont, Bryant and Vyse avenues, The Bronx—  
 Sketch plans prepared but final recommendations not received.  
 Appropriation—\$235,000, May 18, 1917.  
 Public School 43 (Addition), Brown place and 136th street, The Bronx—  
 Sketch plans made but final decision not yet received.  
 Appropriation—\$93,250, May 18, 1917.  
 Public School 6 (Addition), Baltic street near Smith Street, Brooklyn—  
 Appropriation of \$35,000, May 18, 1917, to supplement appropriation made in May 19, 1916, which was insufficient for the purpose.  
 Sketch plans made but final recommendations not received.  
 Appropriation—\$210,000, May 18, 1917.  
 Public School 80, W. 17th street, Coney Island, Brooklyn—  
 For an addition of 26 classrooms and an auditorium, which will more than double the size of the present building, which has 24 rooms, part of which being used as an auditorium. There are four portable buildings at the rear of premises, which must be cleared away before building operations can be undertaken.  
 Appropriation—\$310,230, May 18, 1917.  
 Recommendations not received.  
 Public School 144 (Addition), St. Marks avenue and Prospect place, Brooklyn—  
 Addition to be constructed on property owned, and is to include a swimming pool, shower and locker rooms, auditorium, shops, classrooms and gymnasium.  
 Plans substantially completed.  
 Appropriation, \$298,000, May 18, 1917.  
 Public School 39 (Far Rockaway), Borough of Queens—  
 An additional story to be placed upon present building.  
 Plans and specifications substantially completed.  
 Appropriation—\$55,025, May 18, 1917.  
 Note—(Items so marked indicate appropriation made in lump sum.)  
 Public School 130, Mott St., corner of Baxter St., Manhattan—  
 Portion of property occupied by present Public School 130 erected probably 75 years ago.  
 The balance of property at corner was acquired in 1907.  
 The new building is to have 38 class room units, together with an auditorium on the first floor.  
 Appropriation, \$378,836; May 18, 1917.  
 Sketch plans forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools.  
 Design has preliminary approval of Art Commission.

The Bronx—  
 New building in the vicinity of 180th Street and Washington Avenue.  
 Site to be acquired.  
 Appropriations, \$200,541; May 18, 1917.

Brooklyn—  
 New Public School 54, Nostrand Avenue, opposite Hart Street.  
 This building is to accommodate 72 classes.  
 Recommendations not received.  
 Appropriation, \$533,381; May 18, 1917.  
 New Public School 97, Stilwell Ave. and Avenue S, Borough of Brooklyn—  
 Site now opened.  
 This is to be a small building, and will be enlarged as future conditions may require.  
 Appropriation, \$200,541; May 18, 1917.  
 Public School 57, Curtis Ave., Morris Park, Borough of Queens—  
 Site to be acquired.  
 This is to be a small building, and will be enlarged as future conditions may require.  
 Appropriation, \$200,541; May 18, 1917.  
 New Building in the Vicinity of Laconia, Wool and Caldwell Sts., Borough of Queens—  
 Site to be acquired.  
 This is to be a small building and will be enlarged as future conditions may require.  
 Appropriation, \$200,541; May 18, 1917.  
 Public School 100, Coney Island, Borough of Brooklyn—  
 On June 12, 1913, an appropriation was made of \$239,550 for the construction of a building on site at First St., Coney Island, immediately adjacent to the present building, it being understood that title to property had descended to the City, as part of the town of Gravesend.  
 Plans and specifications were prepared and printed.  
 However, title to site has been in dispute and the question is not yet settled, although it was thought that final decision had been reached, so that on May 18, 1917, there was appropriated the additional sum of \$60,000 to meet increased costs and such changes as might be required to fit the building on the Duplicate School Plan.  
 Work will not be undertaken until the matter of site is cleared up.

Portable Buildings—  
 Appropriation of \$45,000; May 18, 1917.  
 This appropriation was made to meet needs as they arise.  
 Plans and specifications have been prepared for a four-room portable building at the westerly end of Coney Island. Also for an annex to Public School 52, Broadway and Academy Street, Borough of Manhattan.  
 Others will be taken up as recommended.

Borough of Richmond—Curtis High School, St. Marks and Hamilton Aves., St. George—  
 Property owned.  
 This is to be an addition to the present building. Requirements now under consideration.  
 Appropriation \$290,000; May 18, 1917.

Public School 55, Washington Ave. and St. Pauls Place, The Bronx—  
 Appropriation, \$14,142; May 18, 1917.  
 For shop equipment and changes. Contracts let.

The Bronx—  
 Public School 10, Eagle Ave. and 163d Street, The Bronx.  
 Public School 13, Williamsbridge, The Bronx.  
 Public School 20, Fox, Simpson and 167th Streets, The Bronx.  
 Public School 23, 165th St., Tinton and Union Aves., The Bronx.  
 Public School 25, 149th St., Union and Tinton Aves., The Bronx.  
 Public School 27, St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts., The Bronx.  
 Public School 30, 141st Street and Brook Ave., The Bronx.  
 Public School 37, 145-146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.  
 Public School 39, Longwood Ave., Kelly Street.  
 Public School 51, 158th St. and Trinity Avenue.  
 Public School 52, Kelly St., near Avenue St. John.  
 Alterations and Equipment for Duplicate Schools—Appropriation, \$209,725; May 18, 1917.  
 Contracts let for all with the exception of Public School 27. This was laid over pending decision as to the suitability of the premises for the purpose.

Borough of Brooklyn—  
 Public School 83, Schenectady Ave., Bergen and Dean Streets.  
 Public School 127, Saratoga Ave., Chauncey and Bainbridge Sts.  
 Public School 167, Schenectady Ave. and Eastern Parkway.  
 Public School 178, Dean St. near Saratoga Ave.  
 Alterations and Equipment for Duplicate Schools—Contracts have been let with the exception of Public School 137, which has been laid over for further consideration.  
 Appropriation, \$61,200; May 18, 1917.

Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 22d St. and Lexington Ave., Borough of Manhattan—  
 Public School 4, Fu'ton and 3d Avenues and 173d Street, The Bronx.  
 Public School 32, 183d St., Beaumont and Cambreleng Aves., The Bronx.  
 Public School 40, Prospect Ave. and Jennings Street, The Bronx.  
 Public School 45, 189th St. and Lorillard Place, The Bronx.

Public School 16, Wilson St., near Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.  
 Total appropriation of \$38,000 required for contracts, which have been let; May 18, 1917.

Public School 98, Douglaston, Borough of Queens—  
 For property recently selected and altered for new site, \$35,000, June 27, 1917.  
 Present 4-room portable building on property on Poplar St. has been considered unsuitable.  
 This takes the place of the construction of a permanent building proposed on present site.  
 Evander Childs High School, East 184th Street and Fields place, between Creston and Morris, The Bronx—  
 Appropriation, \$60,000, July 3, 1917, to meet contracts which have been let.  
 Brooklyn—  
 New building to be erected on site to be acquired on Malbone Street and Bedford Avenue.  
 This building will accommodate 72 classes.  
 Queens—  
 A small building at Forest Hills, Borough of Queens, to replace the portable building now in use.  
 Richmond—  
 Public School 11, Jefferson St., Dongan Hills.  
 A small building.  
 These three buildings were included in one appropriation of \$823,922, July 3, 1917.

Borough of Manhattan—  
 Public School 1, Henry, Catherine and Oliver Sts.  
 Public School 10, St. Nicholas Ave. and 117th Street.  
 Public School 43, 129th St. and Amsterdam Ave.  
 Public School 57, 176 East 115th Street.  
 Public School 61, 12th Street, East of Avenue B.  
 Public School 126, 536 East 12th Street.  
 Public School 63, 3d and 4th Sts., east of 1st Ave.  
 Public School 78, Pleasant Ave. and 119th Street.  
 Public School 85, 1st Ave. and 117th Street.  
 Public School 91, Stanton and Forsythe Streets.  
 Public School 97, Mangin St., north of Stanton St.  
 Public School 102, 113th St., east of 2d Avenue.  
 Public School 103, 119th St. to Madison Ave.  
 Public School 114, Oak, Oliver and James Sts.  
 Public School 157, St. Nicholas Ave., 126th-127th Sts.  
 Public School 159, 119th and 120th Sts., west of 2d Ave.  
 Public School 170, 111th-112th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.  
 Public School 184, 116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.  
 Public School 188, Manhattan, E. Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.  
 Alterations and Equipment for Duplicate Schools.  
 Appropriation, \$497,054, July 3, 1917.  
 Recommendations as to requirements now being received. Plans and specifications in course of preparation.

Borough of Brooklyn—  
 Public School 36, Stagg St., near Bushwick Avenue.  
 Public School 43, Boerum St., near Manhattan Avenue.  
 Public School 48, 18th Avenue and 60th Street.  
 Public School 91, East New York and Albany Aves. and Maple St.  
 Public School 92, Rogers Ave. and Robinson Street.  
 Public School 94, 6th Ave. 50th and 51st Streets.  
 Public School 99, Avenue K, between 9th and 10th Sts.  
 Public School 118, 4th Ave. and 59th St.  
 Public School 140, 60th St., west of 4th Ave.  
 Public School 123, Irving and Willoughby Aves. and Suydam St.  
 Public School 127, 7th Ave., 78th and 79th Sts.  
 Public School 128, 21st Ave., 83d St. 84th St.  
 Public School 134, 18th Ave., near Ocean Parkway.  
 Public School 136, 4th Ave., 40th and 41st Sts.  
 Public School 141, Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum Sts.  
 Public School 145, Central Ave. and Noll St.  
 Public School 147, Bushwick Ave., Siegel and McKibbin Sts.  
 Public School 152, Ave. G, East 23d and East 24th Sts.  
 Public School 153, Ave. T, East 12th St. and Homecrest Ave.  
 Public School 157, Kent Ave. and Taaffe Pl., near Park Ave.  
 Public School 163, Benson and 17th Aves. and Bay 14th St.  
 Public School 164, 14th Ave., 42d and 43d Sts.  
 Public School 168, Throop Ave., Bartlett and Whipple Sts.  
 Public School 169, 7th Ave., 43d and 44th Sts.  
 Public School 170, 6th and Stewart Aves., 71st and 72d Sts.  
 Public School 172, 4th Ave., 29th and 30th Sts.  
 Public School 176, 68th St., 12th and Bay Ridge Aves.  
 Public School 160, Ft. Hamilton Ave., 51st and 52d Sts.  
 For alterations and equipment for Duplicate Schools.  
 Appropriation of \$430,200, July 3, 1917.  
 Recommendations as to requirements now being received. Plans and specifications in course of preparation.

Borough of The Bronx—  
 Public School 3, 157th St., east of Courtlandt Ave.  
 Public School 21, 225th-226th Sts., near White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.  
 Public School 35, 163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.  
 Public School 48, Spofford Ave., Coster and Faile Sts.  
 Alterations and equipment for Duplicate Schools.  
 Appropriations of \$54,775, July 3, 1917.  
 Recommendations now being received.  
 Plans and specifications in course of preparation.

Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts., Manhattan—  
 Appropriation of \$15,000, July 3, 1917.  
 Ventilation of auditorium to be arranged so that it is independent of the main building and, therefore, make continuous use of this room possible.  
 Plans and specifications completed, being printed.  
 Chairman Robitzek: The eighth question is: There has been complaint of the lack of school repairs. Has your department been hampered by lack of funds in going forward with repairs? Are any repairs now being delayed due to lack of funds? Give the appropriations for repairs for each year for the last five years?  
 Mr. Snyder: I have here a list of appropriations for repairs, together with the percentage which might represent all the accumulated costs of the building. I might say by way of explanation that up to a few years ago the method of making up the repair budget of the Board of Education was to make a physical examination of the building and the items were all entered and afterwards examined. There seemed to be no way to fix a limit, and after consultation with members of the complete committee the matter was taken up with some of the real estate experts of the city as to some basis of limits.  
 The consensus of opinion was that three per cent. on the cost of the property, exclusive of site, would be the minimum expended for the maintenance of property for the year. That was scaled down gradually to two and a half and two per cent. A year ago it was made one and a half per cent. The allowance, however, was sixty-five hundredths of one per cent, and for several years past it has been insufficient to maintain the buildings in proper condition. I cannot give you the details offhand as to whether this roof or that door was not required, but as to any particular thing the Deputy Superintendents of each of the five boroughs who are on the ground in direct control of those are in position to make accurate answers to those questions.

New York, October 10, 1917.

Year.	Amount Appropriated by Board of Estimate and Apportionment for Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings.	Percentage of Accumulated Cost.
1917.....	\$795,201 26	*\$0.6529
1916.....	900,100 09	.7390
1915.....	1,287,255 85	1.076

Year.	Amount Appropriated by Board of Estimate and Apportionment for Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings.	Percentage of Accumulated Cost.
1914	1,385,433 38	1.1832
1913	1,067,102 50	.9584
1917	795,201 26	†.6529
1916	900,100 09	.7390
1915	1,287,255 85	1.076
1914	1,385,433 38	1.1832
1913	1,067,102 50	.9584
1912	989,694 32	.9195
1911	995,641 25	.9568
1910	1,338,423 12	1.3374
1909	1,404,400 54	1.4336
1908	1,528,748 00	1.6372
1907	956,806 00	1.1315
1906	1,346,805 00	1.8121
1905	863,855 90	1.3252
1904	1,203,175 00	2.1491
1903	1,150,500 00	Figures not available
1902	1,081,605 00	Figures not available
1901	960,663 84	Figures not available
1900	891,883 94	Figures not available
1899	950,681 99	Figures not available

\*Based on 1916 figures. 1917 figures not yet available. †Based on 1916 figures.

1917 figures not available until January, 1918.

Chairman Robitzek: Question number nine, have you experienced any difficulty in holding efficient men in your Department; if so, what was the reason?

Mr. Snyder:

*Difficulty in Holding Efficient Men.*

Q. 9. Have you experienced any difficulty in holding efficient men in your Department; if so, what was the reason?

We have trouble in holding our efficient men and in some instances such men become discouraged and lose initiative, even though they do not leave us. The reasons are as follows:

There is no fixed policy of advancement or reward for efficiency. About ten years ago, a plan was adopted by the Building Committee, establishing various salary grades with opportunity for advancement at fixed times and under certain conditions for merit, and this plan worked satisfactorily until certain increases granted by the Board of Education, in accordance with the plan, were denied by the Board of Estimate.

This action, together with numerous repetitions extending to the present time, has been a very injurious effect.

So many "safe-guards" have been thrown around the machinery dealing with this matter, that it has become almost on impossibility to operate the machine.

Even when men are appointed to fill vacancies in advanced positions and have demonstrated their ability to fill them, it is only after years of waiting and after constant supplication and importunity on their part that they are able to obtain the salaries of the advanced positions. In many cases these salaries have been arbitrarily reduced, and after an earnest, efficient man has served years in the Department, has waited patiently for his opportunity to advance and has been recognized for the advanced position, he finds that the financial reward has somehow vanished.

The needs are: A clearing away of the unnecessary "safe-guards," a simplification of the process of rewarding efficiency and some definite understanding between the men on one side, and whatever Department or Departments of the City Government are charged with the making and execution of the other side of the agreement.

The men should know to a certainty that the other side of any agreement made with them will be carried out.

After an agreement has been made in good faith by both parties, it should not be possible for some third party to abrogate it regardless of all obligations incurred.

The work of this department is attractive to high grade men, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining and holding such if assurances could be given that merit would be rewarded.

Chairman Robitzek: What is the status of fire protection work? Complaint has been made that the orders of the Fire Department are not obeyed. What are the facts? Please submit a record of fires in school buildings, and damage done during the past two years.

Mr. Snyder: In this folder which I have as part of my answer, I have included a copy of a letter written by me to the Committee on Building and Sites of the Board of Education, on August 2nd, 1917, which was a final report on a scheme to bring about the completion of fire prevention work in all schools of the City, a work which has been going forward for seven or eight years, a work upon which there has been about \$19,000 expended.

We have plans on hand for about \$120,000, which plans and specifications are in process and will more than wipe it out.

*Subject, Additional Force Required for Prosecution of Fire Prevention Work.*

"New York, August 2d, 1917.

*To the Committee on Buildings and Sites, Board of Education:*

"At the meeting of this Committee held on July 23rd, it approved my report outlining a plan whereby the fire prevention work necessary to bring all the schools up to a strict compliance with our rules might be undertaken, and instructed me to present a further report indicating the necessary increase in personnel of our force, together with other data as might be necessary.

"It might be well, perhaps, to recall that the preparation and adoption of our rules for fire prevention was prompted by the great necessity of standardizing the orders which we were receiving from time to time from both the Fire and Building Departments.

"Especially was this necessary with the Fire Department, since it was customary, after any great catastrophe, to send out members of that Department in each engine and hook and ladder district to make inspections, their reports being forwarded to us in the form of orders.

"As the inspectors were made by such a very great number of men, each making recommendations based on his own particular viewpoint, the orders received, as a whole, were practically worthless.

"It was after one such experience that the rules were first drawn up. They have been changed or modified in form since that time, such change or modification being very largely based on re-inspections or recommendations.

"The present Fire Commissioner, holds (see letter of July 10, 1917), that 'The rules were adopted by the Board of Education, and, of course, the primary duty of enforcement rests upon the Board of Education,' and that 'so far as the secondary duty of enforcement by the various inspection departments is concerned, these are several of the rules that cover matters which, under the recent opinion of the Corporation Counsel, are partly under the jurisdiction of the Fire Department and partly under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Buildings.'

"The Department of Education has never undertaken a survey of its own in order to ascertain primarily what each building required in the way of fire prevention work, together with the total cost, it being accepted that the orders or recommendations of the Fire Department, as received, were more than sufficient to provide a work program, the cases of greatest fire hazard being taken up first.

"Such estimates of cost as have been made were upon this basis, but it is quite evident that the results of inspections, as reported to us in the form of recommendations, were not the same throughout the greater city.

"It is only recently that each fire prevention job for which plans and specifications have been prepared was made to include compliance with all the rules, as well as the orders on that particular building, the rules being modified to suit the circumstances.

"It is thought that the sum of \$250,000 now in hand will provide for the correction of conditions in those buildings most in need of attention, so that further funds will be required to cover the work in all the schools as is now contemplated.

"After consultation with the Deputy Superintendent of each Borough, I have reached the conclusion that the following increase in force will be necessary:

"Borough of Manhattan—Local School Board District, 22; Number of Buildings, 231; Present Force of Repair Inspectors, 7; Number of General Inspectors, 1 and 1 assistant.

"Borough of The Bronx—Local School Board District, 4; Number of Buildings, 91; Present Force of Repair Inspectors, 3; Number of General Inspectors, 1;

"Borough of Brooklyn—Local School Board Districts, 14; Number of Buildings, 279; Present Force of Repair Inspectors, 7; Number of General Inspectors, 1.

"Borough of Queens—Local School Board Districts, 4; Number of Buildings, 120; Present Force of Repair Inspectors, 3; Number of General Inspectors, 1.

"Borough of Richmond—Local School Board Districts, 2; Number of Buildings, 56; Present Force of Repair Inspectors, 1.

"Borough of Manhattan—Additional Inspectors Required, 15; Additional Draughtsmen Required, 18; Additional Clerks or Stenographers Required, 2.

"Borough of The Bronx—Additional Inspectors Required, 2; Additional Draughtsmen Required, 2.

"Borough of Brooklyn—Additional Inspectors Required, 20; Additional Draughtsmen Required, 15; Additional Clerks or Stenographers Required, 2.

"Borough of Queens—Additional Inspectors Required, 2; Additional Draughtsmen Required, 4.

"Borough of Richmond—Additional Inspectors Required, 1; Additional Draughtsmen Required, 1.

"Total Additional Inspectors Required, 40; Total Additional Draughtsmen Required, 40; Total Additional Clerks or Stenographers Required, 4.

"This additional help will be required for three months.

"The following expense will be involved:

40 Repair Inspectors at \$1,500 per annum, equals ..... \$60,000 00

10 Draughtsmen at \$1,500 per annum, equals ..... 15,000 00

10 Draughtsmen at \$1,350 per annum, equals ..... 13,500 00

10 Draughtsmen at \$1,200 per annum, equals ..... 12,000 00

10 Draughtsmen at \$900 per annum, equals ..... 9,000 00

4 Clerical Assistants at \$720 per annum, equals ..... 2,800 00

\$112,380 00

"—or about \$9,365 per month (three months, \$28,095).

"It is proposed to make use of the present force of Repair Inspectors and Draughtsmen so that, with the additional men, work could be started in each of the local School Board Districts, taking up the oldest building first, then following in order of age. Yours very truly,

"(Signed) C. B. J. SNYDER, Supt. of School Buildings."

"R. No. 7548-17.

"Subject: *Fire Prevention Work in Our Schools.*

"July 31st, 1917.

"Hon. WALTER H. GILPATRIC, Member, Committee on Bldgs. and Sites, Board of Education:

"Dear Mr. Gilpatric:—This will recall to you your letter of the 29th of June in reference to the matter of fire violations in the schools of Districts Nos. 19 and 22, which was referred to you by the Committee on Buildings and Sites.

"You stated that in this connection you considered it quite desirable that we should have very accurate knowledge as to what alterations required by the Fire Department in all school districts have not been complied with, suggesting an examination during the month of July by a special man, the result thereof to be subsequently taken up with the Fire Department, etc.

"I do not know when you desire to take up the matter but thought I would send you the following data, to be made use of at your convenience.

"The rules for fire prevention in the public schools were originally agreed upon by the representatives of this Board and the Fire Department in April, 1909, as representing the judgment of the two departments as to those particular things which should be corrected, and also as a guide to the uninformed members of the Fire Department in making their inspections.

"They have been modified or changed from time to time, the last being in June, 1914.

"Fire Commissioner Adamson, had several thousand copies of these rules printed and distributed to the uninformed men, and it is upon this basis that the various reports have been made.

"Early this year there was a decision in one of the courts which limited the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by the Fire Department, it being held that certain of these powers should be exercised by the Bureau of Buildings of the various boroughs.

"After a number of conferences I wrote the Fire Commissioner, on the 15th of June, and later (not receiving a reply) on July 5th, requesting that he indicate the rules which he believed continued under the jurisdiction of that department.

"His reply (No. 7992/17), dated the 10th of July, is the follows:

"Referring to your letters of June 15th and July 5th, on the question of jurisdiction as to rules for fire prevention in Public Schools these rules were adopted by the Board of Education, and, of course, the primary duty of enforcement rests upon the Board of Education.

"So far as the secondary duty of enforcement by the various inspection departments is concerned, there are several of the rules that covers matters which, under the recent opinion of the Corporation Counsel, are partly under the jurisdiction of the Fire Department and partly under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Buildings. In the following statement I have indicated the division between the jurisdiction of the Fire Department and that of the Bureau of Buildings in each such case:

"Rule 1 (a). Bureau of Buildings.

"Rule 1 (b). The portion of the paragraph relating to fireproof partitions is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Buildings. The portion relating to fire drills is under the jurisdiction of the Fire Department.

"Rule 2. Fire Department.

"Rule 3—Bureau of Buildings.

"Rule 4—Bureau of Buildings."

"Then follows on the indication as to jurisdiction over each rule. It has not been thought necessary to copy each one, their nature and jurisdiction being indicated in the copy of rules for fire prevention which is forwarded herewith.

"In answer to Mr. Thomas W. Churchill's request for information on the general subject, I wrote him on the 19th of July as follows:

"Yours of yesterday, stating that you would be here at ten o'clock on Monday morning in reference to fire protection in the schools, is received.

"I shall be glad to see you at that time.

"It occurred to me that in the meantime, perhaps, you might care to go over the data which I have prepared in answer to your request of the twelfth instant.

"The resolution by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriating \$250,000 for fire prevention work was adopted April 20, 1917. (See Journal of April 25, page 614.)

"There are no sums available from former appropriations for fire prevention work, there having been actually charged against the last appropriation \$5,640, leaving a balance in the fund of \$244,360.

"The work selected for schools in the 19th and 22nd District include general fire prevention appliances, extinguishers, etc., the specification for which takes in the schools of the entire city, and also fire prevention work at P. S. 43, Manhattan. Total estimated cost, \$15,165.

"In addition to this, a request has been made to Deputy Superintendent Ross for an analysis of the orders as originally issued by the Fire Department, this to be done upon the basis of the new jurisdiction as between that Department and the Bureau of Buildings. The particulars of this are set forth in my letter to you of yesterday.

"The estimated cost of the fire prevention work for which bids have been opened and contracts to be awarded at the next meeting of the Board, as well as that for which plans and specifications are complete, some being before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and others at the printer's, totals \$147,817.

"This does not include the work at P. S. 43 (plans now being in course of preparation) nor work under similar conditions in other boroughs, which, when let and contracts awarded, will more than wipe out the balance of the fund.

"Subsequently Mr. Churchill wrote to Mrs. Helen St. Clair Mullan, Chairman of the Committee, desiring an appointment at this office at which matters

might be taken up, and he, together with Mr. Ernest F. Eilert, called here on the 23rd instant.

"Mrs. Mullan, however, found that she could not be present, and I went over the general situation with them.

"The result is indicated in the following copy of report sent to Mrs. Mullan:

"Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eilder called this morning, in accordance with appointment which was made last week, to take up the question of fire prevention work in the 22nd District.

"There has been quite considerable correspondence with Mr. Churchill in regard to the schools of the 19th and 22nd District, fire prevention work.

"Briefly, both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eilert state that they believe that the policy which has heretofore governed us in the carrying out of fire prevention work—that of expending appropriations upon those buildings which represented the greatest risks, irrespective of district lines—should, in view of the fact that the larger portion of this work has now been taken care of, be now abandoned; and that, as applying to the districts to which they have been assigned, a systematic examination should be undertaken and correction made of all outstanding orders of the Fire Department, as well as violations of the rules for fire prevention as adopted by this Board, in each of the schools located therein.

"There is now available for fire prevention work only the appropriation made on the 20th of April last. The previous appropriations of \$250,000 in July, 1914, and \$250,000 in November, 1915, as well as the \$450,000 in November, 1911, have all been exhausted.

"We have plans and specifications under way which will practically require the whole of the present appropriation.

"One of the items is the specification for general fire prevention appliances for all of the schools of the city, the estimated cost of which is \$71,114. This includes liquid and gas fire extinguishers, asbestos blankets, fire pails, raffia storage cans and bins, paint cabinets, sawdust bins and cans of different dimensions for the storage of cotton and oil waste.

"This is the carrying out of my request which was granted by this Committee some little time ago for permission to advertise for this particular equipment as covering all the schools rather than to wait and take up each school in its order.

"The collection of the necessary data was a very great task, which would be proportionately multiplied if the proposition now before us be applied, as it should be simultaneously to the schools in all of the districts.

"It is unnecessary, perhaps, to even submit a summary of the very great amount of work which has been accomplished, that being indicated by the amount, nearly a million dollars, which has been expended for the purpose.

"The question of jurisdiction as between the Fire Department and the Building Department in accordance with the recent decision of the courts, causes some confusion, but having now obtained from the Fire Department a statement as to those of our rules over which it claims jurisdiction, I will be enabled to more easily straighten out affairs with the Building Departments.

"The fact, nevertheless, remains that in nearly every school of the city there are certain of our rules which have not been complied with.

"It has been well said that the violation of even some unimportant rule in a fireproof building may cause a serious accident.

"The matter, therefore, resolves itself into consideration of the problem whether we shall continue to proceed on the theory which has heretofore held—that of caring for the worst cases first—or shall we undertake a comprehensive, simultaneous inspection and correction of the defects of the buildings in a district.

"If the latter be the proper method, then it should be at the same time applied to the schools of every district in the city.

"This would mean that we should employ a sufficient number of inspectors, draughtsmen and other employees to start the work simultaneously in each district of the examination of the buildings and the checking up to ascertain whether or not they are in accordance with the rules for fire prevention work as adopted by this Board and also with reference to the recommendations or orders which have been issued by the Fire Department or the Building Departments, and that these should be corrected, one building at a time, for each district, until all the buildings of the city had been satisfactorily completed.

"This would require a large increase in our force for a limited period, but I am of the opinion that it is the plan which should not be adopted.

"If the Committee, upon consideration of the matter, agrees with this recommendation, I will at once take up a study of the problem with reference to necessary increase of force and present a further report thereon.

"The general proposition met the approval of the Committee and was referred back to me that I might make an estimate of the additional help which would be required to undertake the work along the lines indicated. That schedule is now being made up and will be ready within a day or so. Very truly yours,

(Signed) "C. B. J. SNYDER, Supt. of School Buildings."

Question 10.

New York, October 3, 1917.

Fire Prevention Funds.

Amount available ..... \$750,000 00

Borough.	Contracts Let.	Plans and Specifications on Work.	Total.
Manhattan	\$242,890 00	\$86,355 00	\$329,245 00
The Bronx	78,481 00	16,000 00	94,481 00
Brooklyn	225,824 00	31,955 00	257,779 00
Queens	38,208 00	.....	38,208 00
Richmond	20,854 00	3,608 00	24,462 00
Salaries for Inspectors and Draftsmen	23,000 00	.....	.....
	\$629,257 00	\$137,918 00	\$767,175 00
			\$767,175 00

In excess of present appropriations ..... \$17,175 00

Fire Prevention Work—Plans and Specifications Under Way.

P. S.	Work.	Estimated Cost.	Total.
Borough of Manhattan.			
70	Enclosing stairs	\$19,200 00	
26	Enclosing stairs	5,500 00	
23	Enclosing stairs	19,600 00	
82	Enclosing stairs	11,955 00	
137	Enclosing stairs	9,600 00	
43	Enclosing stairs	12,000 00	
21	Enclosing stairs	8,500 00	
		\$86,355 00	
Borough of The Bronx.			
13	Main stair, kalemein doors to pupils' stairs, etc.	\$5,000 00	
20	Enclosing pupils' stairs	4,000 00	
30	Enclosing pupils' stairs	4,000 00	
35	Fire protection work in connection with duplicate school work	3,000 00	
		16,000 00	
Borough of Brooklyn.			
67	Fireproof stairs, etc.	\$2,000 00	
79	Gasfitting	390 00	
83	Fire protection work in connection with duplicate school plan work	8,205 00	
88	Gasfitting	460 00	
129	Gasfitting	625 00	
158	Enclosing stairs, etc.	20,000 00	
176	Fastening furniture to floor	275 00	
		31,955 00	

P. S.	Work.	Estimated Cost.	Total.
Borough of Queens.			
Borough of Richmond.			
1	Motion picture booth	\$975 00	
2	Enclosing basement stairs	350 00	
4	New partitions, first and second floors	900 00	
12	Fireproof Janitor's closet	250 00	
16	Screens for radiators	250 00	
30	Screens for radiators	133 00	
34	Fireproof Janitor's closet	250 00	
Curtis High School—Fire stop partition, boiler room		500 00	
			3,608 00
			\$137,918 00

*Fire Damage, 1917.*

Borough.	Date.	Amount of Damage.
P. S. 158, Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 1917		\$40 00
P. S. 14, Brooklyn, Jan. 16, 1917		50 00
P. S. 40, Manhattan, Jan. 19, 1917		30 00
P. S. 5, Queens, Jan. 22, 1917		25 00
P. S. 8, Richmond, Jan. 23, 1917		.....
P. S. 147, Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1917		.....
P. S. 21, Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1917, Supplies		7 00
P. S. 144, Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1917		75 00
P. S. 1, Manhattan, March 6, 1917		2 00
P. S. 19, Manhattan, March 9, 1917		68 00
P. S. 25, Brooklyn, March 12, 1917		225 00
P. S. 158, Manhattan, March 19, 1917		.....
B. H. S., Brooklyn, March 20, 1917		760 00
F. S. 43, Brooklyn, March 23, 1917		65 00
P. S. 157, Manhattan, March 29, 1917		153 00
P. S. 39, Bronx, March 29, 1917		.....
P. S. 109, Manhattan, March 30, 1917		30 00
P. S. 105, Manhattan, April 9, 1917, Clothing		25 00
P. S. 10, Manhattan, April 11, 1917		25 00
P. S. 10, Manhattan, April 13, 1917		75 00
P. S. 10, Manhattan, May 7, 1917		20 00
P. S. 132, Manhattan, May 21, 1917		20 00
P. S. 97, Manhattan, May 22, 1917		47 50
P. S. 27, Brooklyn, May 23, 1917		50 00
P. S. 79, Queens, May 26, 1917		75 00
P. S. 89, Manhattan, June 1, 1917		5 00
P. S. 38, Brooklyn, June 4, 1917		50 00
P. S. 24, Queens, June 6, 1917		10,000 00
G. H. S., Brooklyn, June 14, 1917		35 00
P. S. 84, Queens, Flagpole, June 14, 1917		160 00
P. S. 128, Brooklyn, June 14, 1917		40 00
P. S. 7, Queens, Aug. 2, 1917		225 00
P. S. 67, Queens, Aug. 6, 1917		4,400 00
Com. H. S., Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1917		
		\$16,708 25

*Fire Damage, 1915.*

Jan. 18, Public School 122, Brooklyn, about 10:50 P. M.—Bag of wood cuttings in shop, front of work bench, caught fire, \$15.
Jan. 22, P. S. 90, Brooklyn, 9:10 A. M.—Gas leak in chandelier at ceiling, \$3.
Jan. 30, P. S. 149, 10:15 P. M.—Fire in wardrobe, cause unknown, \$50.
Feb. 23, P. S. 56, Manhattan, 12:45 P. M.—Fire in teacher's desk, cause unknown, \$75.
March 17, P. S. 159, Brooklyn, 12:30 P. M.—Fire in built-in book-closet; one door, portion of jamb base and trim burned, cause unknown, \$20.
March 17, P. S. 44, Manhattan, 9:30 A. M.—Fire started in or near waste paper basket, \$6.
March 25, P. S. 164, Brooklyn, 2:10 P. M.—Fire in built-in supply closet, cause unknown, practically no damage.
April 6, P. S. 76, Queens, 11:00 A. M.—Packing around pipes in boys' toilet on fire, practically no damage.
May 6, P. S. 62, Manhattan, 5:10 A. M.—Fire in room used as a carpenter shop; 12-ft. window frame, sashes, etc., entirely burned, one teacher's desk destroyed, etc., \$319.
May 19, P. S. 2, Bronx, 10:45 A. M.—Fire in teacher's room, room side of toilet partition quite badly charred, etc., \$25.
May 22, P. S. 158, Brooklyn—Flagpole at roof of building struck by lightning, \$125.
May 22, P. S. 120, Brooklyn—Flagpole at roof of building struck by lightning, \$150.
June 4, G. H. S., Brooklyn, shortly before noon—False alarm, smoke from exposed phosphorus in workshop.
June 7, P. S. 109, Manhattan, 9:30 A. M.—Teacher's room, lighted match, apparently, dropped on couch, \$5.
June 15, P. S. 160, Manhattan, about 10:30 A. M.—Fire in dressing room; 3 teacher's lockers destroyed, others damaged, charring of walls, etc., \$100.
June 21, P. S. 59, Manhattan, about 5:00 P. M.—Fire in tower roof, cause unknown, \$50.
June 30, P. S. 120, Manhattan, 8:00 A. M.—Fire on floor of piazza, \$15.
July 10, P. S. 19, Bronx, 10:45 A. M.—Fire among some drop cloths stored in S.W. corner basement play room. Contractor stated he would make the necessary repairs without cost to the B. of E.</

*Fire Damage, 1916.*

January 7, P. S. 81, Queens, 2:18 P. M.—Pipe covering of steam pipe near boys' exit No. 4 to yard. Cause unknown; \$20.33.

January 25, P. S. 78, Manhattan, 3:15 P. M.—Fire discovered in teacher's waste basket, Room 315. Believed to have been started by boys. Damaged flooring, teacher's and pupils' desks and basket; \$25.00.

February 14, P. S. 114, Queens, 4:45 P. M.—2 by 2 foot supply closet in corner of room 305. Cause unknown; damage to closet, walls, etc., \$40.

February 21, P. S. —, Queens, 7:30 P. M.—Fire discovered in riser boxing and casing in girls' playground. Cause unknown. Damage, including painting, \$134.

February 25, P. S. 33, Manhattan, 11:45 A. M.—Vapor from soft coal; no fire. (No damage).

March 5, Ax. 54, Brooklyn, 8:10 P. M. (Rented premises)—Fire in cellar, damaging walls, etc., private property. No damage to school supplies.

March 22, P. S. 80, Brooklyn, 4:50 P. M.—Fire discovered in pupils' wardrobe, Room 11, second floor. Believed to be incendiary. Damage repaired by janitor. \$3.

April 11, P. S. 16, Queens, 7:30 A. M.—Fire discovered in Room 402; section of floor, pupils' wardrobe, etc. Cause unknown. \$369.24.

April 11, P. S. 150, Brooklyn, 2:35 P. M.—Fire discovered in teacher's waste basket; room had been vacated at 2:20 P. M. Cause unknown. Burned teacher's desk, chair and section of floor. \$5.

May 27, P. S. 46, Manhattan, 1:40 A. M. (Saturday)—Fire discovered by policeman; between cellar ceiling and playroom floor. Cause unknown. Damage to floor, floor beams, doors, etc., \$200.

May 29, P. S. 42, Bronx, 12:25 P. M.—Fire discovered in teacher's waste basket; desks and chair also on fire; also fire in pupils' wardrobe, incendiary; pupil confessed. Damage to desk, chair and flooring. \$20.

June 6, P. S. 83, Manhattan, 4:30 A. M.—Fire discovered in ash cans which had been placed at east entrance, pending removal by Street Cleaning Dept. Cause uncertain. Damage to flooring, metal lath and plaster ceiling and wainscot (partly fire and part torn down by firemen). \$160.

June 19, Flush, H. S., Queens.—Lightning struck corner of S. W. pinnacle on tower. Damage \$150.

July 8, P. S. 101, Queens, 2:42 A. M. to (Portable Bldg.) 5:30 A. M.—Believed to be incendiary. Room 3 almost entirely destroyed. Damage to wardrobes, painting, other parts of bldg., toilets, etc., \$1,266.

July 22, P. S. 8, Richmond, 4:30 P. M.—Cupola on old building struck by lightning. Cost of repairs, \$25.

July 22, P. S. 30, Richmond, between 4 and 5 P. M.—Chimney and parapet wall struck by lightning. Cost of repairs, \$50.

July 27, P. S. 23, Bronx, during night—At S. W. corner of building struck by lightning, damaging brickwork and terra cotta coping. \$29.

July 27, P. S. 39, Bronx, during night—Flagpole struck by lightning and splintered. New flagpole (steel), \$150.

August 8, P. S. 164, Brooklyn, 4:00 P. M.—Building struck by lightning and damaged at two points; necessary to replace portion of parapet wall at roof, terra cotta and brickwork, etc. \$400.

September 6, P. S. 48, Bronx, 10:30 A. M. (New building, not occupied)—Laborer, employed by contractor accidentally caused ignition of canvas pipe covering of water pipes in cellar (burned for five feet on five lines of pipe). Damage made good by contractor. \$10.

September 8, P. S. 33, Richmond, between 4 and 5 P. M.—Cupola damaged by lightning. Cost of repairs, \$30.

September 8, P. S. 101, Manhattan, 3:00 P. M.—Flagpole and roof damaged by lightning. Cost of repairs, \$100.

September 20, P. S. 109, Manhattan, 8:30 P. M.—Light of glass broken. Cost of repairs, \$62.

October 10, P. S. 54, Bronx, about 2 P. M.—Fire caused by some one on top of covered duct with open light. (H. & V. contractor to take care of this.) \$10.

October 23, P. S. 8, Manhattan, 1:45 P. M.—Unknown person set fire to bag of waste paper near boys' exit. Cost of repairs, \$10.

October 23, P. S. 115, Brooklyn (Port. Bldg. No. 5), 7:30 A. M.—Fire caused by overheated stove pipe. No damage.

October 25, P. S. 166, Brooklyn, 1:00 A. M.—Fire started in closet No. 6. Cause unknown. Bulletin supply closet, about 9 inches deep and 4 feet 6 inches wide, burned, room door, trim and floor scorched, ceiling and walls smoked, etc. \$200.

November 10, P. S. 56, Queens, 4:30 P. M.—Small fire damaged southerly fence in line between school property and church. \$10.85.

November 15, P. S. 75, Manhattan, 12:30 P. M.—Fire occurred in Room 208, teacher's desk and part of wainscot destroyed, etc. Cost of repairs, \$24.

December 8, P. S. 19, Bronx, 11:10 A. M.—Small fire starting at center stairs adjacent to boys' toilet. Inspector Horstmann directed to put protected globes on open flame burners, as Principal believed that some boy lit paper with open flame burner.

December 8, P. S. 11, Bronx, 3:45 P. M.—Fire discovered in supply closet adjoining wardrobe. Entire closet and door to room badly charred and considerable of the contents destroyed. Cause unknown. \$50.

December 20, Public School 116, Manhattan, between 12 noon and 1 P. M.—Small fire started in room 3 feet 6 inches by 7 feet, at head of pupils' stairs No. 2, used as storeroom for paper. Cause, unknown. \$40.

Part of window box, door and trim partly burned, one pair of hanging sashes and glass broken, etc.

Thirty-three items, 1916, total, \$3,593.42.

Chairman Robitzek: Question No. 11: What suggestions have you to offer for the improvement of the work in your Department? In what way may be the Board of Aldermen be of assistance?

Mr. Snyder: As far as the Board of Aldermen are concerned, I think you can help out some by lending your influence to abandon the segregation of appropriations for corporate stock. There has been an improvement in that since the last appropriation. It was found that we were not able to award a contract because there were not funds immediately available to make up the excess cost.

Chairman Robitzek: I understand you.

Mr. Snyder: I do not recall that the Board of Aldermen has ever failed to grant our requests.

I think good would come of it if it could use its influence with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment not to segregate the appropriations for new buildings and equipment into items, but rather to grant them in a lump sum, the amount to be expended for each item to be ultimately approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as now.

There has been a partial reversion to this practice in the last grant. It will be found that this will very greatly facilitate the letting of contracts, since under conditions which have existed for almost two years, and will probably continue for some time to come, it has been practically impossible to make an approximate estimate of cost which would reflect more than the prices current at the moment. Hence the bids almost always exceed the estimated cost.

Under a recent decision of the courts, it seems that a bid is illegal if it exceeds the appropriation, notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Estimate is willing and does forthwith make an appropriation to meet the deficiency. This means the rejection of bids and re-advertising, which, on a rising market, has proved very expensive to the City.

Chairman Robitzek: The record you have submitted, does it show an increase or decrease in school construction?

Mr. Snyder: A decrease in school construction.

Chairman Robitzek: What has been the reason?

Mr. Snyder: I think the shrinkage of appropriations in 1915 are primarily responsible for it.

Chairman Robitzek: The Board of Education has a considerable sum of money available for the building of new schools. I believe Mrs. Ford said \$13,000,000.

Mrs. Ford: That includes the whole thing, school building purposes.

Chairman Robitzek: \$13,000,000 for school building purposes?

Mrs. Ford: To-day, cash in the Comptroller's hands.

Chairman Robitzek: What are the chief factors causing the delay?

Mr. Snyder: That is all answered in detail here.

Chairman Robitzek: Would it be of assistance if you had a lump sum at your disposal for school building construction, additions and alterations?

Mr. Snyder: I think that was covered on question 11 there. I believe that a lump sum appropriation would be better, on account of the letting of contracts.

Chairman Robitzek: Have you any suggestion to make in regard to hastening the construction of school buildings?

Mr. Snyder: That is all covered in there.

Chairman Robitzek: Serious complaints have been lodged with this Board with regard to the slow progress of the building of Evander Childs High School. Will you, so far as your memory serves, give a brief history of the delay and where the cause originates?

Mr. Snyder: You asked that at the last hearing. I sent to your secretary a copy of the history of that which you asked for.

Chairman Robitzek: To Mr. Flaherty?

Chairman Robitzek: To-day?

Mr. Snyder: No, it was sent down yesterday, in typewritten form. There is the original of it (indicating). It has been prepared because of the fact, as I stated before, that it is a question of litigation.

Chairman Robitzek: This is the history of it?

Mr. Snyder: Yes.

Chairman Robitzek: You read from that the other day?

Mr. Snyder: Yes.

Chairman Robitzek: You sent a copy of this?

Mr. Snyder: I sent a copy down to your secretary.

Chairman Robitzek: If I find it has not been received?

Mr. Snyder: Just telephone up and we will give you a duplicate of it.

Chairman Robitzek: There has been money available for a long time, since the summer of 1915, I am informed, for additions to certain Bronx schools. Do you recall the schools? What reasons can you give for the delay?

Mr. Snyder: All those contracts have been let. They were Public Schools 32, 40, and 4.

Chairman Robitzek: What reason can you give for the delay?

Mr. Snyder: 32 is at Cambreleng Avenue and 183rd Street. We opened this there and this was an excess appropriation, and in the meantime the prices had gone up, and it took a third letting to get that contract. In the meantime the excavations for rock was in progress.

On Public School 4, 173rd Street and Third Avenue the proposition there is to construct an addition along Third Avenue in order to not only give additional facilities for the building, but also to protect it from the noise of the Elevated Railroad. At the center of that building are toilets for the classes. In 1915 we proposed to let a contract to remove those toilets which would clear the way for the improvement of the premises. Before we could let that contract the funds were requisitioned for evening purposes.

We then tried to let the contract the following Spring, as soon as we got the plans of it, and we were unsuccessful. I think that was the second or third letting before we were successful, on account of a continual advance of prices.

On Public School 40 we had to acquire additional property, Prospect Avenue. That contract was let recently and excavation is in progress.

That cleaned up all the appropriations up to 1916, with the exception of that for Public School 100 of West 1st Street, Coney Island, where there is a question of the title to the property.

Chairman Robitzek: That was described here earlier this morning.

Alderman Eagan: How much money is tied up in sites?

Mr. Snyder: I cannot answer that.

Alderman Eagan: Have you any idea?

Mr. Snyder: I have no knowledge of those figures at all. They do not come to me.

Alderman Eagan: I have a figure here. In 1914 you say there were 20 new buildings?

Mr. Snyder: Contracts for 20 new buildings, and six additions.

Alderman Eagan: And six additions, and when was that money appropriated?

Mr. Snyder: I could not tell you now.

Alderman Eagan: It was not appropriated in 1914, was it?

Mr. Snyder: It might have been 1913. It might have been 1914. I have not the record here to show.

Alderman Eagan: How much money was appropriated from 1914 to 1917?

Mr. Snyder: I have no figures on that. That will have to be obtained from the auditor.

Alderman Eagan: You have no figures?

Mr. Snyder: No.

Alderman Eagan: Wouldn't it be natural to suppose it would be 20 new buildings for that year?

Mrs. Ford: About \$16,600,000 from January 1st, 1914, up to the present time.

Alderman Eagan: Appropriated. How many buildings have been built of that \$16,000,000?

Mr. Snyder: Does that include the \$12,000,000 of which you were speaking this afternoon?

Alderman Eagan: I say besides the 20 new buildings credited to 1914, how much was appropriated? Of that \$16,000,000 the only record we have is ten new schools. In other words, if you say you had 20 schools in 1914, was not the prior appropriation for that year? They cannot say eight schools in 1915 was the appropriation of 1914. It must have been prior to 1914. Then consequently during the four years for \$16,000,000 there have been two new schools built.

Mr. Snyder: I have no data here.

Alderman Eagan: Has any of the money been used, of the \$16,000,000 for new schools?

Mr. Snyder: The \$16,000,000 would include \$4,000,000 appropriated prior to 1916.

Mrs. Ford: The Alderman asks from January 1st, 1914, up to the present time how much corporate stock in to to had been authorized during the present administration. I think about \$16,600,000. Of that amount \$12,400,000 was for Gary reorganization; in addition, salary and wage account and fire prevention work.

Alderman Eagan: It says in 1914, credited, 20 new buildings. It could not have been that the appropriation that built those new buildings was appropriated in 1914.

Chairman Robitzek: It must have been appropriated in 1912 or 1914.

Alderman Eagan: In the next year they say they built eight new buildings. That could not have been credited to 1914; it must have been prior to 1914.

Mr. Snyder: Only in looking through the records will it show which year.

Alderman Eagan: I want to get at how much money was appropriated by this present administration, and how many schools were built out of that appropriation. Can we find that out?

Mr. Snyder: The amount of appropriations can be had from the auditor.

Mr. Phenix: I have it right here, if you want it.

Mr. Snyder: Then we can check back and find out against which appropriations these buildings are to be charged.

Mr. Phenix: There are \$17,000,000 in toto from 1914 through the July 3d appropriations.

Chairman Robitzek: July 3rd nineteen what?

Mr. Phenix: 1917. Of which \$7,000,000 were new buildings and sites.

Alderman McManus: Were they contracted for?

Mr. Phenix: These are appropriations.

Alderman McManus: I am getting at what was absolutely planned and let. I want to find out how many schools were built out of the appropriations of \$17,000,000 since 1914.

Mr. Phenix: I should answer that by saying none.

Alderman McManus: That is the answer I wanted.

Mr. Snyder: That is all right, because practically only \$12,000,000.

Alderman McManus: Since 1914 no schools have been contracted for, built and opened.

Mr. Snyder: In 1914 we let contracts for 20 new buildings and six additions.

Chairman Robitzek: That comes out of these appropriations.

Mr. Phenix: In my judgment—

Alderman McManus: Since 1914 only 20 have been built.

Mr. Phenix: The way I can prove it is this: Take \$7,300,000 made available—

Chairman Robitzek: \$17,000,000 is the total?

Mr. Phenix: I have a list which your secretary has, showing the location of the 14 new elementary schools, amounting to \$6,000,000 of that total; and then there were four traditional elementary schools, and the Manhattan Training School for Girls.

Alderman McManus: That is true. That is all on paper.  
 Mr. Phenix: The Manhattan Training School is now being built.  
 Alderman McManus: All those are on paper?  
 Mr. Phenix: I do not know about those four. Mr. Snyder can tell you about those.  
 Alderman McManus: Has any contract been let on the \$17,000,000?  
 Chairman Robitzek: Mr. Phenix says no.  
 Mr. Phenix: I do not say no contract was let.  
 Alderman McManus: You say \$17,000,000 was appropriated. How many contracts are against that?  
 Mr. Phenix: Not in Training School for Girls, \$583,000.  
 Mr. Snyder: 4, 32, 40, 45.  
 Chairman Robitzek: 45 is an addition.  
 Alderman McManus: I am asking about new buildings.  
 Mr. Phenix: It resolves itself into this, unless these four have been built, nothing has been done. I do not know about those four schools.  
 Alderman McManus: As a matter of fact, up to the present administration they charge 20 new buildings, which is not a fact.  
 Mr. Phenix: Those are open.  
 Alderman McManus: They did not come from the appropriation of this administration.  
 Chairman Robitzek: I think Mrs. Ford agrees with that.  
 Mrs. Ford: I did not bring over those records.  
 Mr. Snyder: This is a copy of the record of the number of buildings let each year. When you say \$17,000,000 offhand—  
 Alderman McManus: I am trying to bring out the fact that \$17,000,000 was appropriated, which the secretary here informs me there has been one building built against it.  
 Mrs. Ford: \$7,000,000 is for new buildings; \$4,000,000 for additions and sites.  
 Chairman Robitzek: Did you use any of that?  
 Mrs. Ford: \$3,700,000 for alterations and equipments and sites for playgrounds, alterations to Julia Richman High School; and \$2,000,000 miscellaneous.  
 Alderman McManus: \$11,000,000 provided for new buildings and additions?  
 Mrs. Ford: Yes.  
 Alderman McManus: How much of that \$11,000,000 has been spent for new buildings and additions?  
 Mr. Phenix: \$6,000,000 has not been spent; that leaves \$5,000,000.  
 Alderman McManus: Only \$500,000 for girls' school?  
 Mr. Phenix: That would leave \$4,500,000; \$6,000,000 has not been touched.  
 Alderman McManus: I want to find out what has been done with \$10,500,000.  
 Mr. Phenix: I am trying to get around the other way. \$11,000,000 was available. \$6,000,000 has not been touched. Forget it.  
 Alderman McManus: Why forget it?  
 Mr. Phenix: I am answering your question.  
 Alderman McManus: Why forget any part of the \$10,500,000? It is all available. What has been done with \$10,500,000?  
 Mr. Phenix: \$6,000,000, nothing has been done.  
 Alderman McManus: \$6,000,000 has not been touched.  
 Mr. Phenix: There is \$5,000,000 to spend; \$583,000 for the Manhattan Training School for Girls. That leaves \$4,500,000. Then \$2,700,000 for additions. Mr. Snyder can tell you what additions have been contracted for.  
 Alderman McManus: 12 contracted for in four years; six, two, one and three, and even granting you the six and the two, the rest you have to cut off. Consequently, you only have an appropriation available for 1916 and '17, received an appropriation for 14 new schools and six additions, and 1915 for two, practically coming from the appropriation of the prior year.  
 Mr. Phenix: I do not know what you are basing your questions on there.  
 Alderman McManus: This is a statement from Mr. Snyder. According to your statement there has not been any money at all touched of that \$11,000,000.  
 Mr. Phenix: No, I did not say that.  
 Alderman McManus: Then consequently, you must wipe this record of that. You must say two new buildings in 1916 and one addition in 1916 was for the prior appropriation, and in 1917 no new buildings and three additions.  
 Mr. Phenix: The 1917 additions go back to this.  
 Mr. Snyder: Three in the Bronx in 1917.  
 Alderman McManus: That goes out of this year's appropriation.  
 Mr. Snyder: Some of the money runs back to 1915.  
 Alderman McManus: It is from 1914 on.  
 Mr. Snyder: This is all inside of that.  
 Alderman McManus: Practically four years, from 1914 to 1917, and only three additions built outside of this girls' school.

Chairman Robitzek: Mrs. Ford probably can answer this. Is this one criterion: You have had from this administration \$17,000,000 for schools; \$13,000,000 is still available. That would make out that you spent for alterations or other purposes \$4,000,000.  
 Mrs. Ford: There is \$13,000,000 on our books today available, and there has been since January 1st, 1914, authorized about \$17,000,000. Of course you have to check up every single item to identify it in detail. That has all been done in a recent report of the Commissioner of Accounts.  
 Chairman Robitzek: Could you give us a copy of that report?  
 Mrs. Ford: The Commissioner of Accounts prepared it; it gives corporate stock transactions from 1905.

Chairman Robitzek: Any further questions? If not, the hearing is closed.  
 Thank you, Mr. Snyder, for your indulgence, and also your Chief Clerk.  
 Hearing closed.

Which was referred to the Committee on General Welfare.  
 REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Report of the Committee on Finance—  
 No. 1867 (S. O. No. 283).

**Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize an Issue of Special Revenue Bonds, \$8,951, to Continue Boat Service—Commissioner of Public Charities.**  
 The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on October 2, 1917 (Minutes, page 9), the annexed request of the Commissioner of Public Charities for Special Revenue Bonds, \$8,951, to continue boat service in September, Respectfully  
 REPORTS:

That, having examined the subject, and basing its conclusions on the annexed report of the Bureau of Personal Service, it recommends the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars (\$8,951), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Commissioner of Public Charities, for the purpose of continuing boat service in September, all obligations contracted for hereunder to be incurred on or before December 31, 1917.

FRANCIS P. KENNEY, WM. P. KENNEALLY, F. H. STEVENSON, ROBERT L. MORAN, SAMUEL J. BURDEN, CHARLES DELANEY, JOHN DIEMER, MICHAEL STAPLETON, Committee on Finance.

Department of Public Charities of The City of New York, Municipal Building. Tenth Floor, August 27, 1917.

*Re Special Revenue Bonds, Steamboat Service.*

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

Gentlemen—I would respectfully urge your Honorable Body to authorize the issuance of special revenue bonds amounting to \$8,951, in accordance with the following schedule. The purpose of this request is to continue the boat service in the Department of Public Charities until December 31, 1917.

CODE 1910—STEAMBOATS.

Present.

Pilot, 2 at \$1,620 (10 months).....	\$2,700 00
Pilot, 6 at \$1,400 (10 months).....	7,000 00
Engineer, 3 at \$1,500 (10 months).....	3,750 00
Engineer, 5 at \$1,350 (10 months).....	5,625 00
Deckhand, 22 at \$720 (10 months).....	13,200 00

Mate, 2 at \$900 (10 months) .....	1,500 00
Hospital Helpers .....	6,425 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$41,885 75</b>

Proposed.

Pilot, 2 at \$1,620 .....	\$3,240 00
Pilot, 6 at \$1,400 .....	8,400 00
Engineer, 3 at \$1,500 .....	4,500 00
Engineer, 5 at \$1,350 .....	6,750 00
Deckhand, 22 at \$720 .....	15,840 00
Mate, 2 at \$900 .....	1,800 00
Hospital Helpers .....	6,425 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$48,640 75</b>

CODE 1936—STEAMBOATS.

Present.

Stoker, 12 at \$3, January 1 to October 31 .....	\$10,944 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$11,532 00</b>

Proposed.

Stoker, 12 at \$3 per day, 365 days .....	\$13,140 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$13,728 00</b>

The boat service in the Department of Public Charities has been provided for until October 31, 1917, with the understanding that the completion of the new storehouse on Blackwells Island would permit the discontinuance of the service between Manhattan and Blackwells Island. However, owing to the delay in delivering material for the completion of the storehouse, it will be impossible to discontinue the boat service before December 31.

In view of these facts, I would urge your Honorable Body to take favorable action on this request. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Municipal Building, October 10, 1917.

Hon. FRANCIS P. KENNEY, Chairman, Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of the 4th inst., calling attention to the following item in the City Record of that date:

"Page 6645—No. 1867, Request of Commissioner of Public Charities for \$8,951, special revenue bonds, to continue boat service in department until December 31, 1917."

You request that I investigate the matter and report my conclusions in time for the next meeting of the Committee.

Owing to the pressure of budget work, the report of this Bureau on this work has been delayed. The elevator connections with Blackwell's Island Bridge will not be completed before December 31st of this year, and for that reason this issue of revenue bonds is necessary and is for a continuation of the force now employed on the steamboats of the Department of Public Charities. Yours very truly,

GEORGE L. TIRRELL, Director.

Which was laid over.

Reports of the Committee on Markets—

No. 1286 (G. O. No. 381).

**Report of the Committee on Markets in Favor of Adopting an Ordinance to Amend the Code of Ordinances, Relating to Peddlers in Accordance with a Communication from the Mayor.**

The Committee on Markets, to which was referred on March 27, 1917 (Minutes, page 809), the annexed communication for the Mayor relating to the push cart problem in New York City, recommitted, respectfully

REPORTS:

That this matter was reported favorably on March 27, 1917, and recommitted by the Board. On further examination the Committee is still of the opinion, that the relief sought should be granted, and recommends the adoption of the accompanying ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE to amend subdivision 1 of section 13 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to Peddlers.

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:*

Subdivision 1 of Section 13 of Chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 13. General Regulations.

No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall permit any cart, wagon or vehicle owned or controlled by him, to stop, remain upon or otherwise incumber any street in front of any premises, the owner of or lessee of the ground floor thereof objecting thereto. No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall permit his cart, wagon or vehicle to stand on any street, within 25 feet of any corner of the curb, or to stand at any time on any sidewalk, nor within five hundred feet of any public market except on Sunday.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in italics Sunday is excepted so as not to interfere with the Sunday morning market at Catherine Slip, which does not compete with the Manhattan Bridge Market.

WM. P. McGARRY, CHAS. H. HAUBERT, WILLIAM J. DALY, B. E. DONNELLY, CHARLES J. MCGILLICK, GEORGE HILKEMEIER, Committee on Markets.

Which was laid over.

No. 1835.

**Report of the Committee on Markets in Favor of Adopting an Ordinance to Amend the Code of Ordinances, Relating to "Location and Designation of Markets," and Particularly to "West Washington Market."**

The Committee on Markets to which was referred on September 18, 1917 (Minutes, page 8), the annexed ordinance to amend section 32 of article 2 of chapter 15 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "Location and Designation of Markets," and particularly to "West Washington Market," respectfully

REPORTS:

That for many years this section of the City has been devoted to market purposes, though never legally established as such. The purpose of this ordinance is to dedicate officially this section for market purposes. No objection having been presented, the Committee recommends the adoption of the accompanying substitute ordinance.

WM. P. McGARRY, CHAS. H. HAUBERT, WILLIAM J. DALY, B. E. CONNELLY, CHARLES J. MCGILLICK, HARRY HEYMAN, GEORGE HILKEMEIER, MICHAEL J. HOGAN, Committee on Markets.

SUBSTITUTE.

AN ORDINANCE to amend section 32 of article 2 of chapter 15 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "Location and Designation of Markets," and particularly to "West Washington Market."

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:*

Section 1. Section 32 of article 2 of chapter 15 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "Location and Designation of Markets," and particularly to "West Washington Market," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§32. West Washington Market.

The lands in the Borough of Manhattan bounded on the north by Bloomfield street and the north side of West 14th street, on the south by the south side of Gansevoort street, on the [east] west by Thirteenth avenue, Tenth avenue, and Marginal stock, from West 13th street to West 14th street, and on the [west] east by [Thirteenth] Ninth avenue, are hereby dedicated to market purposes and shall be used and occupied as such, in the manner that may be designated and prescribed by the commissioners of the sinking fund, who shall have full power and authority in respect thereto. The commissioners may, in their discretion, lease any of said lands for such term of years, with such covenant and for such annual rentals, as in their judgment, shall be for the best interests of the City, or continue the use of the same as a public market.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in italics; old matter, in brackets [ ], to be omitted.

ORIGINAL.

AN ORDINANCE to amend section 32 of article 2 of chapter 15 of the Code of

Ordinances, relating to "Location and Designation of Markets," and particularly to "West Washington Market."

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:*  
Section 1. Section 32 of article 2 of chapter 15 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to "Location and Designation of Markets," and particularly to "West Washington Market," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§32. West Washington Market.

The lands in the Borough of Manhattan bounded on the north by [Bloomfield] the north side of West 14th street, on the south by the south side of Gansevoort street, on the [east] west by West street and Tenth avenue, and on the [west] east by [Thirteenth] Ninth avenue, are hereby dedicated to market purposes and shall be used and occupied as such, in the manner that may be designated and prescribed by the commissioners of the sinking fund, who shall have full power and authority in respect thereto. The commissioners may, in their discretion, lease any of said lands for such term of years, with such covenants and for such annual rentals, as in their

Note—New matter in *italics*; old matter, in brackets [ ], to be omitted.

judgment, shall be for the best interests of the city, or continue the use of the same as a public market.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which, on motion of Alderman Roberts, was made a General Order for the day. The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bassett, Burden, Browne, Cardani, Cassidy, Collins, Colne, Cox, Crane, Curley, Daly, Delaney, Diemer, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Drescher, Egan, Falconer, Farley, Ferguson, Ferrand, Florea, Friedlander, Gaynor, Gilmore, Glennon, Goetz, Gutman, Hatch, Haubert, Heyman, Hilkeimier, Hogan, Kennealy, Kenney, McCann, McGary, McGillick, McManus, Martin, Moore, Mullen, O'Rourke, Palitz, Post, Quinn, Roberts, Robitzek, Ryan, Schmitz, Schweickert, Shields, Silberstein, Smith, Stapleton, Stevenson, Tolk, Trau, Walsh, Williams, Wirth, Wise; President Connolly, by James Butler, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds, by Edmund W. Voorhies, Commissioner of Public Works; President Marks, by Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—68.

Reports of the Committee on Public Thoroughfares—

No. 1571.

**Report of the Committee on Public Thoroughfares in Favor of Filing an Ordinance to Amend the Code of Ordinances, Relating to "Washing Down Streets from Private Connections."**

The Committee on Public Thoroughfares, to which was referred on May 1, 1917 (Minutes, page 263), the annexed ordinance to amend section 42 of article 3 of chapter 25 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to washing down streets from private connections, respectfully

REPORTS:

That the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity states in a communication to the Board (Int. No. 631) that this matter is now under consideration by his department for the formulation of a special rate for use of water for such purposes.

It, therefore, recommends that the said ordinance be placed on file.

**AN ORDINANCE to amend section 42 of Article 3 of chapter 25 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to washing down streets from private connections.**

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:*

Section 1. Section 42 of article 3 of chapter 25 of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

§42. Washing down streets from private connections. No person shall wash any street, sidewalk, areaway, steps, building or other place or thing, from the 1st day of December to the 1st day of April following, by means of hose or piping, where the water runs upon a street, sidewalk or other public place. Water may be so used from the 1st day of April to the last day of November of each year, between the hours of 4 p. m. and 8 a. m., but city water shall not be so used until permit therefor shall first have been obtained from the department of water supply, gas and electricity. No charge shall be made for such permit when the water used is paid for according to meter registration; where no meter is used there shall be a charge of \$5 for using city water during the period covered by the permit. *This section shall not apply to such yards, enclosures, lots or parcels of land used exclusively as a "Food Garden," provided said "Food Garden" has been duly registered with the Mayor's Committee on Food Gardens or the Park Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is directed to issue, free of charge, permits for the use of water for said Food Gardens at the request of the Mayor's Committee on Food Gardens or the Park Commissioner. The exception provided for in the latter provision hereof shall apply only during the period that, under a declaration of the President of the United States, a state of war exists between this country and Germany.*

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—Matter in *italics* is new.

MICHAEL STAPLETON, FRED SMITH, JAMES A. HATCH, EDWARD W. CURLEY, WILLIAM A. GLENNON, JOHN J. RYAN, ALEX. S. DRESCHER, Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

Which report was accepted.

No. 1631.

**Report of the Committee on Public Thoroughfares in Favor of Filing Communication from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity Relating to an Ordinance in Regard to Washing Down Streets from Private Connections.**

The Committee on Public Thoroughfares, to which was referred on May 22, 1917 (Minutes, page 379), the annexed communication from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, relative to an ordinance to amend the Code of Ordinances in regard to washing down streets from private connections, respectfully

REPORTS:

That the matter referred to having been disposed of (Int. No. 1571), the Committee recommends that the communication be placed on file.

MICHAEL STAPLETON, FRED SMITH, JAMES A. HATCH, EDWARD W. CURLEY, WILLIAM A. GLENNON, JOHN J. RYAN, ALEX. S. DRESCHER, Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

The City of New York, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Office of the Commissioner, Municipal Building, New York, May 15, 1917.

Hon. FRANK L. DOWLING, President of the Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—My attention has been called to an ordinance to amend section 42 of article 3 of chapter 25 of the Code of Ordinances relating to washing down streets from private connections, introduced May 1, 1917, by Alderman Browne (Int. No. 1571, Ord. No. 276). I call your attention to the fact that this ordinance is one affecting rates and charges for water supplied by the municipal system and that it was not initiated by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, as contemplated by subdivision 4 of section 469 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 602 of the Laws of 1916. The question of making some provision for the use of water for gardening purposes, without requiring the issuance of the regular hose permit at \$5 per season, has, during the last few weeks, been called to the department's attention by some of the Park Commissioners and others, and I have now under consideration the formulation of a special rate to apply to the use of water for such purposes. Section 42 of the ordinance, in its present form, relates only to the use of water for washing down "any street, sidewalk, areaway, steps, building or other place or thing" \* \* \* by means of hose or piping, *where the water runs upon a street, sidewalk or other public place.*" While in the past the provisions of this section have been interpreted to cover all uses of water through hose, this interpretation appears to be a mistaken one. Apparently no provision whatever now exists by ordinance for the use of hose except "where the water runs upon the street, sidewalk or other public place." We have been studying for some time the schedule of miscellaneous charges contained in the ordinance, with a view to recommending a readjustment of them in the near future. In the meantime I have planned to establish a special low rate for the use of hose for gardening and lawn sprinkling, under the authority conferred upon me by subdivision 4 of section 469 of the Charter, to establish charges where no charges established by the Board of Aldermen are applicable. It has been my purpose to establish this special charge immediately. Later, when the department's recommendations in regard to the revision of the schedule of miscellaneous charges are ready I intend incorporating with them a suggested revision of the provisions of section 42, in relation to hose, which provisions are now both incomplete and unsatisfactory.

For the reasons above stated I respectfully suggest that no action be taken on the proposed ordinance introduced by Alderman Browne.

Respectfully,  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

Which report was accepted.

No. 1766 (G. O. No. 382).

**Report of the Committee on Public Thoroughfares in Favor of Adopting an Ordinance to Amend the Code of Ordinances, Relating to Restricted Streets.**

The Committee on Public Thoroughfares, to which was referred on July 3, 1917 (Minutes, page 31), the annexed ordinance to amend section 13 of article 2 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to restricted streets, respectfully

REPORTS:

That the introducer stated to the Committee that the storekeepers and property owners of this section generally are in favor of this restriction, and, no opposition appearing, the Committee believes it desirable and recommends the adoption of said ordinance.

**AN ORDINANCE to amend subdivision 2 of section 13 of article 2 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to restricted streets.**

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:*

Section 1. Subdivision 2 of section 13 of article 2 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting therein, under the caption "Manhattan," and in their appropriate place, the following words: *6th avenue, between 23rd and 30th streets.*

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*.

MICHAEL STAPLETON, FRED SMITH, JAMES A. HATCH, EDWARD W. CURLEY, WILLIAM A. GLENNON, JOHN J. RYAN, Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

Which was laid over.

No. 1792.

**Report of the Committee on Public Thoroughfares in Favor of Filing Communication from the Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, Suggesting for Passage an Ordinance Relating to Traffic on Streets Adjoining Parks.**

The Committee on Public Thoroughfares, to which was referred on July 17, 1917 (Minutes, page 112), the annexed communication from the Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, suggesting for passage of an ordinance to prohibit meetings, pushcart traffic, etc., on streets adjoining parks, respectfully

REPORTS:

That the Committee is of the opinion that under the provisions of the City Charter, sections 610 and 612, full power is vested in the Park Board to regulate such matters.

It accordingly recommends that said communication be placed on file.

MICHAEL STAPLETON, FRED SMITH, JAMES A. HATCH, EDWARD W. CURLEY, WILLIAM A. GLENNON, JOHN J. RYAN, ALEX. S. DRESCHER, Committee on Public Thoroughfares.

City of New York, Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building, 18th Floor, July 10, 1917.

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

Gentlemen—I have received from Mr. P. J. Scully, City Clerk, copy of resolution adopted on July 3rd, 1917, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Park Board be, and is hereby requested to provide regulation of land within its jurisdiction against use by the many who gather in the name of public assemblage, under the guise of which addresses are made for the sale of books, patent medicines and other wares, and too frequently for seditious purposes."

I desire to call to the attention of your Honorable Board sections 11 and 12 of article I, chapter 17 of the Code of Ordinances, as adopted by the Park Board, which read as follows:

"11. Public meetings. No person shall erect any structure, stand or platform, or hold any meeting, or perform any ceremony or make a speech, address or harangue in any park without a permit from the commissioner having jurisdiction.

"12. Permits for sales, exhibitions, etc. No person shall exhibit, sell, or offer for sale anything whatsoever, or take any photograph, or perform any personal service for hire in any park or parkway, or in any street, square or public place under the jurisdiction of the department of parks, except under a permit from the commissioner of parks of the borough in which such park or parkway, street, square, or public place is situated or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such permit, provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to public hack stands maintained in streets adjacent to public parks, pursuant to section 99, article 8, chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances."

This Department has no control over the objectionable meetings on streets adjoining parks, such as those opposite the Metropolitan Life tower, next to the lunch wagon in the plaza, immediately east of Madison Square Park. These meetings at which patent medicines and books on the White Slave Traffic, and anti-militaristic literature are sold, are entirely without the jurisdiction of this Department. The streets adjoining some of our best parks, such as Central Park, are thronged with peddlers, snap shot photographers, push cart peddlers, basket venders, who annoy the public and prevent the best use of the parks on which the City has expended so many thousands of dollars.

I would, therefore, suggest to your Honorable Board the passage of an ordinance to prohibit meetings, push cart traffic, basket vending, snap shot photography and boot blacking on streets adjoining parks. I am aware that your Board has restricted several residential streets against push carts, etc., and I believe it should restrict streets adjoining parks. Very truly yours,

CABOT WARD, Commissioner of Parks.

Which report was accepted.

Report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades—

No. 1877 (G. O. No. 383).

**Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Establish the Grades of Positions of Steamfitters' Helper and Pipefitters' Helper in City Departments.**

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred on October 9, 1917 (Minutes, page 34), the annexed resolution to establish the grades of positions of Steamfitters' Helper and Pipefitters' Helper in City Departments, respectfully

REPORTS:

That this resolution provides for the prevailing rates of wages for these grades of work.

It, therefore, recommends the adoption of said resolution.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted the following resolution at a stated meeting held October 5, 1917:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment in City departments of the grades of position, in addition to those heretofore established, as follows:

Title.	Rate Per Diem.	Number of Incumbents.
Steamfitter's Helper	\$3 40	Unlimited
Pipefitter's Helper	3 40	Unlimited

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

CHARLES DELANEY, JNO. J. O'ROURKE, W. W. COLNE, FRANK J. SCHMITZ, EDWARD V. GILMORE, JOHN McCANN, STEPHEN F. ROBERTS, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was laid over.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

S. O. 279 (Int. No. 1823).

**Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize an Issue of Special Revenue Bonds, \$1,625, to Pay for the Hire of Teams for the Remainder of the Year—Commissioner of Parks, Queens.**

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on September 18, 1917 (Minutes, page 194), the annexed request of the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Queens, for Special Revenue Bonds, \$2,600, to pay for the hire of teams for the remainder of the year, respectfully

REPORTS:

That the Committee is advised by the annexed report of the Bureau of Contract

Supervision of the need of funds for this purpose, the amount of which is estimated at \$1,625, to which the Commissioner of Parks, Queens, has agreed.

It therefore recommends the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,625), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Park Commissioner, Borough of Queens, for the purpose of paying for the hire of teams for the remainder of the year 1917.

FRANCIS P. KENNEY, WM. P. KENNEALLY, JOHN T. EAGAN, F. H. STEVENSON, JOHN DIEMER, ROBERT L. MORAN, SAMUEL J. BURDEN, CHARLES DELANEY, MICHAEL STAPLETON, Committee on Finance.

The City of New York, Department of Parks, Borough of Queens, August 16, 1917.

*The Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:*

Dear Sirs—Application is hereby made for an issue of Revenue Bonds in the sum of \$2,600 for 520 days of teams at \$5 per day.

The funds for the hire of teams in this Department, are entirely exhausted and we are today without a single team.

The money is required to carry on the following activities for the remainder of the year:

*Forestry Bureau.*

Trees and City Streets—Trimming, spraying and removing, 2 teams, 120 days .....	\$240 00
Parks and Boulevards—Trimming, removing, spraying, transferring equipment and general work, 1 team .....	120.00
Repaving roads, Forest and Highland Parks, 1 team.....	60 00
General Work—All parks and locations, carrying equipment, Band Stands, cleaning, etc. ....	100 00

Days ..... 520

At \$5.00 ..... \$2,600.00

Hoping this request will go forward without delay, I have the honor to remain, Respectfully,

JOHN E. WEIER, Commissioner.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Municipal Building, Bureau of Contract Supervision, October 6, 1917.

No. 1823—*Park Commissioner, Borough of Queens—Request for Special Revenue Bonds, \$2,600, to Pay for the Hire of Teams for Remainder of the Year 1917.*

Hon. FRANCIS P. KENNEY, Chairman, Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen:

Sir—In accordance with your request the Bureau of Contract Supervision reports thereon as follows:

The Park Commissioner states that the exhaustion of the account for the hire of teams is due to the fact that he has been given large quantities of fill without other cost than that of providing one-half the necessary teams for hauling the same to Kissena Park and Leavitt Park, where it has been used in filling marsh land.

Provision was made for a certain amount of this work in the budget allowance for 1917, but the amount of material which the Commissioner was able to secure greatly exceeded the amount anticipated. A certain amount of team hire was also used in ploughing and harrowing in connection with the vacant lot gardens in this Borough.

This request was originally made early in August and a survey of the probable needs of the department from the date when these funds will, if granted, become available, indicates a need for 325 team days or \$1,625 to carry the department through the remainder of the year. The Commissioner has agreed to this estimate.

Very truly yours, TILDEN ADAMSON, Director.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said report and adopt such resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bassett, Burden, Browne, Cardani, Cassidy, Collins, Colne, Cox, Crane, Curley, Daly, Delaney, Diemer, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Drescher, Eagan, Falconer, Farley, Ferguson, Ferrand, Florea, Friedlander, Gaynor, Gilmore, Glennon, Goetz, Gutman, Hatch, Haubert, Heyman, Hilkemeier, Hogan, Kenneally, Kenney, McCann, McGarry, McGillick, McManus, Martin, Moore, Mullen, O'Rourke, Palitz, Post, Quinn, Roberts, Robitzek, Ryan, Schmitz, Schweickert, Shields, Silberstein, Smith, Stapleton, Stevenson, Tolk, Trau, Walsh, Williams, Wirth, Wise; President Connolly, by James Butler, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds, by Edmund W. Voorhies, Commissioner of Public Works; President Marks, by Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—68.

S. O. 280 (Int. No. 1831).

*Report of the Committee on Finance in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize an Issue of Special Revenue Bonds, \$400, for Automobile Hire—Board of Coroners, The Bronx.*

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred on September 18, 1917 (Minutes, page 210), the annexed resolution for special revenue bonds, \$400, for use of the Board of Coroners, Borough of The Bronx, for automobile hire, respectfully

*REPORTS:*

That, having examined the subject and basing its conclusions on the annexed report of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, the Committee believes funds are necessary for the continuation of this service and recommends the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Resolved, that, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue special revenue bonds to the amount of Four Hundred Dollars (\$400), the proceeds whereof to be used by the Board of Coroners of the Borough of The Bronx for the purpose of automobile hire; all obligations contracted for hereunder to be incurred on or before December 31, 1917.

FRANCIS P. KENNEY, WM. P. KENNEALLY, JOHN T. EAGAN, F. H. STEVENSON, JOHN DIEMER, ROBERT L. MORAN, SAMUEL J. BURDEN, CHARLES DELANEY, MICHAEL STAPLETON, Committee on Finance.

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Municipal Building, Bureau of Contract Supervision, October 1, 1917.

No. 1831—*Board of Coroners, Borough of The Bronx, Request for Special Revenue Bonds, \$400, for the Purpose of Automobile Hire.*

Hon. FRANCIS P. KENNEY, Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen:

Sir—The Bureau of Contract Supervision reports on this request as follows:

The original appropriation for Code 2948, Hire of Automobiles, was \$600.

On September 22, 1917, this entire amount had been expended and there were bills outstanding amounting to about \$40.

Automobiles are used by the Coroners when urgent cases are reported, especially at night, in order to reach the scene of an accident or crime as speedily as possible.

The amount (\$600) appropriated in previous years to this code has proved to be inadequate. Very truly yours, TILDEN ADAMSON, Director.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said report and adopt such resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bassett, Burden, Browne, Cardani, Cassidy, Collins, Colne, Cox, Crane, Curley, Daly, Delaney, Diemer, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Drescher, Eagan, Falconer, Farley, Ferguson, Ferrand, Florea, Friedlander, Gaynor, Gilmore, Glennon, Goetz, Gutman, Hatch, Haubert, Heyman, Hilkemeier, Hogan, Kenneally, Kenney, McCann, McGarry, McGillick, McManus, Martin, Moore, Mullen, O'Rourke, Palitz, Post, Quinn, Roberts, Robitzek, Ryan, Schmitz, Schweickert, Shields, Silberstein, Smith, Stapleton, Stevenson, Tolk, Trau, Walsh, Williams, Wirth, Wise; President Connolly, by James Butler, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds, by Edmund W. Voorhies, Commissioner of Public Works; President Marks, by Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—67.

Excused—Alderman Tolk.

S. O. 281 (Int. No. 1842).

*Report of the Committee on Public Letting in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize the President of the Borough of Queens to Contract for the Construction of a Refuse Destructor Without Public Letting.*

The Committee on Public Letting, to which was referred on September 25, 1917 (Minutes, page 216), the annexed request of the President of the Borough of Queens

for authority to contract for the construction of a refuse destructor without public letting, respectfully

*REPORTS:*

That the Committee has been informed by Mr. Brock, representing the President of the Borough of Queens, that this request is for the purpose of accepting a modified low bid without the delay and expense consequent to readvertising.

It therefore recommends the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, the President of the Borough of Queens be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into contract without public letting for the general construction of a refuse destructor at Rockaway Beach in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, at a cost not to exceed one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars (\$133,000).

JOHN McCANN, C. AUGUSTUS POST, WM. P. McGARRY, JAMES J. BROWN, PETER SCHWEICKERT, EDWARD W. COX, ALEXANDER S. DRESCHER, Committee on Public Letting.

The City of New York, Office of the President of the Borough of Queens, Long Island City, September 24, 1917.

*To the Honorable Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York, N. Y.:*

Sirs—On August 23, 1917, bids were received in this office providing for the general construction of a refuse destructor to be located at Rockaway in the Fifth Ward of this borough. Two bids were received, one for \$148,500, the low bidder, and a second bid at \$160,800.

Plans and specifications for this work had heretofore been approved by the Board of Estimate at an estimated cost of \$106,000. After the opening of bids, a request was submitted to the Board of Estimate looking to the award of the contract at an increased cost. Upon an examination of the plans and specifications made in connection with this request, it was the judgment of the Bureau of Contract Supervision that the plans called for some items which could be eliminated without sacrificing the efficiency of the plant. After conference with the successful low bidder, it was determined to eliminate certain items specified in the original contract, to the extent that the low bidder agreed to accept the work at \$133,000, provided the City made some arrangement whereby the transaction could be closed quickly, for the reason that a great uncertainty exists at this time in the markets for building materials and for metal construction such as is necessary in the plant, and that the price fluctuations could not be controlled and that in all likelihood upon a readvertising the cost of the work would be materially increased.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate held on Friday, September 21, 1917, a resolution was adopted increasing the estimated cost to \$133,000, the amount of the low bid under the amended plan and specification, which amount represents the price at which the successful low bidder will accept the work previously bid upon in open competition.

It is my judgment that if the bids were readvertised a considerable additional expense will be incurred by the City, and I therefore request, in accordance with the provisions of section 419 of the Charter, that your Board authorize the award of this contract without public letting to the low bidder heretofore referred to.

Very truly yours, MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, President of the Borough of Queens.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said report and adopt such resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bassett, Burden, Browne, Cardani, Cassidy, Collins, Colne, Cox, Crane, Curley, Daly, Delaney, Diemer, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Drescher, Eagan, Falconer, Farley, Ferguson, Ferrand, Florea, Friedlander, Gaynor, Gilmore, Glennon, Goetz, Gutman, Hatch, Haubert, Heyman, Hilkemeier, Hogan, Kenneally, Kenney, McCann, McGarry, McGillick, McManus, Martin, Moore, Mullen, O'Rourke, Palitz, Post, Quinn, Roberts, Robitzek, Ryan, Schmitz, Schweickert, Shields, Silberstein, Smith, Stapleton, Stevenson, Tolk, Trau, Walsh, Williams, Wirth, Wise, the Vice-Chairman—64.

S. O. 282 (Int. No. 1866).

*Report of the Committee on Public Letting in Favor of Adopting Resolution to Authorize the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals to Purchase Certain Supplies Without Public Letting.*

The Committee on Public Letting, to which was referred on October 2, 1917 (Minutes, page 8), the annexed request of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for authority to purchase certain supplies without public letting, respectfully

*REPORTS:*

That a shortage of supplies compelled the hospital authorities to make certain purchases without the usual formalities. This request is to enable the department to keep within the provisions of section 419 of the Charter.

It therefore recommends the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of section 419 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Trustees be and hereby is authorized and empowered to purchase in the open market, without public letting, the following classes of supplies in the amounts respectively stated:

Meats .....	\$10,000 00
Poultry .....	4,000 00
Potatoes .....	2,500 00
Groceries .....	7,500 00
Fish .....	2,500 00
Milk .....	7,500 00
Stock vegetables .....	2,000 00
Bread and rolls .....	4,000 00
Butter .....	4,000 00
Medical and surgical supplies.....	10,000 00

JOHN McCANN, C. AUGUSTUS POST, JAMES J. BROWNE, WM. P. McGARRY, PETER SCHWEICKERT, EDWARD W. COX, ALEXANDER S. DRESCHER, Committee on Public Letting.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, Office of the Board of Trustees, 1st Avenue and 26th Street, New York, September 27, 1917.

*Hon. FRANK DOWLING, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York:*

Sir—The Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals have the honor to request the Board of Aldermen for permission to buy the following classes of supplies in the open market without public letting:

Meats .....	\$10,000 00
Poultry .....	4,000 00
Potatoes .....	2,500 00
Groceries .....	7,500 00
Fish .....	2,500 00
Milk .....	7,500 00
Stock vegetables .....	2,000 00
Bread and rolls .....	4,000 00
Butter .....	4,000 00
Medical and surgical supplies.....	10,000 00

This request is made to enable the department to keep within the requirements of section 419 of the Charter as funds for food supplies and medical and surgical supplies have not at all times been available throughout the year and at times contracts were not advertised and awarded in time to meet the needs of the hospitals.

Respectfully, J. K. PAULDING, Secretary, Board of Trustees.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said report and adopt such resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bassett, Burden, Browne, Cardani, Cassidy, Collins, Colne, Cox, Crane, Curley, Daly, Delaney, Diemer, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Drescher, Eagan, Falconer, Farley, Ferguson, Ferrand, Florea, Friedlander, Gaynor, Gilmore, Glennon, Goetz, Gutman, Hatch, Haubert, Heyman, Hilkemeier, Hogan, Kenneally, Kenney, McCann, McGarry, McGillick, McManus, Martin, Moore, Mullen, O'Rourke, Palitz, Post, Quinn, Roberts, Robitzek, Ryan, Schmitz, Schweickert, Shields, Silberstein, Smith, Stapleton, Stevenson, Tolk, Trau, Walsh, Williams, Wirth, Wise, the Vice-Chairman—64.

*GENERAL ORDERS.*

G. O. 378 (Int. No. 1825).

*Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting an Ordinance Amending an Ordinance Adopted March 17, 1914, Establishing a "Manufacturing Fund."*

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on September 18, 1917

(Minutes, page 195), a request of the Commissioner of Correction for amendment of ordinance adopted March 17, 1914, establishing a "Manufacturing Fund," respectfully

## REPORTS:

That this request states the purpose is to increase the working capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to provide for the purchase of African Bass for the manufacture of brooms for use of the Street Cleaning Department. This request has the endorsement of the Street Cleaning Commissioner, and as funds are available the Committee recommends the adoption of the accompanying ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance establishing a fund known as "Manufacturing Fund, Department of Correction."

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:*

Section 1. The following ordinance, known as "Manufacturing Fund, Department of Correction," adopted March 17, 1914, and effective March 31, 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

AN ORDINANCE providing for the establishment of a special fund for all money realized by the sale of articles manufactured by the Department of Correction in The City of New York.

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York as follows:*

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby, in accordance with subdivision 2 of section 23 of article 2A of chapter 26 of the Laws of 1909, as amended by chapter 247 of the Laws of 1913, and in accordance with subdivision 19 of section 20 of article 2A of the same law, approves of the establishment of a fund to be known as "Manufacturing Fund, Department of Correction," and authorizes and directs the Comptroller of The City of New York to place in such fund all money received or realized through the sale of articles manufactured by the Department of Correction.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller of The City of New York is hereby authorized to charge against such fund any voucher received from the Department of Correction for the purchase of raw materials to be used by said department in its manufacturing industries.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller of The City of New York is hereby further authorized and directed to transfer to the General Fund of The City of New York at the end of each calendar year any sums remaining in said manufacturing fund in excess of [fifty] seventy-five thousand dollars [(\$50,000)] (\$75,000).

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*; old matter, in brackets [ ], to be omitted.

HARRY ROBITZEK, Chairman; JOHN T. EAGAN, JAMES R. FERGUSON, WILLIAM T. COLLINS, CHARLES A. McMANUS, W. T. QUINN, CHAS. H. HAUBERT, Committee on General Welfare.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said report and adopt such ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bassett, Burden, Browne, Cardani, Cassidy, Collins, Colne, Cox, Crane, Curley, Daly, Delaney, Diemer, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Drescher, Eagan, Falconer, Farley, Ferguson, Ferrand, Florea, Friedlander, Gaynor, Gilmore, Glennon, Goetz, Gutman, Hatch, Haubert, Heyman, Hilkemeier, Hogan, Kenneally, Kenney, McCann, McGarry, McGillick, McManus, Martin, Moore, Mullen, O'Rourke, Palitz, Post, Quinn, Roberts, Robitzek, Ryan, Schmitz, Schweickert, Shields, Silberstein, Smith, Stapleton, Stevenson, Tolk, Trau, Walsh, Williams, Wirth, Wise; President Connolly, by James Butler, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds, by Edmund W. Voorhies, Commissioner of Public Works; President Marks, by Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—68.

G. O. 379 (Int. No. 1855).

**Report of the Committee on General Welfare in Favor of Adopting an Ordinance to Amend the Code of Ordinances, Relating to Restricted Streets.**

The Committee on General Welfare, to which was referred on September 25, 1917 (Minutes, page 229), the annexed ordinance to amend section 13 of article 2 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances relating to peddlers and particularly to restricted streets, respectfully

## REPORTS:

That the introducer having stated to the Committee that a majority of residents in the territory affected desire a restriction against peddlers, and no one appearing in opposition, the Committee recommends the adoption of said ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE to amend subdivision 2 of section 13 of article 2 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances relating to Peddlers, particularly to Restricted Streets.

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:*

Section 1. Subdivision 2 of section 13 of article 2 of chapter 24 of the Code of Ordinances, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting therein under the caption "Bronx," and in their appropriate place, the following words: *Brook avenue, between 144th street and Westchester avenue.*

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*.

HARRY ROBITZEK, Chairman; JOHN T. EAGAN, WILLIAM T. COLLINS, CHARLES A. McMANUS, JAMES R. FERGUSON, W. F. QUINN, CHAS. H. HAUBERT, Committee on General Welfare.

The Vice-Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said report and adopt such ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Bassett, Burden, Browne, Cardani, Cassidy, Collins, Colne, Cox, Crane, Curley, Daly, Delaney, Diemer, Dixson, Donnelly, Dostal, Drescher, Eagan, Falconer, Farley, Ferguson, Ferrand, Florea, Friedlander, Gaynor, Gilmore, Glennon, Goetz, Gutman, Hatch, Haubert, Heyman, Hilkemeier, Hogan, Kenneally, Kenney, McCann, McGarry, McGillick, McManus, Martin, Moore, Mullen, O'Rourke, Palitz, Post, Quinn, Roberts, Robitzek, Ryan, Schmitz, Schweickert, Shields, Silberstein, Smith, Stapleton, Stevenson, Tolk, Trau, Walsh, Williams, Wirth, Wise; President Connolly, by James Butler, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works; President Mathewson, by John G. Borgstede, Commissioner of Public Works; President Pounds, by Edmund W. Voorhies, Commissioner of Public Works; President Marks, by Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works; the Vice-Chairman—68.

At this point the President entered and assumed the Chair.

## ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS RENEWED.

No. 1898 (Ord. No. 325).

**An Ordinance to Amend Subdivision 1 of Section 240 of Article 17 of Chapter 23 of the Code of Ordinances, Relating to Vaults.**

By Alderman Falconer—

AN ORDINANCE to amend subdivision 1 of section 240 of article 17 of chapter 23 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to vaults.

*Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows:*

Section 1. Subdivision 1 of section 240 of article 17 of chapter 23 of the Code of Ordinances, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

\$240. General provisions.

1. Definitions. Whenever used in this article, the term vault shall be deemed to mean every description of opening below the surface of the street that is covered over, as limited by subdivision 8 of this section, in front of any improved or unimproved property, except cesspools and openings which are used exclusively as places for descending to the cellar floor of any building or buildings, by means of steps [ ]. [and openings] Openings over which substantial and safe fixed gratings of metal or other non-combustible material have been erected in accordance with the provisions of article 17, provided said openings be used primarily for light and ventilation, [except that where the same are covered with iron] and provided such gratings are of sufficient strength to sustain a live load of 300 pounds per square foot as provided in subdivision 8 of section 53 of article 3 of chapter 5 and [contained] are constructed with at least [60] 40 per cent of [opening] open work, shall be exempted from payments of fees for permits for vaults.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Note—New matter in *italics*; old matter, in [ ], to be omitted.

Which was referred to the Committee on General Welfare.

Alderman Gutman moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, October 23, 1917, at 1.30 o'clock P. M.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

**WARRANTS MADE READY FOR PAYMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.

Below is a statement of warrants made ready for payment on the above date, showing therein the Department of Finance voucher number, the dates of the invoices or the registered number of the contract, the date the voucher was filed in the Department of Finance, the name of the payee and the amount of the warrant.

Where two or more bills are embraced in the warrant, the dates of the earliest and latest are given, excepting that, when such payments are made under a contract, the registered number of the contract is shown in the place of the second invoice date.

Where the word "final" is shown after the name of the payee, payment will not be made until thirty days after the completion and acceptance of the work, but all of the other warrants mentioned will be forwarded through the mail unless some reason exists why payment is to be made in person, in which event written notice will be promptly given to the claimant.

In making a written or verbal inquiry at this office for any of the above mentioned warrants, it is requested that reference be made by the Department of Finance voucher number.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Finance Voucher	Invoice Number.	Dates or Contract	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount
<b>Armory Board.</b>					
125817	47180	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	\$29 64	
125819	47180	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	35 19	
125820	47180	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	24 97	
125818	47180	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	75	
125822	47181	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	7 80	
125825	47181	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	31 12	
125823	47181	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	8 94	
125824	47181	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	6 37	
125814	44704	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	30 69	
125815	44704	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	16 21	
125816	44704	10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	6 26	
<b>Board of Ambulance Service.</b>					
126467	46853	10-13-17	Long Island College Hospital	\$212 50	
126465	46852	10-13-17	Knickerbocker Hospital	250 00	
126485	46849	10-13-17	Hospital of the Holy Family	212 50	
126464	46850	10-13-17	Jamaica Hospital	125 00	
126470	46851	10-13-17	New York Hospital	577 50	
126469	46854	10-13-17	Mary Immaculate Hospital	250 00	
126487	46871	10-13-17	Williamsburgh Hospital	250 00	
126473	46856	10-13-17	New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital	375 00	
126472		10-13-17	New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital	250 00	
126471	46859	10-13-17	Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses Home and Hospital	250 00	
126479	46866	10-13-17	St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York	375 00	
126478	46864	10-13-17	St. Laurence Hospital	250 00	
126477	46863	10-13-17	St. Joseph's Hospital, Queens	125 00	
126486	46870	10-13-17	Volunteer Hospital	195 00	
126468	46855	10-13-17	Methodist Episcopal Hospital in The City of Brooklyn	157 50	
<b>Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.</b>					
93889	6- 7-17		7- 5-17	Seely & Ash	207 75
125774	8-10-17		10-10-17	M. L. Bird Co.	81 00
125776	9- 4-17		10-10-17	O. H. Perry & Son	85 00
124430	9- 7-17		10- 6-17	Holgan Bros.	80 00
<b>Department of Plant and Structures.</b>					
126754		10-15-17	Archibald McLean, Assist. Engr.	26 70	
126753		10-15-17	Thomas J. Conlin	4 00	
125180	9-20-17	10- 9-17	Trinity Contracting Co., Inc.	83 20	
<b>Board of Coroners.</b>					
126624		10-13-17	John Riegelman	9 00	
126623		10-13-17	Thomas H. Curtin	12 70	
126622		10-13-17	William J. Flynn	16 30	
<b>Court of General Sessions.</b>					
123761		10- 5-17	Charles E. Nammack	175 00	
123760		10- 5-17	John B. Cosby	175 00	
123762		10- 5-17	Owen Reilly	175 00	
126620	10- 8-17	10-13-17	Fifth Avenue Coach Company	18 00	
126602		10-13-17	The Initial Towel Supply Co.	19 50	
126601	8-31-17	9-30-17	Knickerbocker Ice Company	47 62	
123763	9-21-17	10- 4-17	Michael A. Gilligan	120 60	
<b>County Clerk, Bronx County.</b>					
126757		10-15-17	New York Telephone Company	22 31	
<b>Department of Correction.</b> </					

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Depart- ment of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount	Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Depart- ment of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
126929		10-15-17	A. W. Ross, Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings	98 49	127356	10-16-17	Orphan Home, Brooklyn	7,778 42	
126926		10-15-17	Frederick Martin	27 75	127355	10-16-17	Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	14,126 97	
127343		10-16-17	R. M. Bingham, Examiner	274 50	127354	10-16-17	Brooklyn Home for Blind, Crippled and Defective Children	4,075 30	
126019	46496	10-11-17	H. T. Dakin	1 92	127358	10-16-17	The New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured & Crippled	823 56	
124772	46492	10- 8-17	James S. Barron & Co.	4 00	126454	9-26-17	J. Reeber's Sons Company	12 00	
124774	46492	10- 8-17	James S. Barron & Co.	4 00	102196	7-26-17	Edmund A. Kolb, Frederick G. Kolb and Clara Graf, as devisees under the last will and testament of Bernard Kolb, deceased	7,599 64	
124867	46526	10- 8-17	M. J. Tobin	1 25	102196	7-26-17	Edmund A. Kolb, Frederick G. Kolb, and Clara Graf, as devisees under the last will and testament of Bernard Kolb, deceased	167 12	
123890	47514	10- 5-17	The Oliver Typewriter Company	52 00					
125996	47063	10-11-17	H. C. Hallenbeck	94 35					
124736	47533	10- 8-17	Isaac Pitman & Sons	20 00					
124748	41660	10- 8-17	A. J. Nystrom & Co.	30 40					
126026	46499	10-11-17	F. W. De Voe and C. T. Reynolds Co.	25 00					
124745	47700	10- 8-17	Hyman Gordon	31 00					
124740	46492	10- 8-17	James S. Barron & Co.	12 75					
126020	41660	10-11-17	A. J. Nystrom & Co.	7 22					
125903	6-28-17	10-10-17	Joseph B. Brady & Son	16 31	126457				
126931		10-15-17	Lottie B. Turner	3 60	126211	9-30-17	Brooklyn Public Library		
126936		10-15-17	Anna L. Norbury	8 30	126207	10- 1-17	10-13-17 Brooklyn Public Library	11,162 37	
124858	47015	10- 8-17	Belmont Packing & Rubber Co.	72 95			Central Purchase Committee		
125900	7-21-17	10-10-17	Victor Chevison	8 25			10-11-17 The Mutual Towel Supply Co.	27 00	
126043	44500	10-11-17	Ginn & Company	96 41	123442	7-22-17. 9-14-17	10-11-17 The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	2 25	
124844	44492	10- 8-17	Atkinson, Menter & Co.	1 50	123440	8-15-17	Bronx Parkway Commission		
124831	41647	10- 8-17	Frank D. Beatty & Co.	10 20	123443	8-13-17	10- 3-17 Standard Oil Company of New York	532 02	
124329	41672	10- 5-17	Charles Scribner's Sons	32 90	125129	8-28-17	10- 3-17 Parkway Auto Supply Co.	36 80	
126036	46576	10-11-17	The Waldford Company	20 64	125144	7-12-17. 8-18-17	10- 3-17 J. P. Duffy Company	156 25	
124875	41310	10- 8-17	Samuel E. Hunter	13 12	125148	9-19-17	10- 9-17 The Barrett Company	91 31	
124757	46555	10- 8-17	Henry H. Harrison	36 25			10- 9-17 Chas. G. Willoughby, Inc.	56 45	
124874	44074	10- 8-17	The Manhattan Supply Company	6 90			10- 9-17 Library Bureau	42 50	
124768	41639	10- 8-17	Ginn & Company	38			Department of Parks		
125894	5-29-17	10-10-17	M. D. Lundin	20 70	74313	4-18-17	5-15-17 Bergstrom & Bass	39 67	
125895	7-19-17	10-10-17	Jac. Schneider	5 88	64598	4-18-17	4-24-17 Bergstrom & Bass	64 53	
125896	7-23-17	10-10-17	John Gelshion	4 00	126050	9-18-17	10-11-17 J. & T. Adikes	22 01	
125897	7-13-17	10-10-17	Felix Menz	8 10	126052	4- 4-17	10-11-17 Wm. H. Stoothoff, Inc.	4 25	
125899	7-20-17	10-10-17	Frank Kiebitz	18 85	126055	8-15-17	10-11-17 John J. Lake	1 00	
124237	5-26-17. 10- 4-17	10- 5-17	Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison	94 50	125065		10-16-17 Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences	724 33	
124765	47378	10- 8-17	The Macmillan Company	2 45	47958	10- 9-17	Police Department		
125945	6-27-17	10-10-17	Charles Schultz	33 55	126131	6-23-17. 7- 3-17	10- 9-17 Standard Oil Co. of New York	66 96	
125959	7-23-17	10-10-17	Joseph A. Lee	32 00	126134	8-31-17	President of the Borough of Manhattan		
124838	41653	10- 8-17	The Ellsworth Company	97 20	126142	7-31-17	10-11-17 Autocar Sales Co.	9 08	
125960	7-21-17	10-10-17	Martin F. Malone	54 00	126161	9- 1-17	10-11-17 M. Eberhart & Son Co.	67 97	
124315	47401	10- 5-17	The Macmillan Company	42 00	122536		10-11-17 Patterson Brothers	44 14	
126037	46498	10-11-17	Defiance Mfg. Co.	15 14	39543	10- 1-17	10-11-17 Barney Topkins	12 42	
124828	41650	10- 8-17	Silver, Burdett & Company	72	122542		10-11-17 Germania Bank of N. Y. C., Assignee of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.	344 42	
124832	41658	10- 8-17	The A. S. Barnes Co.	2 40	47719	10- 1-17	10-11-17 Reilly Contracting Company, Inc.	3,887 65	
124737	47399	10- 8-17	Little, Brown & Company, Inc.	25 20	126240	8-31-17	10-11-17 The Aztec Asphalt Company	7 84	
124762	41659	10- 8-17	Milton, Bradley Company	38	126236	9-14-17	10-11-17 United States Wood Preserving Co.	15 12	
126916	7- 6-17	10-15-17	American District Telegraph Co.	3 00	126237	8-31-17	10-11-17 The Aztec Asphalt Company, Inc.	10 51	
126915	8- 6-17	10-15-17	American District Telegraph Co.	27 55	126239	8-28-17	10-11-17 The Aztec Asphalt Company, Inc.	55 02	
125529	48058	10-10-17	Chas. Cohen and Leo J. Ehrhart, Inc.	30 00	126230	7- 2-17	10-11-17 Uvalde Contracting Co.	9 30	
124758	46503	10- 8-17	Frank & Marburger	45 43			10-11-17 Clinton Wire Cloth Co.	25 92	
124742	46494	10- 8-17	Milton, Bradley Co.	6 48			President of the Borough of The Bronx		
124885	47063	10- 8-17	H. C. Hallenbeck	68 29	43086	10- 8-17	10-11-17 Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company	72 96	
123535	6-29-17	10- 4-17	Manhattan Card & Paper Co.	232 80	126401	9-29-17	10-11-17 J. B. Emmet	8 00	
123528	5- 7-17	7- 7-17	Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison	396 00	126367		10-11-17 John C. Hume, Topographical Engineer	23 61	
123524	5-14-17	6-23-17	Department of Correction, Manufacturing Industries	1,408 55	126366		10- 4-17 Wm. Baker, Inc.	7,498 19	
123546	5-29-17	10- 4-17	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	132 48	123665		10- 4-17 Salvatore Purificato	2,470 70	
123563	6-30-17	10- 4-17	American Type Founders Co.	181 25			10- 4-17 Thomas J. Harte	242 70	
123565	8-10-17	10- 4-17	Julius Haas & Sons, Inc.	160 00			President of the Borough of Brooklyn		
123516	5-25-17	7-11-17	De Voe & Raynolds Co., Inc.	107 12	125474	7-14-17	10- 4-17 Cranford Company	1,053 61	
126017	46549	10-11-17	M. Feigel & Bro., Inc.	1 47	125454	9- 7-17	10- 4-17 McKenna & Gallagher	719 05	
124859	46549	10- 8-17	M. Feigel & Bro., Inc.	31 50	123766		10- 9-17 Joseph J. Bloeth	30 85	
124853	47061	10- 8-17	M. B. Brown Printing & Binding Co.	15 73	123765		10- 9-17 H. & B. Auto Sales Co.	11 62	
126030	41663	10-11-17	Longmans, Green & Co.	11 53	123768	9-18-17	10- 9-17 Frank J. Gallagher	1,137 92	
124319	47528	10- 5-17	Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	4 20	123769		10- 4-17 Phoenix Sand & Gravel Co.	3,436 89	
124872	44132	10- 8-17	Geo. T. Montgomery	1 27	123770		10- 4-17 B. Turcamo Cont. Co., Inc.	3,180 70	
124869	44085	10- 8-17	Parker P. Simmons Co., Inc.	31 50	123771		10- 4-17 Nicola Caponi	1,826 65	
124873	44085	10- 8-17	Parker P. Simmons Co., Inc.	66 95			10- 4-17 E. Ghelardi Contracting Co., Inc.	1,782 00	
125912	7-12-17	10-10-17	Garbutt & Co.	18 95	123623		President of the Borough of Queens		
125913	7-12-17	10-10-17	Garbutt & Co.	26 20	47848	10- 4-17	10- 4-17 Damato & Miele	2,373 68	
125919	7-20-17	10-10-17	Robertson & Conry, Inc.	25 64</td					

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Depart- ment of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount	Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Depart- ment of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount
<b>Board of Water Supply.</b>									
125804	9-22-17	10-10-17	L. S. Winn & Co.	\$12 60	126560	10-13-17	Thomas F. Dwyer, Deputy Commis- sioner	3 70	
125794	9-30-17	10-10-17	Knickerbocker Towel Supply Co.	13 90	126559	10-13-17	James Brady, Deputy Commissioner	3 05	
125805	9-14-17	10-10-17	Vacuum Oil Co.	21 71	125553	9-16-17	International Motor Co.	85 50	
125806		10-10-17	The Columbia Towel Supply Co.	3 50	126701	44149	The Bronx Gas & Electric Company	91 37	
125807	9- 1-17	10-10-17	John Robinson	17 25	126703	46358	The Bronx Gas & Electric Co.	51 48	
125808	9-13-17	10-10-17	G. A. Feld Co.	19 32	126707	46367	New York & Queens Gas Co.	55 58	
125789	9-25-17	10-10-17	Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.	3 39	126705	46367	New York & Queens Gas Co.	48 60	
125788	9-14-17	10-10-17	Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.	1 85	126704	46371	The Woodhaven Gas Light Co.	25 01	
125790	9- 1-17	10-10-17	The Eagle Garage	12 17	126706	46363	The Jamaica Gas Light Co.	51 09	
125793	8-31-17	9-30-17	Johnston's Garage, Inc.	61 32	126709	46369	Richmond Hill & Queens Co. Gas Light Co.	31 28	
125887		10-10-17	New York Telephone Co.	87 62					
<b>Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.</b>									
125375	2- 1-17	9-19-17	Jasper Bayne Co.	\$35 37	123580	46364	Kings County Lighting Co.	3,181 12	
126340		10-11-17	The Bronx Gas & Electric Co.	83 80	123581	46364	Kings County Lighting Co.	3,360 22	
126334		10-11-17	Westchester Lighting Co.	36 60	123576	47314	The A. P. Smith Mfg. Co.	1,685 60	
123594		10- 4-17	J. Hampden Dougherty	250 00	123590	47861	John Fox & Co.	19,814 74	
126455		10-11-17	John M. Digney, assignee of Henry T. Dykman	150 00	123592	47099	R. D. Wood & Co.	526 51	
126455		10-11-17	Henry T. Dykman	3,000 00	123588	47739	Thomas J. Radley Co., Inc.	1,220 00	
126235	4- 3-17	7-11-17	H. W. Caldwell & Son Company	62 58	123588	46166	R. D. Wood & Co.	172 71	
126335		10-11-17	Warwick Valley Light & Power Co.	62 72	123577	46395	United Electric Light & Power Co.	128 00	
126350		10-11-17	Warwick Valley Light & Power Co.	79 67	123579	46396	Westchester Lighting Co.	4,040 44	
126336		10-11-17	Warwick Valley Light & Power Co.	61 16	123582	46362	The Flatbush Gas Company	1,145 40	
126339		10-11-17	Goshen Light & Power Co.	70 00	123583	46370	Welsbach Street Litg. Co. of America.	14,067 34	
126338		10-11-17	Goshen Light & Power Co.	60 00	123584	46394	Richmond Light & Railroad Co.	13,970 87	
126337		10-11-17	Goshen Light & Power Company	59 92	123585	46394	Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co.	208 60	
126363		10-13-17	George J. Zegers, Inspector	109 15	123587	46393	Richmond Light & Railroad Company	2,338 98	
126565		10-13-17	William Flannery	10 41	123591	46394	Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co.	281 90	
126561		10-13-17	Luther R. Sawin, Bacteriologist	17 11	44103	46394	Richmond Light & Railroad Co.	329 20	
									New York Produce Exchange Bank, Assignee of Santor Const. Co., Inc.
									5,360 35

**VOUCHERS RECEIVED IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.**

A statement is herewith submitted of all vouchers filed in the Department of Finance on this date, in which is shown the Department of Finance voucher number, the date of the invoices or the registered number of the contract, the name of the payee and the amount of the claim. Where two or more bills are embraced in one voucher the date of the earliest is given, excepting that when such vouchers are submitted under a contract the registered number of the contract is shown instead.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Invoice Finance Date Vouch- or Con- tract or No. Number.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
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<b>Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.</b>			
127840	8-14-17	Wappler Electric Co., Inc.	106 50
127841	7-13-17	Meeker & Co.	786 01
127842	9-28-17	New York Belting & Pack- ing Co.	7 28
127843	8-29-17	W. R. Ostrand & Co.	6 48
127844	5-29-17	Geo. Murphy, Inc.	14 94
127845		McElwain, Morse & Rogers	26 10
127846	8-19-17	P. Laruffa	5 50
127847	8-14-17	A. G. Richter	301 00
127848	8-22-17	Otis Elevator Co.	88 25
127849	9- 1-17	New York French Range Co.	225 00
127850	9-21-17	National Syringe Co.	7 75
127851	8-28-17	Laurence Belting Co.	87 24
127852		C. Morano	9 20
127853	8-31-17	Nathan Strauss, Inc.	932 79
127854	9- 8-17	Westchester Fish Co.	46 72
127855	8-29-17	Frank J. Murray Co., Inc.	747 14
127856	9-17-17	Jas. A. Miller	2 00
127857	9- 4-17	Richman & Samuels	890 21
127858	9-28-17	Mallinckrodt Chemical Wks.	15 37
127859	9- 6-17	Progressive Paper Products Co.	77 50
127860	8-16-17	Royal Eastern Electrical Supply Co.	17 28
127861	9-26-17	Ch. R. Bard	8 00
127862	9-25-17	Aug. E. Fraass Co.	1 65
127863	8- 2-17	Goodyear's India Rubber Selling Co.	10 56
127864	8-24-17	J. E. Kennedy & Co.	30 00
127865	9- 8-17	Physicians and Hospital Equipment Co.	47 57
127866		Wm. Langbein & Bros.	137 50
127867		B. Rothblatt & Son	184 00
127868	9-17-17	American Electrical Heater Co.	8 97
127869	9- 6-17	Butter Serving Machine Co. Inc.	112 50
127870	9-10-17	J. W. Buckley Rubber Co.	5 50
127871	8-17-17	The Thos. P. Ford Co.	1 20
127872	9- 7-17	Hull Grippen & Co.	6 61
127873	9-11-17	Sam'l Lewis	9 50
127874	9-10-17	Edward Murphy	1 00
127875	9-20-17	The Prometheus Electric Co.	15 60
127876		C. D. O'Neil	40 00
127877		Mark L. Fleming	5 91
127878		The Louisax Minturn Hos- pital	81 43
127879		George A. White	14 45
127880		C. J. Taylor	5 30
127881		Sara E. Shaw	2 15
127882		A. Ginsberg & Bro.	156 60
127883		Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	65 74
127884		Vacuum Oil Co.	80 60
127885		Progress Blue Print Co.	1 62
127886		Wappler Electric Co., Inc.	32 40
127887	7- 2-17	Stern Bros.	11 00
127888	8-24-17	George Tiemann & Co.	27 25
127889	9-19-17	Olin J. Stephens	90 00
127890	8-17-17	William Farrell & Son	4,317 56
127891	7-16-17	Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co.	13 50
127892	11-30-17	Bordens Condensed Milk Co.	1 49
127893	6-21-17	Robert Gordon & Son, Inc.	8 75
127894	9-15-17	Everson & Reed Co., Inc.	26 70
127895	9-21-17	Wm. Langbein & Bros.	24 65
127896	5- 9-17	The Harral Soap Co., Inc.	51 32
127897	9-26-17	Robert Ferguson	41 14
127898	9-13-17	Chas. W. Brucher	5 00
127899	9-19-17	B. Altman & Co.	411 90
127900	5-14-17	James S. Barron & Co.	4 80

<b>Municipal Civil Service Commission.</b>		
127719	A. Ginsberg & Bro.	3 00
127948	County Court, Kings County.	47533
127949	Western Union Tel. Co.	1 62
127728	9-30-17	

Invoice Finance Date Vouch- or Con- tract No. Number.	Name of Payee.	Amount.	Invoice Finance Date Vouch- or Con- tract No. Number.	Name of Payee.	Amount.	Invoice Finance Date Vouch- or Con- tract No. Number.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
127780 10-6-17	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co.	12 25	127799 46910	The Hastings Paving Co.	215 55	127763 47664	B. Nicoll & Co.	3,638 78
127791 9-30-17	Knickerbocker Towel Supply Co.	29 55	127800 44404	S. Amanna & Sullivan	1,739 32	127764 48014	The Corby Co.	342 00
127792 10-1-17	Kate Devlin	7 50	127963 President of the Borough of Brooklyn.	Thomas F. Moran	\$15 45	127765 47108	Rebecca Melicow	20 28
127793 8-25-17	Independent Towel Supply	4 50	127964	Charles R. Ward	16 60	127766 47967	Westchester Fish Co.	155 42
127794 9-11-17	Eagle Spring Water Co.	5 10	127965	Chamberlain of the City of New York	283 98	127767 47928	Grand Central Market	11,369 70
127795 6-18-17	Stevenson & Marsters	2 75	127966	John L. McGailey	161 15	127768 47928	Grand Central Market	168 08
127796 9-10-17	Library Bureau	8 64	127967 8-27-17	Abraham Rapoport	13 00	127769 47983	Frank J. Murray Co., Inc.	227 08
127797 8-1-17	Peerless Towel Supply Co.	10 45	127968 9-10-17	C. J. Ahlborn	4 00	127770 47936	L. Crocco & Sons	43 71
127798 8-2-17	John Wanamaker	9 90	128002 9-1-17	Midwood Garage	70 26	127771 47292	Levy Dairy Co.	742 69
127799 9-4-17	Stromberg Electric Co.	9 90	128003 9-21-17	Thomas Smith & Son Corp.	69 38	127772 47497	Mutual - McDermott Dairy Corp.	25 90
127800 9-7-17	Norman L. Coe & Son	2 50	128004 9-15-17	Arthur H. McGrath	62 61	127773 47645	Conron Bros. Co.	583 50
127801 1-6-17	Norman L. Coe & Son	70 00	128005 9-30-17	Walter Doscher	27 50	128026 46391	Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.	
127798 4-5-17	Andrew O'Rourke	4 50	128006 8-28-17	The Hastings Pavement Co.	5 10	128027 46392	The New York Edison Co.	\$93,553 86
127797 7-10-17	C. F. H. Pagan	4 60	128007 8-22-17	The Hastings Pavement Co.	6 00	128027 46392	The New York Edison Co.	382 34
127798 7-26-17	J. B. Breitenstein	2 00	128008 9-27-17	Henry Hayward	265 75	128027 46392	New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co.	37,213 48
127792 9-15-17	Frank N. Applegate	38 50	128009 10-4-17	Frederick Semken	2,700 00	128027 46392	New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co.	295 89
127793 10-1-17	Jos. N. B. Rawl	6 60	128010 9-30-17	Stevenson & Marsters, Inc.	4 35	127796 47863	Ornamental Foundry Co.	1,030 67
127794 12-50-17	Henry L. Davis	45 30	128011 9-28-17	Baron & Beling	29 00	127796 47863	Town of Woodstock, Ulster County	2 76
127795 1-20-17	Wm. J. Sullivan	12 50	128012 10-3-17	Goodyear's India Rubber Selling Co.	52 33	127797 47797	Town of Shawangunk, Ulster County	90 09
127796 1-20-17	Abraham I. Wolf	1 20	128013 9-27-17	Harris & Wellekamp	29 96	127794 46898	Thos. C. Dunham, Inc.	6 67
127797 1-20-17	New York Telephone Co.	132 32	128014 9-19-17	C. W. Keenan	6 95	127794 46898	Thos. C. Dunham, Inc.	3 33
127798 1-20-17	United Electric Service Co.	8 40	128015 9-29-17	Curtis Brislin Lumber Co., Inc.	28 32	127794 46898	Bureau of Highways	1,961 00
127799 1-20-17	Western Union Telegraph Co.	2 05	128016 10-1-17	E. Hafker	24 63	127793 43115	Jere A. McCue	5 30
127799 1-20-17	American Surety Co. of New York	45 60	128017 10-1-17	H. P. Moehl	10 15	127791 10-1-17	The Gramatan Springs Co., Inc.	
127799 1-20-17	Miscellaneous.		128018 9-29-17	Andrew B. Smith	59 50	127781 10-1-17	Builders' Iron Foundry	6 60
127799 1-20-17	Edward Giegerich	\$225 55	128019 10-4-17	Patsy Minichallo	21 25	127782 3-7-17	Hull, Gruppen & Co.	3 60
127799 1-20-17	New York Telephone Co.	4 87	128020 9-21-17	Thomas Corr	22 00	127783 7-19-17	Topping Bros.	18 23
127799 1-20-17	Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn.		128021 9-30-17	Walter Doscher	110 00	127784 8-13-17	W. & B. Douglas	12 01
127799 1-20-17	Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	\$37,084 90	128022 9-26-17	Daniel & Maher	16 50	127785 10-2-17	E. F. Keating Co.	2 22
127799 1-20-17	President of the Borough of Manhattan.		128023 10-5-17	Eagle Spring Water Co.	29 40	127786 9-6-17	Kipp Wagon Co.	4 62
127749 47910	Walton Cont. Co.	\$3,694 00	128024 10-1-17	E. Belcher Hyde	44 00	127788 8-31-17	Monahan Express Co.	20 60
127750 47614	P. J. Kearns Cont. Co., Inc.	1,839 37	128025 10-1-17	Eugene Donnelly	21 87	127789 9-22-17	Welsbach Street Lighting Co. of America	55 62
127751 47354	Anthony Ferris	1,832 94	127774 47646	Henneberger & Herold	\$900 72	127789 9-22-17	M. R. Smith & Son	42 00
127748 47747	The Antlers Restaurant	36 00	127775 48182	John Bellmann	14,404 49	127790 10-1-17	C. J. Dunning & Son	4 70
127747 47747	John A. Conner	500 00	127776 46978	Knickerbocker Supply Co.	69 80	127791 10-1-17	John A. Gregory	5 05
127801 46910	William A. Prendergast	\$469 60	127761 45150	Benj. W. Levitan	388 00	127792 10-1-17		631 42
127798 46910	The Hastings Paving Co.	\$259 43	127762 45704	The Snare & Triest Co.	13,968 00	127792 10-1-17		

## Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Eligible Lists—Promulgated Oct. 11, 1917.

Promotion to Electrical Inspector, Grade 2.

Fire Department, Bureau of Fire Prevention—1. Charles S. Lonergan, 1273 New York ave., Brooklyn 87.70. 2. Reuben Simon, Canarsie Shore, Brooklyn 83.52. 3. Richard C. Lent, Jr., 665 Fifty-seventh st., Brooklyn, 83.45. 4. Lyman W. Bleiler, 109 Ridgewood ave., Brooklyn, 82.57. 5. George Blaurock, Jr., 348 Cornelia st., Brooklyn, 82.45. 6. Daniel G. Barnes, 321 1-2 Pacific st., Brooklyn, 79.42. 7. Frederick G. Bilz, 19 Forty-fourth st., Corona, L. I., 78.32. 8. William C. Foerster, 528 E. 142d st., 78.32. 9. Frederick M. Purvis, 1499 Union st., Brooklyn, 77.52. Promotion to Clerk, 4th Grade, Department of Finance.

Auditing Bureau, General Administration Division—1. Edward J. Smith, Room 535, Municipal Building, 85.48.

Promotion to Junior Architectural Draftsman, Grade C, Police Department.

1. Fred P. Wiedersum, 318 W. 57th st., 83.40.

Promotion to Stenographer and Typewriter, 3rd Grade, Department of Licenses.

1. Daniel Lipsky, 1076 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 91.09.

## Changes in Departments, Etc.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Appointed—Clerks at \$300 per annum: John W. Powers, 571 9th ave., Astoria, L. I., office of Chief Clerk (Record Room), Sept. 17; Joseph Levy, 1898 Longfellow ave., Bronx, Auditing Bureau, Central Payroll Division, Sept. 19; Arthur R. Snow, 641 E. 5th st., Auditing Bureau, Division of Inspections, Oct. 1; Lawrence P. V. Plover, 183 E. 70th st., Auditing Bureau, Central Payroll Division, Oct. 3. Gertrude M. Robinson, 216 E. 83d st., office of the Chief Clerk, Clerk, \$600 per annum, Sept. 24; John J. Foley, 173 E. 102d st., Stock and Bond Division, Clerk, \$840 per annum, Oct. 4. Temporary Bookkeeper at \$4 a day, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics: Geo. W. Gaetner, 62 Elliott ave., Maspeth, L. I., Sept. 24; Maurice M. Cohn, 232 Ross pl., Brooklyn, Oct. 11; Milton Rindler, 762 German pl., Bronx, Oct. 15; Peter Friedman, 100 Broadway, Brooklyn, and Morris Curtis, 1365 Intervale ave., Bronx, Oct. 11. Charles J. Ruppel, 669 Lexington ave., Temporary Adding and Billing Machine Operator at \$1,050 per annum, Division of Disbursements of the Auditing Bureau, Oct. 1; Edith Friel, 286 Suydam st., Brooklyn, Adding and Billing Machine Operator at \$900 per annum, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, Brooklyn, Oct. 10.

Transferred—William F. Bliebtreu, 61 Wandell ave., Stapleton, S. I., Caretaker, from Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, to Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and Markets, and title changed to watchman at \$2.50 a day, Sept. 12. Joseph J. Helfenstein, 1397 E. 7th st., Brooklyn, Clerk, \$1,050 per annum for Collection of Taxes, Brooklyn,

num, from Department of Taxes and Assessments to Division of Receipts and Auditing Bureau, Sept. 25; William E. Forbes, 1134 College ave., Bronx, Clerk, \$1,050 per annum, from College of the City of New York to Bureau of Audit, Division of Administration, Oct. 1; Robert C. Huenewinckel, 437 Macon st., Brooklyn, Clerk at \$600 per annum, from Tenement House Department to Division of Auditors and Examiners of the Auditing Bureau, Oct. 1; Edward N. C. Palmer, 173 E. 102d st., Clerk at \$300 per annum, from Board of Education to Bureau of Law and Adjustment, Oct. 11.

Salaries Fixed—Clerks at \$840 per annum: William T. Nolen, Manhattan office of Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, Sept. 1; Michael J. McCormick, Auditing Bureau, Division of Administration, and William A. Moriarity, Stock and Bond Division, Oct. 1. Clerks at \$540 per annum: Robert Robinson, Stock and Bond Division, and Jerome Kahn, Division of Refunds of Auditing Bureau, Oct. 1; Samuel Levy, Division of Refunds of Auditing Bureau, Oct. 16.

Services Ceased—Temporary Tabulating Machine Operators, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, at \$2.50 a day: Henrietta E. Fox, Sept. 17; Elsie Winken, Sept. 24.

Promoted—Max Fink, Accountant, at \$1,800 per annum, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, Sept. 14.

Services Ceased—Temporary Tabulating Machine Operators, Bureau of School Buildings, \$2,093.33 per annum, Oct. 1; Abraham Simberg, 1421 Prospect ave., Bronx, Architectural Draughtsman, Bureau of School Buildings, \$1,831.67 per annum, Sept. 29; Anthony M. Buschholz, 485 Logan st., Brooklyn, Temporary Steamfitter's Helper, Bureau of School Buildings, \$3.20 a day, Oct. 1. Janitor Engineers: William J. Raftery, P. S. 162, Manhattan, \$600 per annum, Oct. 1; M. J. Galvin, P. S. 7, Richmond, \$636 per annum, Oct. 8; Joseph G. Shannon, P. S. 2, Richmond, \$600 per annum, Oct. 1; Michael Furlong, P. S. 55, Bronx, \$4,728 per annum, temporary, Oct. 8; Richard J. Battle, P. S. 107, Manhattan, \$1,500 per annum, and Richard J. Holden, P. S. 140, Manhattan, \$1,404 per annum, Oct. 8; Robert McClintock, P. S. 141, Manhattan, \$1,728 per annum; George A. Goodwin, P. S. 116, Manhattan, \$1,668 per annum, Oct. 16.

Appointments (Temporary) — Peter Neary, 1003 Thirty-ninth st., Brooklyn, Clerk, Bureau of Supplies, \$750 per annum, Oct. 11, for not to exceed three months; Edwin C. Barry, 320 W. 30th st., Manhattan, Clerk, Bureau of Supplies, \$600 per annum, Sept. 6, for not to exceed five months; Leslie M. Sparling and Jessie B. Sparling, Caretakers, New York Parental School, \$35 a month with maintenance, Sept. 19, for not to exceed three months; Mrs. Florence M. Quinn, Telephone Switchboard Operator, Hall of the Board of Education, \$600 per annum, for additional period not to exceed one month, Oct. 7.

Promotions—Harriet A. Skahan, Telephone Switchboard Operator, Hall of the Board of Education, from \$660 to \$720 per annum, Oct. 1; Carl C. von Biela, Clerk, Bureau of Attendance, from \$840 to \$1,200 per annum; Berthold E. Koehler, Benjamin Greenwald and Edward Blake, Clerks, Bureau of Attendance, from \$540 to \$600 per annum; Charles Paterno, Morris Keschner, Aaron L. Herzog, Joseph Gerber and Louis Fishman, Bureau of Attendance, from \$660 to \$720 per annum, Oct. 1; Carl C. von Biela, Clerk, Bureau of Attendance, from \$840 to \$1,200 per annum; Berthold E. Koehler, Benjamin Greenwald and Edward Blake, Clerks, Bureau of Attendance, from \$540 to \$600 per annum; Charles Paterno, Morris Keschner, Aaron L. Herzog, Joseph Gerber and Louis Fishman, Bureau of Attendance, from \$660 to \$720 per annum, Oct. 1; Carl C

**BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.**

26th st. and 1st ave. Telephone, 4400 Madison

Dr. John W. Brannan, President.

J. K. Paulding, Secretary.

**CENTRAL PURCHASE COMMITTEE.**

Municipal Building, 12th floor. Telephone, 4227

Worth.

**BUREAU OF THE CHAMBERLAIN.**

Municipal Building, 8th floor. Telephone, 4270

Worth.

Milo R. Malbie, Chamberlain.

**BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE.**

City Hall. Telephone, 4127 Cortlandt.

Harry L. Hough, Secretary.

**CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.**

Municipal Building, 2nd floor. Telephone, 4430

Worth.

**BOARD OF CITY RECORD.**

Supervisor's Office, Municipal Building, 8th

floor. Distributing Division, 96 Reade st.

Telephone, 3420 Worth.

Joseph N. Quail, Supervisor.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.**

Municipal Building, 24th floor. Telephone,

1610 Worth.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner.

**DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.**

Pier "A," North River. Telephone, 300 Rector.

R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.**

Board of Education.

Park ave. and 59th st. Telephone, 5580 Plaza.

Stated meetings of the Board are held at 4

p.m. on the first Monday in February, the second

and Wednesday in August and the second and

fourth Wednesdays in every month, except Au-

gust.

William G. Wilcox, President.

A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary.

**BOARD OF ELECTIONS.**

General Office and Office of the Borough of

Manhattan. Municipal Building, 18th floor. Tele-

phone, 1307 Worth.

Edward F. Bell, President.

Moses M. McKee, Secretary.

*Other Borough Offices.*

The Bronx.

368 E. 148th st. Telephone, 336 Melrose.

Brooklyn.

435-445 Fulton st. Telephone, 1932 Main.

Queens.

64 Jackson ave., L. I. City. Telephone, 3375

Hunters Point.

Richmond.

Borough Hall. New Brighton, S. I. Telephone,

1000 Tompkinsville.

All offices open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sat-

urdays to 12 noon.

**BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPOINTMENT.**

Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone,

4560 Worth.

Joseph Haag, Secretary.

*Bureau of Records and Minutes.*

Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone,

4560 Worth. Joseph Haag, Secretary.

*Office of the Chief Engineer.*

Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone,

4560 Worth. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer.

*Bureau of Public Improvements.*

Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone,

4560 Worth. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer.

*Bureau of Franchises.*

Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone,

4563 Worth. Harry P. Nichols, Engineer.

*Bureau of Contract Supervision.*

Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone,

4560 Worth. Central Testing Laboratory, 125

Worth st. Telephone, 3088 Franklin. Tilden

Adamson, Director.

*Bureau of Personal Service.*

Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone,

4560 Worth. George L. Turrell, Director.

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.**

Municipal Building, 5th floor. Telephone, 1200

Worth.

William A. Prendergast, Comptroller.

Deputy Comptrollers, 7th floor. Edmund D.

Fisher, Albert E. Hadlock, Shepard A. Morgan,

Hubert L. Smith.

*Receiver of Taxes.*

Manhattan—Municipal Building, 2nd floor.

Telephone, 1200 Worth.

Borough Hall—177th st. and Arthur ave. Telephone,

140 Tremont.

Brooklyn—236 Duffield st. Telephone, 7056

Main.

Queens—Court Square, L. I. City. Telephone,

3386 Hunters Point.

Richmond—Borough Hall, St. George. Telephone,

100 Tompkinsville.

Daniel Moynahan, Collector.

 **FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Municipal Building, 11th floor. Telephone,

4100 Worth.

Brooklyn—365 Jay st. Telephone, 7600 Main.

Robert Adamson, Commissioner.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan. Tele-

phone, 6280 Franklin.

Burial Permit and Contagious Disease offices

always open.

Brooklyn—3731 Third ave., Brooklyn. Flatbush

ave., Willoughby and Fleet st., Queens, 372

Fulton st., Jamaica. Richmond, 514 Bay st.,

Staten Island. Haven Emerson, Commissioner.

Alfred E. Shiple, Secretary.

**BOARD OF INVENTORY.**

600 Mulberry st. Telephone, 2990 Spring.

Board meets first Wednesday in each month

at 4 p. m.

Charles Samson, Secretary.

**LAW DEPARTMENT.**

Office of Corporation Counsel.

Main office, Municipal Building, 16th floor.

Telephone, 4600 Worth.

Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel.

Brooklyn office, 153 Pierrepont st. Telephone,

2948 Main.

*Bureau of Street Openings.*

Main office, Municipal Building, 15th floor.

Telephone, 1380 Worth.

Brooklyn office, 166 Montague st. Telephone,

5916 Main.

Queens office, Municipal Building, L. I. City.

Telephone, 3886 Hunters Point.

*Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.*

Municipal Building, 15th floor. Telephone,

4560 Worth.

Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal

Taxes.

Municipal Building, 17th floor. Telephone,

4585 Worth.

**DEPARTMENT OF LIGHTS.**

Main office, 49 Lafayette st. Telephone, 4490

Franklin.

George H. Bell, Commissioner.

Brooklyn—381 Fulton st. Telephone, 1497

Main.

Richmond—Borough Hall, New Brighton.

Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.

Division of Licensed Vehicles—517-519 W.

57th st. Telephone, 6387 Columbus.

Public Employment Bureau—Men's depart-

ments, 128 Leonard st. Women's departments,

53 Lafayette st. Telephone, 6100 Franklin.

Branch Offices: 157 E. 67th st., Manhattan. Tele-

phone, 2001 Plaza, 436 W. 27th st., Manhattan.

Telephone, 1937 Chelsea, 12 W. 11th st., Man-

hattan; Telephone, 8065 Chelsea, 35 Java st.,

Brooklyn; Telephone, 3274 Greenpoint.

**MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.**

Municipal Building, 14th floor. Telephone,

1580 Worth.

Robert W. Belcher, Secretary.

**MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.**

Municipal Building, 5th floor. Telephone,

1072 Worth, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to

1 p. m.

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.**

Municipal Building, 10th floor. Telephone,

4850 Worth. Cabot Ward, Commissioner, Manhattan and

Richmond.

*Borough of Brooklyn.*

Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Telephone, 2300 South.

Raymond V. Ingerson, Commissioner.

*Borough of The Bronx.*

Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park. Tele-

phone, 2640 Tremont.

Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner.

*Borough of Queens.*

The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill,

L. I. Telephone, 2300 Richmond Hill.

John E. Weier, Commissioner.

*Park Plaza.*

Municipal Building, 10th floor. Telephone, 4850

Worth. Cabot Ward, President; Louis W. Fehr,

Secretary.

**PAROLE COMMISSION.**

Municipal Building, 24th floor. Telephone, 2254

Worth.

Thomas R. Minick, Secretary.

**DEPARTMENT OF PLANT AND STRUCTURE.**

TUNES.

Municipal Building, 18th floor. Telephone, 380

Worth.

F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner.



tions and to the plans on file in the office of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Headquarters of the Police Department, 240 Centre st., Manhattan.

Bidders are requested to make their bids upon the blank form prepared by the Commissioner, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, may be obtained upon application thereto at the office of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Headquarters of the Police Department, 240 Centre st., Manhattan. A. WOODS, Police Commissioner. 013.25

*See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."*

**Auction Sale.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** Public Auction Sales, consisting of condemned Police Department Property (Iron Bedsteads, Stall Posts, Mangers, Hay and Harness Racks, Old Iron, Bedsprings, Bedstead Ends, Screen Doors, Platform Scale, Old Rubber, Horseshoes, Horseshoe Pads, etc.) will be held on

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917,** in the Police Department Storehouse at the 157th Precinct, 134 Flushing ave., Brooklyn; at the 154th Precinct, 16 Ralph ave., corner of Quincy st., Brooklyn; and at the 283rd Precinct Stable, Northville st., Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Queens.

First Sale, at 157th Precinct Storehouse, at 10 a. m.; Second Sale, at 154th Precinct, upon completion of first sale; Third Sale, at 283rd Precinct Stable, upon completion of second sale.

ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner. 00.18

**Owners Wanted for Unclaimed Property.**

**OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY** Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, 72 Poplar st., Brooklyn, for the following property now in custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc.; also small amount of money taken from prisoners and found by Patrolmen of this Department.

ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

**OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY**

Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, 240 Centre st., Manhattan, for the following property now in custody, without claimants: Automobiles, baby carriages, bags, bicycles, boats, cameras, clothing, furniture, jewelry, junk, machinery, merchandise, metals, optical goods, silverware, tools, trunks, typewriters, umbrellas, etc.; also sums of money feloniously obtained by prisoners or found abandoned by Patrolmen of this Department.

ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.**

**Sales of Tax Liens.**

**Continuation of Manhattan Tax Sale.**

**THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID** taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Manhattan as to the liens remaining unsold at the termination of the sale of Aug. 23, has been continued to

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917,** at 2.30 p. m., pursuant to Section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time on the third floor of the Municipal Building (Room 310), Manhattan, City of New York.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears. 031.8/14,21,28,65,11,18

**Corporation Sale of Buildings and Appurtenances Thereto on City Real Estate by Sealed Bids.**

**AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF** the Borough of The Bronx, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain encroachments standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

**Borough of The Bronx.** BEING the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of Damage Parcel No. 349 of the Watson ave. proceeding, in the Borough of The Bronx, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held Oct. 4, 1917, the sale by sealed bids, at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above buildings and appurtenances thereto, will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917,** at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

Parcel No. 349—Part of three-story frame building on the northwest corner of Watson ave. and Castle Hill ave. Cut 3.9 feet on front and rear. Upset price, \$100.

The purchaser of the above parcel will be required to fill in the cellars and excavations remaining within the lines of the street after the removal of the parts of the building, with good clear material to the existing surface of the street adjoining.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 30th day of October, 1917, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of \$50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of \$500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or irregularities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for,

(2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 30, 1917," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom are further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

**THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."**

E. D. FISHER, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 8, 1917. 013.30

**AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF** The Bronx, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain encroachments standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

**Borough of The Bronx.** BEING the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of Jerome ave., from Cameron pl. to E. 184th st., in the Borough of The Bronx, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held Oct. 4, 1917, the sale by sealed bids at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917,** at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

Parcel No. 3—Part of one-story brick store and part of porch on the easterly side of Jerome ave., 100 feet south of E. 184th st. Cut store 1.3 feet on north side by 1.6 feet on south side. Upset price, \$10.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 29th day of October, 1917, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately, and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of \$50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of \$500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or irregularities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for,

(2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 29, 1917," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

**THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."**

E. D. FISHER, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 8, 1917. 011.29

**Confirmation of Assessments.**

**NOTICES TO PROPERTY OWNERS.**

**IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE** Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

**SECTION 9.** E. AND W. 28TH STS.—ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER, between Madison ave. and 28th st. Area of assessment affects blocks 829, 830 and 831, 857 and 858.

**SECTION 8.** W. 188TH ST.—SEWER, between Wadsworth and St. Nicholas aves. Area of assessment affects block 2168.

**SECTION 8.** W. 189TH ST.—SEWER, between Wadsworth and St. Nicholas aves. Area of assessment affects block 2168.

The above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on Oct. 2, 1917, and entered Oct. 2, 1917, in the Record of Titles of Assessments kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before Dec. 1, 1917, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Bergen Building, 4th floor, southeast corner of Arthur and Tremont aves., Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

**WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.** Dated, New York, Oct. 2, 1917. 06.18

**Interest on City Bonds and Stock.**

**THE INTEREST DUE ON NOV. 1, 1917, ON** registered bonds and stock of The City of New York, and of the former corporations now included therein, will be paid on that day by the Comptroller at his office (Room 851, Municipal Building, at Chambers and Centre sts., in the Borough of Manhattan).

The coupons that are payable in New York or in London for the interest due on Nov. 1, 1917, on assessment bonds and corporate stock of The City of New York will be paid on that day at the option of the holders thereof, either at the office of the Comptroller (Room 851, Municipal Building, at Chambers and Centre sts., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City), in United States money, or at the office of Seligman Brothers, 18 Austin Friars, London, E. C., England, in sterling.

The coupons that are payable only in New York for interest due on Nov. 1, 1917, on bonds and stock of the present and former City of New York, of former corporations now included in The City of New York, and the former County of Queens, will be paid on that day at the office of the Comptroller (Room 851, in the Municipal Building, at Chambers and Centre sts., in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City).

The book for the transfer of bonds and stock on which interest is payable Nov. 1, 1917, will be closed from Oct. 10, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1917.

**WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.** Dated, New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Sept. 29, 1917. 029.11

**Sureties on Contracts.**

**UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE SURETY COMPANIES** will be accepted as sufficient upon the following contracts to the amounts named:

*Supplies of Any Description, Including Gas and Electricity.*

One company on a bond up to \$50,000.

When such company is authorized to write that amount as per letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated Jan. 1, 1914.

**SECTION 21.** BAY 34TH ST.—PAVING, from 86th st. to Bath ave. Area of assessment affects blocks 6861, 6862, 6873 and 6874.

**SECTION 23.** SEWER, in Delamere pl. (E. 23rd st.), from Avenue L to Avenue M. Area of assessment affects blocks 7640 and 7641.

The above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on Oct. 2, 1917, and entered Oct. 2, 1917, in the Record of Titles of Assessments kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before Dec. 1, 1917,

which is 60 days after the entry of said assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of 7 per centum per annum, to be calculated from 10 days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter. The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Offerman Building, 513 Fulton st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

**WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.** Dated, New York, Oct. 2, 1917. 06.18

of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated Jan. 1, 1914.

**WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.**

**BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.**

**Proposals.**

**SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY** the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at Room 2032, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 2 p. m., on

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917,**

**NO. 5. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING** WITH WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY IN AND BETWEEN TRACKS FROM CHAMBERS ST. TO BLEECKER ST., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of amount of work to be done is as follows:

Item 16—1,200 cubic yards concrete in railroad area.

Item 22—7,100 square yards wood block pavement in railroad area.

Item 26—470 cubic yards masonry excavation.

Item 27—1,500 cubic yards backfilling.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work herein described will be forty-five (45) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be \$11,500, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be 5 per cent. of the amount of security required.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at Room 2032, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 2 p. m., on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917.

NO. 1. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT ON EXISTING CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 4TH AVE., FROM CURB TO RAIL, FROM 10TH ST. TO 12TH ST., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of amount of work to be done is as follows:

Item 1-1 new sewer manhole head and cover, complete.

Item 2-1 new sewer manhole cover.

Item 3-1 new sewer manhole ring.

Item 4-1 new water manhole head and cover, complete.

Item 5-10 linear feet new 5-inch bluestone curb.

Item 7-10 linear feet new 6-inch granite corner curb.

Item 8-10 linear feet old curb reset.

Item 9-10 square feet concrete sidewalk, Class A.

Item 12-10 linear feet new granite header.

Item 13-10 linear feet temporary header.

Item 14-1 cubic yard brick masonry.

Item 15-10 cubic yards concrete.

Item 16-10 cubic yards concrete in railroad area.

Item 20-2,130 square yards wood block pavement, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

Item 22-220 square yards wood block pavement in railroad area.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work will be twenty (20) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be \$2,200, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be 5 per cent. of the amount of security required.

NO. 2. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT ON EXISTING CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 4TH AVE., CURB TO RAIL, FROM 10TH ST. TO 12TH ST., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO. (WATER GAS TAR SPECIFICATIONS.)

The Engineer's estimate of amount of work to be done is as follows:

Item 1-1 new sewer manhole head and cover, complete.

Item 2-1 new sewer manhole cover.

Item 3-1 new sewer manhole ring.

Item 4-1 new water manhole head and cover, complete.

Item 5-10 linear feet new 5-inch bluestone curb.

Item 7-10 linear feet new 6-inch granite corner curb.

Item 8-10 linear feet old curb reset.

Item 9-10 square feet concrete sidewalk, Class A.

Item 12-10 linear feet new granite header.

Item 13-10 linear feet temporary header.

Item 14-1 cubic yard brick masonry.

Item 15-10 cubic yards concrete.

Item 16-10 cubic yards concrete in railroad area.

Item 20-2,130 square yards wood block pavement, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

Item 22-220 square yards wood block pavement in railroad area.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work will be twenty (20) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be \$2,200, and the amount of deposit required will be 5 per cent. of the amount of security.

NO. 3. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH SHEET ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 161ST ST., FROM AMSTERDAM AVE. TO BROADWAY, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of amount of work to be done is as follows:

Item 1-3 new sewer manhole heads and covers complete.

Item 2-1 new sewer manhole cover.

Item 3-1 new sewer manhole ring.

Item 4-1 new water manhole head and cover.

Item 5-800 linear feet new 5-inch bluestone curb.

Item 8-800 linear feet old curb.

Item 12-10 linear feet new granite header.

Item 13-10 linear feet temporary header.

Item 14-3 cubic yards brick masonry.

Item 15-510 cubic yards concrete.

Item 17-2,600 square yards sheet asphalt pavement, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

Item 18-10 square yards sheet asphalt pavement in approaches.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work will be twenty (20) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be \$2,500, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be 5 per cent. of the amount of security required.

NO. 4. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH SHEET ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 192D ST. FROM AUDUBON AVE. TO ST. NICHOLAS AVE. TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of amount of work to be done is as follows:

Item 1-380 linear feet new 5-inch bluestone curb.

Item 8-380 linear feet old curb.

Item 9-10 square feet concrete sidewalk, Class A.

Item 12-10 linear feet new granite header.

Item 13-10 linear feet temporary header.

Item 15-250 cubic yards concrete.

Item 17-1,250 square yards sheet asphalt pavement, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work will be fifteen (15) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be \$1,200, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be 5 per cent. of the amount of security required.

The bidder must deposit with the Borough President at or before the time of making his bid samples and affidavit or the letter in regard to samples and affidavit, as required by the specifications.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure, or article, by which the bid will be tested. Each contract, if awarded, will be awarded for the whole work at a lump sum.

Blank forms may be had and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Rights, Room 2124, Municipal Building, Manhattan, MARCUS M. MARKS, President.

Dated, Oct. 11, 1917. 01.24

See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at Room 2032, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 2 p. m., on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1917.  
NO. 1. FOR THE ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER IN ANN ST. BETWEEN WILLIAM ST. AND A POINT ABOUT 60 FEET WEST OF NASSAU ST. AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality, and the nature and extent as near as possible of the work required, is as follows:

Item 1-490 linear feet of 3-foot 6-inch by 2-foot 4-inch brick sewer, complete.

Item 2-5 manholes, complete.

Item 3-70 spurs for house connections.

Item 4-1 cubic yard of rock (Class "A"), excavated and removed.

Item 5-3 cubic yards of rock (Class "B") excavated and removed.

Item 6-3 cubic yards of concrete (Class "A").

Item 7-2 cubic yards of brick masonry.

Item 8-10 cubic yards of extra earth excavation.

Item 9-400 square yards of restoration of permanent roadway pavement, all kinds.

Item 10-15,000 feet B. M. of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the alteration to sewer and appurtenances will be sixty (60) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Forty-Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

NO. 2. FOR THE ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER IN 114TH ST. FROM A POINT APPROXIMATELY 75 FEET EAST OF 3RD AVE. TO A POINT APPROXIMATELY THE WEST BUILDING LINE OF 3RD AVE., WITH A NEW BRICK CURVE IN 3RD AVE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent as near as possible of the work required, is as follows:

Item 1-200 linear feet of 3-foot 6-inch by 2-foot 4-inch brick sewer, complete.

Item 2-5 manholes, complete.

Item 3-3 manholes, complete.

Item 4-10 spurs for house connections, complete.

Item 5-1 cubic yard of rock (Class "A"), excavated and removed.

Item 6-3 cubic yards of rock (Class "B"), excavated and removed.

Item 7-1 cubic yard of concrete (Class "A").

Item 8-1 cubic yard of brick masonry.

Item 9-5 cubic yards of extra earth excavation.

Item 10-160 square yards of restoration of permanent roadway pavement, all kinds.

Item 11-5,000 feet B. M. of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the alteration and improvement to sewer and appurtenances will be twenty-five (25) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

NO. 3. FOR THE ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER IN 121ST ST. BETWEEN 3RD AVE. AND THE SUMMIT EAST.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent as near as possible of the work required, is as follows:

Item 1-357 linear feet of 15-inch vitrified pipe sewer, complete.

Item 2-4 manholes, complete.

Item 3-4 spurs for house connections.

Item 4-1 receiving basin (Type "G" or "A"), complete.

Item 5-27 linear feet of 12-inch basin connection, complete.

Item 6-3 cubic yards of rock (Class "A"), excavated and removed.

Item 7-5 cubic yards of rock (Class "B"), excavated and removed.

Item 8-1 cubic yard of concrete (Class "A").

Item 9-1 cubic yard of brick masonry.

Item 10-3 cubic yards of extra earth excavation.

Item 11-100 square feet of concrete sidewalk pavement laid.

Item 12-6 linear feet of curb reset in concrete.

Item 13-235 square yards of restoration of permanent roadway pavement, all kinds.

Item 14-10,000 feet B. M. of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the alteration and improvement to sewer and appurtenances will be forty-five (45) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Seventeen Hundred Dollars (\$1,700), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

NO. 4. FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWER IN W. 163RD ST., BETWEEN RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND FORT WASHINGTON AVE., WITH RECEIVING BASIN AT NORTHEAST CORNER AND RECEIVING BASIN AND INLET AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 163RD ST. TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent as near as possible of the work required, is as follows:

Item 1-380 linear feet new 5-inch bluestone curb.

Item 8-380 linear feet old curb.

Item 9-10 square feet concrete sidewalk, Class A.

Item 12-10 linear feet new granite header.

Item 13-10 linear feet temporary header.

Item 15-250 cubic yards concrete.

Item 17-1,250 square yards sheet asphalt pavement, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

Item 18-10 square yards sheet asphalt pavement in approaches.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work will be twenty (20) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be \$2,500, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be 5 per cent. of the amount of security.

NO. 5. FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RECEIVING BASINS AT THE NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST CORNERS OF 192ND ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AVE. TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality, and the nature and extent as near as possible of the work required, is as follows:

Item 1-490 linear feet of 3-foot 6-inch by 2-foot 4-inch brick sewer, complete.

Item 2-5 manholes, complete.

Item 3-70 spurs for house connections.

Item 4-1 receiving basins (Type "A" or "C"), complete.

Item 5-2-1 inlet (Type "

Neck branches of the Long Island Railroad and also upon the proposed terms and conditions of a form of agreement modifying the contract between The City of New York and Interborough Rapid Transit Company, known as Contract No. 3, relating to said trackage rights, on the 31st day of October, 1917, at 10:30 a. m., at the office of the Commissioner of 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Copies of said form of agreement may be obtained at the office of the Secretary of the Commission for the fee of fifty cents for both forms of agreement.

Dated, New York, Oct. 11, 1917.  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT, by OSCAR S. STRAUS, Chairman.  
JAMES B. WALKER, Secretary. 016,31

#### Hearing on Form of Contract.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Public Hearing will be held at the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 10:30 a. m., upon the proposed terms and conditions of the form of contract for erection of structural steel for part of the Seventh Avenue-Lefferts Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad, Routes Nos. 19 and 22, Section No. 2 (Westchester avenue).

Copies of said form of contract may be obtained at the office of this Commission for \$1 each.

Dated, New York, October 3, 1917.  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT, by OSCAR S. STRAUS, Chairman.  
JAMES B. WALKER, Secretary. 06,22

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Local Board Meetings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following petitions on file and ready for inspection will be submitted to the Local Board of THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT at a meeting of said Board to be held in the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, in Room 8, Borough Hall, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917,

at 10 a. m. A. Approval of minutes of meeting held Dec. 14, 1916.

1. BAY ST. To construct a sewer in Bay st., from Otsego st. to Columbia st.

2. BAY ST. To lay a granite pavement on Bay st., from Otsego st. to Columbia st.

Report adds regulating, grading, setting curb and laying sidewalks.

3. VAN BRUNT ST. To construct two sewer basins on Van Brunt st. as follows: At the northwest corner of Reid st. and on the easterly side of Van Brunt st. opposite Reid st. at the expense of the owner or owners of lots fronting into the portions of the streets draining into said basins. Estimated cost, \$500; assessed valuation, \$100,200.

LEWIS H. POUNDS, President.  
MARK REARDON, Jr., Secretary. 018

##### Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, at Room No. 2, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, until 11 a. m., on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917,

NO. 1. FOR REGULATING, CURBING WHERE NECESSARY, AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF AVENUE M, FROM THE WEST SIDE OF E. 16TH ST. TO OCEAN AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows: 1,350 cubic yards excavation to subgrade. 385 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.

135 linear feet steel-bound cement curb. 5,710 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 consecutive working days. Security required, \$4,800.

NO. 2. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF AVENUE M, FROM DUMONT AVE. TO RIVERDALE AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows: 1,070 cubic yards excavation to subgrade. 170 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.

690 cubic yards concrete. 4,155 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 consecutive working days. Security required, \$3,600.

NO. 3. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF W. 36TH ST. FROM SURF AVE. TO NEPTUNE AVE., EXCLUDING THE RIGHT OF WAY OF THE NEW YORK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD CO.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows: 720 cubic yards excavation to subgrade. 150 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.

10 linear feet cement curb. 740 cubic yards concrete. 4,440 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 consecutive working days. Security required, \$3,700.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per linear foot, square yard, cubic yard, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and each contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Highways, the Borough of Brooklyn, Room 502, No. 50 Court st., Brooklyn.

017,29 L. H. POUNDS, President.  
See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

#### DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

##### Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, at Room No. 1244, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 12 noon, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917,  
Borough of Manhattan.

NO. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE DURING THE WINTER SEASON 1917-1918.

This will be one contract for the entire Borough of Manhattan.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000).

NO. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LA-

BOR, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE DURING THE WINTER SEASON 1917-1918. BY SNOW REMOVAL DISTRICTS.

Under this form of contract the Borough of Manhattan will be divided into three (3) Snow Removal Districts, and the contract, if let, will be let for each of these districts.

Bids must be submitted for one or more or all of the Snow Removal Districts.

The amount of the security required for each of the Snow Removal Districts will be Thirty-five Thousand Dollars (\$35,000).

Borough of Brooklyn.

NO. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE DURING THE WINTER SEASON 1917-1918, IN SNOW REMOVAL DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2.

The contract, if awarded, will be awarded to the lowest bidder for each of these districts.

The amount of security required will be Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000) for each Snow Removal District.

Bids may be submitted for one or both of said Snow Removal Districts.

The time for the completion of the work and the performance of the contract will be on or before April 15, 1918.

A deposit of five per cent. of the amount of the bond must accompany each bid.

Awards, if made, will be made as provided by law.

The bidders will state the price per cubic yard for removal of snow and ice, in writing as well as in figures.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, Room 1244, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner.  
Dated, Oct. 16, 1917. 018,30

<sup>42</sup>See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

##### Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Health of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan, until 10:30 a. m., on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY OR REQUIRED TO DITCH, DRAIN, FILL OR OTHERWISE IMPROVE CERTAIN AREAS IN THE SALT MARSHLANDS AND MEADOWS LOCATED WITHIN THE BOROUGHS OF BRONX AND QUEENS, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of each contract will be: Proposition A, ninety (90) consecutive working days; Proposition B, sixty (60) consecutive working days; Proposition C, sixty (60) consecutive working days.

No bond will be required with the bid, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the contract.

The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 2½ per cent. of the amount of the bid.

Bids will be compared and each contract, if awarded, will be awarded to the lowest bidder on each proposition.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for the above work and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan.

HARVEY EMERSON, M. D., President, Alfred E. SHIPLEY, Secretary.

Dated, Oct. 18, 1917. 018,30

<sup>42</sup>See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

#### BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.

##### Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, 22nd floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers sts., New York City, until 11 a. m., on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1917,

CONTRACT 189.

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A KEEPER'S HOUSE AND GARAGE AND DOING MISCELLANEOUS WORK AT SILVER LAKE RESERVOIR, IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, NEW YORK CITY. THE KEEPER'S HOUSE WILL BE OF FRAME AND BRICK, 22 FEET BY 26 FEET BY 23 FEET, AND THE GARAGE WILL BE OF BRICK, 40 FEET BY 23 FEET BY 15 FEET.

A statement of the quantities of the various items of work and further information are given in the Information for Bidders, forming part of the contract. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. The award of the contract, if awarded, will be made by the Board as soon thereafter as practicable. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A bond in the sum of Six Thousand Dollars (\$6,000) will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

No bid will be received and deposited unless accompanied by a certified check upon a National or State Bank, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York, to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500).

Time allowed for the completion of the work is 8 consecutive calendar months from the service of notice by the Board to begin work.

Pamphlets containing information for bidders, forms of bid and contract, specifications, contract drawings, etc., can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, upon application in person or by mail, by depositing the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. This deposit will be refunded upon the return of the pamphlets in acceptable condition within thirty days from the date on which bids are to be opened.

For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President; CHARLES N. CHADWICK, JOHN F. GALVIN, Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.

GEORGE FEATHERTON, Secretary. 04,23

NOTE—See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record," so far as applicable hereto and not otherwise provided for.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

##### PROPERTY OWNERS, NOTICE!

The annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real Estate in the City of New York for 1918 will be open for inspection, examination and correction from

OCTOBER 1 until, but not including, NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

The annual Record of Assessed Valuation of

Personal Estate for the City of New York for 1918 will be open for inspection, examination and correction from

OCTOBER 1 until, but not including, DECEMBER 1, 1917.

During the time the books are open for public inspection, application may be made to the Department of Taxes and Assessments by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation to have it corrected.

Applications for the reduction of Real Estate assessments must be made in writing and should be upon blanks furnished by the Department.

Applications for the correction of the Personal Assessments of corporations must be filed at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of Personal Estate must be made by the person assessed, at the office of the Department, in the Borough where such person resides, and in case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department in the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., except on Saturdays, when all applications must be made between 10 a. m. and 12 noon.

LOCATION OF OFFICES.

Manhattan—Main Office, Municipal Building, 9th floor.

Bronx—Bergen Building, Tremont and Arthur aves.

Brooklyn—Offerman Building, Duffield and Fulton sts.

Queens—Court House Square, L. I. City.

Richmond—Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I.

LAWSON PURDY, President; JOHN H. HALLERAN, CHAS. T. WHITE, COLLIN H. WOODWARD, ARDOLPH L. KLINE, FREDERIC B. SHIPLEY, JOHN J. KNEWITZ, Commissioners. 029,1

#### BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

##### Public Hearings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on October 5, 1917 (Cal. No. 109), the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York hereby fixes Friday, October 19, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., and Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place for a public hearing on a proposed amendment to Paragraph (a) of Section 24 of the Building Zone Resolution, by adding at the end thereof the following:

Provided, also, that the Board of Appeals may, after public notice and hearing, extend for not to exceed one year the time within which such ground story framework, including the second floor of beams, shall be completed in any case where, in the judgment of said Board, actual construction or fabrication was begun early enough to allow, under the then existing conditions, adequate time for completion as above specified, and where such construction or fabrication was diligently prosecuted and where such completion has been prevented by conditions impossible to foresee and beyond the control of owner and builder.

Dated, New York, October 6, 1917.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Municipal Building. Telephone, 06,18

##### Notices of Public Hearings.

##### FRANCHISE MATTERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Seaboard Refrigeration Company has, by a petition presented April 20, 1917, made application to this Board for an extension of time of three (3) years from May 1, 1917, within which to complete the construction of a conduit system under and along Surf avenue, Neptune avenue,

deposit as required by section 2, Twenty-second, of said contract; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to resolution adopted by the Board September 25, 1913, approved by the Mayor September 30, 1913, the City, under date of October 21, 1913, entered into a contract with the Company, again modifying the said contract of June 22, 1906, by further extending the time for the completion of the conduit system, as specified by section 2, Seventh, of said contract; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to resolution adopted by the Board November 19, 1915, approved by the Mayor December 1, 1915, the City, under date of December 28, 1915, entered into a contract with the Company again modifying the said contract of June 22, 1906, by extending the term of said contract, decreasing the annual payments thereunder, changing the basis for testing the pipes and for making charges to consumers, and further extending the time for completion of the conduit system, all as provided in section 2 of said contract; and

WHEREAS, The Company has by a verified petition presented April 20, 1917, applied to the Board for a further modification of the said contract of June 22, 1906, extending the time for completion of the conduit system from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1920.

Now, THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), to be paid by the Company to the City on or before December 1, 1917, and of the mutual covenants herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2, subdivisions Seventh and Seventeen of said contract, as heretofore amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Seventh—If the conduit line as herein described shall not be constructed and in actual operation in all the streets and avenues and upon all the routes herein described on May 1, 1920, all rights hereby given shall be thereupon forthwith and immediately forfeited, without judicial or other proceedings, unless, at least fifty (50) per cent, of the conduit line shall then be constructed and in operation, when in such case the forfeiture shall affect only the Company's rights, privileges and franchises on such portion of the conduit line hereby authorized as may be unconstructed on the said date."

"Seventeenth—If the Company has in position a conduit or pipe line in streets or avenues other than those herein described, then the Company shall remove such conduit or pipe line at its own expense on or before May 1, 1920. If the Company owns a conduit or pipe line in the streets or avenues herein described, such conduit or pipe line shall be deemed to be a conduit line herein authorized, but no right is hereby given to lay or construct a conduit line in addition to that which the Company, already has in such streets or avenues.

SECTION 2. It is mutually understood and agreed that, except as expressly provided herein, nothing in this contract contained shall be deemed to affect in any manner the provisions of the contract entered into between the City and the Company and dated June 22, 1906, as amended by said resolutions adopted September 14, 1906; November 19, 1906; April 26, 1907; May 10, 1907; January 31, 1908; May 1, 1908, and by said contracts dated December 20, 1907, October 21, 1913, and December 28, 1915, and the Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in such contract of June 22, 1906, as modified by said resolutions and said contracts, and as further modified or altered by the provisions of this instrument.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed, and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed, and the party of the second part, by its officers thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.  
By Mayor.

(Corporate Seal.)

Attest: *City Clerk,*  
SEABOARD REFRIGERATION COMPANY.  
By *President.*

(Seal.)

Attest: *Secretary.*

(Here add acknowledgments.)

Resolved, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the proposed franchise and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor and of the terms and conditions are as specified and fully set forth in the said contract dated June 22, 1906, as amended by said contracts dated December 20, 1907, October 21, 1913, and December 28, 1915, as further amended by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the consent to such modifications and alterations:

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, including the said resolution for the consent of The City of New York to the modifications and alterations as applied for by the Sea-board Refrigeration Company, and the said form of a proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, containing said results of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published in full for at least fifteen (15) days immediately prior to Friday, October 19, 1917, in the City Record, together with the following notice, to such modifications and alterations:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before authorizing any contract for the consent of the City to certain modifications and amendments in and to the terms and conditions of the said contract of June 22, 1906, as amended by said contracts dated December 20, 1907, October 21, 1913, and December 28, 1915, such modifications and amendments being fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolution authorizing such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board to be held in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, October 19, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

Resolved, That a notice of such hearing, stating that copies of the proposed contract and resolution of consent thereto may be obtained by all those interested therein at the Bureau of Franchises, Room 1307, Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers Streets, Borough of Manhattan, shall be published at least twice, at the expense of the proposed grantee, during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Friday, October 19, 1917, in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and "Brooklyn Times," the two daily newspapers in which the petition and notice of hearing thereon have been published.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary, Room 1307 Municipal Building, Telephone, 4560 Worth.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1917. 01.19

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company has, under date of April 25, 1917, made application to this Board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate five standard gauge railroad tracks over and across Western Avenue, in the Third Ward, Borough of Richmond; and

Whereas, Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, and Chapter 467 of the Laws of 1914, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on June 1, 1917, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as June 29, 1917, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least two (2) days in the "Brooklyn Times" and the "Evening World," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the City Record for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for and proposed to be granted to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, to be hereby introduced and entered in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows:

and before anything is done in exercise of the privilege hereby granted.

(b) From the date when the annual charges commence as hereinabove provided until October 28, 1924, the annual sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

During the succeeding term of five (5) years, the annual sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750).

During the last term of five (5) years the annual sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

The annual charges shall commence on the date upon which the Company obtains the permission and approval of the Public Service Commission, as required by Section 53 of the Public Service Commission Law. The Company hereby agrees to file its application with the Public Service Commission for such permission and approval within ten (10) days from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

The annual charges as above shall be paid into the treasury of the City on November 1 of each year, and shall be for the amount due to September 30 next preceding; provided that the first annual payment shall be only for that portion of the first annual charge as the time between the date when the annual charges commence as hereinabove provided and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Any and all payments to be made by the terms of this contract to the City by the Company shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but such payments shall be made in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description, now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City, or resolution of the Board, or any law of the State of New York.

Third—Should the grade or lines of Western Avenue be changed at any time during the term of this contract, whether original or renewal, the Company shall, at its own cost and expense, change or reconstruct the said bridge or viaduct under the supervision of the proper authorities of the city so that there shall be at all times a vertical clearance of not less than sixteen (16) feet above the surface of the street at the center line thereof, and that no portion of the piers or abutments of said bridge or viaduct shall encroach within the lines of said street as changed.

Should Western Avenue be widened, the Company shall make no claim for, nor shall it be entitled, as against the City, to any compensation or damages by reason of the taking of any portion of the piers or abutments of the bridge or viaduct in condemnation proceedings.

Eleventh—Free and uninterrupted access to and passage over Western Avenue shall be maintained at all times, both during construction and thereafter, unless otherwise directed by the President of the Borough of Richmond, and no car shall be allowed to stand upon said railroad tracks within the limits of said street.

Twelfth—This right and privilege is granted

on the further and express condition that all laws or ordinances now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted, shall be strictly complied with.

Thirteenth—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company, within thirty (30) days after the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights and privileges hereby granted, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), either in money or securities to be approved by the Comptroller, which fund shall be security for the performance by the Company of all the terms and conditions of this contract and for its compliance with all the orders of the Board and of the officials of the City acting under the powers herein reserved. From the said fund deductions may be made as hereinafter provided.

(a) Should the Company, within such time after notice as may be herein prescribed, or, where no time is prescribed, within such time as the Board or the proper official of the City may hereafter prescribe, fail to comply with the provisions of this contract or with the orders of the Board or of the officials of the City herein named or referred to, relating to

Paving and repairing of the streets.

Protecting the City's structures during the construction, reconstruction, repair or removal of the tracks and bridge or viaduct hereby authorized.

Protecting the Company's tracks, appurtenances or other structures during the performance of any public work or as may be required on account of the changing of the lines or grades of the streets.

Or with any other provision of this contract which may affect the repair, protection and maintenance of the streets or of the City's structures within the streets.

The City shall have the right to cause the work to be done or the defect remedied and to reimburse itself for the cost of such work by deducting such cost, with interest, from the security fund hereinabove provided for. Such deduction shall be made by the Comptroller upon the direction of the Board.

(b) Should the Company, within ten (10) days after the demand has been made upon it, fail to pay to the City the cost of any alterations to the sewerage or drainage systems occasioned by the construction, maintenance or operation of the tracks and bridge or viaduct hereby authorized, or fail to repay to the City any damages caused to persons or property which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of the construction, maintenance or operation of the said tracks and bridge or viaduct, or by reason of any acts or defaults of the Company in connection therewith, the City shall have the right to collect such costs or damages, with interest, by deducting the amount of the same, with interest, from the security fund hereinabove provided for. Such deduction shall be made by the Comptroller upon the direction of the Board.

(c) Should the Company fail to pay to the City the annual charges required to be paid by this contract, within the time fixed for the payment thereof, the City shall have the right to collect the amount of such charges, with interest, by deducting the same from the security fund hereinabove provided for. Such deduction shall be made by the Comptroller without further or other direction.

(d) Should the Company fail to comply with the provisions of this contract, or with the orders of the Board or of the officials of the City herein named or referred to, then the Company may be required to pay to the City, as liquidated damages for each breach or violation, the following sums:

For failure to maintain the tracks and bridge or viaduct in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for each day during which such defect remains.

For failure to comply with any other provision of this contract as to which liquidated damages are not fixed herein, the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) per day for each day during which such failure or defect shall continue.

of this contract, or should such right and privilege be terminated upon the dissolution of the Company as herein provided, the security fund hereinabove provided for shall be forfeited to the City as liquidated damages for failure of the Company to perform this contract pursuant to the terms hereof.

(g) No action or proceeding or right under the provisions of this subdivision shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

The provisions for the reimbursement of the City for work done by it or amounts expended by it on behalf of the Company, or amounts paid by it to any person by reason of any act or default of the Company or for the collection by it of the annual charges, or of liquidated damages, are and shall be in addition to the City's right as herein reserved to forfeit the right and privilege hereby granted.

**Fourteenth**—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained, or with any orders of the Board or any official of the City acting under the powers herein reserved, the right and privilege hereby granted may be forfeited by resolution of the Board, which said resolution may contain a provision to the effect that the tracks and bridge or viaduct constructed and in use by virtue of this contract shall thereupon become the property of the City without proceedings at law or in equity. Provided, however, that such action by the Board shall not be taken until the Board shall give notice to the Company to appear before it on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why such resolution declaring this right and privilege forfeited should not be adopted. In case the Company fails to appear, action may be taken by the Board forthwith.

Nothing herein contained shall affect in any way the right of the Company to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for a review of any action of the Board forfeiting the right and privilege hereby granted.

**Fifteenth**—The Company shall assume all liability for damages to persons or property occasioned by reason of the construction, maintenance and operation of the tracks and bridge or viaduct hereby authorized, and it is a condition of this contract that the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property on account of the same, and the Company shall repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or default of the Company.

**Sixteenth**—The words "notice" or "direction," wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean a written notice or direction. Every such notice or direction to be served upon the Company shall be delivered at such office in the City as shall have been designated by the Company, or if no such office shall have been designated, or if such designation shall have for any reason become inoperative, shall be mailed in the City, postage prepaid, addressed to the Company at the City. Delivery or mailing of such notice or direction as and when above provided shall be equivalent to direct personal notice or direction, and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of delivery or mailing.

**Section 4.** Nothing in this contract contained shall be construed as in any way limiting the present or future jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission under the Laws of the State of New York.

**Section 5.** The Company promises, covenants and agrees to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained,

In witness whereof, the party of the first part, by its Mayor, hereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed, and the party of the second part, by its officers, hereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

By Mayor.

(Seal.) City Clerk.

THE STATE ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY, By Vice-President.

(Seal.)

Attest: Secretary.

(Here add acknowledgments.)

Resolved, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the franchise or right proposed to be granted and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges, are as hereinbefore specified and fully set forth in and by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, including the said resolution for the grant of a franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, and the said form of a proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, containing said results of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board shall be published for at least fifteen (15) days immediately prior to Friday, October 19, 1917, in the "City Record," together with the following notice:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before authorizing any contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, and fully set forth and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolutions authorizing such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board, to be held in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on Friday, October 19, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

Resolved, That a notice of such hearing, stating that copies of the proposed contract and resolution of consent thereto may be obtained by all those interested therein at the Bureau of Franchises, Room 1307, Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers streets, Borough of Manhattan, shall be published at least twice at the expense of the proposed grantee, during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Friday, October 19, 1917, in the "Brooklyn Times" and "Evening World," the two daily newspapers in which the petition and notice of hearing thereon have been published.

JAMES D. MCGANN, Assistant Secretary, Room 1307, Municipal Building, Telephone, 4560 Worth.

Dated, New York, September 21, 1917. 01,19

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Merchants Refrigerating Company has, by a petition dated April 16, 1917, made application to this Board for certain modifications in and to the contract dated October 21, 1910, as amended by contract dated May 15,

1913, authorizing said Company to construct, maintain and operate conduits for refrigeration purposes within limited districts in the Borough of Manhattan; and

Whereas, Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, and Chapter 467 of the Laws of 1914, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on April 20, 1917, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as May 15, 1917, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least two (2) days in the "Journal of Commerce" and "Evening World," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the City Record for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the proposed modification and amendment of said contract of October 21, 1910, as amended by said contract of May 15, 1913; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the consent or right applied for by the Merchants Refrigerating Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows:

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(Burbank) ave., between 3rd st. and Richmond rd.; and Maple ave., and Seaview ave., between Richmond rd. and 5th st.

A244. Market st., from Broadway to Campbell ave. (Winegar pl.).

A250. Water st., from railroad crossing to Front st.; Thompson st., from Front st. to Bay st.; and Front st., from Water st. to Thompson st.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

5742. 64th st., from 4th ave. to 5th ave.

5743. 68th st., from Fort Hamilton ave. to 10th ave.

5744. 86th st., from 3rd ave. to 5th ave.

5745. 7th ave., from 60th st. to the Sea Beach Railroad.

5746. 35th st., from 14th ave. to West st.

5747. Avenue I, from Ocean ave. to Elmore pl. (E. 22nd st.).

5748. Avenue J, from Ocean ave. to Bedford ave. (E. 25th st.).

5749. Albemarle rd., from Ocean Parkway to E. 5th st.

5750. Duryea pl., from Flatbush ave. to E. 22nd st.

5751. 63rd st., from 5th ave. to 6th ave.

5752. 10th ave., from 68th st. to Bay Ridge ave.

5753. 20th ave., from 76th st. to 78th st.

5754. 20th ave., from 79th st. to 80th st.

5755. 20th ave., from Gravesend ave. to West st.

5756. Jerome ave., from Ocean ave. to Sheephead Bay rd.

5757. Carroll st., from Albany ave. to about 270 feet west.

A242. Franklin ave., from Wallabout st. to Flushing ave.

A243. Washington ave., from Park ave. to Myrtle ave.

A245. S. 2nd st., from 268 feet west of Kent ave. to Kent ave.

A246. Columbia pl., from State st. to Atlantic ave.

A247. Warren st., from Court st. to Smith st.

A248. Jay st., from John st. to Front st.

A249. Prospect st., from Bridge st. to Gold st.

A251. Clay st., from Oakland st. to Padge ave.

A252. Fulton st., from Hudson ave. to Ashland pl.

A253. The Plaza space within the block bounded by Water st., Pearl st., Front st. and Adams st.

WILLIAM C. ORMOND, JACOB J. LESSER,

ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Board of Assessors.

Oct. 2, 1917.

o2,4,9,11,16,18,23,25

**Completion of Assessments.**

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

**Borough of Manhattan.**

5602. Paving and curbing Haven ave., from 180th st. to 181st st., and W. 181st st. (Plaza Lafayette) from Haven ave. to Riverside Drive Service st.; and Receiving Basins on W. 181st st. at southwest and southeast corners of Haven ave., northeast corner Riverside Drive; and north side, opposite Haven ave. Affecting Blocks 217 and 219.

5676. Receiving Basins on the south side of 42nd st., between 6th ave. and Broadway. Affecting Block 994.

5768. Receiving Basins on 6th ave., adjacent to the southeast corners of W. 36th st. and W. 37th st. Affecting Blocks 837 and 838.

5771. Receiving Basins on 125th st., adjacent to the northeast corner of 3rd ave.; southeast corner Park ave.; northwest and southwest corners of Madison ave.; and northeast and northwest corners of St. Nicholas ave. Affecting Blocks 1749, 1750, 1773, 1790 and 1952.

5772. Repairing sidewalks at the following locations: Macdougal st., No. 114; Park ave., No. 1250; Amsterdam ave., Nos. 153-155; Bowery, No. 11; Monroe st., No. 199; Second ave., Nos. 84,1522-1526 and 1982; Third ave., No. 1870; 7th ave., No. 2420; 10th ave., No. 484; W. 13th st., No. 154; E. 23rd st., No. 317; W. 34th st., No. 144; E. 48th st., No. 332; W. 53d st., No. 407; E. 83rd st., No. 612; E. 102nd st., No. 300; and W. 127th st., No. 124. Affecting property in front of which work was done.

**Borough of Queens.**

5759. Sewer and appurtenances in Bedford ave., from Kimball ave., to the crown about 250 feet south of Atlantic ave., and in Greenwood ave., from Kimball ave., to Atlantic ave., Fourth Ward. Affecting Blocks 460 to 465, 542, 544 and 546.

5760. Sewer and appurtenances in Eliza pi. from Gerry ave., to Parcell st., and in Parcell st. from Toledo st. to Chicago st., Second Ward. Affecting Blocks 934 to 938.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named proposed assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Board of Assessors, Room 809, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, at 10 a. m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

WILLIAM C. ORMOND, JACOB J. LESSER,

ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Board of Assessors.

Oct. 13, 1917.

o13,24

**MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.**

**Notices of Examination.**

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York City, from

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917, TO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917,

for the position of

**MATE.**

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 3; 70 per cent. required. Experience, 7; 70 per cent. required.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form B.

**Duties:** To act as Mates on the steamboats used for carrying passengers and freights to the islands in the East River and Long Island Sound, under the jurisdiction of the Departments of Correction and Public Charities. The tonnage of the largest boat is about 1,000 tons.

**Requirements:** Candidates must hold the United States Mates' license for the harbor of New York, and must present same at time of filing applications. Before appointment, candidates holding licenses limited to less than 1,000 tons may be required to secure a license for 1,000 tons. The requirement of paragraph 12, Rule VII, that no person who has entered any examination for appointment to a competitive

position and failed, or who has withdrawn from an examination, shall be admitted within nine months from the date of such examination to a new examination for the same position, is waived for this examination.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 45 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications.

The compensation rates proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this position are from \$936 to \$1,032 annually. Under the terms and conditions of the budget for the year 1917, appointments will, as a rule, be made at the lowest compensation rate. There is one vacancy in the Department of Public Charities at \$900 annually.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years.

o17,31. ROBERT W. BELCHER, Secretary.

for the position of

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN,**

**GRADE D.**

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing.

The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; 70 per cent. required. Technical, 7; 75 per cent. required. Practical, 70 per cent. general average required.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form D.

**Duties:** The duties of architectural draftsmen of this grade are to supervise draftsmen or architectural assistants, to prepare drawings, details or sketches or to perform other work incident to the design for construction or alteration of buildings.

**Requirements:** Candidates must have had at least three years' experience in building construction as a draftsman or designer or in a similar work such as to fit them for work of this character. They will be tested on their ability to execute drawings or designs and on mathematics applying to this work.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications.

The compensation rates proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this position are from \$1,800 to \$2,400 per annum. Under the terms and conditions of the budget for the year 1917, appointments will, as a rule, be made at the lowest compensation rate. Vacancies occur from time to time in various City departments.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years.

o16,30. ROBERT W. BELCHER, Secretary.

for the position of

**PLAN EXAMINER, GRADE C.**

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing.

The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Transcription, 5; 70 per cent. required. Spelling, 1; Tabulation, 1; Facility, 1; Lever, 2; 70 per cent. general average required.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on the general form.

**Duties:** The duties of incumbents of these positions are to take symbolic notes of and to typewrite work which may include technical, scientific, legal or other matter recognized as difficult dictation, and to perform incidental clerical work.

**Requirements:** Three letters will be dictated to the candidates, the dictation of each letter being completed in one minute. The first letter will contain ninety words and must be transcribed in three minutes. Facility of transcription as well as accuracy will be rated on this letter.

The second letter will contain one hundred words, and spelling as a separate subject will be rated on this letter, in addition to accuracy of transcription.

The third letter will contain one hundred words. Two transcripts of this letter will be required. The first will be a verbatim transcript and the second a tabulated transcript.

In rating, accuracy, exactness, correctness of form, neatness, freedom from interlineations, alterations, etc., will be considered.

Candidates must furnish their own notebooks, typewriting machines, pens and ink. The Commission will not be responsible for machines, nor will any allowance be made where machines are missing, late in arriving, defective or out of order on the day of the examination.

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age on the date of filing applications.

The salary of Grade 2 is from \$600 up to, but not including, \$1,200 per annum.

The compensation rates proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this position are from \$720 to \$900. Under the terms and conditions of the budget for the year 1917, appointments will, as a rule, be made at the lowest compensation rate. Vacancies occur from time to time.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years.

o16,30. ROBERT W. BELCHER, Secretary.

for the position of

**ASSISTANT PATHOLOGIST.**

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing.

The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; 70 per cent. required. Technical, 3; 75 per cent. required. Practical, 4; 75 per cent. required.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form D.

**Duties:** To examine plans for the purpose of detecting and reporting upon violations of the Tenement House Law, the Plumbing and Sanitary Code, the Building Code and Rules and Regulations of the Fire Department so far as they relate to construction and occupancy of buildings.

**Requirements:** Candidates must have had one year's experience as a draftsman or in other work of a corresponding character involving a knowledge of plan reading. They should be able to make drawings, computations or do other work incident to the discovering of violations of laws governing the construction or occupancy of buildings.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications.

The compensation rates proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this position are from \$1,320 to \$1,800 per annum. It is expected that after Jan. 1, 1918, appointments will be made at the minimum of the grade, or \$1,320 per annum.

There is one vacancy in the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Richmond, at \$1,200 per annum.

Vacancies occur from time to time in various City departments.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years



City of New York will make application to the Supreme Court that all parcels of real estate laid down on said above recited maps wholly or in part in the fire district of Gilboa, and all parcels of real estate laid down on said maps above recited where the claimants allege an enhancement by reason of water power thereon, including any claim the Gilboa Water Co. may have, shall be assigned by the Court to the present Schoharie Reservoir and Shandaken Tunnel Commission which is now appraising real estate in said fire district and has jurisdiction over certain claims for water powers in connection therewith.

Further, to prevent any conflict of jurisdiction between the Commission herein applied for and the Schoharie Reservoir and Shandaken Tunnel Commission already appointed, and to obviate, so far as possible, disproportionate awards and harmonious decisions, the Court will be asked to assign to the Commission herein applied for, the telephone and telegraph companies' claims, whether for loss of business or for rights of way or easements, leaving to the Commission heretofore appointed the determination of nothing in connection with the telephone and telegraph claims except the value of the Pierce and Peasie tele phone building at Gilboa.

Also at the same time and place the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York will make application to the Supreme Court to approve the substitution for all rights of way and highways existing within the lines of the maps filed in the County Clerk's Office at Schoharie, on the 31st day of January, 1917, the 19th day of March, 1917, the 29th day of May, 1917, and the 30th day of July, 1917, in the County Clerk's Office, County of Greene, on the 26th day of January, 1917, the 26th day of May, 1917, in the County Clerk's Office, County of Delaware, the 31st day of January, 1917, and the 28th day of May, 1917, and the County Clerk's office in the County of Ulster on the 26th day of January, 1917, of the highways as prepared and laid down on the map prepared by the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York pursuant to chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 as amended. All of which substituted highways are on real estate embraced in the above recited maps. For said substituted highways real estate is required in addition to the use of certain real estate laid down on said aforesaid maps for highway purposes.

And for such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

The real estate laid down on said maps is situated in the Towns of Gilboa & Conesville, County of Schoharie, Roxbury, County of Jemware, and Prattsville, County of Greene, State of New York.

The following is a description of the real estate proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose indicated in chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, as laid down on said maps, filed at Schoharie on the 29th day of May and 30th day of July, 1917, at Delhi on the 28th day of May, 1917, and at Catskill on the 26th day of May, 1917.

Beginning at the most easterly corner of parcel No. 119 of Schoharie Section 2 (the map of which section was filed in the County Clerk's office, County of Schoharie, at Schoharie, N. Y., on the 19th day of March, 1917) being a point in the center of a road from Grand Gorge to Broome Center, and running from thence along the exterior taking line the following courses, distances and curves: S. 7° 23' E. 50.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 134.4' feet, 352.2 feet, S. 67° 34' E. 79.7 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 464.3 feet, 145.9 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 508.4' feet, 518.3 feet, S. 27° 10' E. 174.3 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 1,850.0 feet, 412.4 feet, N. 50° 08' E. 160.6 feet, S. 39° 52' E. 137.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 1366.5 feet, 420.7 feet, S. 57° 30' E. 794.8 feet, N. 32° 30' E. 34.0 feet, S. 57° 30' E. 41.1 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 1532.5 feet, 405.1 feet, S. 42° 21' E. 302.8 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 620.9 feet, 390.3 feet, S. 83° 40' W. 50.0 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 570.9 feet, 263.6 feet, N. 69° 53' W. 17.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 462.8 feet, 270.9 feet, S. 13° 25' E. 283.6 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 603.6 feet, 199.5 feet, S. 32° 21' E. 410.9 feet, crossing the line between the Towns of Gilboa and Conesville, S. 38° 33' E. 216.9 feet, S. 53° 46' E. 101.3 feet, S. 54° 25' E. 55.4 feet, S. 35° 36' W. 57.0 feet, crossing a road to West Conesville, on a curve to the left with a radius of 86.5 feet, 182.8 feet, S. 4° 28' W. 222.7 feet, crossing the Manor Kill, S. 85° 32' E. 17.0 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 548.3 feet, 183.6 feet, S. 23° 40' W. 637.6 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 448.3 feet, 325.6 feet, S. 17° 58' E. 148.3 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 523.0 feet, 192.5 feet, S. 39° 04' E. 413.3 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 408.1 feet, 648.4 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 559.1 feet, 429.9 feet, S. 1° 41' E. 787.7 feet, S. 88° 19' W. 17.0 feet, S. 1° 41' E. 83.6 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 532.9 feet, 367.6 feet, S. 52° 10' E. 17.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 448.3 feet, 427.4 feet, N. 73° 13' E. 50.0 feet, S. 16° 47' E. 192.8 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 393.8 feet, 226.1 feet, S. 64° 00' W. 16.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 227.1 feet, 119.3 feet, 131.7 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 448.3 feet, 273.2 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 520.2 feet, 181.7 feet, N. 72° 27' W. 17.0 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 503.2 feet, 80.8 feet, S. 26° 45' W. 33.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 1877.0 feet, 548.6 feet, crossing the line between the Counties of Schoharie and Greene and the Towns of Conesville and Prattsville, S. 10° 00' W. 419.6 feet, S. 80° 00' E. 67.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 453.7 feet, 183.9 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 458.1 feet, 607.4 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 488.9 feet, 95.0 feet, N. 38° 23' W. 50.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 538.9 feet, 65.6 feet, S. 44° 39' W. 237.5 feet, crossing the line between the Counties of Greene and Delaware and the Towns of Prattsville and Roxbury, on a curve to the left with a radius of 1860.0 feet, 490.1 feet, N. 60° 27' W. 17.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 1877.0 feet, 328.1 feet, S. 19° 32' W. 194.4 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 2832.0 feet, 464.5 feet, S. 10° 08' W. 638.8 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 731.0 feet, 691.2 feet, S. 44° 02' E. 364.4 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 1001.0 feet, 423.5 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 553.9 feet, 430.2 feet, S. 23° 48' E. 222.0 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 540.0 feet, 336.9 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 584.2 feet, 390.8 feet, S. 21° 14' E. 1712.6 feet, crossing the line between the Counties of Delaware and Greene and the Towns of Roxbury and Prattsville, on a curve to the left with a radius of 1399.5 feet, 459.6 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 1199.5 feet, 458.0 feet, S. 18° 09' E. 402.2 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 2488.7 feet, 664.0 feet, N. 87° 08' E. 67.0 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 2555.7 feet, 334.0 feet, S. 4° 38' W. 470.1 feet, N. 87° 03' W. 50.0 feet, S. 1° 18' W. 354.6 feet, N. 88° 43' W. 17.0 feet, S. 1° 18' W. 289.3 feet, on a curve to the right

with a radius of 533.0 feet, 364.7 feet, S. 40° 31' W. 40.5 feet, S. 4° 15' E. 282.4 feet, S. 71° 29' W. 67.4 feet, N. 77° 45' W. 171.4 feet, S. 40° 30' W. 880.1 feet, on a curve to the left with a radius of 467.0 feet, 238.7 feet, N. 78° 49' W. 31.4 feet, crossing a road from Prattsville to Gilboa; thence along the westerly side of said road and continuing along the exterior taking line S. 11° 08' W. 428.1 feet, S. 7° 58' W. 289.6 feet and S. 2° 24' W. 135.1 feet to a point near the intersection of roads from Prattsville, Gilboa and Grand Gorge; thence continuing along the exterior taking line N. 80° 56' 43.4 feet, crossing Schoharie creek and a road to Grand Gorge; thence continuing along the exterior taking line the following courses and distances: N. 6° 07' E. 257.9 feet, N. 4° 45' W. 207.9 feet, N. 13° 35' W. 72.2 feet, N. 10° 31' W. 19.6 feet, N. 54° 00' W. 8.8 feet, N. 15° 17' W. 47.3 feet, N. 59° 20' E. 3.3 feet, N. 4° 00' W. 88.9 feet, N. 6° 23' W. 137.7 feet, N. 0° 33' W. 811.7 feet, N. 14° 14' W. 63.3 feet, N. 69° 25' E. 247.8 feet, crossing a road to Grand Gorge; thence along the east side of said road and the exterior taking line the following courses and distances: N. 35° 35' 32' W. 154.8 feet, N. 30° 34' W. 63.2 feet, N. 29° 26' W. 281.4 feet, N. 35° 17' W. 50.0 feet, N. 42° 19' W. 50.2 feet, N. 48° 36' W. 75.2 feet, N. 15° 15' W. 167.6 feet and N. 45° 46' W. 94.9 feet; thence continuing along the exterior taking line the following courses and distances: N. 35° 11' E. 149.3 feet, N. 32° 46' W. 753.9 feet, N. 24° 12' W. 548.3 feet, N. 61° 23' W. 1535.5 feet, crossing Fly brook and the line between the Counties of Delaware and Greene and the Towns of Roxbury and Prattsville, N. 4° 38' W. 183.3 feet to a point and N. 6° 40' W. 1833.3 feet to the southeast corner and partly along the easterly line of parcel No. 4 of Schoharie Section 1 (the map of which section was filed in the County Clerk's office, County of Ulster on the 26th day of January, 1917, the 19th day of May, 1917, and the 30th day of July, 1917, in the County Clerk's Office, County of Greene, on the 26th day of January, 1917, and the 28th day of May, 1917, and the County Clerk's office in the County of Ulster on the 26th day of January, 1917, the 19th day of May, 1917, and the 30th day of July, 1917, in the County Clerk's Office, County of Delaware, the 31st day of January, 1917, and the 28th day of May, 1917, and the County Clerk's office in the County of Ulster on the 26th day of January, 1917, the 19th day of May, 1917, and the 30th day of July, 1917, in the County Clerk's Office, County of Greene, on the 26th day of January, 1917, and the 28th day of May, 1917, and the County Clerk's office in the County of Ulster on the 26th day of January, 1917, the 19th day of May, 1917, and the 30th day of July, 1917, in the County Clerk's Office, County of Delaware, the 31st day of January, 1917, and the 28th day of May, 1917, and the County Clerk's office in the County of 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